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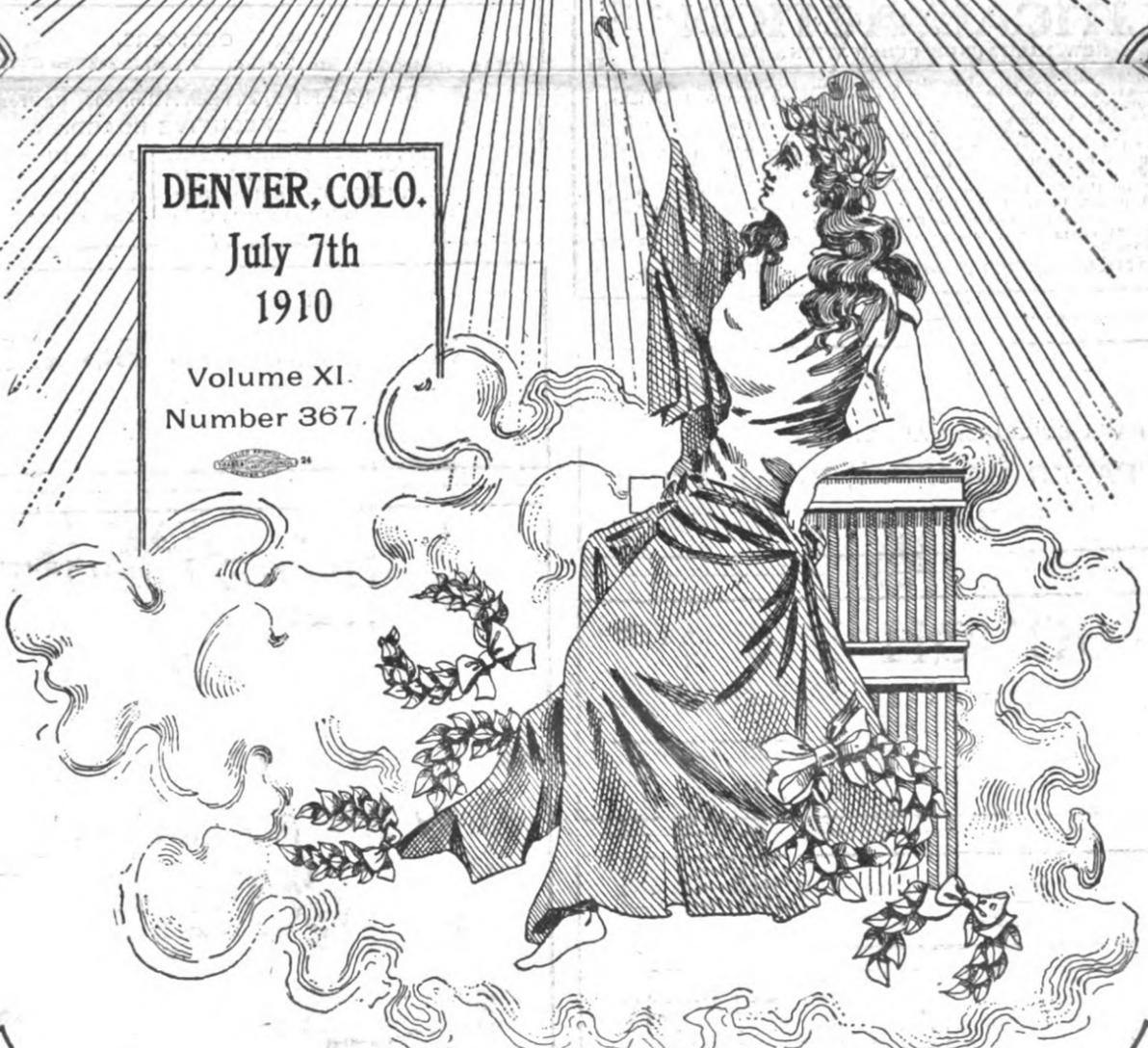
# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.  
July 7th  
1910  
Volume XI.  
Number 367.



WEALTH BELONGS TO THE PRODUCER THEREOF



MINERS

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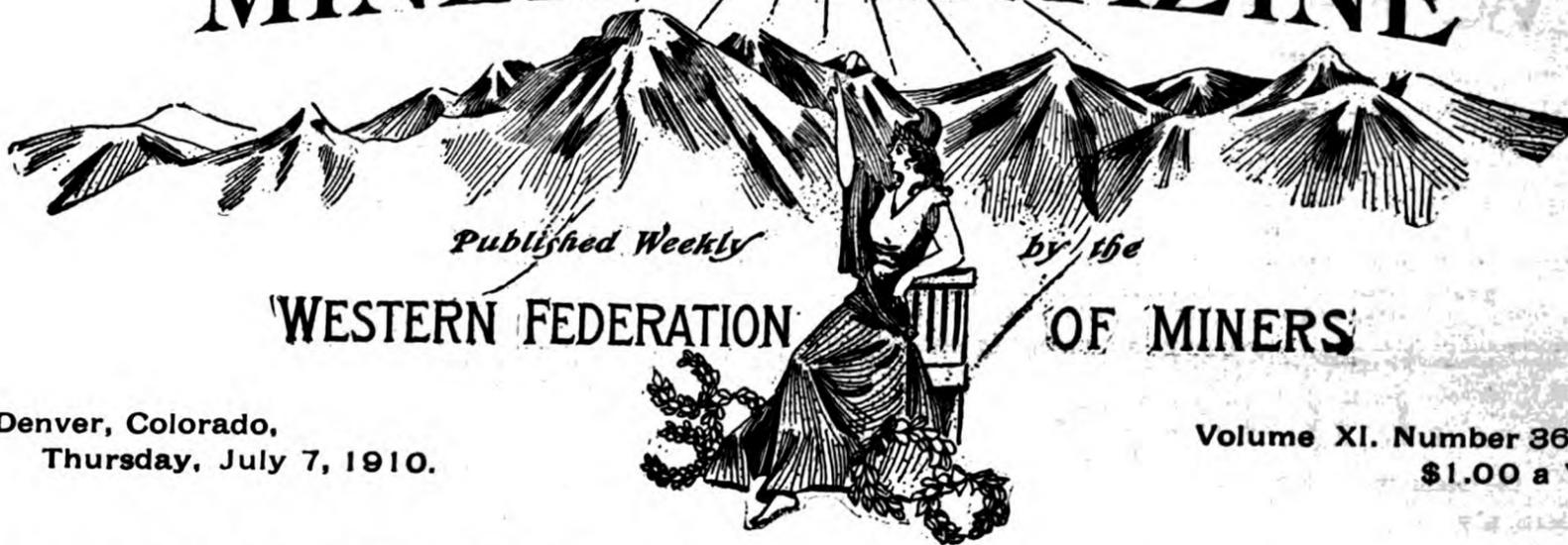
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, July 7, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 367  
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

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

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

## Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

Signed

Department

### DECLARED UNFAIR.

Box 2178, Bisbee, Ariz., June 30, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: On June the 16th, 1910, I mailed you the following communication, for publication in the Miners' Magazine.

"At a regular meeting of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, held June the 8th, 1910, Harry Allison, a delinquent member of Lead Miners' Union, and Wm. (better known as Sharky) Kirwin, who claims to belong to Butte No. 1, were fined the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) each, declared unfair to organized labor and their names ordered published in the Miners' Magazine for leaving the jurisdiction of this union without placing themselves in good standing."

I note in the last issue of the Magazine there is a mistake in advertising the above two men, which I wish you would rectify in the next issue if possible.

With best wishes I am, fraternally yours,

(Seal.)

W. E. STEWART, Sec'y. No. 106.

FINED.

Winthrop, Calif., June 23, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine.

Dear Sir and Bro.: At the last regular meeting of Winthrop M. and S. U. No. 167, I was instructed to forward, the following names for publication: Jos. Souby, Edward Eastwood, Savo Glazevich, John Milasco and Geo. Lslo. The first two mentioned, to be fined \$25.00.

(Seal.)

J. H. CAREY,  
Secretary Winthrop M. and S. No. 167.

### DECLARED UNFAIR.

Manhattan, Nevada, June 27, 1910.

Editor Magazine: Manhattan Miners' Union No. 241 has declared Frank Gilligan, and Joe Horton, known as "shoot 'em up Joe," unfair and fined each of them \$25.00. These are two of the worst men we have had to deal with. Gilligan has gone to Idaho. He is a man about 5 feet, 5 inches. Let the Idaho unions look out for him as he is N. G.

JAMES BOYD, Sec. No. 241.

CROWN KING MINERS' Union No. 89 of Crown King, Arizona, has fined George Walker \$50.00 and placed him on the unfair list.

SENATOR LODGE has blamed the high cost of living to the expense of advertising. If the newspapers go out of business the nation is saved.

GOVERNOR DRAPER of Massachusetts, for the second time, has vetoed the eight-hour bill passed by the legislature. Draper bends the knee to plutocracy.

CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED after spending more than a billion dollars. More than one-half this vast amount was appropriated for war purposes, regardless of the fact, that we are living in times of peace.

THE DAILY PRESS reported that Diaz polled 98 per cent. of the votes of Mexico. From the manner in which Diaz and his salaried butchers conduct an election, it is surprising that the election was not unanimous.

SINCE CONGRESS HAS adjourned Democrats and Republicans, who are members of organized labor, are trying to find some measure passed by the lawmakers at Washington to bolster up the old political slogan: "Reward our friends and rebuke our enemies."

MORE THAN A HUNDRED jewelry factories are working on short time in the state of Massachusetts and nearly 10,000 employes are effected. The closing down of jewelry factories would indicate, that even the wealthy have been seriously hit by Taft "prosperity."

IN THE COAL MINES of the United States during the year 1909 nearly 3,000 men were killed and more than 8,000 crippled, and yet, the mine operators feel no scruple or remorse of conscience, in starving men into submission who risk life and limb to supply the fuel of a nation.

IF THE MINISTERS of the gospel had expended as much energy to stay the hand of greed in satiating its appetite on the profits of child labor as they expended in the efforts to stop the Jeffries-Johnson fight in California, there would be more admiration for their professed Christianity.

BUTTE MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S Union No. 74, of Butte Montana, has placed a fine of ten dollars against Clare W. Goff, J. V. Johnson, C. E. Dooley and Joe Stearne and declared them unfair for quitting work rather than pay their dues to the local union. Locals in Utah are requested to look out for Goff, Stearns and Dooley, and the locals in Montana for Johnson.

"HERE'S A NICKEL," said a thrifty housewife to a tramp at her door. "Now, what are you going to do with it?"

"Well, mum," replied the hungry man, "if I buy a touring car, I shan't have enough left to pay my chauffeur; if I purchase a steam yacht, there won't be enough left to defray the cost of manning her; so I guess, mum, I'll get a schooner and handle it myself."—Everybody's Magazine.

SIXTY CONVICTS working on the state road near Bellingham, Washington, went on strike for an eight-hour day and came out victors in their demand for the shorter workday. When men who wear the garb of criminals and deprived of their liberty can win an eight-hour day, the so-called sovereign citizen, enjoying what there is left of American freedom, should feel no reluctance in consigning the long workday to the scrap heap.

SENATOR GORE of Oklahoma has made the charge that a few *respectable gentlemen* attempted to bribe him. The blind senator makes the claim that he was offered \$50,000 to prostitute his official position in aid of land robbers who had hatched a plot to steal \$3,000,000. The charges of Gore are to be investigated by a joint committee of the House and Senate, but it is safe to presume that the rascals "higher up" will escape with impunity. Scoundrels with millions can always secure a "white wash," but petty thieves who are forced to commit larceny to escape death by starvation, are always convicted in this glorious republic where we are told that "all men are equal before the law." Bah!

JOHN I. BEGGS, the street car magnate of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been called upon to dig up \$70,000 which the Socialist administration claims that he owes the city of Milwaukee for running cars for 12 years without a license. Beggs, with the indignation of an insulted plutocrat, has refused to meet the obligation claimed, and as a result, he has received a legal summons to come into court. It is becoming apparent that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee is playing no favorites and that no citizen has become too big to enjoy any special privilege.

For the next two years the people of the country in watching Milwaukee will be able to form some conception as to the manner in which public affairs will be conducted, when labor awakens to the necessity of capturing the reins of government.

THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS of America were behind the reelection of Diaz and the persecution of men who have rebelled against the brutal reign of the dehumanized monster, who calls himself the president of the Republic of Mexico. It is charged and not ~~merely~~ ~~when~~ ~~are~~ ~~valued~~ ~~at~~ ~~\$500,000,000.~~ It is claimed that the Guggenheims control the copper output of Mexico and own absolutely the mines and smelters, that Standard Oil controls the rubber output, that the Southern Pacific and the Harriman heirs dominate two-thirds of the railroad lines in Mexico, that the sugar trust has a complete monopoly of the beet industry and that the Wells Fargo Express Company has a monopoly on the express business of Mexico.

Diaz rules Mexico, and it seems that the financial magistrates of America rule Diaz.

A READER of the Miners' Magazine at Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, has sent us the following extract taken from the Canadian Mining Journal:

"It is reported that, for the double purpose of defeating the designs of the Western Federation of Miners, whose organizers have been active in this district lately, and of reducing the copper output, all mines in the Lake district are preparing to close down at once for an indefinite length of time, or until the ends aimed at by the managers can be attained."

The above extract taken from the Canadian Mining Journal, should impress two things indelibly on the minds of the people.

The first is, that, a great and mighty corporation appropriates to itself the authority to say whether a slave shall or shall not belong to a labor organization. Secondly, that if it is necessary for a corporation to enforce its dictum, that the corporation feels no reluctance or scruple in forcing obedience to its mandates through a process of starvation. Glorious Civilization!

The laboring people, however, give their political support to the perpetuation of a system that breeds corporate despotism, and should be willing to accept what they offer, without complaint.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin in the newspapers and many of the laboring people have looked upon him as a man whose heart throbs were for the masses of the people. The fact that La Follette has been hailed as an "insurgent," created the impression in the minds of the thoughtless that he was using his eloquence in the Senate of the United States and on the public rostrum, in behalf of that class that intrench their maternal interest behind the fortress of organized labor. But La Follette is not mentally worried over the struggles of the labor movement, nor is he weeping for the poverty that shadows the hovels of the land with the gloom of adversity."

The fact that La Follette was a welcome visitor to the home of Theodore Roosevelt last week, and the fact that the Wisconsin senator pronounced his "imperial highness" as "the greatest living American" is proof positive that La Follette is in perfect harmony

with the man, who, as governor of New York, trampled under foot the eight-hour law, gave his official sanction to the Alton deal and called the departed Harriman a "practical men."

The man who thinks deeply, will fail to recognize in La Follette a champion whose energies are dedicated to the overthrow of a system that enslaves the earth.

THE STANLEY STEEL TRUST resolution, which has been adopted by the House, calls upon Attorney-General Wickersham to give "all the facts in his possession" concerning the alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade between the United States Steel Corporation, the American Steel and Wire Co., the National Tube Co., the American Bridge Co., the Federal Steel Co., the American Tinplate Co., and the Carnegie Steel Co. Labor representatives in Washington believe that the resolution was greatly weakened by the phrase "all the facts in his possession," for Wickersham is not in the habit of gathering facts tending to shake the value of steel-trust stock or to make life unpleasant for Schwab and his kind. Wickersham's recent declination to take any action whatsoever against the steel trust until the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the appeals now under consideration in relation to the American Tobacco Co., and the Standard Oil Co., is significant as to his probable reply to the resolution of Representative Stanley. In the meantime, say the labor representatives, the prosecutions of farmers, and union men, who are attempting to combine and mutually sell their products, will proceed with all dispatch, for Wickersham knows his master's voice. It is also pointed out that as Wickersham's days of official activity are undoubtedly limited, owing to the scandals which have connected him with Ballinger and Alaska and Lawler and Mexico, the attorney-general will not hesitate to do whatever "the interests" may require despite all consequences.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE FOLLOWING press dispatch from Miller, South Dakota, is certainly interesting reading:

"Miller, S. D., June 28.—On the eve of the establishment of three saloons after a "dry" period of three years, residents of this section who have been looking forward to quenching their thirst with a cool glass of beer are doomed to disappointment. They will either have to take their beer warm or not at all.

"W. T. Raftery, a staunch prohibitionist and candidate for the state senate on the Prohibition ticket, has a monopoly on the ice business here, and he announced today he will not sell ice directly or indirectly to saloonkeepers, who will open their places July 1.

"There is talk of starting an ice-making plant, but that would do no good the rest of this year. The only thing left for the saloonkeepers is to import their ice, which will be an expensive operation."

The above shows that a Prohibitionist who has a monopoly on ice, is unwilling to sell his product to people who are not in harmony with him on the question of the liquor traffic, and likewise discloses the fact, that the people of Miller, South Dakota, after trying prohibition for a period of three years, have re-established the saloon. The Prohibitionist who has a monopoly on ice may be able to play the role of the tyrant for a short time, but his refusal to sell ice to parties who are directly or indirectly identified with the liquor traffic, will be met with the building of an ice plant, and the time will come, when the prohibitionist who refused to bow in submission to the political will of the majority of the people will mourn the loss of a business over which he seems now to be the absolute master. It is such fanaticism that makes the cause of the prohibitionist distasteful to men who protest against invasions on individual liberty.

THE NEWS-RECORD of Terry, South Dakota, has changed hands, and the new management of the Terry sheet makes the following significant announcement:

"With this issue the undersigned will assume charge of the News-Record. For some months past the paper has been issued irregularly and under such difficulties that it has been entirely unsatisfactory to the owners or the patrons whom it seeks to serve. Blame for the poor service can be attributed largely to conditions over which there was no control. At the beginning of the recent labor troubles, Mr. Byrne the former editor, was forced to seek employment elsewhere in order to support his family. But now that matters are adjusting themselves and the mines are once more operating, we shall endeavor to adjust ourself to the conditions and get out a newsy paper and on time. We come to Terry a total stranger, unacquainted with past conditions, except reports as reached us at a distance. We shall try and report all news fairly, without bias or prejudice, and to do what we can for the business interests of Terry. In doing this it will be necessary that we have the cordial support of all business men and we hope they will see the necessity for giving it. Being a stranger, it will be difficult for a time to secure news, and we will greatly appreciate any item that may be called to our attention. Our latch-string is out at all times and we shall be pleased to have one and all come in and get acquainted. Yours truly, ARTHUR WISWELL.

The above announcement needs no interpretation. It is an open and plain statement as to the policy of the News-Record for the future. There is no invitation extended to the miners of Terry to visit the sanctum of the editor. It is only the business man for whom the "glad hand" will be stretched in welcome. The new management proposes to pander to the business interests for the advertising patronage that may be secured, believing that labor in its ignorance will fail

to see that the News-Record is consecrated to those interests that make it possible for an editor or business manager of a newspaper, to enjoy rays of prosperity regardless of any principle involved.

The new management takes it for granted, that labor is unworthy of any recognition and consequently confines his appeal to those in-

terests that are generally found in a Citizens' Alliance or "Loyal League" pledged to use every effort in the destruction of organized labor.

The laboring man is certainly being taught some lessons in the school of experience.

## The Coming Convention

ON THE 18TH OF JULY, the delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners will gather in Denver to discuss measures and questions that affect the organization and that affect the general labor movement. At no time in the history of this country, has the labor problem pushed itself so forcibly to the front demanding the best brain of the workers to meet the emergencies that confront the working class, than now. In the language of the Revolutionary patriot: "these are times that try men's souls," and men who have a survey of the industrial field and who know something concerning the rapid concentration of wealth, have been brought to the conclusion that a great change must be brought about in the construction of the labor movement, if the workers are to measure steel successfully against the pitiless combinations that are sparing no effort to destroy organized labor throughout the United States and Canada.

Employers' associations, manufacturers' associations, mine operators' associations and citizens' alliances, no longer wear a glove to hide the mailed hand of power. The mask which many employers once wore to conceal duplicity has been torn off and the majority of exploiters stand out openly inviting labor to combat on the industrial battlefield. The employers of labor know that the labor movement as at present constructed is weak and know that as long as so-called organized labor is divided and disunited through obsolete craft and trade

autonomy, that labor can wrest but few victories from the iron grip of greed.

The many defeats of the past few years and the increasing insolence of a master class, should cause the working man of intelligence to realize that craft and trade unions, standing practically isolated and alone through separate contracts expiring at different periods of time and standing apart when a regiment of labor is engaged in a death struggle, cannot cope with the solidarity of the known enemy.

The regiments of labor are slaughtered one at a time, and the employer laughs in derision as he beholds the labor movement standing in the same old rut of a quarter of a century ago. The man who would try to compete against a railroad with an ox-cart or a wheelbarrow, would be brought before a medical commission and inquiries made as to his sanity, and yet, the so-called labor movement of today is clinging to the same old methods that were used in the days of the ox-cart and the stage coach.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine has no desire to offer any suggestions to the delegates of the coming convention, because he believes that the majority of the delegates realize the seriousness of the situation that confronts the general labor movement, and he believes that the progressive men of the convention will take such steps as will bring nearer that glad day, when labor shall stand as a mighty and united army, battling beneath one banner for the emancipation of the race.

## The Banker Is Becoming Alarmed

THE ELY DAILY Mining Expositor of June 24, had the following editorial under the head of "Extravagance May Be Cause of Depression:"

"The Expositor agrees with the Salt Lake Herald-Republican in its claim that there is a feeling of uncertainty pervading the country. No one seems to know what causes it, but the fact remains that the financial institutions are conserving their currency until the crop moving period has passed.

"Yet the country is highly prosperous, a vast majority of the workmen are employed, and trade of all kinds is far better than the average. Just why there should be any apprehension is hard to understand.

"Food prices are high, but so are wages, and the farmer has been richly rewarded for his toil in the fields. Never in the history of the world have so many people shared in the general prosperity. Still, now and then there is a discordant note, and there is a disposition on the part of the bankers to view the future with alarm on account of the extravagance of those in moderate circumstances.

"An official of one of the largest financial institutions of Boston, in discussing the existing condition, says:

"Another phase of the situation which must not be lost sight of is the automobile problem. While I do not like to appear pessimistic, I must say that I think this year will see the beginning of the end of the automobile craze. In my opinion it is the bicycle business all over again, except that the amount of capital involved is from ten to thirty times greater. For example, in the early days a bicycle cost \$150, and anybody could make a lot of money manufacturing them at those figures.

"With automobiles from \$1,000 to \$5,000 the same thing is true, and the result is that a lot of mushroom concerns have sprung up, especially in the middle west, to make automobiles that are being sold to a lot of people who cannot afford them. They mortgage their house or anything else they have on which money can be raised, and the banks are consequently asked to make a good many loans, the cause of which is the automobile. Furthermore, I understand there is very large call on insurance companies at present for loans on policies, probably for the same reason.

"A good deal of money is therefore tied up in automobiles, but that is not the root of the evil. From an economic standpoint the trouble is that money spent for an automobile immediately becomes non-productive, and furthermore, not only does it cease working for the automobile owner, but it dwindles every year as his car gets older.

Millions of dollars within a few years will represent nothing but junk in the shape of old automobiles. If this money were going into business, the situation would be entirely different.

"The American people do not yet realize what this automobile problem means, but they will some day. It is one of the biggest questions that we have and to solve for a long while, and I believe the day of reckoning will come sooner than expected."

"The same view is taken by other financiers. As these men are in position to know what is going on so far as the borrowing of money is concerned, perhaps the danger from this source is not overestimated. But capital is always timid, and it may be on account of this timidity that the automobile craze is viewed with alarm."

It is somewhat strange that financiers should come to the conclusion, that the "automobile craze" as it is called, should be held responsible for the depression that is beginning to manifest itself regardless of all the proclamations of optimists who are continually reminding the people that we are floating on the waves of prosperity.

The financier knows the *real cause* of the symptoms of depression, but the financier does not dare to tell the truth. The financier has no desire to expose the robbery of a system that makes the few richer and the many poorer. The investment in automobiles has nothing to do whatever with commercial congestion or industrial paralysis. The fact that labor receives but 17 per cent. of the value which labor creates, and the fact that 17 per cent. will not buy back the 83 per cent. which goes into the hands of exploiters, is the *reason* that depression shows itself and causes the banker to look with alarm to the future.

The average banker has been no more judicious than the man of moderate means who invests in automobiles, as the banker loans out money that does not belong to him, and pays but little attention even to the reserve that is required by law. It is scarcely three years ago, when these financiers who are now giving cheap advice to the man of moderate means, were issuing worthless paper in lieu of money, because the banker in his greed had hungered for interest on the funds of depositors. The "automobile craze" was on in 1907, but no one will contend that the money invested in automobiles had anything to do with the financial stringency and industrial depression that swept over the land, throwing out of employment hundreds of thousands of men and women, many of whom, have been facing the wolf of want ever since.

The system under which we live is reaching a crisis, and not even the wise financier, will be able much longer to delude the people as to the *real cause* of depression.

## "The Fourth of July"

THERE WAS A TIME in the history of this country, when the people of almost every city, town and hamlet came together to celebrate an event that was looked upon as the greatest epoch in the history of the Western Republic. There was a time when men and

women listened with reverence to the reading of that document which divorced Thirteen Colonies from a Mother Country and proclaimed to the world the independence of a people who refused to longer wear upon their necks the yoke of regal imperialism.

There was a time when the people had faith and confidence in the declarations made in that historic document that caused the tongue in the old Liberty Bell to strike its iron lips heralding to the world the glad tidings that king-rule was banished from the bosom of a continent, where manhood stood supreme, garbed in the robes of sovereign citizenship.

There was a time when men and women standing beneath the folds of the starry banner listened to the orator with breathless interest as he pictured the matchless valor of the patriots of '76, who braved starvation and death, to bequeath to posterity the hallowed legacy of human liberty. But the times have changed, even in the life of a generation, and the people no longer gather in great multitudes to do honor to that historic event in the eighteenth century which gave hope and courage to the struggling, downtrodden millions of the empires and kingdoms of the Old World.

The Declaration of Independence no longer causes the heart to beat quicker, because the man and woman of intelligence on American soil realize that a proclamation of human freedom on paper, becomes a corpse when conflicting with the interests of the mighty and powerful, who revere no document whose sentiments deal with the liberty of the human race.

The people no longer listen to the reading of the Declaration of

Independence and no longer listen to the orator, as he prates of liberty, because the people are beginning to recognize the fact that there can be no real liberty without industrial liberty.

The Fourth of July and the Declaration of Independence mean but little to the idle army that is vainly searching for employment, mean but little to the children in the mills and factories where Mammon is king and gold is God, and mean but little to the homeless, disinherited wretches, who have become the inmates of poorhouses and prisons through hunger and want. The millions across the seas are beginning to realize that this republic that was once known as the New World has but little to offer to the man, whose poverty forces him to work for another. He has realized that capitalism in a republic is no more humane or merciful than in a monarchy, and he knows that a Croesus in the United States has no more reverence for justice than a Dives in the kingdoms and empires of Europe and Asia.

The prize fight and the horse race, have been substituted for oratory and the reading of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, because the class of privilege are commencing to learn that the great mass of the people are awakening from their sleep and opening their eyes to the fact, that capitalism rules the world, and that there can be no freedom worthy of the name, until the profit system is banished from the face of the earth.

## Are They "Friends of Labor?"

THE INTERNATIONAL Steam Engineer in its last issue which contains several pages in denunciation of the Western Federation of Miners in its attitude towards the rival local union to No. 83, W. F. M. had the following editorial paragraph:

"The Socialists have indulged themselves in a fierce outbreak against Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Miss Anna Morgan, as two ladies who have set themselves to the capture of laboring people's votes for the "capitalistic" class. Our Socialist brethren should calm themselves. The laboring people's votes are their own, and no Mrs. or Miss has any line on them, or are likely to have, for the capitalistic or any other class whatever. If the Morgans or Belmonts or any of the rest of that caste, male or female, can lend a hand in helping working women's or men's causes along—and these women have surely held out a sisterly hand in that direction—hardly anyone except the enemies of labor and their allies are likely to be heard abusing them as a consequence."

The above editorial comment on the position assumed by the Socialists towards Anna Morgan and Mrs. Belmont, could be expected in when a so-called official organ of a labor organization attempts to mask the sophistry of two ladies who are merely scattering crumbs to halt the working people in their struggle to secure the whole loaf, it is about time that the real labor journal should lay bare the duplicity of the pretended labor editor, who would attempt to drug the toilers into the belief that women of the ilk of the Belmonts and Morgans, were the "friends of labor."

These "friends of labor" have been more dangerous than the enemies of labor, who have openly and boldly declared their hostility

to unionism. The Steam Engineer declares, the laboring people's votes are their own," covertly intimating through veiled flattery that the workingman is above being influenced in the casting of his ballot by such influences as may be used by ladies who belong to the cream of American aristocracy.

The very fact, that the laboring man groans in the shackles of wage slavery, that his children are in the mills, factories and sweatshops, that he lives in a hovel, wears shoddy clothing and becomes a tramp when denied employment, are positive proofs that in the exercise of his franchise, he has been deluded by just such people as the Belmonts and Morgans.

The Steam Engineer in its cringing sycophancy attempts to veneer the real ulterior purpose of Mrs. Belmont and Anna Morgan and endeavors to pay tribute to the workingman by conveying the impression that he will use his ballot to promote his own interest and the interest of his class.

The laboring man has not used his political power for himself, and the fact that capitalism rules, is absolute proof that labor has cast its ballot for the reign of a master class. The smooth, suave exterior of the enemies of labor, who have posed as the "friends of labor," has done much towards retarding the onward march of labor towards the goal of industrial liberty. Mrs. Belmont and Anna Morgan realize that the tide of Socialism is rising, and these people throw a few crumbs to labor to placate the discontent that is now being heard from ocean to ocean. When that day comes when such people as the Morgans and Belmonts lose their power and influence in directing the elective franchise of the laboring people, that day will be the first time in history when labor can celebrate the birth of liberty.

## No "Pretense of Democracy"

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS in an editorial of last week under the caption: "Diaz Still Dictator," had the following to say:

"A popular election has just been held in Mexico, and General Porfirio Diaz re-elected president of the republic by a large and convincing majority. That is to say, it is convincing in the sense that the opposition has discovered the futility of expecting fair play or an honest count. Diaz is a dictator far more absolute than the czar of Russia, for the latter is held in check by a powerful nobility, and Diaz rules alone. It is safe to say that no monarchy in Europe is so little free—in the sense that we understand freedom—as our sister republic across the line.

"Freedom of speech is permitted only to citizens of the United States living in that country, and as the interest of these usually lies in maintaining a friendly relation with the administration, the foreign colony maintains a diplomatic silence. It is well known that the leaders of the liberals, and especially the editors of progressive papers, spend a fair proportion of their time behind prison bars.

"Three days before the one upon which the election was held the dragnet of the police went out all over the country. The reform newspapers were forced to suspend publication in almost every case, the plants dismantled, and the editors either driven out or flung into jail. Francisco I. Madero, at the head of the anti-reelectionist ticket, with most of his principal lieutenants, had long before been put into the harmless seclusion of a Mexican prison. The choosing of the electors who cast the official vote for president and vice president was a mere farce. Only four of the 800 chosen were Madero men.

"Diaz has a legal mind, apparently. Just as it has been shown that slavery is covered up under a pretense of a labor contract, so the liberals are imprisoned under technical charges, such as debt or defama-

tion of character. The law in Mexico is such that a man may be held in jail seventy-two hours before he is officially arrested. This permitted the Diaz faction to fill the prisons with those who dared oppose the continuance in power of the old president.

"Such a system is a mere parody on the name of liberty. If it were not for fear of the sentiment of this country, Diaz would scarcely attempt a pretense of democracy. But the one dread in the heart of this able old man is an aroused public feeling on this side of the line. For Diaz knows well that it would not take the American people long to fan the flame of discontent in his autocratic republic to white heat if they were stirred up on the subject. No official action of this government would be necessary to put a period to his rule. All that is lacking now for a revolt is the courage. The knowledge of the sympathy of the sons of Uncle Sam would go a long way toward infusing the needed spirit."

The above editorial in the News is a plain statement based upon facts which cannot be denied, so far as the treatment and persecution of Mexicans are concerned who have shown hostility to the administration of the dictator of Mexico.

But when the News endeavors to convey the impression that Diaz attempts a "pretense of Democracy" to placate sentiment in America, the News is indulging in a mere delusion. Every man and woman who has watched political events in Mexico are fully convinced that Diaz rules with a mailed hand, and when the News declares that "Diaz is a dictator far more absolute than the czar of Russia," the "pretense of Democracy" attributed to Diaz by the News, becomes exploded. If the czar of Russia is "held in check by a powerful nobility" and according to the News, "Diaz rules alone" then where can be "the pretense of Democracy?"

## Infamy Uncovered at Bingham

E. G. LOCKE, the secretary of Bingham Miners' Union of Bingham, Utah, has forwarded a letter to headquarters making the request that Jimmie McParland of Mollie Maguire infamy be notified that his cheap hirelings have been uncovered in Bingham and that there is room for a few more degenerates who are willing to sacrifice the last remnant of manhood and honor to place their names on the payroll of a Pinkerton agency.

The following special in the Salt Lake Tribune describes the exposure of the Judas, whose cowardly heart almost ceased to beat, when he realized that his infamy was discovered:

Bingham, June 25.—A. W. Johnson, a spy employed by the Pinkerton Detective agency to keep tab on the doings of the Western Federation of Miners here, and who has been a member of the local



A. W. JOHNSON.

order No. 67, since November, was exposed tonight when the regular meeting of the union was held. Immediately after the exposure it looked as though Johnson would be severely dealt with, but calmer members reasoned with the infuriated miners, and when quiet had again been restored Johnson was severely reprimanded. Johnson admitted that he was in the employ of the Pinkertons, and that he had been instructed in several matters pertaining to the doings of the organization. He was told, he said, to look into conditions at the Boston, Con., and endeavor to find out whether shift bosses were "shaking down" or not. He said that he received 75 cents per day for this work. He also admitted that when he took the job he did not realize

what he was doing. Johnson was scared stiff. During his recital he trembled like a leaf shaking in a windstorm. Before he was escorted to the door by the miners, he said that two other men in the employ of the detective agency were somewhere about, and that one Antony Trosda was at the present time in Salt Lake. Johnson was given instructions to make a quick exit out of town, and before the door closed on him he declared that he would follow out instructions.

"Information was received by the secretary of the union three days ago that a spy was enrolled in the organization. A full description was given, and when Johnson was confronted with the evidence he made a clean breast of the affair."

The following special to the Salt Lake Herald-Republican is almost a repetition of the story published in the Tribune, but the fact that both of these daily publications took note of this traitor and his other dishonored associates in treachery, is sufficient reason to believe that there was "something doing" at Bingham.

"Bingham, June 25.—For 75 cents a day, A. W. Johnson, it was publicly charged tonight, obligated himself to the Pinkerton Detective agency, to report all meetings of the local lodge, No. 67, Western Federation of Miners, to the agency's office. His identity was disclosed, and his work exposed in an open session of the union tonight. When confronted with the charge he admitted that it was true and that the agency had instructed him to join the union and report all their proceedings.

"He also said that he was sent here to report the condition of the Boston Consolidated Mine and to see if any of the shift bosses were taking money from the employes for their positions.

"His admissions aroused a storm of indignation among the members of the union and he was roasted to a light brown by all concerned. Johnson joined the union November 27, 1909, and at that time was tool nipper at the Boston Consolidated mine, but lately had quit the mining industry and had been selling papers.

"The union obtained the information three days ago that satisfied them that Johnson was in the employ of the Pinkertons. When confronted with the charges tonight, he admitted all and begged the members to be lenient with him. He appeared very much disturbed and said that he didn't realize the nature of his obligation. He stated that if the organization would give him the chance he would leave town. He was expelled from the union tonight, which will probably be the only action taken in the matter. Johnson also stated that there were two other men in the mining camps doing the same work for the agency, one of whom is Anthon Drosda, of Salt Lake."

The members of the Western Federation of Miners can gaze on the picture of the cheap wretch who sold himself for 75 cents a day and wherever and whenever this reptile in human shape comes in contact with a member of the organization, he should be treated as a viper, and as the meanest and lowest reprobate that ever befouled the earth with his polluted presence. There was a time when men wondered that one of Christ's apostles betrayed Him, but that time has passed away, for experience has taught observing men that there are wretches upon the earth who would traffic in a sister's shame and smirch the honor of the mother that gave them birth, if there was only filthy lucre involved in the infamous transaction. Johnson is no longer of any use to the Pinkerton agency. The depraved scoundrel has been uncovered and the slimy institution to whom he sold himself, will throw this debauched Judas on the scrapheap where he belongs. Anthon Drosda who was sojourning in Salt Lake when his pal was unmasked, will not return to Bingham, to meet the wrath of men who now know him as a traitor.

## Labor Again Insulted

THE CLEVELAND CITIZEN had the following editorial comment recently on the reception that was tendered a labor legislative committee at Washington, D. C. by Senator Knute Nelson:

"Senator Knute Nelson, the mis-representative of Minnesota, who has gained considerable notoriety as a shameless champion of the Morgan-Ballinger-Guggenheim interests while acting as chairman of the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, has in a most cowardly manner insulted three legislative representatives of organized labor, simply because they asked him to support a bill for an investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation. After having received the indorsement of President Taft, the Department of Commerce and Labor and many members of the House and Senate, for this measure, Arthur E. Holder, representing the American Federation of Labor; Albert A. Roe, of the Brotherhoods of Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, and Herman E. Wills, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, called at the office of Senator Nelson, who is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, before whom the measure is pending.

"The Minnesota Senator, who resembles one of the elderly gentlemen connected with the comic exploits of the 'Katzenjammer Kids,' walked out of his private office with his dignified head tilted towards his left shoulder, and 'received' the labor men in the ante-room.

"What is your wish, gentlemen?" mechanically said Senator Nelson.

"We come," replied Mr. Roe, who acted as spokesman, "to ask

your support for the bill providing for an investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation. This is a matter of great importance to—"

"Important? This matter is not important at all," almost screamed the Aldrich puppet. "It's only important to a lot of demagogues and labor agitators, not only outside of Congress, but inside. This bill," yelled Nelson with rage, "is only a scheme to give a lot of soft jobs to labor agitators who—Roe, you are a demagogue," was Nelson's breathless peroration, and the man, who poses as the 'friend of labor' before the workingmen of Minnesota, then slammed the door of his private office as he hurriedly sought its shelter. The labor men looked at each other in surprise, and then smiled."

The manner in which this labor committee was received by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, should create no surprise among men in the labor movement whose conception is clear as to the class struggle, that must ever go on, as long as a master gathers profit from the labor of a slave.

Senator Nelson is the open and avowed champion of the class to which he belongs and is loyal to that constituency that controls the wealth of a nation.

The working class of the state of Minnesota, aided in the election of a legislative body that sent Knute Nelson to the Senate of the United States, because that class has not yet learned that there can be no identity of interests between labor and capital, until labor has in its possession all the capital which labor has produced.

If the laboring people of the state of Minnesota had elected a legislature that was made up of the working class and that legislative body had sent a representative of labor to the United States Senate, and such senator had refused to listen to the requests of a capitalist class for certain legislation, he would be applauded by the working class, because he had proven his loyalty to the class that had sent him to Congress. Did such a labor representative in Congress show his allegiance to the interests of a master class, he would be denounced by the class whose political power had made him a lawmaker in the highest council of the nation.

Senator Nelson is class-conscious but the fact that labor is not yet class-conscious and does not use its political power in the interest of that class, is the reason that such men as Nelson can insult a labor committee without fear of being relegated to political oblivion.

On the 23rd of June, the labor amendment to the Sundry Civil bill was defeated and the dispatches sent out over the country heralded the fact that President Taft used all his influence to defeat the amend-

ment which exempted labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The dispatches reported that Taft sent for scores of representatives and insisted that the labor amendment be defeated, even though it cost him the support of every laboring man in this country.

Regardless of the fact that Congress was flooded with letters and appeals from labor organizations throughout the country, urging the passage of the labor amendment, yet that amendment was assassinated by a President and a House of Representatives, who knew only the interests of a class that holds labor in industrial slavery. When employees become as class-conscious as employers, there will be no necessity of sending a labor legislative committee to Washington to beg for the passage of measures in the interest of the laboring people of this country. But until labor becomes politically united, class-conscious and class-loyal, labor must expect to receive the insolent contempt of the representatives of capitalism.

## Diaz Still Reigns

THERE HAS BEEN an election in Mexico, Diaz, the tyrant and despot, succeeds himself and will continue to wield the rod of iron over the impoverished peons whose misery and wretchedness baffle the tongue and pen of man for a description. Ere the re-election of this blood-stained monster took place, the editorials were written hailing him as the greatest son of a *republic* that is a disgrace to civilization. From the moment that opposition was shown to Diaz, brute force became prevalent and every man in Mexico who openly lifted his voice against the continued reign of the heartless tyrant who has been callous to human suffering and dead to liberty and justice, was thrown into jail and treated with the brutality accorded to hardened criminals. To hail Mexico as a republic, is a burlesque, but it is a burlesque in which there are the elements of a tragedy. It is presumed that in a republic, that men who are clothed with the elective franchise shall have the liberty of not only expressing their choice for a president during a political campaign, but that they shall be free and untrammelled in going to the polls and casting a ballot without fear of being thrown behind the walls of a prison. In the late election in Mexico, every man who openly expressed his opposition to the Diaz regime, was branded as a revolutionist, and to be a revolutionist, was to be treated as an outlaw.

The electors who were selected to declare Diaz the president of the Republic of Mexico, were given their instructions in no uncertain language as to who *they must* cast their ballots for and disobedience meant a vengeance which none seemed courageous enough to court.

Diaz the brutal imperialist is supported and backed by the moneyed magnates of America, and Taft the official representative of plutocracy in his "swing around the circle" less than a year ago, expressed the sentiments of America's "400" when he stood on the border line between Young Columbia and Mexico, and covered the soulless Diaz with glowing encomiums of praise. Diaz and Taft represent the same class, and it is only logical and natural, that both should demonstrate their loyalty for each other. The great mass of the people have not yet discerned that men of economic power—pirates in the world of finance and commerce—stand behind the governments of the world and write the laws which hold the struggling and starving millions in subjugation and slavery. But there is a light behind the cloud, for there can be seen a minority among the great mass of the people who are beginning to realize that industrial monarchs are the real tyrants of the earth and that rulers of empires and republics are but the puppets who execute the will of a master class.

## The End of An Era

PRESIDENT TAFT has signed the bill giving statehood to the territory of Arizona and New Mexico.

Excluding Alaska, which is "non-contiguous territory" and stands in a class by itself, every part of the Continental United States will thus be governed on state lines. The great American republic, which originally consisted of thirteen states bordering on the Atlantic, will thus become expanded into forty-eight states extending in an uninterrupted chain from ocean to ocean.

The admission of the two last territories as states of the Union thus marks the culmination of a continuous political development which followed closely upon the economic development of the country. Barring exceptional political complications, no sooner was a territory settled by sufficient numbers that it was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the older states.

The admission of the two last territories, a political act, marks the end of an economic period in the history of this country. The period of abundant free land, continuous westward expansion and sparse settlement, has come to an official end.

Henceforward our political and economic development will resemble more closely that of Western Europe.

Economically, our development will become intensive rather than extensive. The density of population will increase more rapidly than ever before. Agriculture will become more diversified and relatively more costly. Manufacturing and allied industries will absorb the energies and activities of an ever increasing part of the population. The struggle for existence, mere individual existence, will become more difficult and more fierce. And the process of class differentiation will proceed at an accelerated rate.

These economic changes are bound to have their political effects. The increased cost of food production, resulting in higher prices for all the necessaries of life, will result in a general feeling of discom-

fort affecting all classes of the population. The diminishing importance of agriculture, as compared with manufacturing and related industries, will result in a progressive diminution of the influence of the rural population and an increase of the influence of the cities upon national politics, both external and internal. The increasing difficulty of the struggle for mere individual existence will result in a general feeling of discontent among the working classes. And the ever sharper division of the nation into distinct social classes, with diverse and frequently clashing interests, will result in a clearer recognition of the role of the various classes in existing society and in more intense conflicts between the classes.

To the Socialists there is nothing new in any of these impending developments. In fact, they have been going on for centuries past. But they have been distributed unevenly, so that while some sections of the country have begun to resemble closely the most advanced countries of Western Europe, other sections have only just been opened to settlement. But henceforward the developments will be more and more common to the whole country, and the conditions in one section will come to resemble more and more those of the other sections.

Thus state lines will become of less and less importance. Instead of political entities, the state will tend to become mere administrative units. The great economic and political problems will become national in scope instead of sectional, and the eyes of the nation will turn ever more to Washington as the fountain-head of all political power. Authority will tend to become concentrated, and so will responsibility. The people will know that the power resides with the national government, and they will hold the national government to account.

All of these developments, and many others flowing from them, will have a direct and potent effect upon the labor movement, economic as well as political, the labor unions as well as the Socialist party.—New York Call.

## No Classes in this Country

THE FOLLOWING interesting article appeared in the local columns of the Rocky Mountain News of last week, and is worthy of more than passing notice:

"Bringing with him \$50,000 in cash as a wedding present for his son, and a \$5,000 diamond necklace as his gift to the bride, and ac-

companied by scions of the first families of St. Louis, Lewis C. Nelson, St. Louis millionaire, father of James Martin Nelson, who tomorrow will wed Miss Virginia Dines, arrived in Denver yesterday afternoon in a private car.

"With the parents of the bridegroom the car carried in addition

to the treasure in diamonds and cash, relatives of the Dines and Nelsons and several representatives of the most prominent families of Missouri, including former Governor Lon V. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens, and Bishop Eugene Hendrix of Kansas City, who will perform the ceremony.

"Others in the party were Dr. Arthur Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard of Boonville, Mo.; Miss Sarah McMahon, Miss Ida Louise Baker, Jack Green, John Betts, Walton Hall of Kansas City, Mrs. W. Hall of Cincinnati, Edward Swinney of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson Dines, Jr., and Courtland Dines.

"The majority of the party went from the private car to the Brown hotel, where the marriage will take place tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The \$50,000 cash wedding gift, it is supposed, also went to the Brown hotel, with the diamond necklace, but they were not in evidence unless a bulky package which Nelson, Sr., handed to the clerk to be placed in the safe contained the fortune.

"Nelson, Sr., declined to discuss the big wedding gift or the wedding last night.

"'It's my son who is getting married,' he said. 'I'm out of the limelight.'

"Although extremely popular in St. Louis society, Miss Dines expressed a wish to be married in Denver, where she could be surrounded by her girlhood friends, and Miss Dines' wish was law, not only to young Nelson, but to the entire Nelson and Dines families with their connections, and so the private car, with its scions of first families, the \$50,000 bank roll and the \$5,000 necklace, came to Denver."

A vast number of the laboring people who perused the above article in the Rocky Mountain News, gave it but a superficial notice, and came to the conclusion that the couple who are to be joined in the bonds of wedlock are entitled to costly wedding presents and huge bank rolls as mementoes of the joyous day, when they entered conjugal life. The laboring people, as a rule, will not reach the conclusions that the corpulent bank roll and diamond necklace, came from the profits that were sweated from the bone and muscle of those who toil.

But this fortunate couple reared in the lap of luxury, did not travel like ordinary human beings, but had a private car, sumptuous in its furnishings, and were accompanied by a coterie of the cream of

society who look with contempt on the cotton and calico of those who produce the wealth of the world. The labor editor who contends that there are classes—a master class and a slave class—is branded as an "undesirable citizen," and is denounced, on the grounds, that he is endeavoring to create class hatred.

But the writer of the Rocky Mountain News, who tells of a \$50,000 wedding gift and a diamond necklace, does not hesitate to mention the fact that Miss Virginia Dines and James Martin Lewis, belong to the "first families" which means that their veins carry the blood of patricians and that their coat of arms has not been sullied by contact with the lower families of the proletariat.

In the description of the aristocratic gentry that come from St. Louis to Denver to participate in the ceremonies and festivities of a wedding, the writer in the Rocky Mountain News, establishes the fact, that he recognizes "classes" in society but such recognition does not bring upon him the condemnation of the subsidized sheets that are mortgaged to the interests of those who can afford "private cars" on wedding tours.

But when the labor editor points out the contrast between master and slave, and endeavors to awaken the slave class to a consciousness of the struggle between exploiter and exploited, the salaried lick spittles of capitalist organs howl with indignation, and spew their malice and hate against the writer who dares to tell the truth.

If Dines and Nelson are entitled to a bank roll and diamonds in commemoration of a wedding, then on what moral grounds are millions of wedded couples denied the gifts of money and sparkling gems, when launching on the sea of matrimony? The petted daughter of a Dines and the pampered son of a Nelson, contributed but little, if any, to the wealth of the world, and yet, this couple starts out on their honeymoon with a fat bank account and blazing jewels, the value of which, would build comfortable homes for a score of families.

The class who live in hovels on the "flats" may soon realize that they do not belong to the class who live on "Capitol Hills," and when that day dawns that labor realizes that the interests of a Lazarus and a Dives are not identical, there will be an earthquake that will shake the palaces of privilege and the thrones of greed.

## Declaration of Independence Out of Date

ROOSEVELT is one of the editors of the Outlook. A speech by him is printed in the last number. This speech is commented upon in the editorial department and the spirit of the speech is correctly summarized in these words:

"We believe that the statement of the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is false; that the principle embodied in that Declaration that just governments exist for the benefit of the governed is always, everywhere and eternally true; that accordingly, whether the Filipinos consent or do not consent to the government exercised over them is not the fundamental question; that the fundamental question is whether that government is exercised over them for their benefit."

Not for more than a century has the doctrine of the divine right of kings been so shamelessly proclaimed. Never on American soil has the theory of a benevolent despot been announced by a man who had held the highest office in the gift of the people of this nation.

More than one has declared that Roosevelt is being groomed for the dictatorship of the American nation. He has now proclaimed his belief in that dictatorship.

If the people are not to decide what is "for their benefit," and if a government does not "derive its just powers from the consent of the governed," then it derives its power from above and it is for those above to say what is for the benefit of the people.

This has always been the working theory of capitalism. It is the theory of "welfare work" in the factory. The workers are supposed to have no voice in the benefits to be conferred upon them. They are to be governed "for their benefit," by those who exploit them.

Never before has any public man in America had the audacity to admit his belief in dictatorship, his rejection of the principle of democracy.

Many a politician has doubtless believed these things in secret. But he has always depended upon deception to obtain at least a semblance of "consent" from "the governed."

Why has the mask been thrown off?

Note that it is not the governed who are to decide if government is "for their benefit." If Americans are to decide that the Filipinos are not fit for self-government, and are to govern them without their

consent, the next step will be to decide that a certain portion of the citizens of this country are not capable of deciding when government is "for their benefit" and that, therefore, their consent is not necessary to their government.

If the declaration of independence is treasonable in the Philippines it cannot be a wholly loyal document here.

If Roosevelt believes that the English nation with its slums where men and women rot is capable of judging what is good government for the Egyptians and the East Indians, and if the United States with its governmental corruption, its murderous factories, its deadly poverty crushing ten million of its population in a land filled with plenty, is to decide when the Filipinos are fit for self-government, then it takes no long step to reach the point where a handful of trust magnates will decide that American workingmen are not fit for self-government.

Roosevelt has already stigmatized those who dare to speak for the rights of labor as "undesirable citizens," has said that those who object to government by injunction are on a mental level with the prehistoric men who "hunted the woolly rhinoceros," and that the workers of the great cities are far lower in intelligence than the gunmen and rough-riders of frontier towns.

Fortunately this Bombastus Furioso is only shooting hot air. The workers of the United States are not going to ask nor care what he thinks on this subject.

They are going to govern themselves and for their own benefit and be the judges of what will benefit them.

It is the knowledge of this fact that is causing these intellectual contortions.

It is the specter of Socialism that is causing the rulers of present society to restrict the suffrage, to hinder naturalization, to try to get government away from the people so that their consent will not be necessary, to strengthen the army and the navy in preparation for the use of force, to whisper and hint of dictators and to throw overboard even their professions of democracy.

It is the rising Socialist movement that has the mission to restore democracy, to make the best part of the Declaration of Independence something more than clanging brass, and to insure that a "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from off the earth."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## Notice to Delegates

TO THE DELEGATES attending the Eighteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver, July 18, 1910, the following information has been secured:

Delegates from California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington also from what is known as the Kootnay Common points, namely, Nelson, Rossland, Sandon, Kaslo and Grand Forks, can secure nine months' rate tourist tickets approximating 2 cents per mile in each direction, or about one fare and one-third for the round trip.

Should it happen that delegates apply at a station on the Pacific Coast from which the nine months' fare is not in effect, which may

be the case at small stations, the agent will advise delegates of the nearest point to this station from which fare does apply.

The California terminal lines have authorized an excursion rate on July 14th and 15th from points in California and Nevada to Denver at the rate of \$55.00 for the round trip on Southern Pacific Co.

Delegates from Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Arizona and Missouri can secure regular tourist tickets, and delegates from these states should apply to the local station agent for full particulars and make the best arrangement possible, also delegates from the state of Montana.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.



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RESOLUTIONS FROM BUTTE NO. 1, W. F. M.

Butte, Mont., June 14, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of Butte Miners' Union No. 1—Sirs:  
 On June 1, 1910, there was called by death from the active work of life to the "silent tomb" a man of great worth and unblemished character, one who always championed the cause of "liberty and justice";  
 Whereas, Freeman Knowles, the able defender of economic freedom, is no more, persecuted to his death by the relentless hand of corporate greed; and  
 Whereas, In life's great work he stood as a hero, and in dying he has bequeathed to the toiling masses a name that will always stand high on the banner of economic freedom, the banner of right and justice; therefore, be it  
 Resolved, That by the death of Freeman Knowles the toilers of the world have lost a fearless advocate and the Western Federation of Miners one who always was ready to truly advocate its cause, as shown by the stand he took against the Homestake Mining Company, and in favor of our locked out brothers; and be it further  
 Resolved, That we condemn in the strongest language the despicable curs connected with the Homestake Mining Company, who by their unjust persecution hastened the death of Freeman Knowles.  
 We would recommend that these resolutions be published in the Miners' Magazine. Submitted by

HARRY MIEKEL,  
 J. A. NEIL,  
 GEORGE CURRY,  
 DAN B. SHOVLIN,  
 MIKE HENNESSEY,  
 W. A. WILLIS.  
 DAN HOLLAND, President.  
 AL McCLELLAN, Secretary.

Contributions

San Jose, Calif., June 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Herewith find enclosed check for \$5.00, a small donation, but the best we could do at the present time for the locked-out miners in the Black Hills, South Dakota. We hope that they will win out and are very sorry that we can not give more. We are at present having a great many calls from our own brotherhood owing to lockouts and strikes. With best wishes, we are, fraternally yours,  
 H. GUILBERT,  
 Recording Secretary Local Union No. 250, I. B. E. W.

Butte, Mont., June 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$50.00, which is a donation from the Butte Laundry Workers' Union to our locked out brothers in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Fraternally yours,  
 A. McCLELLAN,  
 Secretary Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. M.

Mammoth, Utah, June 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed a money order for \$50.00 as a further donation to our locked out brothers in South Dakota from Mammoth Miners' Union No. 238, W. F. of M.  
 FRANK CLAYSON, Secretary.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO NO. 200, W. F. M.

The following is a list of donations contributed by the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners to Hancock Miners' Union, No. 200, W. F. M., of Hancock, Michigan, in the case of Charles Waali versus the Quincy Mining Company:

Maitland Mine and Millmen's Union, No. 19.....	\$ 10.00
Copper Miners' Union, No. 203.....	10.00
Lane Miners' Union, No. 251.....	5.00
Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106.....	9.00
Rico Miners' Union, No. 36.....	4.00
Bingham Miners' Union, No. 67.....	25.00
Elkhorn Miners' Union, No. 157.....	10.00
Cloud City Miners' Union, No. 33.....	5.00
Hart Miners' Union, No. 99.....	5.00
Surface Workers' Union, No. 91.....	10.00
Hualapai Miners' Union, No. 116.....	10.00
Chloride Miners' Union, No. 77.....	5.00
McCabe Miners' Union, No. 118.....	10.00
Vernon Miners' Union, No. 256.....	10.00
Swansea Miners' Union, No. 156.....	20.00
Masonic Miners' Union, No. 206.....	20.00
Steptoe M. & S. Union, No. 233.....	10.00
Bessemer Miners' Union, No. 204.....	10.00
Colbalt Miners' Union, No. 146.....	5.00
Dunton Miners' Union, No. 130.....	5.00
Tiger Miners' Union, No. 110.....	10.00
Johnsville Miners' Union, No. 149.....	2.00
Great Falls Mill and & Smeltermen's Union, No. 16..	10.00
Snowball Miners' Union, No. 124.....	5.00
Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117.....	25.00
Calaveras Miners' Union, No. 55.....	5.00
Butte Miners' Union.....	10.00
South Range Miners' Union, No. 196.....	6.10

Total.....\$271.10

(Seal) Fraternally yours, C. E. HISTALA,  
 Secretary of the Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200, W. F. of M.



CALL TO THE WORKING CLASS.

Bisbee, Ariz., June 29, 1910.

To All Working Class Organizations in Arizona.  
 Comrades and Brothers: In pursuance of the call sent out by this union on February 10, 1910, in regard to a conference to be called in case Arizona should be admitted to statehood, and to which most of the locals in the territory have responded, Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. of M., hereby issues the call for said conference to meet in Phoenix, on Monday, July 11, 1910, at 10:00 a. m., the Trades Council of Phoenix to designate the hall.

The basis of representation to be one vote for each fifty members, or major fraction thereof, in good standing in the locals on July 1, 1910. Locals to have the right to have one delegate cast part of, or all the votes to which the local is entitled, but no delegate to have the right to cast the vote of any local of which he is not a member.

All organizations receiving this call are urged to send representatives to this conference, as we may never have the opportunity of assisting in the drafting of a constitution of another new state. The working class if it utilizes it, has the power to make this constitution to its own liking, and if it is properly drafted, our economic struggles of the future will be greatly simplified, and our efforts to better our condition rendered much easier.

Delegates will please bring credentials, signed by the secretary, and countersigned by the president of the local, and those locals that use a seal, should have the seal affixed to the credentials.

THOS. STACK, President.

(Seal) W. E. STEWART,  
 Secretary Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. of M.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

(By Max Zeits.)

The working people and also the middle class of the United States are at the present time confronted with the most serious problems they ever had to deal with, namely, the enormous cost of living. Conditions have become so alarming in that respect that our law makers at Washington have been forced to take notice and our national President, Mr. Taft, has been busy delivering speeches in all parts of the country, trying to pacify the rising tide of indignation, but without avail. Theorists and economists have tried to explain this phenomenon; leading manufacturers are blaming the trade unions whom they charge with curtailing the output and compelling unreasonable high wages. The workman guesses that giant trusts are dictating the rising price schedules. The politician blames the tariff. The minister of the gospel sees rising prices as the sinister shadows of needless extravagance, the bankers are putting the blame on the phenomenal increase of the world's gold supply, but during all this guessing contest, prices have been and still are going up and the average householder had no time to theorize at all, he has been too busy trying to stretch ends that refuse to meet.

Ten years ago when the price of staples began to move up a cent and 2 cents a pound, it was felt, but there was no outcry; but now that the simplest articles for mere subsistence are marked not by cents and fractions of a cent but 25 up to a 100 per cent., there is all over this broad land a deep and rising rumbling of wrath and discontent which eventually might lead to appalling consequences. Never has the country been so prosperous, never has there been a vaster abundance of all the staples supplying human subsistence; yet never in the history of the United States of America have such extortionate prices for all the necessities of life been forced on a seemingly helpless people. Take for instance the price of food, essential food, not luxuries; the scale of increase is one to alarm the man of moderate means. Bacon sliced was 18 cents in 1909, in 1910 it is 25 cents, an increase of 7 cents, 35 per cent. Suppose the man can not afford that extra 7 cents, what does he do? He buys just that fraction of a pound less than last year; and the average size of the average family being computed at five, as it is done in all calculations, each of these five eats just that fraction less of necessary nourishment than he did last year.

A year ago ham in New York City was 15 cents, now it is 20 and even 22 cents and the buyer must pay 33 per cent. more or eat 33 per cent. less. In New York City in 1908 according to prices current as reported in trades journals you could buy a porterhouse steak for 24 cents, now it is 28 and 30 cents; a sirloin for 20, now it is 24; or a round steak for 16 cents, now it is 20 cents. Corned beef was 14 cents, now it is 16. Lard represents an advance of 60 per cent., pork even 75 per cent., poultry from 20 to 50 per cent., etc., all along the line. Have wages advanced at the same pace from 16 to 60 per cent.? Not that we have heard of, and most certainly not in the glass trade. On the contrary, in some instances wages have gone down. Imagine the outcry, if wage earners demanded what the increase in the cost of living demands of them.

All this throws a curious light on our so much heralded prosperity. Is it surprising that the Russel Sage investigation of the conditions of the poor found, that just and exactly as their wages decrease or prices for all their necessities increase, the poor eat just and exactly that proportion less of the food most needed by them?

When you come to consider the increase for a term of ten years, the figures are absolutely appalling. Take the period from 1900 to 1910, the most prosperous period in the history of the United States:

Flour, bbl. ....	\$3.25	\$6@7	100
Eggs, dozen .....	22c	38@50c	70-100
Butter, lb. ....	25c	38@40c	50-60
Beef, lb. ....	18@20c	24@30c	20-50
Lamb, lb. ....	15@18c	18@23c	20
Poultry, lb. ....	12@14c	22@28c	75-100
Potatoes, bushel .....	50c	\$1.00	100
Fuel (wood), load .....	\$3@4	\$6@8	100
Fuel, coal .....	\$5.00	\$6.75	35
Lumber, according to grade.....			40-100

To all this must be added an increase in rent from 25 to 50 per cent. Wool suits for boys which cost \$10 in January, 1909, cost \$12.50 in 1910. Twelve dollar suits have moved up to \$15, and so on all along the line. Women's dress goods made from wool show an increase of 12½ per cent in the last year. These figures are from the Clothiers' Association of America.

Every householder knows that shoes, furniture and nearly all other household articles have kept pace with the increase in the above mentioned articles. While the price of luxuries has fallen back slightly, the prices of the absolute necessities, food and clothing, has leaped forward at a pace beyond the purchasing power of the average wage earner. We have reached that point that rent and food absorb almost all the income of the poor.

What is the result? Poorer and cheaper housing, the dark room, the house without bath or sanitation, lodgers and overcrowding, or else, nothing for education, health, recreation; in their place ignorance, charity institutions, child labor and the greatest curse of all, because it undermines the health of the Nation; just plain underfeeding, tainted and adulterated food, that is poisonous; 4 cents a quart for a fluid that is sold under the name of milk which has been skimmed over and over again, with typhoid germs thrown in free, sawdust cereals and meat that is rotten.

The Russell Sage commission shows that just and exactly as the income

goes down or the cost of living increases, the use of meat decreases, the proportion of dark rooms increases, tuberculosis increases and almshouses are filled up more rapidly. And this is not the record of a class whose earnings go to tobacco and drink, but of the decent, staid, wage-workers. This committee in their report on the standard of living for 1907 further shows, that a family of five can barely exist on an income of \$800 to \$900 a year under current prices. Now the average income of the workers in the United States does not begin to come up to that figure and the prices of 1907 are a thing of the past. So we see, this great drama of pauperizing and slowly starving of millions of working people in one of the richest lands on the face of the earth, has taken a very realistic aspect. This is May 10th and I am just picking up one of the great metropolitan daily papers, when my eye falls upon the following item: "Deposits in savings banks are rapidly falling as a consequence of the high cost of living. What the exact figures are will not be known until July 1st, when the State Department of banking receives its reports for the half year. Although individual banks are very reticent about this, a careful canvass of all the leading banks shows that the withdrawals of money from savings banks are enormous!"

Now this most significant statement shows clearly that the report of the Russell Sage Foundation committee for the investigation of the living condition of the poor coincides with the above item.

Now to the charge from certain quarters, that labor unions are partly or wholly responsible for these alarming conditions; we will let Prof. Walter E. Clark from the department of political science, college of the City of New York, speak. In an investigation as to the causes of the increase in the cost of living, he analyzes that charge, that labor unions are to blame for the prevailing high prices; after an exhausting array of statistic material taken from the national labor bureau about wages and hours in the organized trades, he says: "Is it reasonable, then, to assume that less than 3,000,000 organized workers can force a wage rise for over 36,000,000 unorganized workers? Is it reasonable that, even though these less than 3,000,000 organized workers restricted their output (and this is far from the fact), such action would have any appreciable effect in raising the prices of the products of the entire 36,000,000 gainful laborers?" The March bulletin of the National Department of Commerce and Labor schedules each year the wholesale prices of all the most important commodities. In the March bulletin for 1909 may be found the following figures, showing the average wholesale price of each commodity, during the year 1908, as compared with 100 for its average price during the base years 1890 to 1899 inclusive:

"Corn, 179.9; wheat, 131.8; rye, 148; oats, 126.7; hogs, 127.7; eggs, 142; milk, 129; cotton, 134.8; wool, 129.6; refined petroleum, 151.7; white pine, 198. These are basic food, clothing, and lighting articles. A rough average for these twelve articles named shows that they have risen over 50 per cent. for the ten years of the nineties."

"Farmers, ranchers and timber men, who product all of these articles, are not organized laborers. What part has organized labor, then, to do with this great rise in these twelve staples of living?" And he dismisses this charge against labor unions as being the cause for the present high cost of living with the following paragraph: "The combined membership of all labor unions represents less than one-twelfth of the gainful labor of the United States; it is therefore manifestly absurd and unconvincing, to try to put the blame on labor union activity."

So here we have the statement of an expert in such matters, and one who can not be charged with being over friendly towards organized labor. Now to the assertion, brought forward in all seriousness, that the increase in the world's gold supply is responsible for this calamity. It will be a hard proposition for them to make a half-starved people swallow this absurdity. Who, I would like to ask, gets this abundance of gold? Surely not the workmen who see very little of it and that little what might come in his hands, is taken away from him, before he has time to take a good look at it. Why, then, should these great capitalists, who alone control this increased gold supply and who alone are benefited by the same—why, I ask again, should they levy such a murderous tribute on an unfortunate and despairing people, that have done no other crime than to produce all the necessities and luxuries for this very same class? It is to laugh, because the rich can get gold easier and cheaper; the poor must suffer more deprivation, more misery, their children underfed, uneducated, must be sent to the factories to save the family from total starvation. But our Wall street economists tell us it is so, and we must not doubt their word. As to the theory advanced by others, who are also in this game of throwing dust in the eyes of the public, that the food supply has not kept pace with the consumption, this will not stand scrutinizing either.

Farming statistics for the year 1909 show that there never was a vaster abundance of all kinds of crops and farming products. If there really was a scarcity of meat, which is not the case, the state of Argentina, South America, could easily supply the whole United States with an abundance of fresh meat if our lawmakers at Washington only would remove the excessive tariff on this article. Cold storage houses filled up with all kinds of food products that are held there for years to keep up prices and incidentally poison the people, is another proof. Why, even fish has gone up in price, and I wonder if the increased gold supply, the tariff or wicked labor unions are to blame for this, or maybe Halley's comet is responsible.

How long a patient people will stand for this outrage committed on them by a band of commercial and industrial pirates, I don't know, but I do know that there are signs all around of the gathering of a storm that will shake the very foundation of society and that there will be a terrible reckoning. I firmly believe that the people eventually will be compelled to handle all the necessities of life themselves instead of leaving it to a handful of the most unscrupulous bucaners that ever sailed the high waters of the commercial sea and that they finally will overthrow a system that is not based on justice, but on profit and profit alone.—The American Flint.

#### WISCONSIN NOTES.

Verily the Socialists are no respecters of persons. The street railway king of Milwaukee—the man who has always run this city according to his own notions and for the profit of his company—has been arrested by order of the Social-Democratic mayor and the Social-Democratic city attorney.

This is about an impressive a spectacle in Milwaukee as if Kaiser Wilhelm should be arrested in Berlin. This mighty street car magnate, John I. Beggs, besides running his cars when and how he pleased, and as crowded and as dirty as he pleased, has also completely defied the provision which requires every street car in Milwaukee to carry a license.

Accordingly the Socialist city attorney has begun an action against him to recover the back dues for these licenses. As they have not been collected for over twelve years, the amount due the city is over \$70,000.

At the same time a criminal suit was brought against Mr. Beggs for failing to take out licenses for his cars. It was under this suit that a warrant was taken out and served recently on His Highness.

The value of this is two-fold. It will destroy a little of the prestige of Milwaukee's king. And above all, this suit, if successful, will put a big sum in the city treasury, just at a time when it is most needed. The deficit left by the former administration—whether purposely, in order to cripple the Socialists, or simply through Democratic incompetence—is the greatest difficulty the Social-Democrats now have to face. Seventy thousand dollars would be a fine windfall at this time.

Mr. Beggs claims that a law of 1907 did away with this provision for street car licenses. But as this law has since been repealed, it would seem that his claim has not much to stand on. But, of course, the final decision

**UNION MINERS**  
When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the  
**TERRY HOTEL** TERRY, SO. DAK.  
E. James, Prop.

of our courts is always uncertain, especially when big corporations are involved.

A still greater event of the Socialist administration has now taken place. The first step has been taken towards the Social-Democratic plan for municipal homes for the working people.

Quietly, without any flare of trumpets, this first step was made. Any one seeing a few engineers going calmly about their work would not realize that here the revolution was actually starting—a revolution which we hope is destined to peacefully transform plutocratically owned and governed America into a country which shall really belong to the American people.

These engineers are employed by the county board—a majority of which are Socialists—to plat 4,000 acres on the west side of the city. This work will take them about six months. A part of this tract will then be reserved for the city of Milwaukee and will be used for the big Social-Democratic plan which has already been outlined by your correspondent. This plan includes the system of parkways which will make this city the most beautiful in America, the conservation of the river front for use and in the sanitary interests of the public, as well as for æsthetic reasons, the introduction of the zone system in vogue in the best European cities—and above all, the creation of municipally owned homes for the people. This will be the crowning glory of this vast and grand project.

And therefore the engineers quietly at work on the west side of Milwaukee are a greater event in the history of America than the arrival of Teddy Roosevelt—although the press does say more about the smaller event.

Now, if these great plans are to be successfully carried out, we must have the co-operation of the people. It is on the referendum, in the last instance, that our party must rest for its support.

It is therefore, of the utmost importance that the people of Milwaukee shall be educated along these new lines in their civic duties and opportunities. The Social-Democrats have started to use the Common Council chamber as a center for this sort of public education. The chamber, which so long resounded only to the undignified squabbles of self-seeking aldermen, is now being used for lectures on various public questions. This week an expert lectured there on city platting, and what has been accomplished on these lines in the cities of Europe. Next week the health commissioner of the city will lecture on sanitation. The first thing to be done with the people is to make them want things—to get them discontented with the miserable conditions to which the meek and patient Americans have so long tamely submitted.

Among other matters under consideration by our Socialist city attorney, is the long work day of the bootblacks in Milwaukee. In the shoeshining parlors of this city, which are mostly run by the Greeks, the hours extend from seven in the morning to ten or eleven in the evening, with almost no stop for meals. Often when the boys are downstairs at their lunch, the boss pounds on the floor to call them up to their work. An intelligent and humane employer, who would like to better these conditions in his shop if he could do so without incurring loss from the competition of his rivals, brought this matter to the attention of the Socialist officials at the City hall. The district attorney is now ascertaining whether these hours can be shortened by a city ordinance. If not, a bill for this purpose will be presented in the next Legislature.

An almost unheard of thing has happened in the Milwaukee county board. The board has called for an audit of the books. An audit has not been had for years. The Social-Democrats are determined to dig everything out and explore every dark corner of every department of the government of Milwaukee.

ELIZABETH H. THOMAS,  
State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 24, 1910.

#### POLITICAL NOTES FROM ARIZONA.

Bisbee, Ariz., June 30, 1910.

To the Editor: The enclosed copies of letters sent out to the different Socialist locals and local unions in the territory of Arizona are to a certain extent self-explanatory, but not entirely so.

The first, dated February 10, 1910, is the original, and was sent out as a tentative call for a conference, to be held in case Arizona should be admitted to statehood, and was sent to all working class organizations in the territory, including the locals of the W. F. of M., and those of the A. F. of L., and the railroad brotherhoods, and also the Socialist locals. The response to this call was entirely satisfactory, and upon the passage of the statehood bill through both houses of Congress, and its conditional approval by the President, the second letter was drafted and sent out calling for the conference to meet, for the purpose of defining just what provisions the workers of the territory wanted in the new constitution, and to devise the method to be followed to have these provisions embodied in that document, and then to provide ways and means for the campaign which will necessarily follow.

The outlook for a united working class effort is much brighter than even the most sanguine expected when this matter was initiated, and the recent action of Taft, in securing a fund from Congress to prosecute the labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law, while trying to have the railroads exempted from the provisions of that law, has helped considerably in solidifying the ranks of the workers, and more so with the railroad employes than with the others, and in some counties it is claimed that there will be an entire working class delegation elected to the constitutional convention.

Among the provisions which are being advocated for the constitution are the following:

- Universal and equal man and womanhood suffrage.
- Election of senators by popular vote.
- Initiative, referendum and recall.
- Legislature to consist of one house.
- Short terms for judges.
- Property to be taxed at its full value.
- State to have power to take over property at assessed valuation.
- State to have right to engage in industrial pursuits.
- Anti-injunction.
- Employers' liability law.
- Government by enacted law, federal and state.
- Abolishment of the fee system, in the courts, petty and supreme.
- State to have the right to seize the property of any person, partnership, firm, company, or corporation, that does not comply with the law of the state.
- State to defray the expense of the defense, as well as the prosecution, in criminal cases.
- The power to declare laws unconstitutional to rest only with the people, by referendum vote.
- Six months' residence in the state necessary to qualify a citizen to become an elector.
- No private police or detectives to be permitted.
- No law to be passed that in any way limits the franchise of the citizens, nor no fee system in election or primary law.

Amendment of the constitution to be by majority vote of the people, on the initiative of either the Legislature or the people.

Many others are suggested, but the above seem to be the favorites of the active workers, and will no doubt receive the approval of the conference at Phoenix on July 11th.

The Republicans, led by the Taft appointees, are very anxious to have a non-partisan delegation to frame the new constitution, and one of the most recent of these appointees, Judge Doe of Yavapai county, in a public speech, in which he was profuse in his praise of the national administration, for the graceful gift of conditional statehood, even suggested that the best way to draft the constitution for the new state, would be to have the Territorial Bar Association appoint six men for that purpose, who, he assured his audience, would at the end of three days have adopted an admirable constitution, but the learned jurist neglected to say to which bar association he was referring. One is entitled to as much confidence as the other.

The Democrats, on the other hand, tell the confiding public that all they have to do to be saved is to have that great old party draft the new constitution; by so doing the assurance is given the most progressive and the most radical constitution will be obtained. In fact the statement is made that the new state is doomed to perdition unless the Democrats are permitted to save it from the bad corporations. Just what could be expected from that party if it gets control of the constitutional convention can be judged from the fact that E. E. Elinwood, the most influential Democrat in the territory and the leading counsel for the Copper Queen Mining Company, The Detroit Copper Company, The Montezuma Copper Company, The El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, and a few other companies, all of which have the welfare of the people of Arizona as the first consideration, now and all the time, as has been well proven by the conduct of themselves and their attorneys in the past; has contended that the judges be elected for life, but is willing to compromise on seventeen years.

It is the intention to have the conference of the representatives of the unions and Socialist locals provide the funds, and have such able speakers as Debs, John M. O'Neill, Hunter, Spargo, Frank Hayes, J. Stitt Wilson, Moyer, and others if their services can be obtained, make the most active campaign for the election of Socialist and union delegates to the constitutional convention, and if successful in doing that, the advice of the Democrats and the good wishes of the Taft appointees will receive but scant consideration.

In the event of the success of the workers in this effort to write the constitution for the new state, and that document is not approved by the all-wise ruler at Washington, statehood will be denied Arizona, until such a constitution is written that will conserve the interests of the Morganheims, of whom Arizona is not without its quota, but the feeling of the workers here is that it is better to do without the privilege of statehood if the constitution under which he people of the state must live and work is to be an instrument of oppression, giving all power and control to the oligarchy of Wall street.

The workers are rapidly realizing that it is to their interest to act unitedly, politically as well as economically, and the coming campaign for the constitutional convention is expected to demonstrate that the political power of the working class is becoming one that will have to be considered, in the affairs of the territory or state hereafter.

#### WHO SAID IT?

The following gems of thought have been bequeathed to posterity by one whose eloquence was a lash on the bare flesh of those who hopelessly and ignorantly opposed his beliefs, but was an inspiration and uplift to his friends who feebly followed where the master mind led.

Maligned and scorned by many who posed as purveyors of the only truth, their word alone the law, he left to those who knew and believed in him the following homilies. Can you name the author?

Baptism with plenty of soap is a good thing.

Honor can not be received as alms—it must be earned.

It is the brow that makes the wreath of glory green.

Next to finding truths, the greatest joy is honest search.

An error can not be believed sincerely enough to make it a truth.

He who puts chains on the body of another shackles his own soul.

Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart.

The death penalty inflicted by government is a perpetual excuse for mobs.

You had better live well and die honestly than to live and die praying.

Bruno was the first of all the Christian world who died for truth, without expectation of reward.

In 1543 Copernicus' great work appeared. The church fought that system of astronomy until 1821.

Honesty is the oak around which all virtues cling. Without that they fall, and groveling die in weeds and dust.

I believe the time will come when public sentiment will be so grand and great, that it will be looked upon as infamous to perpetuate disease—to leave a legacy of agony.

By giving away information you keep it. When you have told it, you remember it. It is with information as it is with liberty—the only way to be dead sure of it, is to give it to other people.

I am willing to exchange facts for epithets. I fare so much better than did the doubters of the olden times that I am more than satisfied. Only a few years ago they would have burned me at the stake. Liberty is making a tour of the world.

The superior man is one who uses his superiority in bettering the conditions of the inferior. The superior man is strength for the weak, eyes for the blind, brains for the simple. He is the one that helps carry the burdens that nature has put upon his weaker brother.

In the world of fact science is legal tender. Assertions and miracles are base and spurious coin. We have a right to rejudge even the justice of a god. No one should throw away his reason, the fruit of all experiences. It is the intellectual capital of the soul—the only light—the only guide—and without the brain becomes the palace of an idiot king attended by a retinue of thieves and hypocrites.

I believe in the religion of the body—of physical development—in devotional exercise—in the beatitudes of cheerfulness, good health, good food, good clothes, comradeship, generosity, and above all, in happiness. I believe in salvation here and now. Salvation from deformity and disease—from weakness and pain—from ennui and insanity. I believe in heaven here and now—the heaven of health and good digestion—of strength and long life—of usefulness and joy.

Find what a man enjoys—what he laughs at—what he calls diversion—and you know what he is. Think of a man who calls himself civilized, who is in raptures at a bull fight—who smiles when he sees the hounds pursue and catch and tear in pieces the timid hare, and who roars with laughter when he watches the pugilists pound each other's faces, closing each other's eyes, breaking jaws and smashing noses. Such men are beneath the animals they torture—on a level with the pugilists they applaud.

#### THE BELLY.

(By Robert Hunter.)

James Oppenheim has a remarkable article in a recent number of the American Magazine upon "The Hired City."

It is about Pittsburg, a city whose people are hired hands.

It is a very striking article by a singularly able young writer.

Oppenheim is a poet with gifts; but I am glad necessity forces him to write at times short stories and other articles.

In this particular article, "The Hired City," Oppenheim speaks of the

terrible conditions suffered by the workers of the steel trust and the worst of all is the twelve hour day.

"Twelve hours every day or every night these men work," says Oppenheim, "and the twelve hour day means on the average something like this:

12 hours for labor.  
8 hours for sleep.  
1½ hours for meals.  
1 hour to go to and from meals.

22½ hours' routine.

"This leaves a margin of 1½ hours; and of what use is that margin to an exhausted man?

"Will he go to the Carnegie library? Will he enjoy his friends? Will he go into politics? Will he make his home-life beautiful?"

An hour and a half of life for 22½ hours of routine.

A fag end, a tatter, a ragged fringe of life—one hour and a half out of a long day that means all work or preparation for work.

The men of the steel works are slaves. For such food, clothing and shelter as they receive they give all their power, energy and brain.

For mere material existence these men barter away twenty-two and a half hours each day of life.

Ah, brothers of the marble churches, ask yourselves, does man live for the belly in this life of ours?

Ask the steel workers, the two hundred and more thousand of them.

Don't worry about materialism in Marx or in the millenium.

Ask the steel workers. Today, here and now, under Morgan the plate passer—at your nose-end. Ask them.

They have one hour and a half to look at the skies, to study the stars and to tramp the fields.

One hour and a half for a full breath, for thought, for politics, for books, for art, music.

The rest is for the belly, and for Morgan, and for the slag and steel ingots before Hell's fires.

The rest is for Carnegie libraries, and hero funds and preachers' pensions, and research.

All else is, men of the cloth, for the belly—Morgan's belly and your belly and the steel workers' belly.

Ah, but that precious fag end, that tatter and fringe—that's for the soul. That blessed one hour and thirty minutes in Pittsburg!

Or perhaps it's for drink?

Well, then, it's for drink and blessed oblivion, in Pittsburg!

"It is not because of his toils," says Carlyle, "that I lament for the poor; we must all toil, or steal (howsoever we name our stealing), which is worse; no faithful workman finds his task a pastime.

"The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary; but for him also the Heavens send sleep, and of the deepest, in his smoky cribs, a clear dewy heaven of rest envelops him, and fitful glimmerings of cloud-skirted dreams.

"But what I do mourn over is, that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly, or even of earthly knowledge, should visit him, but only in the haggard darkness, like two spectres, Fear and Indignation, bear him company.

"Alas, while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated!

"Alas, was this, too, a breath of God; bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded!

"That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in the minute, as by some computation it does."

#### PATRIOTISM OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Organized labor has always encouraged thrift, saving, self-helpfulness and loyalty to the institutions of civilization. The capitalists, on the contrary, have always proven false in any matter requiring faith and good citizenship.

Milwaukee has a Socialist mayor and Socialist city government, which simply means an endeavor to secure each citizen his rights and his property, a fair remuneration for his labor with special privileges to none.

The so-called moneyed interests refused to buy a new issue of bonds on account of the Socialistic government.

The International Bakers' Union had \$200,000 invested in United States gold bonds, which it promptly sold, and invested in Milwaukee bonds to show the faith of a labor union in the government. The Brewers' Union has \$500,000 invested in United States bonds, which it has notified the mayor is at his disposal. Thus the tax-payers teach the tax-eating classes a lesson again, just as they did in 1860, when the workingman came forward and saved the country.

It is not old history to re-state that men came down from New York, informing President Lincoln that they represented \$21,000,000 of property and begged for war vessels in New York harbor. The great President smiled at them and said with emphasis, "If I controlled \$21,000,000 in property, I would buy a few gunboats and protect my own property and then give the government several millions to aid it in its fight to maintain a democratic form of government."

Labor can be depended upon day after day and year after year, but the selfish, unworking rich can always be depended on to desert the government that protects in the first emergency.

The rich New Yorkers in 1860 bought no war vessels and the rich bankers in Milwaukee buy no bonds in 1910.

CÆSAR A. ROBERTS.

#### THE NEVADA LABOR CONVENTION.

It is very evident that the Nevada union men, especially the miners, are going to take a hand in politics this year. On June 1st, pursuant to the call sent out by Rawhide Union No. 244, fifty delegates from various locals in all parts of the state, assembled in Reno and organized the Nevada State Labor League.

T. J. Parker of Lucky Boy was chairman of the convention, and William S. Lunsford of Reno was secretary. The convention was in session for three days, and took up many matters of general importance to labor in the Sagebrush state.

Present at the meeting besides the delegates were District Organizer F. G. Clough of the W. F. of M., and Vice-President Mahoney of the W. F. of M.

It is the purpose of the league to have its permanent legislative committee go over many bills left in its hands by the convention and prepare them for submission to the next session of the Legislature.

The league elected its committees to take charge of different sections of the state. These committees will see that men are placed in nomination for the various offices—especially the legislative positions—who are either card men or who have merited the support of labor.

Before the convention adjourned they elected the following set of officers: President J. H. Malloy, Rawhide; vice-president, C. W. Farrington, Reno; secretary, E. G. Vail, Reno.

During the closing hours of the convention, Vice-President Mahoney of the W. F. of M., was called upon and in response made a very interesting address on the subject of unionism. Mr. Mahoney is an interesting speaker, thoroughly conversant with his subject—an earnest and able worker in the great cause.

WILLIAM S. LUNSFORD,

Secretary Reno Trades and Labor Council.

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**BROTHER O'BRIEN GETS BUM STEER.**

Editor O'Brien of the Juneau (Alaska) Daily Record, writes to sympathize with the editor of the Register over the recent attempt to destroy the Register plant. Brother O'Brien has been told that the Register is fighting the Western Federation and he states in his letter that it is his belief that Federationists from Alaska did the dirty work in the Register office. The brother is mistaken. The wreckers were not Federationists, and the Register is not fighting the Federation. Had the wreckers been Federationists they would undoubtedly have visited some of the papers that have been so persistently lying about them and their organization. It is not reasonable to suppose that the members of the Federation would attempt to injure what they have made their official organ or destroy property upon which one of the Black Hills locals holds a chattel mortgage. No, Brother O'Brien, it was not Federationists that attempted to silence the voice of the Register. More likely it was some of the thugs that have been shipped in to take the places of Federationists, who are now locked out because they would not give up their membership in the Western Federation of Miners and American Federation of Labor local on request of their would-be czar. Up to the time of the importation of strike-breakers, Lead was a quiet, peaceable town, a place where it was not considered necessary to lock doors on retiring at night; where the office of police judge was considered a joke and policemen could, with safety to the city, take a nap almost any time of night. In those days women and young girls could walk unattended on the streets at any hour of the day or night without being insulted and the Register office was often left unlocked all night, with no disastrous result.

But it's different now, brother; the police force has been doubled or trebled (there are so many the administration is ashamed to publish all their names); women are being insulted on the streets in broad daylight (but not by Federationists, as an examination of the court records will prove); porch-climbing and other petty thieves have become unusually active; gambling is running wide open; the people fear the imported "police" more than they do the thieves; law and order has been superseded by anarchy and armed guards patrol the levels of the mines to protect the bosses from the "free and independent American citizens" who have been imported to take the places of the discarded Federationists.

The very fact that the Black Hills newspapers that are fighting for the mining companies and against the Western Federation have not been molested should convince you, Brother O'Brien, that the lawlessness of the Black Hills at the present time can not be charged to the Federationists.

In reply to your inquiry as to whether or not the guilty parties have been apprehended, will say they have not, and, so far as the writer is able to see, no effort was made by the authorities to learn their identity. Another proof that it was not Federationists.

W. C. BENFER,

Publisher Black Hills Daily Register.

**WHY I HATE CAPITALISM.**

(By C. W. Green.)

I hate capitalism with a hatred that is relentless and persistent. I hate it because it postulates production for profit. I hate its crushing conventionalities and its foolish formalities, its morality, its religion, its God. Its conventions and formulas keep physical men and women mentally puerile and stupid; its morality is grossly materialistic—a concoction of platitudinarian codes which allay the qualms of the capitalistic conscience; its religion brings the tolling, propertyless masses to the shrine of the lords of the earth to fulsomely kow-tow; its God is Mammon. I hate the commercialism of this economic system. It rewards the ruthless, the grasping, the cunning, the idlers, the drones, who own. It draws out from man his primordial predatory faculties. It puts a premium on selfishness, covetousness and deception. It engenders war everywhere. War. On land and sea. War in workshops, in factories, farms, offices, mines and quarries. It sets class against class, race against race, man against man.

Capitalism crushes the souls and spirits of men and women. It dwarfs their intellect. It stifles, hampers knowledge, stultifies science. It burdens the world with a contented, pitiful, hopeless ignorance. It fills the minds of men with a blank darkness that no power but superstition can penetrate. I hate it. I hate it because it fills homes with worry and tears, heartaches and melancholy, unemployment and squalor. Because it robs the earth of its joy and sociability, its thrilling laughter and its wholesome love.

I hate it because it emasculates our healthy interests, because it makes us mean, makes us fight one another like brutes in the primeval jungle for the necessities of life and makes us despise ourselves. Because it crowds our jails, asylums, workhouses, charitable institutions, hotels, gambling hells, brothels, stock exchanges, slums and cemeteries.

I hate it because under its bane the human race is degenerating, morally, spiritually, physically and intellectually. Because it debauches the "naturalness" of human nature.

I hate it because it victimizes the real saviours of humanity. It crucifies its Christs and greets with glad hosannas its Iscariots. I hate it because it would dam back the flood-tides of altruism and rationalism that call from the hearts and heads of humanity for brotherhood, liberty and justice.

I hate it for its child labor, its sweating dens, its adulterations, its hypoc-

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risy, its organized charity, its assignation houses, its infamous laws, its class-ridden constitution, its domination and subjection, its planlessness, its customs, the atmosphere of its environment.

I hate it because it makes labor despicable, because it crushes the laborer down to the depths of the underworld. Because it honors the class who live in supercilious affluence upon the exploitation and degradation of labor. Because the few who usurp the mechanism of industry confiscate what the laborers produce. I hate the fact that some men live by the labor of other men.

I hate capitalism because I love equity. I hate capitalism because I still possess a modicum of sanity. Because I know that, even with our hodge-podge methods of production, with aid of machinery mankind produces far more than sufficient to keep all in comfort. Because the good things produced by labor should be produced for the use of all who toil, and not for the profits of the few who own the machinery that labor has produced. I hate capitalism because where it reigns, under high or low tariffs, under kings, kaisers, czars, presidents, emperors or governors, under an autocracy, oligarchy or democracy, the same diabolical conditions prevail. Take me where you will in the capitalist world; Europe or America or Australasia, or elsewhere, there rages an inexorable class antagonism; there the voice of the class conscious victim is hushed; there the working class, the wealth producers, are loathed; there a few pampered pets of privilege manipulate the labor markets; there the labor agitators are jailed for "sedition" on some pretext; and there, palpitant in the thick of all, is the disgusting, degrading, damnable poverty of the masses.

My mind revolts against the spectre of this current hideous pitilessness. I hate this economic system. Capitalists are its privileged accessories; dragged by the system into the environment and the conceptions and the outlook of the exploiting class. Workers are the outcast pariahs of capitalism. It is incumbent upon them to arise in the night of their awakened intelligence and write indelibly the charter of their emancipation. The destiny of the world is for the despised working class to mould. They must hate capitalism. They must love freedom. Then, never till then, shall the great cities of modern Christendom—quaking with the thunder of their commerce, glittering with the sovereignty of their wealth, proud in the prestige of their power—commence to make of themselves fit habitations of the sons and daughters of men.—Melbourne (Australia) Socialist.

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

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>ALASKA</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	<b>MISSOURI</b>						
240	Nome	Sat	Oswald A. Rowan	Jno S. Sutherland	J	Nome	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
188	Valdez	Tues	M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcoure	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
<b>ARIZONA</b>							<b>MONTANA</b>						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr.	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
150	Douglas M & S.	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	145	Douglas	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neihart
60	Globe	Tues	W. H. Cassidy	W. R. Carter	997	Globe	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
116	Hualapai	Sat	Thos. Stockan	J. J. Sladish Jr.	59	Humboldt	74	Butte M & S.	Thur	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
147	Humboldt M & S.	Tues	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
101	Jerome	Wed	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	24	Clinton	Wed	J. O. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
118	McCabe	Sat	H. H. Huffer	Carmen Acosta	A27	Miami	191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
159	Metcalf	Tues	Frank Clinton	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	126	E. Helena M & S.	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	John Mullen	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Martin	John Williams	12	Elkhorn
228	Pinto Creek	Thur	Nelson Bond	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
137	Ray	Tues	J. P. Dean	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
124	Snowball	Thur	Frank M. Dean	Allen Marks	13	Harrington	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	P. Cuddihy	Wm. Lee	AA	Great Falls
103	Star	Tues	Robert E. Morgan	Nels Englund	12	Walker	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
156	Swansea	Thur	<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>										
110	Tiger	Thur	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	W. G. Allen	114	Gilt Edge
65	Walker	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>							<b>NEVADA</b>						
194	Camborne	Wed	John Dockstader	Lester McKenzie	124	Greenwood	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
180	Grand Forks	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. McCormick	14	Rhyolite
22	Greenwood	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
69	Kaslo	Sat	Jessie Rutherford	Anna LaLeod	355	Rossland	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade		Hilltop
100	Kimberly	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	239	Contact	Tues	R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
1	Ladies Aux. WFM	Mon	Albert Gill	James Roberts	35	Moyie	265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
119	Lardeau	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	243	Fairview	Wed	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
71	Moyie	Sat	Harry Reed	Anson A. White	294	Rossland	54	Gold Hill	Mon	John Sullivan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
96	Nelson	Sat	Samuel Stephens	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Sandon	220	Goldfield	Wed	August Wenzel	J. J. Mangan	2420	Goldfield
8	Phoenix	Sat	John Ayre	A. Shilland	K	Sandon	251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
38	Rossland	Wed	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
81	Sandon	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
95	Silverton	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	Wm. O'Brien	158	Manhattan
62	Slocan	Sat	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	264	Millers	Wed	J. S. Graves	L. M. Sidwell		Millers
113	Texada	Sat	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	254	National	Sat	James Trainor	F. H. Connolly		National
105	Trail M & S.	Wed	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>										
85	Ymir	Wed	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	263	Pioche	Mon	Frank Erickson	W. B. Martin		Pioche
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							<b>ONTARIO</b>						
61	Bodie	Tues	Sam Jensen	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	146	Cobalt	Sun	J. J. Smith	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
55	Calaveras	Wed	Frank C. Wright	Wm. McGuire	12	French Gulch	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
141	French Gulch	Sat	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	154	Gowganda	Sun	James D. Cluney	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
90	Grass Valley	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	A. Vercellotti	9	Porcupine
91	Grass Valley	Fri	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	37	Hart	<b>OREGON</b>						
169	Graniteville	Sat	Chas. Fransen	Clark Hitt	11	Johnsville	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
99	Hart	Tues	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
149	Johnsville	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Bars	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
174	Kennett	Sat	Wm. Melville	Robert Sawyer	123	Masonic	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
206	Masonic	Mon	A. C. Kloppe	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
51	Mojave	Sat	Robert White	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City	14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Watchman	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	68	Galena	Wed	E. L. Delaney	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
44	Randsburg	Sat	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	O. C. Walker	S. R. Fredrickson	355	Skidoo	19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sahford	Frank Coyle		Maitland
211	Skidoo	Thur	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell	B	Rochford
87	Summersville	Sat	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
73	Tuolumne	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	<b>UTAH</b>						
104	Washington	Mon	J. B. Whitney	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Canyon
167	Winthrop M & S.	Mon	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	201	Bingham M & S.	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Bingham Canyon
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	<b>COLORADO</b>										
<b>COLORADO</b>							<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
64	Bryan	Alter nate Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
33	Cloud City	Thur	Felix Conley	C. N. Larson	132	Leadville	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. D. Peterson	543	Creede	28	Republic	Tues	A. McKay	E. Sherman	164	Republic
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	212	Pence M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Vincent Ponti	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	<b>IDAHO</b>						
46	Garfield	Sat	Harry Barnes	George Howard	H	Garfield	184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	O. Youngkin		Atlanta
88	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke
15	Ouray	Sat	Frank Blizel	Geo. A. Shaver	1111	Ouray	53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Apen	11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico	80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	9	Mullan	Sat	S. L. Thomas	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	Marion C. Leuke	278	Telluride	17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	W. H. Irle	47	Wallace
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	<b>MICHIGAN</b>						
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	214	Amasa, M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuhn		Amasa
<b>IDAHO</b>							<b>MISSOURI</b>						
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	O. Youngkin		Atlanta	204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke	203	Copper	Sun		Elias Sinisalo		Calumet
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Onni Tuomi		Crystal Falls
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	236	Grover M & M.	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	T. H. Sullivan		Hubbell
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Oscar Kaari	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
9	Mullan	Sat	S. L. Thomas	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	153	Ironwood	Sat	Daniel Paddock	John Korpi	434	Ironwood
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City	222	Ishpeming	Sat	Y. Vainionpaa	Victor Toija	143	Greenland
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray	209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fable Burman	441	Iron River
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	W. H. Irle	47	Wallace	128	Negaunee	Sun	Otto Bjorininen	John Maki	1281	Negaunee
<b>MICHIGAN</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
214	Amasa, M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuhn		Amasa	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	<b>MISSOURI</b>						
203	Copper	Sun		Elias Sinisalo		Calumet	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Onni Tuomi		Crystal Falls	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
236	Grover M & M.	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	T. H. Sullivan		Hubbell	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcoure	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Oscar Kaari	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
153	Ironwood	Sat	Daniel Paddock	John Korpi	434	Ironwood	227	Flat River Eng.	Wed	Alex Brown	G. A. Sporra	507	Flat River
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Y. Vainionpaa	Victor Toija	143	Greenland	217	Joplin	Wed	C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart		Joplin
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3d Sun					<b>MONTANA</b>						
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fable Burman	441	Iron River	117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	4	

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