

331.8
MIN

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
JUL 23 1910

LABOR
PRODUCE
ALL WEALTH



THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
July 21st
1910
Volume XI
Number 369.



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



IV
ES
ERS
Sec
il P
ELT
rad

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, July 21, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 369
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Signed

Department

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Chloride, Ariz., July 8, 1910.

At our last regular meeting held July 6-10 R. C. Ferguson, former president of local No. 77, W. F. of M., was declared unfair to organized labor and fined \$20.00 and \$1.00 per month until fine is paid; declared unfair for non-payment of dues. By order of local No. 77, W. F. M.

(Seal.)

C. A. PARISIA, Sec'y.

IN CHARLESTON, Missouri, the people had a "sane" Fourth of July. Two colored men were lynched to prove the humaneness of our glorious civilization.

WHILE "LABOR LEADERS" banquet with exploiters, it is only reasonable to presume that the rank and file will dine on tripe with skim milk to wash it down.

IT IS COVERTLY INTIMATED that the high cost of living will soon breed bread riots. Bread riots will breed bayonets and bullets, and capitalism with its subsidized sheets is clamoring for a larger army and navy.

"UNCLE SAM" will float in the near future two war ships of 26,000 tons each at a cost of \$18,000,000, and according to the prediction of prophets who are watching the airships, the birds of the air created by the genius of man, will destroy a war ship in a few minutes. But the Steel trust needs the money and the trusts are operating the government, so let the good work go on.

THE POLICE FORCE at Fort Worth, Texas, went on strike when asked to give protection to scabs and strike breakers. The armed power which capitalism has created for its protection, may be the power that will yet destroy capitalism.

THE EIGHTEENTH Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners convened in Denver last Monday. The various committees have been selected and the convention has now got down to real hard work. The report of President Moyer, which appears in this issue, is worthy of careful perusal by every member of the organization.

THE WILL of the late Chief Justice Fuller has been filed in the probate court and the will discloses that the dead jurist left an estate valued at more than a million dollars.

It has frequently been declared, that no man can accumulate a million dollars and be honest. But who is there who can doubt the integrity of men who occupy seats in the royal "temple of justice?"

THERE WAS at least one "sane" Fourth of July in one of the small towns of the New England States. The "booster" and "patriot" who collected the funds for the celebration, hid himself to Canada taking with him a wad of "patriotism" that aggregated close to \$2,000. The gentleman who absconded will return and in all probability, become a candidate for Congress or a seat on the federal judiciary.

THE FLINT GLASS WORKERS held its convention recently at Toledo, Ohio, and though the Flint Glass Workers is a small organization numerically, compared with other national and international labor organizations, yet, the report of the secretary-treasurer shows a treasury of \$129,000, that \$78,524.41 had been expended in strikes and lockouts during the past year and that 84 per cent. of the membership of the organization are employed.

THE LATE KING EDWARD was a spendthrift, squandering almost three millions annually, but his successor has a greater appetite for money than the royal nabob, who for nearly three-score years and ten, revelled in the lap of lavish luxury. Some journals are so unkind as to suggest getting rid of such royal vermin, but a billion dollar Congress in America is likewise worthy of some suggestions from journals that are prating about economy and denouncing extravagance.

THE BUFFALO REPUBLIC SAYS: "The real head of the Republican party is at Oyster Bay."

The Republic is wrong, for the real head of the Republican party are the "interests" that make the blustering braggart at Oyster Bay use the militia to assassinate an eight-hour law, give his official sanction to the infamous "Alton deal," approve injunctions, hug Taft and the "insurgents" and write for magazines that are the organs of the plutocratic oligarchy that owns and controls the government.

AT NEWARK, OHIO, recently, an anti-saloon detective was lynched by a mob. The prohibition stalwart appropriated to himself the right to shoot a saloon-keeper and the mob appropriated to itself the right to lynch the red-handed fanatic who utilized a weapon of murder to enforce prohibition. As the mob was about to hang the anti-saloon detective, some one suggested that he be given time to make a speech, and the miscreant admitted that he was a professional strike-breaker and warned all among his audience to never follow in his footsteps. His conscience never seemed to be punctured, until he knew he had to die.

NO MATTER whose lips that speak, they must be free and un-gagged. Let us believe that the whole truth can never do harm to the whole of virtue; and remember that in order to get the whole truth you must allow every man, right or wrong, freely to utter his conscience, and to protect him in so doing. Entire unshackled freedom for every man's life, no matter what his doctrine—the safety of free discussion no matter how wide its range. The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or how hateful, is only a gang of slaves.—Wendell Phillips.

THE RAILROADS are commencing to retrench in order that the people may become impressed with the fact, that we are living under the rays of the sunlight of "prosperity." The Pennsylvania lines have reduced the working force, while the Northern Pacific has given about 5,000 employes the privilege of searching for another master. With the Bakers and Garment Workers' strikes going on in New York, with the United Mine Workers battling for the life of the organization, with the mills of New England closed down curtailing production to boost a falling market at the expense of nearly 200,000 slaves who are facing want and hunger and with Teddy and Taft in the limelight, the star of hope shines brightly for the disinherited.

THE NATIONAL Child Labor Committee held a recent session at which the child labor problem was discussed. One prominent divine of the Presbyterian church expressed himself as follows:

"Well, we might as well confess. The church cannot get along without money. It needs money in its various activities, and to carry out its various enterprises. Too much publicity given to the subject of child labor is liable to offend the sources of this income. I think we can say that much."

The above is an honest admission and discloses the fact, that revenue which comes from exploiters who fatten on child labor must not be overlooked by those disciples of Christ who desire that the church shall rest on a solid financial foundation. It is evident that the church can be no better than the men who dominate the church. The church has become inoculated with the microbes of capitalism, and if Christ returned to earth and attempted to scourge the money changers, he would again be hanged as an "undesirable citizen."

FOR MORE than a generation reformers have been bewailing the existence of the sweatshops. Every sensational writer on poverty in great cities makes his story climax with a sweatshop scene. Volumes have been written telling how it ought to be abolished.

Now there seems to be a prospect that it will be abolished. The only people who can abolish it have attacked it. The garment makers of New York city have struck, and their demands will absolutely do away with the sweatshop. If they are supported by other branches of organized labor they can win that strike and solve a problem that has caused the spilling of more ink and sentimental tears than almost any of the evils of capitalism.

If they follow up their strike in the shop with a strike at the ballot-box next fall, they can do away with the conditions that produce sweatshops and abolish them forever.

One thing is sure. The day of the sweatshop's doom is not far away. When the workers begin to attend to their own business it is apt to get done.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE PITTSBURG KANSAN says: "The Kansan is now and has been opposed to the fanatical prohibitory law of Kansas. One reason why we are opposed to it, is because it is a club to drive the little fellow out of business and allow the fellow with pull and the 'dough' to have a monopoly."

The one reason which the Kansan gives in explanation of its opposition to the prohibition law of Kansas exposes the superficial mentality of the editor and demonstrates that he has not grasped the natural results that must follow from the system under which we live.

In every department of corporate and commercial life, the man of limited means is doomed. It makes no difference in what business the smaller capitalist is engaged, he is destined to go down into the vortex of bankruptcy. If the "little fellow" was permitted to remain in the liquor business, the reason advanced by the Kansan would be removed.

What a logical editor?

The scribbler for the Kansan yearns to go back to the days of the ox-cart and the stage coach. It is unnecessary to add, that the Kansan is the champion of the Democratic party.

Report of President, Chas. H. Moyer to the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of The Western Federation of Miners

Denver, Colorado, July 18, 1910.

TO THE OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the Eighteenth Annual Convention Western Federation of Miners, Brothers and Fellow Workers:

With the close of another year we again find ourselves in convention for the purpose of reviewing the conditions which now confront us, comparing them with those existing in the twelve months just past, and taking advantage of our experience, recommend to our membership plans for the ensuing term. In reviewing the past we should earnestly endeavor to ascertain wherein our policy has been at fault, and carefully consider ways and means whereby the same may be avoided in the future. To become discouraged because of our temporary failures would only allow the benefits and advantages gained through years of effort to slip from us, and to regain the same would surely mean a repetition of those trials which we have confronted in the past.

Look at the situation as we may, we cannot avoid the struggle. Under the wage system, the conflict must and will go on, ever continuing until the workers themselves, without consulting their masters shall settle the wage question for all time. Our economic organization has been and will continue to be the school room for the working class. Here we are made to realize the power of united action. The producer once awakened to this power on the industrial field will not stop there, but knowing full well that permanent relief under the present system is impossible, will march on to the political field, and with the same unity of action, take over the tools of production, thus removing the cause which makes master and servant, strikes, lockouts and misery. We need but to compare the conditions existing in organized and unorganized districts to silence those who argue that united action has been of no benefit to the wage workers. To organized labor must be given the credit for the reduction in the hours of toil. Few of us who have followed the occupation of mining, milling or smelting, but what have labored the long and unreasonable ten and twelve-hour shifts, but today, not because of the voluntary action of the employer or the interest of the politician or so-called friend of labor, but through the agitation and persistent efforts of the organized workers themselves, we have the eight-hour work day in almost every state and territory in our jurisdiction. In a number of states these advantages which

mean longer life and opportunity for the producer have been secured through legislation, in others, the strike, with its hardships and sufferings has been necessary. The latter is perhaps but temporary, as tomorrow the employer may say, "We will return to the old conditions," the workers rebel and the battle is again begun and waged until conditions force one or the other to surrender. If it be the workers, many of them must pay the penalty, and under a ban placed upon them by the employer, forced into the unemployed and blacklisted army. If the employer, defeat is not forgotten. He waits for the opportune time when, taking advantage of conditions, labor is taught a lesson which, from his point of view, they will never forget. And labor has not forgotten, but with these lessons at all times fresh in our memories, we have begun to realize that this power in the hands of our teachers can be wrested from them and will be through a well defined policy of organization on the industrial and political field.

There will be those who will say that this is unjust to the employers; that being kind and humane, recognizing their interests and their employes' to be identical, they have no feeling of revenge in their hearts, but they forget the lesson that we have been warned to remember. They will tell you of the great Homestake Mining Company, operating in the Black Hills of South Dakota, giving their employes the eight-hour work day, but they are not familiar with the fact that the gentleman who manages these great properties is quoted as saying, "In time you will pay dearly for this," and that on a day in November, 1909, when he and other beneficiaries of these men's toil should have been on their knees offering thanks to their Creator, turned them into the streets and hills to starve for aught that it concerns them, not because they had demanded more of that which they produced, but to teach them the lesson that they must be more careful in the future in dealing with those who were so kind as to permit them to toil in order that those dependent on them might be provided with the bare necessities of life. This is only one instance. I refer to it because it has not passed into history, as have thousands of others, and furnishes a grand opportunity for those to investigate who can see no classes and would have us believe that the interest of the employer and employed are identical.

While true that labor has little to expect from the judiciary who finally interpret the laws, yet we have our state courts on record in favor of several important acts in the interests of the workers, and

our United States Supreme Court, in passing on the constitutionality of legislation regulating the hours of labor has said that not only was this power vested in a state, but under such a law as we have in the state of Utah, an employee working more than eight hours is a violator of the law equally with his employer. This all-important legislation, as I have held, must be credited to the efforts of organized labor, and shows that when labor speaks collectively its voice is heard and heeded on the political field. It also gives us reasonable assurance that we will not be compelled or in fear of having to fight the battle over and over, as we are in South Dakota at this time. Such relief as we have gained through legislation should nerve us to greater energy and activity until the last right which is denied us is achieved, until the wealth producers, educated and realizing that they should be the judges as to the value of their labor, shall hand down a decision that a system is constitutional under which labor shall receive the full product of its toil.

It is unnecessary for us as miners to visit the great employing centers where the man, woman and child are forced from what they call homes into a life of dependency, and forced to yield their toil for a mere pittance that the ravenous appetite of heartless employers and corporations may be satisfied. We need not investigate to determine the power of one man or a small coterie of individuals over the great army of producers. We have all of these examples at our very doors. We have been made to realize in no uncertain way since we last met in convention that under the system under which we exist, one man may, by a word spoken or a stroke of his pen, deprive thousands of our fellow workers of that existence. In the Black Hills of South Dakota we have witnessed an individual, presumably acting under instructions of a small number of others, issue a notice to ten thousand people which in substance said, "From this day you shall no longer partake of food or purchase clothing or fuel to protect you from the cold of a severe winter." True, there was a proviso in this ultimatum, but let us see what it was.

Lead, S. D. 1909.

"I am not a member of any labor union and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Company, agree that I will not become such while in its service.

"Signed,

Note the consideration, gentlemen. We have at times loudly protested because of some unscrupulous boss collecting a price from the workers for the privilege of employment, but here we have a price fixed by the employers themselves, and what a price! The American people have boasted of their liberties granted by our wonderful constitution. When we have read of the terrible conditions of the Russian people under the rule of a murderous czar, the right of free speech and peaceful assembly denied, we have shouted loudly, "not in America." But let us analyze the decree of this czar of South Dakota who says, "in consideration." In consideration of what? In consideration for his right to meet in peaceable assembly with his fellow citizens and freely discussing matters pertaining to the welfare of himself and family he may be employed or granted the privilege of life, for without labor he faces starvation, or under the law becomes a vagrant and is thrown into prison. Which of these rulers wields the greater power? One says, "Disobey my commands and you shall be sent into exile or executed." The employing class of your own country says that "The earth and all that is on it and beneath it belongs to us, sign away your rights granted under the constitution, become our servants in fact, and do our bidding, or face hunger and starvation." Who holds this power? A small per cent. of the people. Can the great majority, which is the producing class or wage workers, change a system which makes these conditions possible? I am one who believes that they can. If so, then, fellow workers, this should be one of the all-important missions of our economic organization. Organize and educate. While ever on the alert, grasping each opportunity to check the unjust exactions of the beneficiaries of our toil, we should never forget that permanent relief can only be secured through an intelligent and united exercise of our franchise.

The Western Federation of Miners is now entering upon its eighteenth year. During its life it has passed through many crucial tests. In fact the battle with those who sought its destruction has been almost continuous. We have encountered many defeats, not because of lack of solidarity of those directly involved, not because our cause was unjust, but because of the unorganized and uneducated condition of the workers. Both organized and unorganized, labor has failed to recognize their class interests. The employer has depended on the unorganized workers to assist in defeating our efforts to better conditions and have had little to fear from the organized forces owing to the fact that there has been little unity of action, the great majority standing aloof, watching the unequal conflict, failing or refusing to recognize in it the class struggle and that the small faction of their army was helpless in the hands of our opponents, re-enforced as they invariably have been by having placed at their disposal the forces of government. But no strike of the Western Federation of Miners has ever been lost, no protest of the working class has been in vain. We may not see the results today, they may not be direct, but out of each conflict comes the aroused workers, conscious of the system of legalized robbery and determined that it shall be abolished for one that will insure equal rights to all.

In our efforts to interest the unorganized workers, we are ever confronted with the question, "what benefit will we derive by joining your union?" There are others seeking an excuse who will cite us to the fact that wages in the mining industry have not advanced, but admit that there has been but little, if any, reduction. Their attention called to the deplorable condition of the miners in unorganized states where they are forced to yield their toil for a mere pittance because of their defenseless condition, compels them to give credit to the Western Federation of Miners. Previous to the formation

of our organization we heard but little of the great trusts, corporations and associations of employers, which suddenly sprung into existence. Eighteen years ago we could treat with our individual employer or representative of a company, but today we have these powerful combinations, recognizing their class interests, fixing the prices on products and the wages working men shall receive. Has the Western Federation of Miners been responsible for the maintaining of living wages during these years? If so, they have performed a herculean task and one of which they may well feel proud.

As to the future, there should be no question as to the policy of your organization. The preamble of our constitution says:

We hold that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by economic conditions.

We affirm the economic condition of the producer to be that he is exploited of the wealth which he produces, being allowed to retain barely sufficient for his elementary necessities.

We hold that the class struggle will continue until the producer is recognized as the sole master of his product.

We assert the working class, and it alone, can and must achieve its own emancipation.

We hold, finally, that an industrial union and the concerted political action of all wage workers is the only method of attaining this end.

Therefore, we, the wage slaves employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters of the world, have associated in the Western Federation of Miners.

If the membership of our organization were sincere in adopting this preamble, then their duty is plain today, the issue is here defined in no uncertain way. Section five points the way which I firmly believe will lead the workers of the world beyond the reach of the power of capitalism and usher in the day of final deliverance from all injustice. I cannot impress too strongly upon you the importance of embracing each and every opportunity to install in the minds of your fellow workers the ideal as set forth in your preamble. If your policy is sound, and you are firm in your convictions, your place is among those who hesitate to abandon a policy which you believe to be defective. Armed with such convictions, your position is invincible. Recognizing and conceding the same rights to others as we demand for ourselves, yet ever firm and determined in defense of industrial unions and concerted political action, we have nothing to fear from coming in contact with the organized workers entertaining different ideas. The work of educating the workers, both organized and unorganized, along industrial lines, which is the only unionism that can be expected to cope successfully with the employing class, is a question of vital importance. The Western Federation of Miners, many years past, declared for and adopted the industrial form of organization, and I believe there are few among our membership today who are not fully in accord with that policy. Personally, I am more convinced than ever before, if that be possible, and would be unable to place my position more fully before you on this important matter than I did in my last report: when discussing this question I said that if in union there is strength, then the working class must be brought to realize that only through the most complete unity can they expect to organize an industrial army that will prove invincible. They must be educated to understand that united action to be successful means the joining together in its fullest sense every man and woman whose condition in life compels them under the present system to sell their labor to another. When so united and realizing that regardless of what their position may be as wage workers that they belong to that class and recognize that an injury to one is the concern of all, then, and then only, will organized labor be in a position to enforce its just demands. Labor, industrially organized, ready to fall into line when the order is given will serve notice upon the employer that the day of his refusal to treat with his employees because they reserve the right to affiliate with organized labor is past, and refusal to do so will not only bring him face to face with every worker in his employ, regardless of the occupation he may follow, but that organized labor in its entirety will rise up as one man and in no uncertain way insist that he shall do so.

What is industrial unionism? The Western Federation of Miners says in its constitution that *all* persons working in and around the mines, mills and smelters shall compose its membership. The words "all persons" defines its jurisdiction and makes it an industrial organization. Art. 6, Sec. 1, of your constitution permits a segregation of our forces by providing for craft charters, and for ten years,—to be more specific, from 1893 to 1903,—the Western Federation of Miners had but little control over its locals, but in the latter year the power, without which your industrial organization is as ineffective as the craft organization, was placed in your constitution, and the membership, by their ballot, agreed that in case of a strike being in progress in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, regularly ordered by the union and the Executive Board, and in the opinion of the President and the Executive Board it becomes necessary to call out any other union or unions in order to carry the strike to a successful termination, that they shall have full power to do so. We have heard so much of industrial unionism in the past few years, we have heard so many different ideas advanced by those who pose as its only true and intelligent advocates, that many of us with our limited intelligence have become confused and have almost given up in despair of ever being able to gain an insight into its wonderful composition. The language used in its propaganda literature and by many of its representatives in the field has been beyond the comprehension of the average wage worker, and yet it has occurred to me that it is so simple that a child might well understand not only the plans necessary to perfect its organization, but its invincible position if once adopted. No man or woman can be an industrial unionist unless they are conscious of the fact that they are wage workers and belong to that class, rec-

ognizing this, they must admit that regardless of what their occupation may be, or the compensation they receive, that their interests are identical with all other wage workers, and that the concern of one member of their class is the concern of all members. Without this consciousness and willingness to lay aside individual selfishness and personal advantage, industrial organization means but little to the toiler, regardless of how you may organize your economic organization. Until the time comes when the majority of the working class are willing to voluntarily place in the hands of their representatives the power and authority as set forth in this clause of the constitution which I have quoted, united action will be impossible.

The line of demarkation as to where one form of labor ends and another begins determined, thus defining the different industries, all persons working in such industries organized into unions and voluntarily vesting such power in their representatives, as you have in Art. 5, Sec. 2, of your constitution, the membership of all industries thus organized, having transferred this power to a general Executive Board, upon which shall be represented each industrial organization, and we have industrial unionism in its fullest sense.

There has been a strenuous protest in the past from certain members of our organization against the concentration of power, yet we find in a constitution which is the organic law of an industrial organization claiming jurisdiction over the workers of the world, a clause identical with that found in our own constitution and to which I have referred. This is a general organization and should success crown its efforts the destiny of the world's workers would be placed in the hands of fifteen persons. Do the advocates of this particular organization believe in concentration of power? If not, then to be consistent they should remain silent until Art. 3, Sec. 5 is stricken from their constitution and a better plan submitted. If sincere in their cry against officialdom and czarism, then the constitutional provision which creates this power of which they complain should be abrogated. But they well know that without this concentration of power, without the authority in the hands of some one to give the command, that their industrial army would fail to move at the opportune time and the effect of concerted action, which is the very foundation of their organization, would be lost.

I have referred to the Homestake Mining Company and its vicious attack on organized labor and in going into the matter more fully, I feel justified in saying that in my opinion it presents the most serious condition that has ever confronted the miners' organization. While true that we have been involved in many conflicts with our employers and have generally been on the defensive, yet this is the first time that a large employing company, after the most careful consideration, as stated by its manager, has taken the initiative, and at a time when the most harmonious relations apparently existed, no request for a change in working conditions having been made by the employes, with a few hours' notice declared not for an open shop, so-called, but a condition of employment under which no man who reserves the right to belong to an association of wage workers or what is generally known as a labor union, could work. For more than thirty years organized labor, especially the miners' unions, has been recognized as an important factor in the affairs of South Dakota and in 1893 the Lead and Central locals took part in the formation of the Western Federation of Miners, and have ever taken an active interest in its affairs. With few exceptions the members of these unions were employes of the Homestake Mining Company, and while naturally during these many years questions which had to do with working conditions presented themselves for adjustment, such questions have invariably been dealt with by the representatives of the company and the union, the right of the employes to such representation never having been questioned, and under this system this great corporation has boasted of the perpetual harmony and good will existing between it and its workmen. You may ask as to the proof of this feeling on the part of the management and that there may be no question, let us use the superintendent's own language when speaking of these human machines who delve in the bowels of the earth. On October 5, 1907, about two years prior to the time he sent forth his decree which pronounced them as undesirable citizens and began paying professional thugs and gun men with profits which they had produced to keep them from stepping upon the company's property, apparently in fear that they might steal or destroy, the gentleman delivered the principal address at a picnic given by the Homestake veterans,—mark you, Homestake veterans. During this address he took occasion to refer to a time when fire threatened the destruction of the great Homestake properties, using the following words:

"I have been wondering for a while how, when and where I could meet face to face at one time all the members of the Homestake brotherhood, and most heartily thank them for the most noble manner in which they stood by the helm while the good old ship was weathering the storm we have just past through so successfully. Attacked internally at a point which soon became inaccessible by reason of the nature of the assault, the old boat was in sore distress and needed badly the help that you so freely have given her. One night, floundering in the raging billows, you stretched forth your strong arms, bouyed her up, saved her from going down, and brought her safely into port. These thanks, my friends, are tendered not only on my behalf but in behalf of all the share-holders of the mining company, whoever and wherever located, and are also from its general executive and directors at the main office in New York and San Francisco. Only those who are well acquainted with the underground workings of the Homestake Mine know how vast these workings are and can fully appreciate the difficulties and dangers attending attempts of any kind to subjugate a fire five hundred feet below its surface level and in a veritable forest of pitch pine seasoned timber. We have all heard complaints, and have complained ourselves while in our homes, in the streets, in our places of business and elsewhere, with an abundance of free and pure air to breathe, on a beautiful summer day, just because the sun-

shine raised the temperature to perhaps 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Did any one here present, or elsewhere, hear a murmur of complaint from those who so bravely fought the fire in the Homestake mine every hour of the day far away from the light of the noon day sun and every long and weary hour of each night for nearly a month, confined in small tunnels and cross cuts, breathing an atmosphere surcharged with gases very fatal to human life, and at times only a few arms' length from rocks heated to degrees ranging from 980,—which is the lowest temperature at which a glow can be discerned,—to 2400 degrees,—which is the temperature of a white heat. No one heard such a murmur, not one. All honor, praise and thanks to those heroes."

Mr. Thomas Grier was talking that day to the men who had made the Homestake mines. He was talking at a gathering of Homestake veterans who were among those who volunteered their lives that this great profit-producing concern might be snatched from a fiery furnace. Profit producing for whom? For them? No, no. All they might expect was the privilege of toiling when the demon was conquered. Profit for such as William Randolph Hearst, "the working-man's friend," that he might sail away to Italy and there enjoy God's pure air and sunshine, while they, the heroes, with their wives and little ones, instead of being safely aboard the old ship, which they had found in "sore distress, stretched forth their strong arms, bouyed up and saved," were thrown over-board by orders of the same commander and left floundering in the raging blast of a Dakota blizzard,—veterans, old soldiers in the industrial army, who had grown gray in the service of the Hearsts and Haggans, informed that in consideration of a further berth on the "old ship" they must surrender every right that is dear to a human being. I say every right because if the right of peaceable assembly and free speech, to say nothing of the property rights, all of which are included in the decree of the Homestake Mining Company, are to be the price of employment, then the boasted liberties of American citizenship becomes a jest and dictatorship rules with an iron hand. Labor's right to organize and live is here presented to us in no uncertain way.

I have read with much interest the reports of representatives of many labor organizations, and resolutions passed to the effect that labor unions are here to stay, large bodies of workers have gone on record in the most positive manner as to their right to organize. Labor's rights under the law have been pointed out, and yet we see no change in the attitude of capital, and in answering the employer says, "You may be within your rights, under the law, to organize, we are also within ours when we say to you that we own the job, take your choice, your union or employment." And so we have both parties exercising their rights under the laws, possibly half a dozen are affected on the one side, with thousands on the other; the few with millions at their disposal, the thousands destitute after thirty days' idleness and dependent on their fellow workers, who are merely existing themselves. What think you of such a law? What think you of such a system? I say to you fellow workers that the day of resolving is past; the time for action is here.

There are approximately one million of workers employed in the mining industry of this continent. Their cause should be a common one, as is that of all other wage workers. If the right of a few individuals, called employers, to organize and accomplish the purpose for which they organize, is conceded, then these millions of people should demand,—not resolve and wait,—that laws be enacted by both national and state governments making it a criminal offense for an individual, company or corporation to name as a consideration for employment the surrender of the worker's right to belong to a labor union. Labor meets in their halls in peaceable assembly gathered there for free discussion. The constitution of the United States says that the right of peaceable assembly and free speech shall not be prohibited, yet the employer says, "Exercise your constitutional rights and we will deprive you of the opportunity to toil,—which means life." Organized labor should immediately proceed to bring this matter before the federal courts and place them on record, and I would recommend that you instruct your incoming Executive Board to immediately employ able counsel to present to such courts the question as to the right of the Homestake Mining Company to name as a consideration of employment these sacred rights which even a working man and woman is supposed to enjoy under the constitution.

Inferring that your Executive Board, in their report, will go fully into the Black Hills lockout, further comment from me is unnecessary. Your organization has met the attack as best it could, having asked for nothing, there has been nothing to compromise or concede. We have struggled for many months in defense of our right to organize. The issue fairly before them, the great majority of the miners of South Dakota have proven to Thomas Grier and the millionaires who control his every thought and act that he made no mistake when classing them as heroes,—heroes in the battle to preserve the vaults from which was later to be taken the finances to be used in an attempt to crush that spirit which carried them into the very jaws of death, and heroes in a battle for their class which is only one of many that has been waged and which is inevitable in the future until the segregated producing army, rallied under one banner, shall adopt and enforce a declaration of independence under which there shall be no master an servant, under which all men shall share alike, as we have reason to believe was intended by the Creator.

We have again in the past twelve months come in contact with the employers' court-made weapon, the injunction, so-called. I would feel it unnecessary to refer to it here were it not that I desire to undertake to show that this power wielded by the courts in the interest of the employing class legalize boycotting in its fullest sense. President Taft has lately gone on record as opposing the boycott when applied by labor, and declaring in favor of the government appropriating money to prosecute the working class should they dare to declare an employer or his product unfair. Yet being the father, or one who would be proud to father the writ of injunction, it occurs to me that even

though he were our President, he was to say the least inconsistent. Were I privileged to approach this gentleman I would avail myself of the opportunity of asking him this question: "Suppose you were operating a steam shovel. Your employer happened along, and being much interested in your welfare, should say, 'William,' or possibly not wishing to become too personal on short acquaintance, would glance at your tag and hail you as 'No. 23,' inquire, 'You belong to the Steam Shovellers' Union, I believe?' You, of course, being a brave man would answer, 'Yes, sir, and I am proud of it.' Suppose he should reply 'Very well, you may have a right, under the law, to belong, but I have decided that you cannot longer work here as a union man. You are declared unfair, sir, to my company until you surrender your certificate of membership. Not only that but I shall forward your name to all members of my employers' association and the same will be entered on their black list and remain there until you decide to be good and obey our commands.' Would you consider this a boycott, Mr. President? Then again supposing your former employer visited the nearest court and in a complaint set forth the fact that you and a number of others who had received the same notice were still hanging around your homes, that you even went so far as to meet each other and discuss what he had done to you, but the most menacing thing you were resorting to, which interfered with his rights under the law, was telling others that he had boycotted you for exercising your rights under the law, and he wanted an injunction to restrain you from so doing, and that he secured the same. What about it again, Mr. President, would the order from the court be for the purpose of assisting the employer in his boycott against you? If so, then labor would like to know why their union President favors the boycott of the employer but would have the people's money used to prosecute themselves for exercising the same rights?" Of course Mr. Taft will say that the injunction is not intended, or is not used for this purpose, and being the President, equally representing the interests of all the people, we, I suppose, should take his word for it, but to us who have come in contact with this extraordinary power of our courts a doubt must necessarily arise. Why did the Golden Reward Mining Company, of Terry, South Dakota, apply for, and why did Judge Rice issue the following order?

"In the circuit court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the state of South Dakota, within and for the county of Lawrence,

"Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, plaintiff,

"Vs.

"Terry Peak Miners' Union, a corporation, Royal Scutt, Jacob Boiler, Homer Fults, Wm. Trelevan, Ole Skatland, Robert Basker, Joe Richards, Chas. Basker, Joe Gilovich, Richard J. Kemp, Gene Myers, Wm. May, Jacob C. May, Wm. Smith, George Fults, John R. Pearson, Roy Markham, Louis Reano, Jas. Bardoli, Joe Grandis, Bert Coulter, Peter Talerico, John Harris and Dick Waugh, defendants.

"ORDER

"The order to show cause issued in the above entitled action on the 16th of March, 1910, coming on to be heard before the court pursuant to stipulation and postponement on the 31st day of March, 1910, and April 1, 1910, all the defendants above named except Bert Coulter, having been personally served with the summons and order, and appearing by C. L. Wood, their attorney, and the court having heard the oral testimony in accordance with the stipulation signed herein on the part of plaintiff and defendants and having heard arguments of counsel for plaintiff and defendants,

"Now therefore upon the complaint of plaintiff and affidavit, answer of defendants served, and oral and documentary evidence introduced upon stipulation, and heard by the court, it appearing that sufficient ground for their order of injunction exists,

"It is ordered that until the final hearing of this action, the defendants above named, who were served, and each of them, their agents, servants, employes, associates, confederates and all persons who may aid, abet or assist them, are hereby enjoined and restrained by this court from congregating in large numbers on the streets or roads of Terry or vicinity or at the offices of the Golden Reward Company, at the depot, upon the arrival of trains or hacks, or at the homes, boarding houses or hotels where employes of plaintiff are stopping, or elsewhere, and they and each of them, are restrained from using in reference to and in the presence of employes, or plaintiffs, or in the presence of any members of their families abusive, profane or obscene language, intending or tending to provoke an assault or any breach of the peace, or from making any threats or making use of any language, sign or gesture, banners, cards or badges calculated to intimidate any persons or person at work upon the property of the plaintiff, or from continuing work thereon or therein, or intimidating others from engaging to work thereon or therein, or from in any manner injuring or intimidating any of the employes of the plaintiff, Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, and they are further enjoined and restrained from threatening any of said employes with injury or violence and from interfering with or annoying in any manner the said employes of said plaintiff.

"Done in open court this first day of April, 1910.

"By the Court,

"W. G. RICE, Judge."

Was it because any of the acts mentioned has been executed? Was it because the applying parties feared they would be? Not at all. The people mentioned in this order were law-abiding and home-loving people; they were, many of them, old residents of Terry, there were situated their homes and families, all that they had on earth. The Terry Peak Miners' Union, which was named among the defendants had loaned money to one of these companies to erect a mill that the

product of the mines might be treated, thereby assisting in developing the industry, and enriching the employers. Were they afraid of these people? No, no, but for their own interests they had placed a boycott against five hundred citizens of South Dakota; they had placed five hundred wage workers on their black list. They wanted an order from the court placing the stamp of legality on their damnable methods and they got it. Pay particular attention to the court's language when he is defining the territory in which these people are prohibited from congregating. After enumerating a number of places in the state and county, he says "or elsewhere." Think of a court taking jurisdiction over the earth, and issuing a decree that its people shall not congregate in any part of its confines. Not used to enforce a boycott? Not used to deprive laboring men of their rights under the constitution? Then, for God's sake, what is the injunction used for? Does the one just read deny the citizen of Terry the right of peaceable assembly and free speech? Let the lawyer,—Taft—answer if he were arguing against making permanent such an order. Mr. Taft, knows, so does every employer of labor, that the injunction in the hands of a corporation is the most effectual weapon in existence today. It legalizes boycotting, and as a strike-breaker has no equal. Can it be remedied? Not as long as the working class want it. Do they think for one moment that the employers will petition Congress that the courts be shorn of this power? By labor and labor alone can it be changed. Let us stamp this into the minds of every member of our organization. Let us, through our official organ, and such literature as we are able to distribute among the workmen, keep this fact ever before them. Denouncing these institutions avail us nothing, but only make us more ridiculous in the eyes of the privileged few. The mere drafting of laws to regulate these things are useless until the working people are ready with their ballots to place their representatives in power to enforce them. The remedy is plain, all that is necessary is action.

A matter which is occupying much of the time of representatives of organized labor is a law that was enacted by the Congress of the United States several years ago, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust law. I believe that it was claimed that its purpose was to destroy trusts. While we have heard of but few, if any, trusts being put out of business, yet the United States Supreme Court has found time to hand down a decision to the effect that labor unions come within the scope of this law. In other words, a number of wage workers, acting collectively, in dealing with their employer is recognized as a trust, and a matter of course one of these trusts that is prohibited from boycotting. Boycotting consists in the declaring of an employer or his product unfair because of his refusal to pay a living wage or to remedy unbearable conditions of labor. I only draw your attention to this matter in order that I may make this point. Organized labor when discontinuing work in a body, or striking, as it is generally termed, by so doing declares such employer and his product unfair, unfair, at least to organized labor. If such action constitutes a boycott, and I hold that it undoubtedly does, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, then a strike is a conspiracy and punishable under this law, and that there may be no question as to its enforcement, our Congress just adjourned has made an appropriation for that purpose. When organized labor appealed to President Taft to use his influence against this unjust legislation to appropriate money to be used to put them in jail should they attempt to better their conditions, the Washington Press dispatches inform us that the President was alarmed for fear he had overlooked something and began work quickly, his efforts being evidenced the next day in the defeat of the amendment to exempt organized labor. This was not all that the President did. He left no doubt in the minds of laboring men how he felt on such subjects, dictating a telegram to the Firemen and Engineers who were in convention and who had brought the matter to his attention, he said, "Your dispatch of June 22d received in which you say that reports today indicate that I favor using the people's money to prosecute labor in their efforts to better conditions, and you protest against such a policy. I presume you refer to the proposition now before Congress that money appropriated for fiscal year 1911 for enforcement of anti-trust laws and acts to regulate commerce shall no part of it be expended in the prosecution of conspiracies in the nature of boycotts to increase wages, shorten hours or better the conditions of labor. The Supreme Court has decided that such a boycott is a violation of the anti-trust law, and this proposal is an attempt to withhold the means of prosecuting the law when it is violated by a particular class, thus to be made privileged. I am entirely opposed to such class legislation." The President recognizes classes, particular classes. Has he in so stating his position been of any assistance in opening the eyes of labor? The class which he refers to number millions on the one side, to comparatively few on the other. Mr. President would not favor these millions. Will they favor themselves? If so, we will have little to fear from the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws and similar acts. The strike and the boycott have been labor's most effectual weapons. Have they been deprived of both by the interpretation of this law by our Supreme Court? Think it over; weigh well its effects. Once put into practice and the power and influence of our economic organization is at an end.

For the past number of years organized labor, especially the coal miners' organization, has labored in the interests of a bureau of mines, and one year ago your organization petitioned Congress to make an investigation into the workings of the Treadwell mines at Douglas Island, Alaska. The sixty-first Congress, lately adjourned, has finally taken action and enacted a law creating a bureau of mines, which is as follows:

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

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a bureau, to be called the

Bureau of Mines, and a director of said bureau, who shall be thoroughly equipped for the duties of said office by technical education and experience and who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars per annum; and there shall also be in the said bureau such experts, and other employees, as may from time to time be authorized by Congress,

Sec. 1. That it shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its directors, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to said industries, and from time to time make public reports of the work, investigations, and information obtained as the secretary of said department may direct, with recommendations of such bureau.

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

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

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way granting to any officer or employe of the Bureau of Mines any right or authority in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines or metallurgical plants in any states or territory.

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

Section 2 of this act provides for diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of mines and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents. While I believe that power should have been vested in said bureau and its directors to enforce their findings when investigation proved that human life was being sacrificed, yet, it being in the power of each state to enact laws governing these things, we may in time succeed in adopting measures which recognizes that the lives of men are of more value than timbers or safety appliances.

But how about the District of Alaska? Here we have no inspection departments and are unable to create one unless it be done by an act of Congress. Alaska, while in its infancy, promises to become one of the greatest mineral producing districts on the American continent. Congress has been told that the great employing interests of this territory have no consideration for human life, that the lives of hundreds of miners are annually sacrificed, and yet we find that Section 5 of this act, which has become the law, says that the officers or employes of the Bureau of Mines shall have no authority in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines in any state or territory. Why was *territory* added to this act before it became a law? In the report of the conference committee who had this bill in hand, *territory* was not mentioned, but we find when it is finally adopted and approved by the President that "or territory" had been added and the great Treadwell and American Smelting and Refining companies were given a free hand in the territory of Alaska, and may continue their murderous system in absolute safety as far as the Bureau of Mines is concerned. A few years ago a gentleman in the state of Colorado, by the name of Simon Guggenheim, took a prominent part in throttling the will of the people who had declared for an eight-hour work day for men employed in mines, mills and smelters. The corporation which he represents has since acquired extensive interests in Alaska. He is now a United States Senator. The legislature which sent him there was elected by labor's ballots. He is today legislating in the interests of the people, and as the Guggenheims are the people of Alaska we can readily understand why they desire that "territory" be excepted and left to their government. In order that these men who make the laws may remember that Alaska is a part of United States territory, and that thousands of our citizens, who are entitled to their protection, are there employed in the mining industry, I would recommend that each local in our jurisdiction demand of their representatives that their influence be used in amending this act and that the Bureau of Mines be not only authorized to make such investigation as provided for in Section 2, but that in territories and the district of Alaska, it be empowered to compel operators to take such precautions as they may recommend to protect the life and make easier the toil of labor.

Another matter which I believe should receive the careful attention of this convention is the part that labor should occupy in the framing of a constitution to govern the new states of Arizona and New Mexico, admitted by our last Congress. I feel it unnecessary for me to go into detail as to the many advantages that may be acquired for the working people if they arouse themselves and demand recogni-

tion in the drafting of this instrument. Labor, especially in Arizona, have it in their power to embody in a constitution those laws which we have been striving for in states for many years and not as yet secured. Mining being one of the principal industries of Arizona, I would recommend that the convention appoint a committee to investigate and determine what is required to insure success and report back to the convention before its adjournment.

The liability of the employer to provide for the workers who sustain injuries while in his employ and to compensate his family for loss of life, is a question that should receive the attention of the laboring people, and especially the miners and others who follow such hazardous occupations. A law regulating this, both state and national, should be urged and as labor would be the beneficiary, it cannot be expected that the employing interests will be found demanding such legislation. I would recommend that action be taken at once to the end that a bill that will stand the test of our courts be drafted, and that a concerted effort on the part of our membership in each state be put forth for its adoption. Not a day passes in this country but what some producer finds himself maimed for life, unable to compete with his fellow workers in the labor market, he becomes a pauper, and finds himself on our streets and highways, begging for the necessaries of life. The family, if there be one, faces poverty. The little ones become inmates of charity institutions, or, as is too often the case, are forced out into the world and in their helpless and uneducated condition forced into a life of crime and prostitution. How different is the treatment accorded a valuable piece of machinery. If crippled it is carefully repaired, as to replace it would require some part of the profit which it had produced, but the repairing of the human machine costs the employer nothing, hundreds of others are standing idle and though realizing that they may be the next ones to be cast aside, crippled for life, or carried away to the paupers' grave, yet the law of necessity, the system which made them suppliants at the feet of their masters for the privilege to work confronts them and the machine is replaced without price, and the grind for profits continues without interruption.

Let us have a law that will compel the system responsible for the loss of life and limb to compensate the individual, or those who are dependent upon him. You may say that the courts will declare such a law unconstitutional. Very well, let us put them on record. Others will argue that the profit system will never be abolished by employers' liability laws and others for the protection of labor, and again I say that the producer will never be emancipated from wage slavery as long as the child is compelled to follow in the foot-steps of its parents, reared in ignorance and used simply as a part of the machinery of production. Therefore, if under the present system a law may be enacted which makes it possible to apply even a small part of the profits of labor to educate the children of our unfortunate fellow workers, then it is well worth our efforts.

The work of organization during the past year has proceeded slowly, not because there was a scarcity of organized material to work on, but principally for the reason that the same conditions which have confronted us in the past has made it impossible to apply the funds of the organization for this purpose. There are approximately 175,000 unorganized wage workers employed in the metal and mineral mining industries other than coal miners, throughout the United States and Canada. To organize and educate these people you must have missionaries among them continuously. Literature, while proven to be of some assistance, is not effectual in itself. The unorganized wage worker of today can only be reached by a personal appeal, therefore, the most able representatives must be sent among them, and such representatives must represent the many different nationalities which today compose the working class of this country. To secure men of ability, compensation equal to that at least which they receive following their occupation as miners must be provided. There are those who would have us believe that they are sincere in their opinion that all organizing can be done by volunteers, and that a treasury in a local or the general organization is unnecessary and a menace to the progress of the movement, but the past has proven that these gentlemen are the first, as a rule, to present their bill for services rendered, and the first to go on the relief list in time of trouble, and the last to again become self supporting. Voluntary organizers or committeemen composed of members of a union may be successful in keeping the camp organized after a local is established but in the states of Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and northern Canada, where we find many thousand unorganized, uneducated workers in the mining industry, you must have your teachers not only to perfect a local with twenty members, but to assist and guide them until they have gained the confidence and experience necessary for success. One of the great difficulties encountered in bringing these workers into the ranks of the organized is their failure to realize that they themselves are the ones that must identify themselves with the movement in order to better conditions. The ever ready answer of the non-union worker is, "The union may be all right here, but you will have to convince me that it is a success. Do this, and I am ready to become a member." There are always a few who are willing to take the initiative, but until the majority are made to realize that the responsibility must rest upon all alike, and that success depends on the efforts of each and every individual, there is but little use to sacrifice the required charter list.

Then again the harmonizing of the different nationalities presents a serious problem. It is safe to say that more than one-third of the workers employed in the mining industry of this country are unable to speak or understand the English language, and it is to be regretted that many of our so-called American citizens have yet to realize that these fellow workers are here to stay; that they not only have the right under the law to be here, but that greater right as members of the human family to occupy any part of the earth. It is but natural

that men who are forced to toil should travel to different parts of the world seeking those places which offer the highest price for their labor, and so we find them struggling side by side with us in the mines and mills,—all members of one class, our interests identical, yet in many instances as far apart as ignorant prejudice can place us. The hand of the employer is often seen in connection with this condition, as it has ever been the aim of the masters to divide the workers, and it is only necessary for us to visit the state of Utah to be convinced that the wily employer hesitates at nothing to accomplish this end. Here we find represented almost every nationality on the race of the earth, each one claiming that the other is there to deprive him of his opportunity to work, thus making organization almost impossible. The most effective plan of overcoming this that I can recommend is to have able representatives, speaking these different tongues and well informed as to the principles and purposes of our organization, go among them at the same time, thereby presenting an example of harmony, and endeavoring to convince their countrymen that it is their duty to stand shoulder to shoulder in their economic organization if they ever expect to enjoy improved conditions and that liberty which they were told awaited them on their arrival in free America.

I have mentioned different states in which large numbers of unorganized workers are employed in the mining industry, and especially would I call your attention to those which have been brought prominently to our notice during the year by the Homestake Mining Company taking advantage of the deplorable conditions under which the miners are compelled to work, and through flattering promises induced them to travel to South Dakota, there to take the places of our locked-out members. Our investigations show that there are at least five thousand men employed in the copper mines and reduction plants of Mississippi, and that the industry is rapidly developing. The following wages will give you an idea of the conditions under which these people exist and will answer the question as to why they become the willing tools of the unscrupulous agent of the western employer when he offers them four and five dollars per day for an eight-hour shift. Machine men in this district receive \$1.90 per day; helpers, \$1.50; trammers and muckers, \$1.35; common labor on the surface, \$1.10; and the highest wage paid in reduction plants is \$2.00 for skilled men and \$1.33 for helpers and others, all men in these plants being compelled to labor the twelve-hour shift except those on the feed floors.

Alabama furnishes us with a further example of prosperity and a further menace to the miners of the Rocky Mountains who have fought determinedly for living conditions. Here we find some twenty-two thousand coal miners and approximately twelve thousand iron miners, with thousands of others employed in mills and reduction works which treat the product of the iron mines. Here the contract system obtains, the contractors paying the men from \$1.75 to \$3.00 per day, but the labor demanded by said contractors is such that the average man is unable physically to perform it longer than a few years at the most, and as it was in the past with us under the long and unreasonable twelve-hour shift, he soon sacrifices his life for a so-called job. In these districts the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners should join hands in the work of organizing, as the men go from one industry to another, and it would be of no benefit to organize one, leaving the other as a recruiting field for the employer in case of an attempt to better conditions, and I would recommend that your incoming Executive Board be instructed to confer with the United Mine Workers to the end that at the proper time a joint effort may be made in this field and these workers brought into the organized movement.

The unorganized of Missouri are always with us. It has been difficult to understand why these workers surrounded as they are by organized labor, seeing and realizing its benefits, should stand aloof, every ready to sell themselves to the employer for the purpose of assisting him in wresting from their fellow miners conditions which have cost them years of determined effort to secure. Practically all of these twenty thousand men employed in the production of lead and zinc speak the English language, the majority claiming Missouri as their native state, yet with the opportunity offered for observation and education, we find them submitting to starvation conditions, the wages paid machine men ranging from \$2.50 to \$2.75, helpers \$2.00 to \$2.25, trammers, \$2.00 and engineers from \$12.00 per week to \$3.00 per day. Owing to the condition of working these mines, many men are killed or injured, but little attention is given to this sacrifice, no statistics being compiled and the policy advocated by many operators that men are cheaper than timbers or mules, is here carried out in no uncertain way. While our past efforts have apparently failed to arouse these people to the necessity of united action, yet it is encouraging to know that in late years they at times rebel, and in their unorganized condition strike in protest against the attempt of the employer to further reduce wages. Attempts to organize what they choose to call independent unions are made from time to time, but have invariably resulted in failure, but out of each failure has come those who realize that the miners of Missouri must join hands with their fellow workers if their condition is ever improved, and it is a pleasure to report that your organization has again installed a local in Joplin and a representative from that important locality is with us in this convention.

Going from there to the northern mineral states we find Minnesota with approximately twenty-five thousand employed in the mining industry, with no organization. Then to Michigan, where we find some forty thousand men employed in the production of iron and copper. Of this number but a small per cent. are organized and the conditions under which they labor are but little, if any, better than those in the southern states to which we have referred. Many underground workers in this district are employed by the month, and while the compensation for their services vary, the average monthly wage received by the men in the mines of Michigan is \$65.00. Here we come in contact with the powerful steel trust, the deadly enemy of organized

labor, and while the task of organizing is not an impossible one yet, to become successful, it has occurred to me that concerted action, with all workers that have to do with the handling of this product in any of its stages is absolutely necessary. We have in the past witnessed the great army of steel workers go down to defeat, and today we find them in their helpless condition powerless to resist the oppression of this monster which has them in its grasp. These men must be made to realize that they are a part of an industry, and just as long as any part of the workers in that industry, standing alone, regardless of how well they may be organized, and attempting to do battle with this powerful combination, just so long will defeat be recorded. If it is important that the mine, mill and smeltermen act unitedly, then no one may argue that it is not equally so that the same relationship should exist between the iron miners and the workers who receive the raw material which he produces, and follows it through the many processes until it is molded into iron and steel, and I would recommend that either a committee be appointed or that your incoming Executive Board be instructed to confer with the Steel Workers to the end that alliance may be formed and an effort made to organize the men in this industry.

The necessity of carrying our work of organization and education into this unorganized territory is apparent to every one, and as I have said, in order to do so, funds are the first and necessary consideration. The constitution of our organization provides that locals shall collect from their membership twenty-five cents per month, which shall be forwarded to headquarters. This is the only source of revenue which the Western Federation of Miners has, and while under normal conditions the amount so collected would be sufficient to carry on a campaign of organization, yet it is unnecessary for me to say to you that such conditions are seldom enjoyed by our organization, so that when confronted with the strike or lockout the small amount in the treasury must be applied for this purpose, making it necessary that field work be discontinued and much of the advantage gained is lost. True, the constitution empowers the Executive Board to levy assessments, but with a depleted treasury and thousands of people dependent upon us for the necessities of life, past experience has proven that one dollar per month, even though all members were willing to contribute the same, which they fail to do, is insufficient. In order to meet this emergency, this convention should outline a plan, making it a part of the constitution, if necessary, obligating each and every member to contribute such an amount as may be necessary to build up a treasury which will make it possible to organize the mining industry and place your organization in a position where we will not be compelled to appeal to organized labor and its friends for financial assistance thirty days after a small per cent. of its membership has been thrown out of employment by a strike or lockout, as it has in the past.

Facts are some times stubborn things and would rather not be heard, but I feel that it is my duty and without hesitation say to our membership that if they desire the Western Federation of Miners to continue to occupy the position which it has attained in the labor movement, and of which we have been proud, then they must arouse themselves and show to the world that their unionism goes farther than the adopting of progressive ideas. We must show to the organized workers and the employers that we are ready to back such ideas of unionism and principles with the last dollar at our command. While true that in the past we have been called upon to battle against tremendous odds, and at times the burden has been greater than our small membership could bear, yet, during the past year, a certain per cent. of our membership have been delinquent to the duty which they owe to their organization, and with more than thirty thousand employed members we have been compelled to ask our fellow workers in the labor movement to assist us in caring for the victims of corporate wrath in South Dakota. Had each member contributed one day's wages in addition to the small assessment levied, the Western Federation of Miners would have been self-supporting and independent, as I feel confident each member of this convention would wish to see it, and I trust that the committee on Ways and Means will go thoroughly into this important matter and submit plans for your consideration which if adopted will insure our organization against a repetition of such conditions as have confronted it in the past twelve months.

One year ago I warned the membership against certain so-called members and prophesied that they would continue their attempts to destroy your organization as they had in the past. Included in this number were certain delegates in the 17th annual convention. Developments during the year have proven that I made no mistake, and had it not been for the true spirit of unionism displayed by the great majority of our membership in Butte, Montana, the attempted destruction of the Western Federation of Miners by such traitors as B. M. Lindsay and Charles Mitchell, both in attendance on the 17th annual convention, ably assisted by such as John McMullen, Abe Winwood, Joseph Corby, and others who have in the past represented the Western Federation of Miners, might have been successful. Upon the return of the first two named from the 17th annual convention, one of which had made the last motion recorded in the minutes of that gathering, said motion being a vote of thanks to the chair for the fair treatment accorded, no time was lost in organizing a campaign of the most vicious, vilifying slander against the Western Federation of Miners, its officers, and all that had to do with it, that had ever been resorted to in the history of our organization. This was indulged in for the purpose of poisoning the minds of the membership to the end that when the opportune time arrived Local No. 83 might be withdrawn from the Federation, followed by the next smaller organization, the Mill and Smeltermen, and finally with these advantages and the combination of misrepresentation and abuse, it was expected a breach could be brought about in the miners' union which would mean its destruction.

In the month of September the ring-leaders of this damnable movement, encouraged by certain promises which I have every rea-

son to believe was given them, decided to put their plans into operation and on date of the eighth, a so-called referendum vote was taken which resulted in one hundred and ninety-one being recorded in favor of withdrawing from the Federation, one hundred and four against, leaving about three hundred not voting. From this time on things were done with a high hand. Regardless of the fact that a contract existed between local Eighty-three and the Western Federation of Miners to the effect that should the local dissolve, the funds and property should revert to the general organization; regardless of their local constitution, which provided that the funds could not be divided among the members as long as there were ten desirous of continuing the union and the further provision that the constitution should only be amended with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members voting, Eighty-three was dissolved by the one hundred and ninety-one, the funds divided and an independent organization launched without affiliation with any national or international organization of labor. In other words, this small number of individuals proposed to work in Butte, Montana, one of the most thoroughly organized employing centers in this country, as non-union men. At this stage of the situation, locals No. 1 and No. 74 took action by passing resolutions advising the engineers to remain in the organization to which they rightfully belonged and pledging their support to the loyal members of No. 83, who had selected Charles A. Blackburn, the third delegate representing that local in the 17th annual convention, as their president, and who had taken a creditable and active part in defending the Western Federation of Miners. These resolutions had no effect, and on the 19th of September a special meeting of the miners' union was called for the purpose of devising ways and means to meet the situation. At this meeting it was decided that on and after the 23rd of the month all engineers working in Butte must have paid-up cards in local Eighty-three and on the morning of the 24th the committee of the miners was at the mines before the shift went on for the purpose of examining the cards of engineers and no men went underground where engineers failed to show that they had visited the recognized secretary of Eighty-three and secured a card bearing his signature. As a result of this action, practically all of the mines in Butte were closed and remained so for three days, when Mr. Gillie, representing the company, agreed to recognize the jurisdiction of No. 83 and the first attempt to wreck the W. F. M. from within had failed. The disruptionists were leniently dealt with, being permitted to return to work, and it was thought that having been shown in no uncertain way that the great majority of workers in Butte desired but one organization in the mining industry, that the lesson would be remembered and no further attempt be made to destroy an organization that had been thirty years in its building, but not so, as was proven later.

Apparently encouraged by the manly treatment they had received from the miners, they called to their assistance the International of Steam Engineers, applying for and receiving a charter from that organization. January 1, 1910, found them very active again and using every means imaginable to accomplish their purpose, intimidation was resorted to, men were threatened with the loss of their positions if they refused to join the international union. Advantage was also taken of different conditions at that time, namely, the strike of the Switchmen and the consequent friction with the mining companies, and the lockout of the miners in the Black Hills knowing that the resources of the W. F. M. were taxed to the limit in supporting these locked-out members, this band of traitors were not slow to recognize and take advantage of the situation and precipitate a conflict in Butte, thereby thinking to render the greatest possible assistance to the Homestake Mining Company in wrecking organized labor in the Black Hills and to disrupt the same in Butte, Montana. Resolutions were passed declaring they would not pay farther dues or assessments to Eighty-three. They then invaded the jurisdiction of Seventy-four, taking in oilers, ash wheelers, station tenders, firemen, pumpmen and mule skinner, to swell their roll of membership, although the rules of the International Union admits only engineers, but they were willing to sacrifice several hundred firemen, pumpmen and others to accomplish their purpose.

On February 10, 1910, an oiler in one of the mines was declared unfair by Seventy-four for refusing to pay dues and a request made on the management for his discharge. After several days had elapsed the request of Seventy-four was complied with. The dual international union then issued an ultimatum to the company that unless the discharged oiler was reinstated in his former position, a strike would be declared. The demand being refused on February 16th, seventy-five per cent. of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and oilers went out, forcing a shut-down of about eighty per cent. of the Butte mines. Jurisdiction having been conceded the W. F. M., it devolved upon us to man the hoists and it was decided to send engineers who were members of the organization to Butte who had been locked out by the operators in Lead and Terry, South Dakota. There was some difficulty in securing enough direct hoisting engineers, but the spirit of loyalty and unionism shown by some of the members who remained true to their obligation and who volunteered to man the main hoists, made it possible to prevent a long struggle, and in less than ten days, all the principal mines were again operating. Too much credit cannot be given to the engineers from the Black Hills, the majority of whom immediately qualified and it was a shining example of unionism to see men who were locked out fighting for the existence of organized labor in the Black Hills become an important factor in frustrating the attempted destruction of organized labor in Montana. After failing in their effort to involve the other crafts of Butte in a sympathetic strike on March 3rd, they acknowledge defeat, and sought their former positions, but were not permitted to return indiscriminately as on the former occasion, being compelled to appear before a trial committee in order that the old offenders should answer to Eighty-three. Thus ended the most dastardly attempts to disrupt our organization by a few individuals masquerading as union men who had been the bene-

ficiaries of the organization they attempted to destroy, as they were enjoying better working conditions, hours and wages than obtained anywhere else in this country. Great credit is due the Butte Miners' Union and other locals of Montana for the able manner in which they managed this serious situation. The membership have proven that when put to the test they are not found wanting, but will defend the Western Federation of Miners and its principles in no uncertain way. The lesson taught by this conflict has also proven beyond a question of doubt the wisdom of the Federation in their contention for jurisdiction over all workers in the metal and mineral mining industries, and has convinced me that not only should such jurisdiction obtain, but that the paramount organization,—which is the miners,—in all camps, should have control over all workers employed in and around the mines, and I would recommend that this convention give this question the most careful consideration, as past experience has proven it to be of vital importance.

In addition to the difficulties I have referred to in Butte, a strike occurred in Radersburg, Montana, in the month of March. The Keating Gold Mining Company attempting to reduce the wages was met by the union with a refusal to accept, which resulted in a strike, the membership responding to a man, and after three days, the company proposed restoring the former wages and recognizing the union. Those terms were acceptable to the men and the trouble was terminated.

On April 19, a strike was declared by the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22 against the B. C. Copper Company, the contention of the union being that the company was practicing discrimination. As a matter of fact, upon investigation, it appeared to my satisfaction that while the company had in the past discriminated against members of the local, and were not at that time inclined to be more friendly than the general run of employers, yet their attitude had not been such as to prevent organization, as at the time the demand was made by the union that every employe be a member in good standing on or before April 19, 1910, there was less than one dozen of the approximate four hundred who were not enrolled on the books of the Greenwood Miners' Union. In the month of January, when informed by Greenwood of their intention to demand the closed shop, I advised against the same, as the serious situation in the Black Hills made it impossible for the general organization to come to their assistance should they become involved in a conflict with the company, and for the further reason that I recognized in Greenwood one of, if not the best, organized districts in the jurisdiction of our organization. I was opposed at that time, as I have ever been in the past, to permitting a small number of men to throw hundreds into idleness, therefore, when on April 20, I received a wire from Executive Board member Davidson to the effect that Greenwood local had declared a strike, I replied that conditions made it absolutely impossible for the Federation to endorse the same, and for him to so notify them. There is much that could be said on this situation, but suffice for me to say that after three weeks, the members who still remained in the district by a referendum vote decided to declare the strike off and return to work under the same conditions that prevailed when they discontinued. The majority of their membership had gone elsewhere. They had accomplished nothing and the work of reconstructing their local has been going on since, there being no reason to doubt but what it will be successful and that Greenwood will again take its place among the thoroughly organized camps in our jurisdiction.

The above briefly reviews the important strikes and lockouts for the year, and it is readily seen that excepting the last two, no responsibility could be attached to your organization. In Montana your locals were defending a jurisdiction which has been conceded and which I trust will never be relinquished as long as it is necessary for labor to organize. In South Dakota union men were given no alternative, submission meant the disbanding of our organization, and while the employers of the Black Hills may compel citizens to leave their homes and may gloat over their so-called victory, let us warn them that it is but temporary and that the time is not in the far future when the spirit of such men as they have undertaken to crush will demand restitution and such demands will not go unheeded.

In pursuance with the instructions of the 17th annual convention, your officers continued their efforts toward the securing of a pardon for Preston and Smith, who are illegally confined in the Nevada state prison. Two sessions of the pardoning board have been held during the year and at each session their case has been ably presented by Judge Hilton, but with no results. The members of the pardoning board of Nevada know full well that these men are victims of prejudice and conspiracy: they know that through a technicality of the law they were deprived of their rights to be heard on appeal to the Supreme Court, and further they know that Smith is serving sentence for crime which the evidence introduce proves conclusively he did not or could not have committed, and yet justice is throttled and innocent men compelled to wear their lives away behind prison bars. The laboring people of Nevada have it within their power by their ballots at the coming election in Nevada to see that fair treatment, which is all they ask, is meted out to these men. Will they be equal to the occasion? I would recommend that your incoming Executive Board be instructed to continue their efforts for the relief of Preston and Smith, taking advantage of any and every opportunity to the end that they may be exonerated and again take their places among free men.

The 17th annual convention saw fit to elect me as one of a committee of seven to open negotiations for a closer alliance with other organizations of labor. As President of your organization I believe it unnecessary to embody in this report an account of my work as a member of said committee, the committee, as such, having submitted a detailed report to your Executive Board, the Board having placed the same in the hands of each and every member of the organization. I might say that it has been a pleasure for me during the past year, acting as your representative, to have the opportunity of visiting different places where I came into contact with the membership of other

organized bodies of wage workers, who in the past have nobly responded to the call for assistance when the Western Federation of Miners was in dire distress, and personally was I proud to meet and shake hands of these men and women who, when Pettibone, Haywood and Moyer were in the power of one of the most damnable conspiracies ever unearthed in this country, went down in their pockets and from small earnings assisted in providing that defense which without others might be resting with George Pettibone in Fairmont cemetery. If gratitude will tend to make easier the struggle of these people, regardless of different views which we may entertain, then they shall ever have mine. The welcome accorded your committee by the fifteen hundred delegates in attendance on the 22d annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America could not have been more cordial, and I am pleased to see two fraternal delegates representing that organization with us today, and regardless of the outcome of present negotiations for a closer alliance with the labor movement I trust that the friendly relations which now exist between the miners' organizations may continue and that the time is not far distant when we will be found so closely allied that separate conventions will be unnecessary.

Your organization has been fortunate in having no legal burdens during the year other than those growing out of the South Dakota lockout, and at this time there are no cases in which we are interested pending in court. In fact, I believe the report of your secretary and Executive Board will show that the year just past compares favorably at least with any in our history, the per capita tax showing a larger membership, excepting that of one term, since we were organized.

There are many things which have occurred during the past twelve months which would undoubtedly interest the delegates of this convention, and our membership, but which is impossible to embody in a report of this kind. Our constitution should be more specific, thereby avoiding a great deal of misunderstanding and friction in and between our local unions, but these important matters will undoubtedly be dealt with by your Executive Board and receive your careful consideration.

The Miners' Magazine, as far as being a financial success, will in the future, as it has in the past, depend on the interest which it receives from our own membership. If they continue their failure to subscribe to their official organ, they cannot expect others to do so.

Many organizations collect from all members alike for their magazine or journal. Whether this is wise or not, or what plans would be best to insure its circulation is for you to determine. The usefulness of the Magazine in placing our principles before the working class cannot be questioned, and to make it a success financially some different plan should be adopted for the future.

I am pleased to report that with the exceptions of the dastardly attempts of so-called members already referred to, attempting to disrupt our organization, there has been but little friction during the year, and I sincerely trust that all delegates in this convention will realize the importance of continuing that harmony which is so essential to our welfare.

I again take pleasure in complimenting the membership of our organization on having in charge of their financial affairs their present Secretary-Treasurer, who has not only proven an honest and efficient officer and custodian of our funds, but has the confidence and respect of all those with whom he comes in contact in conducting the business of your organization.

I have endeavored to make my relations with my official associates as pleasant as possible, and I take this opportunity of extending to them my sincere thanks for courtesies shown and assistance rendered. To you and our membership at home, I desire to express my appreciation for the confidence reposed in me and I again turn over to you the office of President, conscious, as I have ever been in the past, of having endeavored to do my full duty, and as one member of our organization, all I ask or expect of my successor is that he shall ever remember that he is a representative of the working class. Having endeavored to merit the confidence and good will of all and with an ever abiding faith in the justice for which we contend, I submit to you this report.

Earnestly trusting that your deliberations will result in placing our organization on a higher plane that it may be efficient in carrying on the battle in behalf of humanity, I am

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES H. MOYER,
President W. F. M.

Contributions

Spokane, Wash., July 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find \$12.60 as a donation from the Iron Molders' Union of N. A., No. 338, for the benefit of the miners who are out of work-endavoring to maintain their rights. Fraternally yours,

A. PETERSON, Financial Secretary.

Butte, Mont., July 11, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find \$5.00, a donation from Vice-President C. E. Mahoney to our brothers who are still out for their inherent rights of liberty. May the boys in South Dakota succeed, is the wish of every one at this end. Yours fraternally,

A. M. FLUENT,

Secretary-Treasurer Butte M. & S. Union No. 74, W. F. M.

St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find check for \$15.30, a second

remittance from Local No. 2, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for the benefit of the strikers in the Black Hills. Trusting that you will soon be able to report that you have won the strike, and wishing you every success, I am, fraternally yours,

HARRY MYERS, Secretary.

Spokane, Wash., July 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find a money order for \$10.00 as a donation from Local No. 27, U. B. W., of Spokane, for the benefit of the strikers in South Dakota. Hoping this small amount will be of some assistance, I am, yours fraternally,

GOTTFRIED ISCHI, Secretary.

Calumet, Mich., July 11, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find check for \$5.00 for the relief of our brothers in the Black Hills. With best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours,

ANTON M. MALETA,

Organizer, W. F. M., Michigan.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 9, 1910.

Please publish the following in the Magazine:

Any one knowing the whereabouts of any one related in any way to Elmer E. Homer will please communicate with W. E. Stewart, Secretary Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Bisbee, Ariz. Homer's description is as follows: Age, 41; height 5 ft. 6 in.; complexion, fair; eyes, gray.

W. E. STEWART, Secretary No. 106.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Fred Ramsyer, who was last heard from at Burke, Idaho, last November. Any information concerning his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious father, Joseph Ramsyer, Vevay, Indiana, R. F. D. No. 2.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Harry Palmer, who left home about five years ago. When leaving home he was 18 years of age;

height, 5 ft. 6 in.; slender build, brown eyes and brown hair. Any one knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Mrs. Stella Palmer, Point Richmond, California.

WORDS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"I see, in the near future, a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my forebodings may be groundless.

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to refuse to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed, or fitting here, that a general argument should be made in favor of public institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others to which I ask brief attention. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor,

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could not have existed had not labor first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement to such as they and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost.

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without first having cost labor. And, inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all things belong of right to those whose labor has produced them.

"But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is the worthy object of any government.

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men."

FAMILY HEIR WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Earl D. Zubler, who left Telluride, Colorado, April 25, 1906, for the Goldfield and Manhattan Mining districts of Nevada. His description is as follows: Height 5 ft. 10½ in.; brown



Earl D. Zubler.

hair and brown eyes; front tooth half gold, and was 17 years old when he left Telluride, Colorado. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will confer a great favor by communicating with his anxious mother, Mrs. Mattie J. Zubler, Box 473, Ames, Colorado.

FREE AND UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

(By Robert Hunter.)

In the year 1830 the working men of this country were demanding free and universal education.

They appointed a committee to draw up a report demanding the public ownership of schools.

The working class papers and the working class assemblies then made an active and vigorous campaign to support their demands.

They spoke of what they had done abroad, especially in Switzerland, and condemned the charity schools of that day as extremely defective and inefficient, their leading feature being pauperism.

The capitalist papers, on the contrary, rose up in arms against the demand of the workers.

Everything that is today said against Socialism was then said against free and universal education.

"The government can not provide for the interests of the people," said the Philadelphia National Gazette. "It is they who maintain the government, not the government the people."

The Connecticut Courant declared that free education would mean dividing up wealth.

"It would be a compulsory application of the means of the richer, for the direct use of the poorer classes, and so far an arbitrary division of property among them."

It further declared that education "must be left to the enterprise and competition of individuals, and the sagacity and liberality of parents."

And that paper grew so excited as to declare that nothing could prevent the public schools from becoming a political job, if the government were to own them.

"One of the chief excitements to industry, among those classes, is the hope of earning the means of educating their children respectably or liberally.

"That incentive would be removed and the scheme of state and equal education be thus a premium for comparative idleness."

The Connecticut Courant said furthermore that "We have no confidence in any compulsory equalizations.

"It has been well observed that they pull down what is above, but never raise what is below, and often depress high and low together beneath the level of what was originally the lowest."

Furthermore the capitalist papers were convinced that the poor would not go to school in any case.

"It has been found extremely difficult," said one journal, "to induce the poorer classes of Philadelphia to avail themselves, for their children, of our common schools.

"Good private teachers would abound in Philadelphia, if they could obtain scholars."

The advice of this paper was that private enterprise in the matter of schools should be encouraged while public ownership should be combatted.

Another journal declared that free and universal education is an attempt to establish equality.

"There will ever be distinctions," it said, "of condition, of capacity, of knowledge and ignorance, in spite of all the foul conceits which may be indulged, or the wild projects which may be tried, to the contrary.

"The 'peasant' must labor during those hours of the day, which his

wealthy neighbor can give to the abstract culture of his mind; otherwise the earth would not yield enough for the subsistence of all.

"The mechanic can not abandon the operations of his trade for general studies.

"If he should, most of the conveniences of life and objects of exchange would be wanting; languor, decay, poverty and discontent would be visible among all classes."

In the above sentences we find the same objections made against the demand for public education that are today made against the demand for Socialism.

Public education would mean laziness. It would destroy incentive. Taxes for public education would mean dividing up wealth.

Public education is an attempt to establish equality, and equality is impossible!

The fact is, every attempt of the working class to win new rights and privileges is combatted in the same terms and with the same arguments.

It matters not what the working class desires, whether it be more education, more leisure, better homes or more security of life, the arguments of the ruling powers are exactly the same.

And the gist of the matter is this: that the peasant must labor! Otherwise, the earth would not yield enough for all. That is, for them and us.

SCABBING AT THE POLLS.

When there comes a call from Labor,
You should rally to its aid,
Do not wait to be conscripted,
Show the world of what you're made.
Have some honor; don't be numbered
With the poor, misguided souls
Who are fooled by corporations—
Don't go scabbing at the polls.

Union men, assert your manhood,
You have much to overcome.
Don't place future generations
'Neath the profit-grinder's thumb.
With those who won't be plundered
Have your name upon the rolls
To unlock the doors of freedom—
Don't go scabbing at the polls.

Men of labor, stand united;
You have everything to gain.
Remember you have nought to lose,
A fact that should be plain.
In the fight for right and justice
Occupy the highest knolls;
Just think of your obligation—
Don't go scabbing at the polls.

—Thomas H. West.



SHOULD CHURCHES FACE A PROBLEM?

As an echo of that memorable convention of Unitarians held in Boston a couple of months ago there comes news of strife and discussion concerning the Unitarian, a publication gotten out by the Unitarian Fellowship of Social Justice. This body was founded for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the present social unrest and of finding, if possible, a remedy. Some of the members have found a remedy in Socialism, and as a consequence there is a storm in Unitarian circles.

The last people in the world who wish to force their ideas on others, as the expression of ultimate truth, are the Socialists. They claim no divine inspiration, and they are not prone to fall back on infallible authorities. So far they have made no campaign among Unitarians, and the present unrest in that church must have been generated by something within it. Possibly the existing horrible social conditions are responsible. Socialists did not create them. Possibly the proof of graft, of barter and sale of votes in legislative bodies, or of salable candidates may have had something to do with it. Socialists are not responsible here, either. The demonstrated fact that clergymen can not preach as they think, but must preach as the moneyed members of the congregation wish to believe, may have caused it. Here, also, the Socialists are not to blame.

Whatever has occurred within the Unitarian body is self-generated. The source must be sought within. There may have been an awakening of the church membership or of the ministers to the fact that capitalism and all connected with it is debasing, destructive and dishonest. If so, those who are now speaking for a better condition of affairs should be given every opportunity to tell the membership what they have found.

Not only the Unitarian church, but all other churches are bound by the same laws that govern merely human bodies, no matter what their divine origin may have been. They must progress and forge on to better things or they must perish. What the Roman Catholic Church has called "divine adaptability" is nothing but evolution, and analyze it down and you can find nothing else. If undeniable facts point to Socialism as the solution not only the Unitarian church but the Roman Catholic also must follow or perish. If the Unitarian Church as a body, or if the Unitarian Church, through most of its ministers, finds Socialism the solution, so much more to its credit at the present time.

Those who are now leading the fight are brave men. But the fight has only begun and bravery is not a lasting quality. There are no immediate rewards for it in the present instance and there are many drawbacks and discouragements.

But the fight has begun in the body as a whole. That is something and more will follow from it.—Exchange.

HOW TO DO IT.

Pierpont Morgan is rather an exception among multi-millionaires, for he is not a "self-made man." Looking at his photo (and it is characteristic of his modesty that his photo is seldom seen), the only thing that we perceive that seems to be self-made is a bulbous purple nose which must have cost a lot of money, like everything else has.

Pierp's father was a self-made man which deprived the son of that privilege. However, there is not the least doubt that the son would have made himself had it been necessary or possible. He lacked none of the necessary

BUTTE
MONTANA**HENNESSY'S**CORNER GRANITE
AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

COMPLETE
OUTFITTERS
OF
EVERYTHING
FOR
EVERYBODY

We sell the World's best union-made clothing, hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding. The finest meat market, delicatessen and bakery in the Northwest.

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLANMONTANA'S
LARGEST
AND BEST
STORE
FOR
EVERYBODY

qualifications of industry and thrift as his first business deal of any importance clearly proves, as embalmed in court records and exhumed in the third volume of Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes."

It was during the American Civil War, one of those "times that try men's souls," and Pierpont, though yet in his early twenties, rose nobly to the occasion. Everybody who was anybody was dumping onto the government anything that was unsalable to even untutored Indians. Consequently the government had considerable junk to sell. Among this were a few thousand Hall carbines which had been condemned as entirely useless for any description of manslaughter except suicide. For five thousand of these a gentleman of the name of Eastman, hitherto unknown to fame, and apparently to fortune, tendered a bid of \$3.00 a piece. The thrifty government "jewed" him up to \$3.50. Thereupon one Stevens, Eastman's backer, wired General Fremont, commanding at St. Louis, that he had 5,000 new Hall carbines in perfect condition—would he take them? Fremont took them, and Mr. Stevens bought the carbines and had them sent direct from the armory to General Fremont at the front, and charged him \$22.00 apiece for them. New ones, in good condition, would have cost him \$17.00 each.

Unfortunately, this enterprising transaction got investigated by a Congressional committee or we might have heard no more of it. This committee had the gall to report that "the proposal actually was to sell to the government at \$22.00 each 5,000 of its own arms, the intention being, if the offer was accepted, to obtain these arms from the government at \$3.50 each. . . . It is very evident that the very funds with which this purchase was effected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell. The government not only sold one day for \$17,486 arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for \$109,912—making a loss to the United States of \$92,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the \$17,486 which it received." The committee further reported that the rifles were so bad that they would shoot off the thumbs of the very soldiers using them. The upshot was the government refused to pay for them.

But what has all this to do with Morgan? Why, Morgan was "the man higher up," as appeared when he sued the government for the price of those carbines. The case went before the Claims Commission which finally, as the best way out of the difficulty, awarded Morgan \$13.31 per carbine, which, with the generosity for which he is now famous, he accepted, as part payment. Then Stevens sued the government for the balance and Judge Peck nobly upholding the sacredness of contract, Stevens got judgment for \$58,175.

All of which goes to prove what the Press and the Pulpit has always been telling us, that under the present beneficent capitalist system there is no lack of opportunity for "getting on," if we have the necessary enterprise and foresight, and that the mere fact of not having any money to start with need prevent none of us from becoming multi-millionaires.—Western Clarion.

IS SOCIALISM FREE LOVE?

How completely that relation between man and woman which can have no ethical sanction except that of pure affection has been subverted to a mere material question of property; and how long ideas continue to dominate the mind even after the conditions from which they have been evolved have disappeared, is demonstrated by the objection raised to Socialism by our opponents, that communism necessarily involves the community of wives. Because women have been chattels in the past, so they must always be chattels—always property—either of the individual, or of the community!

But in all civilized countries woman has long since emerged from the chattel stage. She is no longer property. She is a human being as free as, and the social equal of, man. The social revolution, which makes all the means of production common property, will not thrust woman back into the position of a chattel. It will abolish the last vestige of sex subjection or sex privilege on one side as well as the other, and will make men and women equal and free, economically, socially and politically.

This, above all, must be quite clear, that when all men and women are economically free and socially equal, prostitution will be impossible, and whatever relations may be entered into between men and women will and can have no other basis than mutual affection. There will be none of the material or "moral" coercion which today condemns the thousands of women to a life of shame and infamy, and others, more envied by society, though scarcely more fortunate, to lifelong prostitution under the guise of marriage, and with the sanctification of the church. The material considerations, the social conventions, which coerce an innocent girl to sell herself as the "wife" of a senile but wealthy debauchee, as well as the horrible poverty which forces her humbler sister to the streets and the brothel, will have no place in a society in which all men and women are free and equal, where there will be plenty for all, and where neither man nor woman will need to sell honor nor body for bread. If Socialism means "Free Love," it is only in the sense that men and women, being free, there will be no coercion to force either man or woman into relations which are repulsive, or unwillingly to suffer the em-

braces of another. Socialism does not mean, nor do Socialists suggest, that in the future there will be neither marrying nor giving in marriage; nor that there should be promiscuity or community of wives. All that is implied is, that marriage contracts based on property, supplemented by debauchery and buttressed by prostitution will no longer be, because the social conditions which compel women to sell themselves either in the street or at the altar will have been abolished. Neither man nor woman will be the slave of another, either of his lust or his greed.

That is a very difficult ideal, not only from that which our enemies misrepresent as Socialism, but from the conditions, in which family life for the many is impossible, morality is a mere hypocritical figure of speech, and prostitution in one form or another is the basis of most social relations. Socialism, recognizing the importance of material conditions, seeks to socialize these in order that they shall be dominated by, and no longer dominate, all the higher life of humanity. "Material conditions form the fundamental basis of human existence. When these become common property, free to all, and abundant for all, they will cease to have that importance they now possess, the sordid struggle for mere material things will disappear, free play will be given to man's higher faculties, and the struggle, competition, or emulation between man and man will be for the realization of his highest conceivable aspirations. With his mind freed from the dreary cares now imposed by the perpetual struggle for daily bread, man will bend his thoughts on nobler things. Absolute master of the material circumstances of his life, his will must dominate and be no longer dominated by them, and such opportunities of existence, such scope of mental and moral gratification, such ideals and aspirations will be open up before him as are at present inconceivable.—Exchange.

DEPORTED AS UNWORTHY.

When Allesandro Comba came to this country from Italy three years ago he was probably exalted with the idea that in the United States he would be able to make much more money than at home, that he would be able to raise a family under better conditions, and that in the end he would be able to save a little money for his old age. Somehow or other he was swept into the ranks of the laborers sent to Panama for the purpose of helping in the construction of our greatest single enterprise. Evidently he was a good workman, for he was speedily advanced to the rank of foreman. Then an accident happened and both of his legs were cut off. The authorities shipped him back to New York, and for seven months he remained in the hospital at Ellis Island. Naturally a strong, powerful man, he has managed to live, despite his injuries. More wonderful still, he shows signs of living for many years to come. So pursuing that line of economy we have talked about so frequently and practiced so seldom, we, the great, prosperous, wealthy American people are going to send him back to Italy in order that he may not be a burden upon us.

It is true he was maimed in a work undertaken by the American people. Yet as a workingman that was his individual risk. He should have exercised due precaution, probably. But about the only precaution he could have exercised was in refraining from going to Panama. But he was needed there, he was needed in our work, and in many of the employment agencies there is a condition of affairs that virtually amounts to impressment. But no matter how he got there he went, he worked, and he suffered. As he is not a citizen of the United States all this is no concern of the great American people.

He was not a soldier. He was merely a workingman. So instead of pensioning him in recognition of meritorious service and of heroism in our behalf we are going to deport him.

That is the way to treat a workingman. If it was not done workingmen everywhere might get a real idea of their usefulness to the Nation. They might, also, demand what is due them. Such a course would lead speedily to bankruptcy and to national poverty. As it is, there is hardly enough money for the dominant capitalists, and a small pension to this workingman who was engaged in an important work and one that did not mean the slaughtering of other men, would put us in the lists of the financially incompetent.

Right here it is well to fix the blame. President William H. Taft has made many visits to the canal zone. He knows the conditions of labor there. He knows the risks workingmen run. He knows the hardships they endure. This matter has been referred to the National Government, but in spite of it Comba is to be deported. The fault, therefore, rests with the administration of William H. Taft. From the first he was known as a hater of labor, as shown in his injunctions; he is ignorant of the deplorable conditions that exist in the country he is supposed to govern; now he is shown to be utterly without compassion for a man who has sacrificed every chance he ever can have of working for a living. He is sending him back to Italy to die in squalid poverty, or to piece out a miserable life on what his fellow workingmen give him.

It is a small thing, but it is significant, for it shows perfectly the Taft "attitude toward labor."—New York Call.

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

— DRINK —

CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

Best Brewed in Butte — None But Union Labor Employed — On Draught at All First-Class Saloons

The Connell Store

SHOWS THE MOST
COMPLETE LINE OF
UNION MADE
CLOTHES
IN BUTTE, FOR MEN

M. J. Connell Co.

BUTTE, MONTANA

OLYMPIA'S EXQUISIT

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

OLYMPIA BREWING COMPANY,
BUTTE, MONTANA.
Office Phones Ind. 1558, Bell 558 Brewery Phone Ind. 2235.

SHERMAN & REED

Funeral Directors and
Embalmers

BUTTE - - - MONTANA

Order a Case

OF

Anaconda Beer

From Your Dealer and

Get the Best

DON'T BE A SCAB

DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA

Where members of Organized Labor are Locked Out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:

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

IN MEMORIAM.

Goldroad, Ariz., July 13, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his last long rest our late esteemed brother, M. Cortez; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 124, W. F. M., has lost a true and loyal member, and that we, the members, extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem, we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication; that a copy be sent to his sorrowing relatives, and that they be also spread on the minutes of Snowball Union No 124, W. F. M.

THOS. W. BOSANKO,
ULRICH GRILL,
ED. FONA,

Committee

(Seal)

"THE COMING RACE."

Tell me, mother, is it really
True, as jokers love to state,
That when you were young as I am
You had meat to masticate?
People tell such funny stories,
Things that can not be, you know,
So I thought I'd ask you, mother,
If this fairy tale were so.

Tell me, mother, are they joking
When these foolish people say
You had butter on the table
Sometimes even twice a day?
Eggs, I know, were once quite common,
This I learn from books I read,
But that you ate meat and butter
Seems incredible, indeed.

—Monthly Review.

TO THE WORKING PUBLIC

We extend you a cordial invitation to visit our store, where you will be shown a complete line of

Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Clothing, Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Feed, Coal, and Small Hardware.

Quality the Best, Prices Always Right.

THE W. H. DISNEY CO.

TERRY, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Union Steam Laundry

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA

Owned and operated by the Union people of the Black Hills. Up-to-date in every particular.

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

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P.O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P.O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	MISSOURI						
240	Nome	Sat	Oswald A. Rowan	Jno. S. Sutherland	J	Nome	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
188	Valdez		M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
ARIZONA							225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	227	Flat River Eng.	Wed	Alex Brown	G. A. Sporra	507	Flat River
77	Chloride	Wed	E. T. Lyons	H. E. Wilkin	53	Chloride	217	Joplin	Wed	C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart		Joplin
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	MONTANA						
150	Douglas M & S.				145	Douglas	117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	997	Globe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr.	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
116	Hualapai	Sat	W. H. Cassidy	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
147	Humboldt M & S.	Tues	Thos. Stockan	Andy Shields	59	Humboldt	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neihart
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	74	Butte M & S.	Thur	John H. Matthews	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
159	Metcalfe				A27	Clifton	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
70	Miami M. U.					Miami	24	Clinton		J. O. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. F. Chamberlain	Tom Whelan		Bellevue	191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	126	E. Helena M & S.	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
124	Snowball	Thur	John Mullen	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Martin	John Williams	12	Elkhorn
103	Star	Tues	Nelson Bond	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
156	Swansea	Thur	J. P. Dean	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	Allen Marks	13	Harrington	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	P. Cuddihy	Wm. Lee	AA	Great Falls
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	Nels Englund	12	Walker	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
BRIT. COLUMBIA							107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	W. G. Allen	114	Gilt Edge
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Wm. Braid	68	Kendall
22	Greenwood	Sat	John Dockstader	Lester McKenzie	124	Greenwood	131	Pony M & M.	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	120	Radersburg	13Tue	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	208	Ruby L & DW	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	129	Virginia City	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	A	Winston
1	Ladies Aux. WFM	Mon	Jessie Rutherford	Anna LaLeod	355	Rossland	190	Zortman	Tues	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Gorden Nellis	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson				Jas. T. McDonald	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
71	Moyie	Sat	Albert Gill	James Roberts	35	Moyie	NEVADA						
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	Anson A. White	294	Phoenix	235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. McCormick	14	Rhyolite
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stephens	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rossland	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
81	Sandon	Sat	John Ayre	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade		Hilltop
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	239	Contact		R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
105	Trail M & S.	Mon	C. A. Newman	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	243	Fairview	Wed	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	54	Gold Hill	Mon	John Sullivan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
CALIFORNIA							220	Goldfield	Wed	August Wenzel	J. J. Mangan	2420	Goldfield
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
55	Calaveras	Wed	Sam Jensen	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d&4h Mon	Clarence Turnage	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
141	French Gulch	Sat	Frank O. Wright	Wm. McGuire	12	French Gulch	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	Wm. O'Brien	158	Manhattan
91	Grass Valley						264	Millers	Wed	J. S. Graves	L. M. Sidwell		Millers
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	254	National	Sat	James Trainor	F. H. Connolly		National
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	218	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Goodwin	F. O. Goegg		Olinghouse
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	244	Rawhide	Fri	V. C. Timson	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
206	Masonia	Mon	Wm. Melville	Robert Sawyer	123	Masonia	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Kloppe	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	George Conlin	71	Searchlight
93	Nevada City	Wed	Robert White	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City	92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritgen	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
44	Randsburg	Sat	Thos. Watchman	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	253	Silver Peak	Tues	J. Synott	Wm. Gregory		Mary Mine
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	233	Steptoe M & S.	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	S. R. Fredrickson	355	Skidoo	121	Tonopah	Tues	W. B. Evans	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
87	Summersville	Thur	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Toulumne	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	256	Vernon	Wed	W. H. Gallagher	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
104	Washington	Mon	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab	73	Washington	46	Virginia	Fri	Philip O'Hara	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
167	Winthrop M & S.	Mon	J. B. Whitney	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	262	Yerrington	Fri	W. O. Leach	Pat. Mooney		Mason
COLORADO							ONTARIO						
64	Bryan	Alter nate Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	146	Cobalt	Sun	J. J. Smith	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
33	Cloud City	Thur	Felix Conley	C. N. Larson	132	Leadville	140	Elk Lake	Sun	John Brady	Patrick Dwyer	348	Elk Lake
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. D. Peterson	543	Creede	154	Gowganda	Sun	James D. Cluney	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	A. Vercellotti	9	Porcupine
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	OREGON						
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	SOUTH DAKOTA						
86	Garfield	Sat	Harry Barnes	George Howard	H	Garfield	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	Geo. B. Woodcock	23	Central City
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Sat	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
15	Ouray	Sat	Frank Blizel	Geo. A. Shaver	1111	Ouray	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico	68	Galena	Wed	E. L. Delaney	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sahford	Frank Coyle		Maitland
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell	B	Rochford
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	Marion O. Leake	278	Telluride	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	UTAH						
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham
IDAHO							201	Bingham M & S.	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	O. Youngkin		Atlanta	151	Eureka	Sat	Jas. Hanley	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	George Halpin	158	Burke	205	Eureka E F & B.	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Frank Clayson	65	Mammoth
80	Mackay		F. W. Cummins	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	199	Mercur	Sun	E. Lightowider	Albert T. Mills	415	Mercur
9	Mullan	Sat	S. L. Thomas	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	144	Park City	Thurs	Jos. Hurley	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mimgassner	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	WASHINGTON						
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	Walter Keister	124	Wallace	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
MICHIGAN							28	Republic	Tues	A. McKay	E. Sherman	164	Republic
214	Amasa, M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuhn		Amasa	WISCONSIN						
204	Bessemer	Tues	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
203	Copper	Sun	Elias Sinisalo	Arthur Dahlbacka	506	Crystal Falls	212	Pence M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Vincent Ponti	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
196	Crystal Falls	1st & 3d Sun					ALASKA						
236	Grover M & M.						109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan
153	Ironwood	Sat	Oscar Kaari	John Korpi	434	Ironwood	240	Nome	Sat	Oswald A. Rowan	Jno. S.		

DRY CLIMATE HAVANA CIGARS

Made in 1910 are blended of five different kinds of imported leaf tobaccos, selected for their unusual bouquet and excellent aromatic natural leaf taste.



You will enjoy the rich fragrance of the 1910 Dry Climate Cigars.

**UNION
MADE**

The Solis Cigar Co., Denver

SUBSCRIBE FOR — THE — **MINERS'** **MAGAZINE**

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
**WESTERN FEDERATION OF
MINERS**

SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER YEAR

Address
Miners' Magazine
605 Railroad Building
DENVER, COLO.

Miners Mercantile Company

General Merchandise and Miners' Supplies

FRESH MEATS

BRANCH AT HIGHLAND BOY

BINGHAM CANYON

UTAH



BADGES BANNERS

Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Society Pins, Metal Checks, Signs, Door and Bell Plates

STRICTLY UNION HOUSE ADVERTISING NOVELTIES
ALL GOODS BEAR THE UNION LABEL

1752 Champa Street Denver, Colorado

We Pay Spot Cash

Quick returns on Placer Gold, Retorts, Amalgam, Rich Gold or Silver Ores and all kinds of clean-ups containing gold and silver values.

RELIABLE ASSAYS.
Gold75 cents Gold and Silver \$1.00
Lead75 cents Gold, Silver, Copper \$1.50
Samples by mail receive prompt attention. Send for free mailing envelopes and price list.

OGDEN ASSAY CO.
1536 COURT PLACE. DENVER, COLO.

McKEE PRINTING CO.

PRINTERS :: BINDERS :: STATIONERS

Corporate Seals, By-Laws, Constitutions, Ballots and a General Line of Union Printing. Label on Everything
38 WEST GRANITE STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA

W. W. QUILLIAN

MANUFACTURING AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Accuracy and Purity

TERRY, SOUTH DOKOTA



This Label should be pasted on every Package containing

BEER, ALE OR PORTER

As the only guarantee that the package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

Price List of Supplies.

Charters	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards	\$0.01 each
Rituals	1.00 each	Membership cards . . . . .	.05 each
Warrant Books	1.00 each	Canceled Stamp . . . . .	.65 each
Federation Emblems . . . . .	.50 each	Seals	2.00 each
Constitution and By-laws, per copy . . . . .	.05 each	Delinquent Notices	1/4c each
Notification Blanks . . . . .	.01 each	Application Blanks	1/4c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

WE ARE PRINTERS

ENGRAVERS & STATIONERS

That's our business—we've grown up in it—lived in it—worked at it for a quarter of a century or more right in this town—and from the recognized high class work we are turning out—looks like we knew our business and we do. A successful accomplishment in our line will help you to success in your line—let's try it—

THE MERCHANTS PUBLISHING CO. M. J. BARRY, Manager
Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers 1613 - 15 Welton Street

The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF
MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
\$1.00 A YEAR