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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

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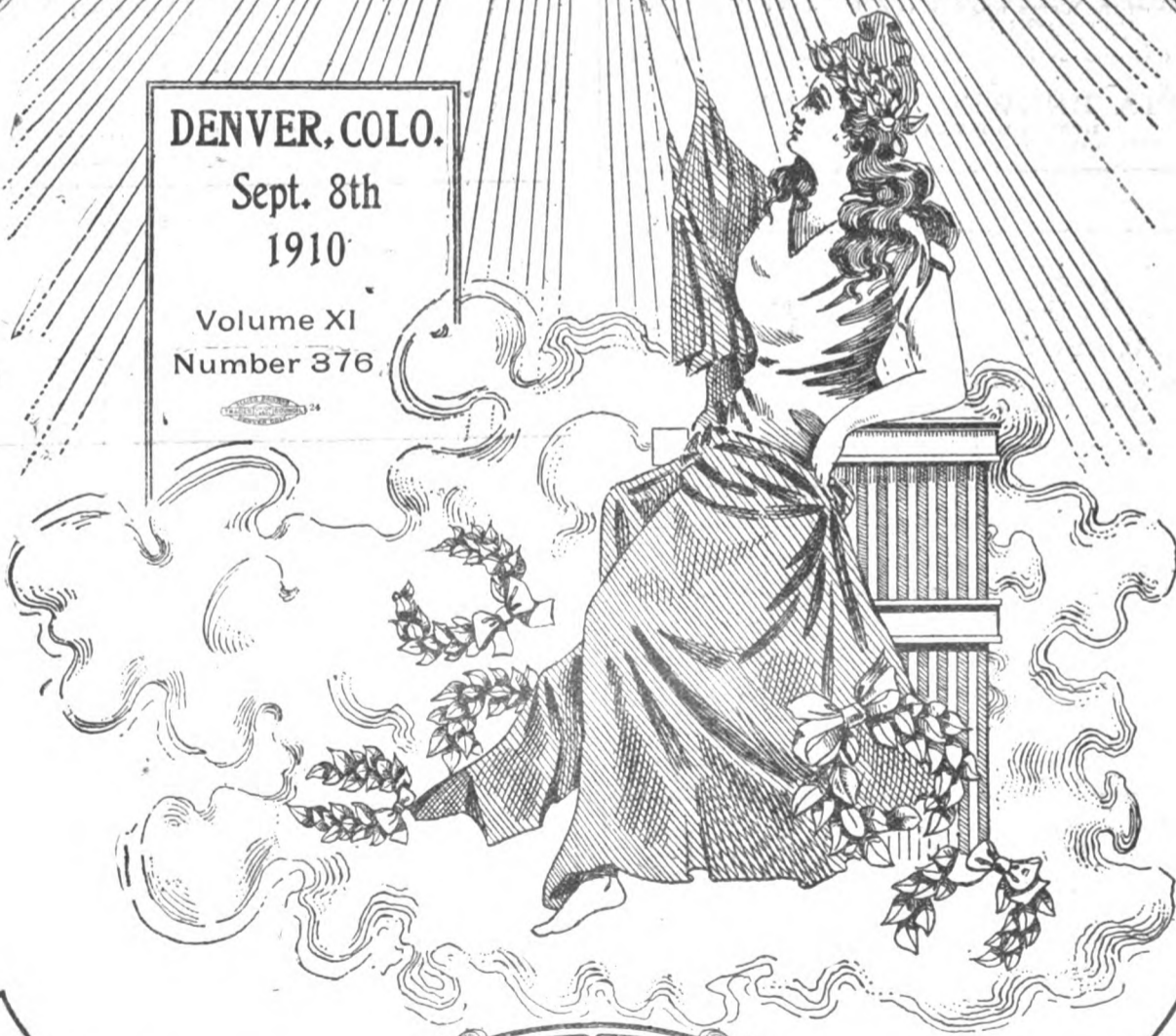
Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

Sept. 8th
1910

Volume XI
Number 376



WEALTH
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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 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.

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"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."



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, September 8, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 376
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

.....

Signed

Department

.....

BRITTANIA Miners' Union No. 216, W. F. M., of Vancouver, B. C., has been reorganized by George Heatherton, with A. C. Webb as secretary.

THE LABOR PARTY in Australia has scored another victory. When will labor in America strike a united blow at the ballot box for the freedom of the slave?

LA PLATA Miners' Union No. 197, of La Plata, Colorado, has been reorganized by Vice-President Mahoney and Charles R. Waters, the secretary of Silverton Miners' Union.

IF A MAN operating an automobile kills a human being he may be arrested, but if a railroad magnate or a coal baron kills a hundred people, a coroner's jury blames the killing on God.

THE STATE constabulary of Pennsylvania is showing its loyalty to the coal barons. A few strikers were murdered a few days ago as a proof that armed might makes right, when under orders from the class of privilege.

IT IS ESTIMATED that there are 10,000,000 of people in the United States who are suffering for the actual necessities of life. If such an estimate is correct, then what shall be the number when another financial crash hits our boasted "prosperity?"

JOHN ROE of Rhyolite, Nevada, lost his card in Bingham, Utah. He was a member of Silverton Miners' Union No. 26 of Silverton, Colorado. Should any one find his card, please forward the same to J. B. McCormick, Secretary, Rhyolite, Nevada.

THE BUILDING TRADES of Germany forced their bosses to capitulate. After a strike of three months, in which 450,000 men were involved, the hours of the work-day were reduced and a gain of four to five cents an hour was obtained for the strikers. Unionism and Socialism go hand in hand in Germany.

THE CITY of Los Angeles, California, has passed a gag ordinance. The gag law, however, only affects organized labor, and as the vast majority of the working class cast their ballots for the supremacy of capitalism, they should complain but little when they realize that they are getting what they voted for.

THE TANNEY Detective Agency at Pittsburg, Pa., has managed to place 500 of its thugs in the Irwin coal district at \$3.00 per day. The majority of the thugs have criminal records and a number have served terms in the penitentiary. It is not surprising to find such human vermin when waging a battle to subdue the working class.

The "identity of interest" between master and slave is becoming more apparent.

SCORES of brave men lost their lives fighting forest fires in the Northwest, and it is now announced by the representatives of the government that the widows and orphans will receive no reparation. The fire fighters who lost their lives to protect the government domain belonged to the common people whose hands bore the callous scars of toil, and not being *gentlemen*, the widows and orphans must suffer on account of the plebeianism of husbands and fathers.

Glorious civilization!

ROOSEVELT declares that he is "for corporations when they are right." It is presumed that the beef trust was right when it gave a check to insure a Republican victory. The insurance trust was right when it handed over a "yellow dog" fund to maintain the supremacy of Republican rule in New York, and the departed Harriman, the wizard of railway corporations, was right when he scanned Teddy's message to Congress and raised a quarter million of dollars to boost Republicanism nationally in 1904.

THE STATE BUILDING Trades Council of California has sent out a circular letter advising all mechanics to stay away from California, as the labor market is glutted. The Employers' Association has attempted to flood California with mechanics through promising advertisements in eastern journals, and the object of the Employers' Association is to pit idle, hungry men against those who are employed, for the purpose of reducing wages and weakening the labor movement. Stay away from California.

SENATOR OWEN of Oklahoma, who has been pictured by some so-called labor journals as "the workingman's friend," has now been exposed as a grafter whose brain hatched the devilish scheme to rob the poor Indians under the forms of law. The man who will conspire to relieve the Indian of his holdings will not hesitate to despoil labor.

As long as labor can be deluded by "the friends of labor," just so long will labor be at the mercy of heartless piracy that knows no justice that conflicts with the reign of a class of privilege.

"BILLY" BRYAN has been watching the political stunts of Theodore Roosevelt, and has accused guileless Teddy of nursing an ambition to become the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1912. When the fact is taken into consideration that Billy has been

a standing candidate of the Democratic party since the year 1896. it does not seem consistent on the part of the "Peerless One" to hurl any brickbats at Theodore, for covertly intimating that he could be induced to live in the Whitehouse for another four years. Since our famed orators and brilliant journalists have declared that every native born boy has a chance to be President of the United States, it is possible that even the ambition of Bryan can be satiated ere he is called to the land of his fathers.

THERE WAS a Hotel Keepers' convention held at Indianapolis a short time ago, and ex-Mayor Bookwalter, in delivering his address to the convention, relieved his weighty brain of the following: "There is a growing tendency among a vast part of our population toward Socialism. Train our youth to employ their hands in useful and peaceful pursuits, or some day we may awaken to find those hands grappling at our throats."

How sad and lamentable to contemplate!

It would indeed be a crushing blow to civilization should the oppressed rise in their might to overthrow oppression. It would indeed be an act of merciless barbarism should the great mass of the people come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when the profit system must die and that labor shall receive the full social value of the product of its toil.

Let us bow our heads in prayer and weep for the hotel keepers.

AT LAST one judge has come out with a logical decision. It is Judge Manton of Toledo.

This judge holds that if it is legal for business to combine it is also legal for labor to combine. That if it is legal for one merchant to freeze another out by lowering prices and thus taking the customers away it is legal for labor to agree to freeze employers out by refusing to buy their goods.

This same judge also holds that "the right of defendants to publish and make known to the public their grievances, real or imaginary, against the plaintiffs in the manner the evidence shows they acted, is guaranteed by the constitution of the state."

Judge Manton should be a Socialist. He stands for the rights of the workers and for freedom of speech and boldly tells the capitalists that they can't ride rough-shod over the unions.

If he stands for collective ownership of the productive machinery and the means of life he is ready to step into the ranks of the revolutionists.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN says:

"This Nation is facing a war.

"But an economic war to decide whether the people or special privilege shall control the country's natural resources, on which depends the very bread of future generations."

It is somewhat consoling that even a great publication like the Philadelphia North American peering through the gloom of gathering adversity has seen the approaching battle that must be fought by the people of every nation on earth.

The great war of the future will be for *bread* for the masses of the people and not for the profits of the few.

The brawn and bone of every nation have fought, bled and died in order that indolent royalty and shoddy aristocracy might survive, but a time is drawing nigh when the bugle blast of capitalism will not call the laboring millions to arms to battle for the perpetuation of a system that enslaves and starves a world.

THE STEEL TRUST has scored another victory against the slaves of the mills. The Amalgamated Association has been forced to call off the strike without being able to name any terms by which the strikers may return to work. The daily press of Pennsylvania have gloated over the defeat of the strikers and have predicted that the character of unionism that proclaims war against a master class will not be tolerated longer in the profit-prisons of the steel kings.

The daily press is counting chickens before they are hatched, and does not seem to realize that a defeat of workers in a battle with bosses will inevitably result in the building of another labor movement that will be better equipped to meet justice from the heartless grip of greed.

The steel workers have been defeated but not conquered.

Defeat is more preferable than a dishonorable compromise.

From the ruins of the Amalgamated Association will arise another labor organization that will be industrially united, and when such an organization becomes strong and powerful the steel trust and the daily press of Pennsylvania will know that another battle is on for the emancipation of the slaves.

THE SAN MIGUEL EXAMINER of Telluride has the following weighty editorial paragraph relative to the present incumbent of the office of state auditor:

"Examiner has not lived in this world as long as a great many other people, but it has been our observation always that a man like Rhoady Kenehan, who doubts the honesty of all mankind with whom he has dealings, would be just the man to investigate when his term of office expires, and there is no doubt about it expiring and he with it politically, next year. He is too radical."

From the above it would seem that Kenehan has uncovered some rascal that was a bosom friend of the Examiner. The editorial paragraph of the Examiner casts a suspicion on the integrity of the audi-

tor, but if the suspicion is well founded why has the Examiner and some of the political grafters of former political administrations failed so far to insist that Kenehan shall be investigated before his term of office expires? There is no law that bars the Examiner and its friends to insist upon a searching investigation. The insinuation of the Examiner is not surprising when it is known that Wells, the body-snatcher, is the political Napoleon of a burg that has absolutely surrendered its independence and bowed supinely to the will of the former Boston bean-eater.

KAISER BILL has made another speech which has been freely commented upon by not only the press of Germany but of the press of all Europe.

Royal Bill has proclaimed that he rules by divine right and that parliaments, constitutions and laws have nothing to do with regulating his official conduct. He is responsible to God alone, and no one but the great Jehovah has any authority to give instructions to the inflated nabob who attempts to hold the destinies of an empire in his keeping. But the Kaiser in his address, demonstrates that he is indulging in hypocrisy when he makes the claim that he rules by divine right. If he has faith in that statement, why does he urge the maintenance of a larger army and navy? If he has faith in the omnipotence of God and he rules by divine right, why does he insist upon an army and navy to protect the continuance of a reign that is authorized by God?

If God is all powerful and Royal Bill has been chosen by God to rule the German empire, why does he show a lack of faith in that Master from whom he claims credentials as a ruler? The head of the Kaiser should be massaged, and if that is not sufficient to temper the royal dignity of the divine-right ruler, the application of a barrel stave to the royal anatomy of Bill might cause some modern ideas to dawn in his benighted brain.

GERMANY is the storm center of Europe. There it is that the most intelligent people on earth is ruled by a most arrogant Emperor and nobility imbued with medieval notions. There it is that the most powerful capitalists are confronted by the most powerful working class organizations. And there it is that the unchained popular wrath against economic and political oppression is confronted with the iron will of the Kaiser to Lord it over them "by the grace of God."

The Emperor's announcement of his unshakable determination to maintain inviolate his claim to be the "Lord's anointed," without regard to "parliaments, national assemblies, or the popular voice," can not but be considered as a declaration of war upon the majority of his subjects, and a challenge to the oncoming hosts of the Social Democracy to meet him in mortal combat.

The Social Democracy will not shrink from the test. It will meet him at a time and under conditions chosen by itself, and not by him. In the meantime it is thriving and gathering a giant's strength by adhering to legality. The best organized revolutionary force in the world is wearing out the most powerful reactionary force in the world by adhering to legality. And the reactionary force is becoming fretful. The strain is becoming unbearable. He is eager for a decisive encounter. Being unable to stem the flood that threatens to engulf him, he hurls forth menaces and imprecations and magic formulas. But the besieging flood moves on, slowly and doggedly, and with the sureness of inevitable fate.—New York Call.

THE FOLLOWING in a New York paper, shows that the man with limited capital is slowly but surely being crushed to the wall:

"Argument on the motion or an injunction to restrain Attorney General O'Malley from enforcing the amended state banking law requiring small bankers to take out licenses and file bonds aggregating \$20,000 before such licenses will be issued to them was heard yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. A test was brought by Morris Engel and others, who assert that their business does not warrant any such security and who are unable to deposit \$20,000 to get the necessary license. The law as amended last May goes into effect on September 1st, unless the court enjoins the attorney general.

"Robert C. Beatty appeared as counsel for Engel, and Louis Marshall for Attorney General O'Malley. It is contended by Engel that the law is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and will destroy the plaintiff's business. Marshall, on the other hand, contends that most of the small bankers in the cities of the first class, handle the money of the ignorant and illiterate foreigners, who have no protection whatever against losses, and who have no means of knowing the character of the bankers with whom they deal."

The banker with small capital is following a business recognized and sanctioned by law, but his more corpulent brother is hungry for the profits of the smaller fry and has been able to place a law upon the statute books demanding that the small usurer shall file a bond of such proportions as will make it impossible for the pigny financier to remain in business.

The small fish are at the mercy of the ravenous shark.

ENLISTING in the United States army or navy is very much like being sentenced to prison for a serious crime. The recruit is measured according to the Bertillon system, thumb print and all, and such a record is made of his physical characteristics as leaves him but small chance of escape from his new sphere in life should he grow tired of it before the end of his enlistment term.

There is nothing in this to cause surprise to thinking people; it is mentioned at all only because American "patriots" are not given to

thinking. Soldiers are fictitiously supposed to be inspired to soldiering by a holy spirit of patriotism, a love of death and native land which breaks out in red, white and blue sweat all over the body of every desirable citizen.

Yet nobody believes this popular fiction. We all know that, aside from the officers (scions of influential families, out to shed the luster of brass buttons and gold lace on their own flesh and blood, at the expense of the Nation they love so much), armies and navies are made up of human "failures," men out of work at time of enlistment and certain venturesome spirits who will fight under or against one flag as quickly as another.

Under these prosaic circumstances the government finds itself obliged to maintain a "rogue's gallery" containing photographs and "records" of all the men who are relied on to save the Nation in time of crisis.

But the soldier is so loose-footed that his hands have to be kept tied! Some 50,000 of them are said to have deserted the American army during the past decade. The boys in blue of the regular standing army in time of peace are supported in idleness by society. They produce nothing, beget no children and recognize no social responsibility. Therefore, we take the print of their thumbs when they enlist. —Chicago Daily Socialist.

A BRIEF DISPATCH from Akron says that a monument was unveiled in that city last Sunday in memory of John Brown, the Abolitionist, and that "Senator Dick spoke."

Another dispatch states that a monument to John Brown will be dedicated at Harper's Ferry and that Theodore Roosevelt will deliver an address.

These are fine people to orate about the memory of one of the most successful "undesirable citizens" that ever lived!

If John Brown lived today and by force of arms attacked the fortifications of wage-slavery controlled by multimillionaires, instead of marching against a few ordinarily rich slave owners, the Dicks and Roosevelts would crawl into their gold lace, seize their weapons and howl for the blood of John Brown, whose body lies mouldering in the grave while the cause of liberty goes marching on.

What a contemptuous lot these stage-strutting politicians are!

Nothing is sacred to their hypocritical and corrupt touch. They insult the dead and shackle the living with their infamous methods.

Dick, author of the infamous military bill, is only fresh from his attempt to drive the Columbus street car strikers back into a condition of wage-slavery!

Roosevelt, the modern Barnum in advertising, the father of the open shop in the anthracite coal fields, the man who convicted the western miners to help the Guggenheims and their Pinkertons before the accused workers were even given a trial, a show for their lives!

These are the fine gentlemen who are now endeavoring to gain luster by shedding crocodile tears for John Brown, the rustic, stalwart revolutionist, who knew nothing and cared less for the tricks of the political skunks of his day, but who fought and died for freedom!

By the gods! it makes one sick to watch the capers of poltroons these days. —Cleveland Citizen.

Wrecked and Defeated

THERE WAS A TIME when the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was looked upon as a powerful organization. There was a time when the membership of that organization could command some recognition from the magnates of the steel industry, but that time has passed away, never to return until the men who are now the abject slaves of the steel trust shall come together in a solid body recognizing no craft or trade lines. At the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the condition of the workers in the steel mills was brought before the attention of the delegates and many outbursts of oratory were heard in denunciation of that great combination in American industry, which absolutely refused to concede that a slave had any rights which a master was bound to respect. The convention authorized the officials of the American Federation of Labor to make an investigation, and the results of that investigation was a lengthy document forwarded to Washington, calling the attention of the representatives of government to the dehumanized conditions under which men worked behind the stockades of the steel trust.

But the document forwarded to Washington was as ephemeral in its effects as the morning dew upon vegetation.

The American Federation of Labor sent out an appeal for funds to aid the victims of the oppressors, and the boast was made that or-

ganizers would be sent into the steel plants who would secretly carry on the work of organization, until the trust would be confronted with an army of workers standing on their feet and united together to insist that justice should prevail. But regardless of the investigation carried on by the American Federation of Labor, regardless of the lengthy document submitted to "the servants of the people," and regardless of the boast of the officials of the A. F. of L. that the employes of the steel trust would be secretly organized, yet the fact stands out in all its nakedness that the steel trust has triumphed and the Amalgamated Association has been torn to fragments and gone down to defeat without wresting one single concession from the heartless octopus of America.

Is it not becoming apparent to the men of intelligence in the labor movement that so-called organized labor is helpless before the solidarity of organized wealth?

Labor, organized into craft regiments, led out one at a time to the industrial battlefield to measure swords with the enemy, can not wrest any victories from the iron grip of greed. The downfall of the Amalgamated Association writes another chapter in the history of the labor movement of this country, which proves conclusively that the craft and trade organization, have become obsolete and powerless to protect the workers from the soulless cupidity of a master class.

No Worse and No Better

A CANDIDATE for governor in the state of California in the course of his political harangue, paid his respects to the proprietor of the Los Angeles Times in the following language:

"The one blot on the fame of southern California, and the bar sinister on the escutcheon of Los Angeles, is Harrison Gray Otis, a creature who is vile, infamous, degraded and putrescent. Here he sits in senile dementia, with gangrened heart and rotting brain, grimacing at every reform and chattering in impotent rage against decency and morality, while he is going down to his grave in snarling infamy."

The candidate for governor in California should have remembered that Harrison Gray Otis, the proprietor of the Times in Los Angeles, is not only tolerated in his home city, but that he is recognized as a power in political affairs in the state of California. He belongs to the "upper ten" of society and with all the power of the labor movement of this country directed against him, he was still able to defy the working class to dislodge him from his haughty pedestal. In bidding de-

fiance to the labor movement of America, he was ably supported, not only by the politicians and corporations of the state of California, but by the political and corporate combinations of a nation, which held up his hands while giving battle to the hosts of organized labor who struggled for years against the despotism of the man whom a candidate for governor lashes with a vitriolic tongue. Otis can afford to chuckle with glee, as he meditates on the harmless blast of tropical wind that streamed from the inflamed mouth of the orator, whose ambition clamored for the executive chair of the Golden state. In this age of greed and graft it is absolutely necessary for the Lemosthenes with political aspirations to arraign some one before the bar of public opinion in order to make a political hit.

Otis is no worse and no better than thousands of others in Los Angeles, who are arrayed in a solid phalanx to deny justice to the struggling slaves who are engaged in a war against unbearable conditions.

"Thou Shalt Not Steal"

(The Public.)

A STEEL CAGE on wheels, cunningly wrought by a skilled craftsman and safeguarded by locks of the most complicated design, for the morning's ride of Vinson McLean, America's \$100,000,000 baby, is the latest and most startling novelty which two fond parents at Bar Harbor have adopted to protect their boy from kidnapers; and "detectives, private watchmen, thirty house servants, and fifty outside retainers are also enlisted in protecting this child marvel from kidnaping." That is one of the news items with which the history of this glorious August week begins.

The news of the week before was enlivened with gay accounts of

a bull pup passenger riding from ocean to ocean in a special Pullman car to save him the discomfort and indignity of traveling in the baggage car, a car whose master gets for years of hard work less than the cost of that bull pup's traveling expenses on that one luxurious journey.

Mixed with these news stories of prosperity were news stories of a different kind. There were suicides caused by poverty and fear of poverty—emphasized, perhaps, by a plausible feeling that legality crimes are no worse in morals than the legality privileges that breed hundred million dollar babies and Pullman car pups.

Apologists for things as they are, may ask with a sneer if we would

have the rich give all their wealth to the poor. It is a trick question which no intelligent person any longer asks, unless he is dishonest as well as intelligant. We would no more have the rich give all their wealth to the poor—though there is good Christian authority for it, is there not?—than we would have them give any part of it to the poor, as they piously and boastfully do through their charity donations.

These contrasts raise a question, not of "dividing up" with the poor, but of "stealing" from the poor.

Natural law is inexorable, from the bursting of a toy balloon to the collapse of a civilization. You can not have hundred million dollar babies and Pullman car pups, in the midst of suicides, murders, robberies, wretched wages, scant employment, starving babies and factory-foundered women, without sooner or later incurring its penalties.

The history of slavery in all its crude forms goes to verify that great law, "Thou shalt not steal," (of which we make so little when we relate it only to the larcenies of the criminal code) and to prove its penalties inexorable. Sanitary scientists are overwhelmingly proving its truth now. While perfumed seigneurs delicately lounging in some Oeil-de-Boeuf—or busy capitalizers of common property, where loung-

ing seigneurs are out of date—have an alchemy of the law whereby they may extract the juices of the industry of others for their very own, there will be slums as well as palaces, and the slums will avenge themselves by infecting palaces with disease and rearing kidnapers for palace-bred babies.

Nor always, it may be, in those ways alone. Read your Carlyle again and see.

Carlyle phrased a question and its answer for the disinherited of every era, a question addressed not alone to perfumed seigneurs of the old regime in France, but as well to the American classes of our day among whom hundred million dollar babies are born: "How have ye treated us, fed us and led us, while we toiled for you? The answer can be read in flames over the mighty summer sky. This is the feeding and leading we have had of you: Emptiness—of pocket, of stomach, of head and of heart. Behold, there is nothing in us; nothing but what Nature gives her wild children of the desert: Ferocity and Appetite; Strength grounded on Hunger. Did ye mark among your Rights of Man, that man was not to die of starvation while there was bread reaped by him? It is among the Might of Man!"

Fighting for His Political Life

LAST WEEK the "Queen City of the Plains" tendered a welcome to the irrepressible Theodore who has started his political stunt in the hope that he can again reach the Whitehouse, or at least name the man who shall preside as the chief magistrate over our much vaunted Republic. Denver was garbed in patriotic colors in honor of "the greatest living American," and the military parade was all that could be expected even by those deluded dupes who seem to glory in a display of the trappings of war.

The only Teddy arrived in Denver on schedule time and was escorted from the special train to a carriage, in order that he might exhibit himself to the thousands of people who lined the streets, anxious to get a glimpse of the man who murdered wild beasts in the jungles of Africa and "bustetd" trusts in America. The poor thoughtless people who stood on the streets and gazed upon the curiosity in national politics, shouted themselves hoarse, but if these yelping American citizens were asked for a logical reason as to why they made such a noisy demonstration, they would be unable to give an intelligent answer.

But the gentleman in Denver who has an eye for business did not neglect the opportunity to gather in the shekels. Along the line of the parade, long banners announcing the fact that "windows were for rent" to those who yearned to fasten their eyes upon the man with the teeth. The professional pickpocket likewise reaped a harvest as he mingled with the crowds who were bent on watching the parade in honor of the fellow at whom the politicians threw brickbats in New York.

The press of Denver was profuse in its tributes to the sterling qualities of Teddy the First, and hailed him as the political redeemer of a nation. But while the press of Denver was showering encomiums of praise upon the guest of honor, an editorial from the New York Evening Post revealed the character of the man who has pushed himself into the limelight as "the greatest living American." The Post editorial is in part as follows:

"Such wild and whirling words as Mr. Roosevelt uttered yesterday are a curse to public life. They arouse passion without directing it. They give no one a clear idea of what the speaker meant except that he thought to inflame the crowd and make mischief.

"The thing goes beyond a display of bad taste. As such it is

shocking, but it is, besides, an exhibition of moral impudence. 'I will make the corporations come to time,' shouted Roosevelt to the mob. But did he not really mean that he would make them come down with the cash to elect him as he did before?

"This champion of purity, this roarer for political virtue, is the man who was for years, when in public life, hand-in-glove with the worst political corruptionists of his day; he toadied to Platt, who praised Quay, who paid court to Hanna; under him as President, Aldrich rose to the height of his power, always on good terms with Roosevelt; it was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White house secretly, who took his money to buy votes secretly in New York, and who afterward wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalists to whom he had previously written: 'You and I are practical men.'

"If Roosevelt is the great cincher of crooks, why not cinch them when he was shaking hands with them?

"Does he think that everybody has forgotten the \$50,000 taken from widows and orphans and added to the Theodore Roosevelt political corruption fund? Did he not take a big check from the beef trust and glad to get it? And now he is going to make the corporations come to time!"

The above editorial in the New York Evening Post will not be relished by the hero-worshippers, whose servility makes gods out of moral weaklings. When Teddy was shown the editorial from the Post, his eyes glittered and he pawed the atmosphere with his clenched fists, while he gritted through his teeth: "Just what I expected; just what I expected." Why did Roosevelt *expect* such an excoriation from the New York Evening Post? Does an innocent man *expect* to be castigated by a journal that is recognized as thoroughly responsible for its editorial sentiments? Can Roosevelt deny the serious allegations that are charged by the Post?

If he is an innocent man, what has he to fear from charges that are unsupported by proofs?

But Roosevelt *knows* that the Post *knows* whereof it speaks, and he *knows* that no reputable journal would make such weighty accusations without being in possession of the facts.

Teddy is fighting for his political life, but the storm clouds that are gathering indicate that the man of brag and bluster is doomed for a Waterloo.

The Slanderer at Work

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the local columns of the Denver Republican a short time ago, which deserves some little notice from the editor of the Miners' Magazine:

"Investigation into rumors that the Standard Bottling Works is employing child labor and thus violating the laws of the state will be undertaken by the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. The arbitration committee of that organization was yesterday instructed to take the matter up with Deputy Labor Commissioner Edwin V. Brake.

"In the proceedings of the assembly yesterday it developed that there was sharp opposition in the committee on arrangements for Labor Sunday, September 4th, as to the selection of Labor Commissioner Brake to deliver an address to organized labor at Trinity church. The majority of the committee, represented by Delegate Kassler of the Typographical Union, stated that Brake was a loyal friend of organized labor and a staunch supporter of the American Federation of Labor. Delegate Faulkner, however, charged that the selection of Brake was animated solely from political motives. He resented any attempt to commit the assembly to action that might be construed as an indorsement of any politician and he used that term to describe Brake. The minority of the committee urged that the honor of addressing the Labor Sunday meeting be conferred on J. M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine. O'Neill then came in for a combing. He was accused of being an active member of the Industrial Workers of the World and of having worked to destroy the American Federation of Labor. The majority report was adopted and the meeting at Trinity church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of organized

labor, will be addressed by Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and by Edwin V. Brake.

"Auditor Roady Kenehan was heartily commended in a set of resolutions for the economic administration of his office. In supporting the resolutions it came out in the speech of a delegate that Kenehan claimed the sole honor of securing the appropriation of \$60,000 for the Western Federation of Miners and that he caused Governor Shafroth to withhold a veto of the appropriation bill."

It seems that from the substance contained in the article written by the reporter of the Republican that the editor of the Miners' Magazine came in for a "combing" in the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly owing to the hallucinations of a few "skates" who charged O'Neill with being an "active worker of the Industrial Workers of the World, and of having worked to destroy the American Federation of Labor" In order that the "skates" who were arrayed against the editor of the Miners' Magazine delivering the address on Labor Sunday in Trinity church may not feel that this article is written in the spirit of wounded pride or dignity, let it be said that the editor, if clothed with the honor of filling the pulpit of Trinity church on Labor Sunday would have been forced to decline, as his services were engaged for the celebration of Labor Day at Silverton, Colorado.

When the cheap spouter and brazen liar in the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver manufactured the flagrant falsehood that the editor of the Miners' Magazine was an "active member of the I. W. W. and of having worked to destroy the American Federation of labor," he knew that he was dragging from the cells of his debauched brain an

infamous lie that was as malicious as ever polluted the foul lips of an irresponsible reprobate. The editor of the Miners' Magazine is not "an active member of the Industrial Workers of the World" and we challenge the prostituted henchman of a political coterie who charged O'Neill with having worked "to destroy the American Federation of Labor," to make good his unsupported statement. The editor of the Miners' Magazine has always performed his work in the open. He has never sought ambush to fill the shoes of the assassin. He has ever had the moral courage to express himself fearlessly, and he seeks no honors from poltroons whose knees are padded in the presence of politicians who can dole out crumbs to beggars and lickspittles.

To address the real union men of Denver on Labor Sunday or any other day, is an honor to any man identified with the labor movement, but to speak to organized labor, tagged with the license of a few "skates" who have raped the labor movement to subserve their personal interests, is a dishonor which even the editor of the Miners' Magazine does not crave.

If to disagree with the policies of Gompers, Mitchell, Dan O'Keefe and others is treason to the American Federation of Labor, then the editor of the Miners' Magazine must plead guilty of being against any man and every man who climbs to power at the expense of a movement that is supported to be the bone and brawn of the continent.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine can not harmonize his ideas with a Gompers stumping for the Democratic party, while O'Keefe

holds down a federal job secured for his services as a "labor leader" in the ranks of the Republican party. The editor of the Miners' Magazine has no words of tribute to waste upon such men as Mitchell, who used his popularity as the president of a labor organization to command a salary of \$6,000 per annum in a Civic Federation.

To censure or criticize these men is no more an attack on the American Federation of Labor than censuring a minister of the gospel who had fallen from grace could be construed as an attack on the church.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine is an industrial unionist, and he has favored the Western Federation of Miners becoming a part of the American Federation of Labor, not because he is in harmony with the policies of the A. F. of L., but because he feels that the aggressive men of the West may be able to crystallize a sentiment in the American Federation of Labor that will break the shackles that bind that organization to the policy of craft and trade autonomy. The world is moving, but the A. F. of L. is standing still, using the same old weapons that were used a quarter of a century ago. But even with the obsolete and helpless policy of the A. F. of L., the editor of the Miners' Magazine has no desire to destroy that organization, but desires to reconstruct it, so that the American Federation of Labor will become a formidable body, beneath whose flag the working class can take shelter with some assurance that capitalism can be met on the industrial battlefield with some hope of victories for the toiling millions of this country.

Can Not Be Crushed

FOR THE PAST FEW MONTHS organized labor of Los Angeles, California, has been making a hard fight for the maintenance of union principles. The Manufacturers and Merchants' Association has thrown down the gauntlet and issued an ultimatum that unionism must go. The manufacturer and the merchant would rise in indignation if any one should dare to question the right of an exploiter to join hands with his fellowmen, but when a slave has an aspiration to shelter his individual interests behind the fortress of a labor organization a master class becomes frenzied with wrath and decrees that when an employe manifests the courage to rally beneath the flag of organized labor he must be taught obedience to a master's will.

The Manufacturers and Merchants' Association of Los Angeles have concluded that organized labor can be starved into submission, and that men whose poverty forces them to work for another will discard every vestige of manhood and independence, to retain the job which affords them the beggarly means of existence. The exploiter

does not seem to realize that organized labor can not be crushed out of existence. The same cause that brought men of the working class together still remains and as long as industrial despotism attempts to wield the scepter of domination, just so long will human beings who feel the weight of oppression come together to voice their rebellion. Los Angeles has gained quite a national reputation for the battles that have been declared against the labor movement, but the flag of unionism is still unfurled in the city that has proclaimed war so many times against the interests of the working class, and no power on earth can kill the sentiments that demand that humanity shall one day become industrially free.

Organized labor of the state of California is now sending into Los Angeles donations that aggregate \$7,000 to \$8,000 per week, and the strike committee has now sent out an appeal to the labor movement of America to forward the sinews of war in order that organized greed shall not raise the banner of triumph over the shattered ramparts of the forces of organized labor of Los Angeles.

We Abandon the Old

THERE ARE MANY MEN in the labor movement who profess to understand it, but who fail to grasp the significance of unity between the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners.

Last week, at a meeting in Indianapolis, all arrangements were made to issue a charter to the westerners, who claim every man working around the mine, regardless of his craft.

And this union is to be admitted within the A. F. of L., despite its theory of trade autonomy.

This shows the wind's direction. In spite of ourselves, we are organizing industrially, and no power can stop us. The officers of the A. F. of L. see it, and they are accepting the new order, but all the while thundering about trade autonomy.

The fact of the matter is, the A. F. of L. preaches one thing and

practices another, while a lot of "intellectuals" judge people by themselves and overlook deeds for words.

The Brewery Workers' union is another organization that continually defies the trade autonomy precepts of the A. F. of L., and seems to wax fat and sassy over the kidnapping of Teamsters, especially, which has resulted in the Brewery Workers assuming mastery in an industry that the workers refuse to be divided and chopped to pieces.

The Carpenters is another that has its eye on several small internationals, and so on down the line.

Still, some people tell us the labor movement don't progress. And all because we don't change badges or names, and make public confession of faith every time we get a new idea on tactics.

If we did, the "form worshippers" would be satisfied—or at least silenced.—Toledo Union Leader.

Violating Their Principles

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY is the plea on which employers have always opposed the laborers' request for better conditions and more pay.

I own my business and intend to operate it to suit myself. If you don't like my conditions, if the pay I give isn't enough, you can quit and go to work somewhere else.

Such were the arguments used in combating the unions when they took the place of individuals in making demands of those who own the earth.

Now it seems that the operators forget their old argument in favor of individual liberty, and are trying to force individual operators to give a "bond of good faith" that they will not do as they please, but as the Illinois Coal Operators' Association dictates.

In other words, the individual operator, although he still owns his business, can no longer operate it to suit himself.

Now where is the jobless man to go? He has been discharged at one mine or factory. The owners all agree on whom they will hire.

He is at liberty to work, not where he pleases, but where the operators please.

The worker's individual choice and his freedom are gone.

The wrong of individual ownership is clearly shown when the very men who plead individual liberty as a defense, deny it to the other party when it does not suit their purpose.

Individual liberty in a cosmopolitan society, under capitalism, is impossible.

As civilization progresses, this fact is becoming more and more evident.

With the disappearance of individual liberty, individual ownership is bound to go.

Society today is growing so complex, human nature so weak, the individual so selfish and the distribution of wealth so uneven that the collective ownership of industries is the only solution.

The coal operator, or for that matter any individual operator, will argue individual liberty until it suits his selfish purpose better to argue the opposite and immediately he deserts his former principles.

He becomes an unprincipled, selfish, unjust and perverted human being for the sake of material things. It makes man not as he was intended, a little lower than the angels, but a little lower than the animals.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Problems of the Panic

(By Frank Finsterbach.)

AFTER MODERN INDUSTRIALISM had appeared and established capitalist ownership in the machinery of production, after it had reduced the working classes to a condition of economic dependence and wage slavery, after it had instituted profit making in the place of making for us, the promoters of the new system found themselves launched upon a career of unlimited competition.

Then began the grand rush to secure the world's markets across the seas.

Along with the transformation of industrial institutions there appeared at the same time a complete change in all political institutions. The priest, the noble and the king had given place to the business agent, the promoter, banker and man of affairs.

Thus we find at the very commencement of our modern era the owners of the machines taking possession of the governmental machines.

Society had abandoned hereditary rights for those of property rights. Bullion became an asset in the place of birth. King Arthur and his knights of the round table may be a myth, but King Morgan and his knights of the green table and the stock exchange are a veritable reality.

It is quite certain that free and unlimited competition, while it lasted, was not the chief cause of the panic. Competition has thus far proved an unsystematic, unscientific and barbarous method of distribution.

The principal injury from competition has come to the working

classes. The workingman should remember that all along under the present system the owner of the industrial machine, being at the same time the owner of the political machine, has been able thereby to mitigate many of the evils that arise from unrestrained competition.

Laws, like all other commodities, are made and enforced for the benefit of those who are able to pay for them.

In offering his labor power for sale as a wage worker, the laboring man finds himself competing with his fellow workers in an ever rapidly filling labor market.

The workman, not standing in with the government, but rather without it, finds that in times of panics even the opportunity to look for work is a useless and worthless right.

Competition is war and "war is hell." The capitalists have succeeded in crawling out of their hell by means of special privileges and a pull, while labor still remains, preferring to follow the master's precept rather than his example.

The small wages paid to labor, and the great profit taken by capital has been the cause of the panic.

The waste of competition and the unscientific method of distribution are also causes of the panic.

Government protection to capital and the non-protection to labor is also a cause of the panic.

The inability of the producer of wealth to procure with his small pay more than a meager portion of what he produces is also a cause of the panic.

Official Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners

THIRTEENTH DAY—AUGUST 1, 1910.

Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by Pres. Charles H. Moyer.

Roll call found all delegates present.

Minutes of previous session read and approved as read.

Under the head of unfinished business the place of the next convention was declared in order and nominations called for, whereupon ~~Butte, Cripple Creek and Denver~~ were nominated.

Delegates made some eloquent speeches in behalf of Butte, urging the delegates to send the next convention of the W. F. M. to the great copper city.

Delegate John Harper, No. 60, spoke in behalf of Cripple Creek, as did Delegate Angus McDonald, No. 146, and Delegate John Turney, No. 234.

The question was called for and it was decided to call the roll and when the delegate's name was called he announced the city he preferred, and the number of votes were credited.

The vote resulted as follows: Butte, 248; Cripple Creek, 48; Denver, 5.

The convention then referred back to unfinished business and a communication was read from Nome Miners' Union No. 240.

Moved by Delegate E. G. Locke, No. 67, seconded by Delegate T. J. Ryan, No. 2, that the communication be referred to the incoming executive board. Motion carried.

Grievance on resolution No. 47, in case of Anaconda M. & S. Union, No. 117 vs. Great Falls M. & S. Union, No. 16, in regards to case of Gustav Fisher's funeral expenses together with report of grievance committee taken up and discussed and the following telegram read:

Anaconda, Mont., July 22, 1910.

D. J. Leary,

Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

Fisher's card will show that he was not in this local. I never notified Great Falls. I wrote them asking for fifty cents so that I could take his card and he (Fisher) dies while in good standing in Great Falls Mill and Smelters Sixteen. NEIL COLLINS, F. S.

Great Falls, Mont., July 22, 1910.

J. P. Madigan,

Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

Have had Mayor Murphy wire Mills. Fisher papers to follow.

W. L. LEE, Fin. Sec'y No. 16.

Great Falls, Mont., July 31, 1910.

J. P. Madigan,

605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

Fisher paper mailed same day I wired you.

W. L. LEE, Fin. Sec'y.

Moved by Delegate Dan J. Leary, No. 117, seconded by Delegate Bernard McCarthy, No. 117, that the recommendations of the committee (that Anaconda be held for the funeral expenses of Gustav Fisher) be not concurred in.

It was suggested that the card of the deceased brother would be the best evidence; the card was read and showed the late Gustav Fisher to be in good standing in Great Falls Union, No. 16, up to December 31, 1909.

Considerable discussion followed. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Dan J. Leary, No. 117, seconded by Delegate

M. H. Page, No. 60, that Great Falls M. & S. Union No. 16, reimburse Anaconda M. & S. No. 117, for the funeral expenses of Gustav Fisher. Motion carried.

New business.

Delegate H. C. Evans, No. 174, took the floor relative to infringement on the patent in the manufacture of the W. F. M. buttons.

President C. H. Moyer replied to same.

Moved by Delegate H. C. Evans, No. 174, seconded by Delegate Al McClellan, that the incoming executive board be instructed to endeavor to secure the patent papers to protect the W. F. M. emblem. Motion carried.

Nomination for officers taken up. Nominations for president.

Charles H. Moyer, No. 2, was placed in nomination by Matt Kaleb, No. 2.

John H. Matthews, No. 74, nominated by Delegate James Cowan, No. 51.

Moved and seconded that nominations be closed. Motion carried. The following tellers were appointed by the chair: M. H. Page, No. 60; J. E. Carter, No. 124; M. D. Herrington, No. 1.

Ballot for president resulted in 265 for Charles H. Moyer, 30 for John H. Matthews.

Nominations for vice-president were next in order.

Nominations were as follows:

Charles E. Mahoney was nominated by Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74.

Angus McDonald, No. 146, was nominated, but declined.

Sam Kilburn, No. 17, was nominated by R. W. Jones, No. 111.

W. A. Willis, No. 1, was nominated, but declined.

Guy E. Miller, No. 203, was nominated and declined, leaving the candidates, Charles E. Mahoney and Sam Kilburn, No. 17.

The ballot resulted as follows: C. E. Mahoney, 244; Sam Kilburn, 65.

Convention adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. by Pres. Charles H. Moyer.

Roll called and all delegates marked present.

Communication in regard to the number drawing relief in the Black Hills that had been requested by John Driscoll, No. 1, was read as follows:

Lead, South Dakota, July 29, 1910.

Ernest Mills,

Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours of July 28th at hand. Figures wired you are correct. Men on relief, 910; women and children, 1,680. There are a few more who draw relief part time only. The figures were taken from records of relief committee of the several locals.

When you total the number, 2,590, the relief is not high. Everything has to be bought here, as it is almost impossible to grow a garden. There are nearly 300 men who are trying to earn a living outside, and would be here in less than forty-eight hours if a settlement were effected. They are merely existing by picking up odd jobs; many more have secured work on ranches and railroads, but will have to rustle when season ends.

I made a report for the executive committee in January, and at that time there were 1,150 men and 1,707 women and children draw-

ing relief. Also made a report in April of the men drawing relief that showed 1,083. Those reports did not include any but Lead local. Am not able to find original reports as they have been lost or destroyed, but I preserved a synopsis of both and the figures given are correct.

E. G. HUNTLEY.

The following communication was read:

Denver, Colorado, August 1, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention.
W. F. M.:

Owing to sickness I am unable to attend this afternoon and respectfully request that Harry Lappin of No. 83, be allowed to cast my vote.

JOHN DRISCOLL, No. 83.

Moved by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, seconded by George Bryant, No. 157, that request be granted. Motion carried.

The following communication was read:

Denver, Colo., August 1, 1910.

Mrs. Annie Comerford Boatright would very much like to know of the whereabouts of John Comerford, Jr., who was or is doing contract work at Globe, Ariz. He was a member of the Globe W. F. M. Any information will be greatly appreciated by his sister, Mrs. Annie Comerford Boatright, 3117 Columbine Street, Denver.

The delegates were asked to take note and give any information within their power.

The engrossing committee made the following report:

Denver, Colo., August 1, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
W. F. M.:

Brothers: We, your engrossing committee, have revised the constitution as instructed, and have arranged in their proper order the amendments adopted by the Eighteenth Annual Convention, to be submitted to a referendum of the membership of the W. F. M., and here-with submit our report for your consideration.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Art. I, Sec. 3 of the Constitution be amended to read: Whenever twenty or more persons working as specified in Sec. 1 of this article shall be found that will be self-supporting, they shall on application be granted a charter, provided that no charter shall be issued the effect of which is to segregate the crafts engaged in the mining industry.

No. 2. Add to Sec. 4, Art. II, page 6, "All proxy credential certificates must be sent direct to the delegates named thereon, and the duplicate certificate to the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters fifteen days prior to the meeting of the annual convention."

No. 3. Art. III, Sec. 1, page 7, line 12, strike out the word *seven* and insert the word *seven*.

No. 4. Art. III, Sec. 9, line 2, page 12, strike out the word *seven* and insert the word *seven*.

No. 5. Art. III, Sec. 10, strike out all of this section and insert the following:

The jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners shall cover the United States and its territories, and the Dominion of Canada, with no subdivision of districts.

No. 6. Art. III, Sec. 11, strike out of this section all the words *in his district, or of that district.*

No. 7. Art. III, Sec. 13, page 13, line 20, after the word "submit" strike out "weekly" and insert "monthly."

No. 8. Art. I, Sec. 8, lines 21, 22 and 24, the words "stage and railroad fare" be stricken out and words "transportation expenses" substituted in lieu thereof.

No. 9. Strike out all of Sec. 8 of Art. 2, lines 10 and 11, page 26.

No. 10. Art. I, Sec. 9, page 23, strike out on line 29 the words "local unions" and insert "the members voting," so as to make the section in part read as follows:

"Where a majority of the members voting in a district or state deem it necessary, they may organize a district or state union."

H. C. EVANS,

M. H. PAGE,

F. SZYMANSKE,

Committee.

Moved by E. G. Locke, No. 67, seconded by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, that the report be adopted and referred to the incoming executive board to be printed and with power to correct any errors that might conflict with any article or section. Motion carried.

Election of officers was continued.

Nominations for Secretary-Treasurer were declared in order.

Ernest Mills, No. 22, was nominated by Delegate Thomas Hancock, No. 38.

M. H. Page, No. 60, was nominated, but declined.

Moved by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Jerry P. Shea, No. 144, that the rules be suspended and Mrs. Langdon, assistant secretary, cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Ernest Mills for Secretary-Treasurer. Motion carried.

The instructions of the convention were complied with and Ernest Mills declared unanimously elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Nominations were opened for Executive Board Member for District No. 1.

John R. Bruce, No. 46, placed in nomination Fred G. Clough.

James Cowan, No. 51, nominated M. J. Seanlon, No. 121, who declined.

M. H. Page, No. 60, placed in nomination Charles Tanner, No. 101.

The ballot being taken resulted as follows: Fred G. Clough, 133; Charles Tanner, 175.

Nominations were declared open for Board Member for District No. 2.

Al McClellan, No. 1, placed in nomination Roy Cameron, No. 9. George S. Dunn, No. 149, nominated J. C. Williams, No. 90.

James Cowan, No. 51, nominated Joseph Hutchinson, No. 10. He declined and placed in nomination H. C. Evans, No. 174.

J. F. Maki nominated Tom Corra, No. 10, who declined.

The ballot was taken and when counted resulted as follows: Roy Cameron, 89; J. C. Williams, 147; H. C. Evans, 77.

There not being a majority, the lowest candidate, H. C. Evans, was dropped from the list and a second ballot taken which resulted as follows: J. C. Williams, 143; Roy Cameron, 157.

Nominations were opened for Executive Board Member for District No. 3.

Delegate Dan Holland, No. 1, placed in nomination J. C. Lowney, No. 1.

Delegate R. H. Pierce, No. 23, nominated Dan J. Leary, No. 117.

The ballot being taken, resulted as follows: J. C. Lowney, 172; Dan J. Leary, 134.

Nominations were opened for Executive Board Member for District No. 4.

Delegate E. G. Locke, No. 67, nominated Howard Tresidder, No. 56, as did also C. R. Waters.

Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, nominated Jerry P. Shea, No. 144.

Delegate James Cowan nominated Harry Fry, No. 130.

The ballot resulted as follows: Howard Tresidder, 151; Jerry P. Shea, 132; Harry Fry, 29.

The hour fixed by the rules for adjournment having arrived, the chair asked the will of the convention, whereupon it was moved by Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, seconded by Delegate Dan J. Leary, No. 117, that the convention continue in session until the officers were elected. Motion carried.

It requiring a majority to elect, there being no choice on first ballot for Board Member District No. 4, a second vote was taken and resulted as follows: Howard Tresidder, 151; Jerry P. Shea, 152.

Delegates absent at the time vote was taken for Board Member for District No. 3, and No. 4, Joseph Richards, John A. Matthews, Maurice Condon.

Nominations for Board Member for District No. 5 were opened. Delegate M. Connolly, No. 14, nominated James Kirwan, who declined.

Delegate Frank Snellman nominated William E. Tracy, No. 5.

Fahle Burman, No. 209, nominated Guy E. Miller, No. 203.

Ballot resulted as follows: W. E. Tracy, 173; G. E. Miller, 124.

Moved by Delegate Harry Lappin, No. 83, seconded by Delegate Mike Connor, No. 1, that the convention rescind the former action to remain in session until the officers were elected. Motion put and lost.

Moved by Delegate Dan Holland, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Dan J. Leary, No. 117, that those refusing to vote on the election of officers be made a matter of special record. Motion carried.

Nominations were declared in order for Executive Board Member for District No. 6.

Delegate James Roberts, No. 71, placed in nomination William Davidson, No. 81.

Delegate Joseph Gorman, No. 146, nominated F. F. Carroll, 154.

Ballot being taken resulted as follows: William Davidson, 194; F. F. Carroll, 90.

Absent during voting, Al McClellan, No. 1; Mike Connors, No. 1; Joseph Richards, No. 5; N. J. McGee, No. 244.

Maurice Condon refused to vote.

Nominations for Executive Board Member for District No. 7 were called for.

Executive Board Member Jinkerson nominated R. L. Lashley as Board Member for District No. 7.

Moved by William Jinkerson, seconded by Delegate McClellan, that there being no further nomination that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote for R. L. Lashley for Board Member for District No. 7. Motion carried.

Nominations were opened for Executive Board Member for District No. 8.

Delegate Thomas J. Ryan, No. 2, nominated Yanco Terzich.

Moved by Thomas J. Ryan, No. 2, seconded by Delegate W. E. Tracy, No. 5, that a unanimous vote be cast for Yanco Terzich. Motion carried.

The Secretary-Treasurer cast the unanimous vote of convention for the Board Members for Nos. 7 and 8, as per instructions.

The newly elected officers were installed, J. C. Williams, No. 90, acting as installing officer.

Moved by Delegate E. C. Locke, No. 67, seconded by Delegate C. R. Waters, No. 26, that the convention adjourn to meet at 9 a. m. Tuesday. Motion carried.

FOURTEENTH DAY—AUGUST 2, 1910.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by Pres. Charles H. Moyer.

Roll was called and all delegates marked present.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

New business.

Moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, seconded by Delegate Robert Adamson, No. 151, that the convention proceed to elect two representatives as fraternal delegates to the next U. M. W. of A. Motion carried.

Nominations were declared in order and the following nominations made:

Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, nominated Vice-President C. E. Mahoney, who declined.

Delegate W. E. Scoggins, No. 2, nominated Pres. Charles H. Moyer, who declined.

Delegate J. P. Madigan, No. 16, nominated Dan Holland, No. 1, who declined.

Delegate W. J. Martin, No. 91, nominated Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203.

Delegate Tom Corra, No. 10, nominated Howard Tresidder, who declined.

Delegate Thomas Hancock, No. 38, nominated Delegate Angus McDonald, No. 146.

Phil Christian, No. 1, nominated Delegate John Driscoll, No. 1. Frank Curran, No. 1, nominated Executive Board Member Charles Tanner, who declined.

Delegate M. H. Page, No. 60, nominated Delegate John Harper, No. 60.

Delegate Arthur Cox, No. 1, nominated Delegate James Cowan, No. 51.

Delegate M. C. Leake, No. 63, nominated James Kirwan, who declined.

Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111, nominated Delegate W. A. Willis, No. 1.

Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, nominated Delegate Dan J. Leary, No. 117, who declined.

Delegate H. C. Evans nominated Executive Board Member Yanco Terzieh, who declined.

Delegate J. F. Maki, No. 128, nominated Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90.

Delegate T. J. Ryan, No. 2, nominated Executive Board Member William Davidson, who declined.

This left as candidates, Guy E. Miller, Angus McDonald, John Driscoll, John Harper, James Cowan, W. A. Willis, J. C. Williams.

A question was raised as to rules governing the balloting and it was moved by Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111, seconded by Delegate Peter Jorey, No. 3, that the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared the choice of the convention, and the two receiving the next highest vote be declared alternates.

Moved by Vice-Pres. C. E. Mahoney, seconded by Delegate George Bryant, No. 157, as an amendment, that the convention elect two delegates and two alternates. Amendment carried.

At this time the president stated that Fraternal Delegate E. S. McCullough was present and was about to leave the city.

Fraternal Delegate McCullough was called upon and made a brief address, thanking the delegates for all courtesies extended, and expressing eloquently the pleasure the convention had given himself and his colleague, W. W. White, saying good-bye for both, as Fraternal Delegate White had to leave on an early train and could not be present in person.

At the conclusion of Delegate McCullough's address it was moved by James Kirwan, No. 5, seconded by a dozen delegates, that a vote of thanks be tendered the fraternal delegates from the U. M. W. A. Unanimous rising vote of thanks, which was taken amid much applause and a general hand-shaking followed as Delegate E. S. McCullough passed through the hall.

The convention continued the balloting on fraternal delegates to the U. M. W. A. convention. The ballot resulted as follows: Guy E. Miller, 149; J. C. Williams, 123; Angus McDonald, 123; John Driscoll, 50; John Harper, 16; James Cowan, 54; W. A. Willis, 56.

There being a tie vote between Delegates J. C. Williams, No. 90, and Angus McDonald, No. 146, Delegate Angus McDonald took the floor, declining in favor of Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, but a protest was raised and a second ballot taken, which resulted as follows: J. C. Williams, 142; Angus McDonald, 135.

The convention then proceeded to elect alternates.

Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111, nominated Delegate H. C. Evans, No. 174.

Delegate Maurice Condon, No. 1, nominated Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1.

Delegate Phil Christian, No. 1, nominated Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111.

Delegate M. H. Page, No. 60, nominated Delegate Angus McDonald, No. 146.

Delegate M. Connolly, No. 14, nominated Delegate John Harper, No. 60, who declined.

Delegate C. R. Waters, No. 26, nominated Delegate Thomas Bosanko, No. 124, who declined.

Delegate Arthur Cox, No. 1, nominated Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, who declined.

Delegate W. A. Willis, No. 1, nominated Delegate James Cowan, No. 51, who declined.

Delegate James Cowan, No. 51, nominated Dan J. Leary, No. 117.

Delegate John Harper, No. 60, nominated Delegate Thomas J. Ryan, No. 2, who declined.

The ballot being taken, resulted as follows: Al McClellan, 131; Angus McDonald, 147; Dan Leary, 111; H. C. Evans, 71; R. W. Jones, 39.

By the ballot, Al McClellan, No. 1, and Angus McDonald, No. 146, were elected alternates.

The following resolution offered as a resolution, was read: To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners by a referendum vote has decided to enter the American labor movement; and

Whereas, Our application for a charter is now pending with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.; and

Whereas, There is every reason to believe the same will be granted before the convening of the next annual convention of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we elect three provisional delegates, thus making it possible to be represented in the next convention of the American Federation of Labor if said charter is granted.

DAN HOLLAND, Butte M. U. No. 1,

J. C. WILLIAMS, Grass Valley M. U. No. 90.

Moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, seconded by Jerry O'Neill, No. 1, that the resolution be adopted as read. Motion carried.

The chair stated as the work of balloting all the morning had been very hard work, and as it was impossible to conclude all the work left for the convention, if there was no objection, Labor Commissioner E. V. Brake being in the hall, he would call upon him to address the convention. There being no objection, E. V. Brake, Labor Commissioner of the state of Colorado, was introduced and heartily applauded. He addressed the convention on conditions in the state, both industrially and politically, congratulated the convention on the move to affiliate with the A. F. of L. and expressed regret the W. F. M. locals in the state were not affiliated with the C. S. F. of L. at the present time so they could be represented in the convention to convene in the near future. His talk was instructive, comprehensive and splendidly received.

Convention, on motion, adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet at 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1 p. m. by Pres. Charles H. Moyer.

Roll called and all delegates marked present except J. A. Holmes, No. 61; Mike Connors, No. 117; John A. Sanford, No. 19; who were reported sick.

The convention proceeded to nominate provisional delegates to the A. F. of L. convention.

Guy E. Miller, No. 203, nominated Pres. Charles H. Moyer.

Delegate C. R. Water, No. 26, nominated James Kirwan, No. 5.

Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, nominated Delegate Thomas W. Bosanko, No. 124.

Delegate W. E. Tracy, No. 5, nominated Delegate Tom Corra, No. 10.

Delegate W. E. Scoggins, No. 2, nominated Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1.

Delegate E. G. Locke, No. 67, nominated Vice-President C. E. Mahoney.

Delegate John Harper, No. 60, nominated Delegate M. H. Page, No. 60.

Delegate James Kirwan nominated Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills (who was absent at the time nominated).

Delegate Joseph Richards, No. 5, nominated Delegate Peter Jorey, No. 3, who declined.

Delegate Joseph Gorman, No. 146, nominated Delegate Dan J. Leary, No. 117, who declined.

Moved by Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, that nominations close. Motion carried.

The ballot resulted as follows: Charles H. Moyer, 213; Charles E. Mahoney, 153; Ernest Mills, 71; Thomas W. Bosanko, 73; M. H. Page, 81; James Kirwan, 60; Tom Corra, 20; William Davidson, 32; Al McClellan, 79.

Resolution No. 112 read as follows:

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners has suffered throughout its entire jurisdiction upon numerous occasions from the dishonesty and inefficiency of local secretary-treasurers, and

Whereas, The Executive Officers of the Federation are nearly always in possession of evidence of such dishonesty or incompetence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board be and are hereby empowered to remove any local secretary-treasurer for dishonesty or conduct detrimental to the best interests of the W. F. M.

GUY E. MILLER, No. 203.

E. G. LOCKE, No. 67.

Moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, seconded by Delegate J. E. Carter, No. 156, that the resolution be adopted.

Moved by Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, seconded by Delegate James Cowan, No. 51, that the resolution be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Good and Welfare.

The following brothers addressed the convention under the head of Good and Welfare: A. M. Fluent, No. 74; Dan Holland, No. 1; W. E. Scoggins, No. 2; Al McClellan, No. 1.

Moved by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, that it be the sense of this convention that any man that comes into a local from an outside union camp into the jurisdiction of another local be charged a double initiation fee.

Discussion followed. Motion put and carried.

Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, took the floor under Good and Welfare; also Delegate Joseph Gorman, No. 146; Executive Board Member J. C. Lowney, Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1; Executive Board Member James Kirwan, F. Szymanski, No. 190; Vice-President C. E. Mahoney, Ernest Mills, Roy Cameron, Charles Tanner, J. C. Lowney, J. P. Shea, William E. Tracy, William Davidson, R. L. Lashley, Yanco Terzieh and R. W. Jones.

Moved by H. C. Evans, seconded by Frank Curran, that a vote of thanks be extended to Assistant Secretary of Convention

Emma F. Langdon for her efforts in taking up a donation from the delegates in behalf of the locked out brothers in South Dakota.

Motion carried unanimously.

Emma F. Langdon, assistant secretary of the convention, then made a short talk.

R. W. Jones made a lengthy talk under the head of Good and Welfare. Tom Corra, No. 10, also addressed the convention.

President Moyer was repeatedly called for and addressed the convention at length, stating his position industrially and politically.

Moved by Delegate Tom Corra, No. 10, seconded by Delegate Peter Jorey, No. 3, that each and every delegate individually and collectively pledge themselves to carry out the principles and policy of the W. F. M., as outlined by the Eighteenth Annual Convention. Motion carried.

President Moyer requested each and every delegate to consider himself an organizer when he returned to his respective district, as his influence, used properly, in behalf of the W. F. M., could bring good results to the organization.

Former Board Member William Jinkerson made a short address dealing with conditions that existed in Missouri, and thanking the membership for past courtesies and wishing the organization a successful future.

Moved by Delegate Dan Holland, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Matt Kaleb, No. 2, that the convention extend a vote of thanks to Pres. Charles H. Moyer for his fair and impartial rulings during the convention. Vice-President C. E. Mahoney put the motion. Rising vote was taken, which was unanimous.

Minutes of session read and it was moved by Delegate W. A. Willis, No. 1, seconded by Fred Clough, No. 220, that the roll be called on the adoption of the minutes, that a record could be made of the delegates who had not shown sufficient interest to attend during the closing hours of the Eighteenth Annual Convention. Motion carried.

Roll called and the following absentees recorded: Al McClellan, No. 1, called away on account of a death in his family; John Kavanaugh, No. 1; J. A. Sanford, No. 2 (sick); Sam Kilburn, No. 17; C. R. Waters, No. 26; A. J. Ruane, No. 26; John R. Bruce, No. 46; M. C. Leake, No. 63; A. M. Fluent, No. 74; John C. Driscoll, No. 83, reported sick; Harry Lappin, No. 83; M. F. Gallagher, No. 86; W. J. Martin, No. 81; John Hickey, No. 92; Bernard McCarthy, No. 117; M. J. Scanlon, No. 121; Harry Fry, No. 130; J. K. Weiffle, No. 206; Tom O'Connor, No. 233; John Turney, No. 234; Neil J. McGee, No. 244.

Moved by John Driscoll, No. 1, seconded by Fred G. Clough, No. 220, that the Eighteenth Annual Convention adjourn sine die.

Adjourned.

No Judicial Clemency for Him

WHEN MAYOR GAYNOR of New York was shot by a discharged employe of the city, every daily journal throughout the land contained a lengthy story on its front page giving the minutest details of the murderous assault, and almost every journal editorially denounced the friendless and penniless wretch who had forgotten the Biblical quotation: "Thou shalt not kill."

Mayor Gaynor, as the chief executive of the Empire City of America, commanded the sympathy of the press, but the jobless man haunted by the fear of hunger, who in his desperate madness took the law into his own hands, brought down upon his head the execrations of those "molders of public opinion" that pander to political power and sneer at the penury of the Lazarus who goes mad from the pangs of want. Since the demented creature of misfortune visited his vengeance against the mayor of New York, a number of daily journals have urged that the mayors of large cities be provided with body-guards, in order that men clothed with official power may be protected from the wrath of men crazed through wrongs or imaginary wrongs, imposed on them. It is a sad commentary on the liberties enjoyed in a republic when it is deemed necessary to provide guards for public servants to insure their personal safety. But will the armed body-guard shadowing a chief executive of a city prevent the finger of an assassin from pressing the trigger to speed the bullet on its mission of death? The Czar of Russia has his Cossacks, but the royal bloodhound surrounded by bristling bayonets does not dare to even touch food or drink until it is sampled by the hirelings of his household.

The body-guard armed to the teeth, will have but little effect in halting the madman who sees in the mayor of a city the cause of his misfortune. Men driven to madness through a condition of poverty do not for a moment take into consideration that their intended victim is fortified by a body-guard.

Mayor Gaynor was surrounded by his most intimate friends, and sturdy men stood upon the deck of the steamer to bid him joy and happiness on his voyage, but the presence of his friends and strong, vigorous men did not deter the discharged employe from carrying out his murderous intent upon the man, whom he believed was responsible for the loss of his position.

No one can condone murder or attempted murder, but if some wealthy aristocrat had taken a shot at the mayor of New York instead of a discharged watchman on the docks, there would have been scores of editorials in the daily journals moistened with tears, over the mental condition of the aristocrat, whose reason had become dethroned. But the assailant of Mayor Gaynor belongs to the great army of the disinherited, who without a job can see the wolf of hunger prowling

around the door of his hovel, and for this man—the victim of penury—there is far more condemnation than sympathy.

The discharged watchman in his prison cell will be meted out punishment without mercy, but if the blood of wealth flowed through his veins, justice would look with compassion upon the criminal who decreed that the mayor of New York should die.



MUST BREAK AWAY.

There is far more truth than poetry in the ancient maxim that "The meaner you treat a dog the better he will like you," and its truth was never better demonstrated than in the welcome extended to Theodore Roosevelt at Cheyenne and Denver. Colorado, especially, has reason to remember the Strenuous One as he practically or his administration endorsed one of the most hellish outrages of all time. Not only the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but all of the brutalities incidental to the period he was in office. The Mexican refugees' persecution and prosecution was another infamy that was directly attributable to the individual that Wyoming and Colorado so delights to honor. The Fred Warren affair is another feather in the cap of the San Juan hero. The shameless Alton R. Ravindale was another brilliant plume. In fact, it would take a big book to record all the wrongs that were inflicted upon the people by the nefarious gang, of which Theodore Roosevelt was the head and chief conspirator. Ballinger, Groescup and a host of others of lesser note are the kind and class that he appointed to office and it was not done by mistake, either. It was to carry out a certain plan or policy. The election of such men or their appointment to office, as made up the Roosevelt administration, means the annihilation of good government. It means despotism and tyranny of the most outrageous kind, and yet, the American people are so politically blind and deluded that they cannot and do not realize the fact.

If Roosevelt had his will carried out there would not be such a thing as a free press in existence. The Socialist movement, that glorious hope of humanity, would be blotted out, root and branch, or so prevented and distorted as to be a mockery. Roosevelt should be thoroughly remodeled or converted in his political theories and ideals before he attempts to discuss or discourse on what constitutes "Good Government." He lives in the past three or four hundred years ago. This policy might be called good. The world is struggling to emancipate itself from feudalism and slavery, but Roosevelt is striving to restrain humanity and perpetuate the damnable system of capitalism or slavery. Roosevelt is three centuries behind the times and his policy of dealing with public affairs is found to prove an ignominious failure in the future, as it has in the past. The Socialist program or public policy is the policy of the future and just as soon as the people get intelligent enough to appreciate or understand it thoroughly they are bound to have it inaugurated. All the Roosevelts, Bryans, Folks, La Follettes in existence can not prevent it. They may be able to retard the movement, but it will swoop them aside forever. Socialism means the common or public welfare and that alone, and any man that opposes or prevents in any manner should be recognized as a public enemy. No matter what his politics or station in life the time has come to break loose from the old political parties if the people want good government; they must create it themselves. The disgraceful proceedings of the Colorado Legislature over the initiative and referendum ought to convince the most obtuse people that it is folly to expect anything good from the old parties who are the foes of progress and good government. It will take manhood and nerve for some to break their political affiliations, but the times demand it. Honor and self-respect demand it. True patriotism demands it.

J. B. M.

THE ANGEL OF DISCONTENT.

When the world was formed and the morning stars,
Upon their paths were sent,
The loftiest-browed of the angels was named
The Angel of Discontent.

And he dwelt with man in caves of the hills,
Where the crested serpent stings,
And the tiger tears and the she-wolf howls,
And he told of better things.

And he led man forth to the towered town,
And forth to the fields of corn;
And he told of the ampler work ahead
For which his race was born.

And he whispers to men of those hills he sees
In the blush of the golden west;
And they look to the light of his lifted eye
And they hate the name of rest.

In the light of that eye doth the slave behold
A hope that is high and brave,
And the madness of war comes into his blood,
For he knows himself a slave.

The serfs of wrong in the light of that eye
March on with victorious songs;
For the strength of the right comes into their hearts
When they behold their wrongs.

'Tis by the light of that lifted eye
That error's mists are rent—
A guide to the table-land of Truth
Is the angel of Discontent.

And still he looks with his lifted eye
And his glance is far away,
On a light that shines on the glimmering hills
Of a diviner day.

—Sam Walter Foss.



LABOR'S SHARE IN PRODUCTION.

When the remark is made by a student of economics that capital receives 80 per cent and labor but 20 per cent the person addressed not infrequently makes the rejoinder: "You do not know what you are talking about" and alludes to some particular industry where the profit is only on a very small percentage and that the wages paid to the laborer represent 85 per cent of the expenditure. This assertion may be perfectly correct, but in nowise contradicts the prior assertion, for the process of production does not begin and end in one establishment, but is interwoven with every other department of production whether it be in the extraction of the raw material from mother earth or the various phases through which it passes en route to the ultimate consumer. The first speaker is dealing with the collectivity of capital and labor, whereas the other simply refers to individual institutions, consequently, although both may be correct in their assertions, each is judging from a different standpoint. We do not think that the United States government can be charged with being advocates of Socialist philosophy, although the statistics furnished by this body are in themselves the strongest corroborative evidence of the soundness of the Marxian theory of surplus value.

The figures quoted are from United States census reports and speak for themselves:

Value of products, \$24,000,000,000 per annum.

Wages paid, \$6,000,000,000 per annum.

On the basis of five members to a family averages \$300 a year for each family or practically \$6.00 per week.

Despite these facts, and there is no logical reason to doubt their accuracy, is it not an impertinence bordering on cruelty to advise the working class as a class to be thrifty, save their money, when to do so means the deprivation of some of those things which go to make life a little less distressful?

To quote Engels on the Proletarian:

"Far more demoralizing than even poverty in its influence upon the workingman, is the insecurity of his position, the necessity of living upon wages from hand to mouth, that in short which makes a proletarian of him.

"Everything that the proletarian can do to improve his position is but a drop in the ocean compared with the floods of varying chances to which he is exposed, over which he has not the slightest control. He is the passive subject of all possible combinations of circumstances, and must count himself fortunate when he has saved his life even for a short time; and his character and way of living are naturally shaped by these conditions.

"To save is unavailing, for at the utmost he cannot save more than suffices to sustain life for a short time, while if he falls out of work it is for no brief period. To accumulate lasting property for himself is impossible; and, if it were not, he would only cease to be a workingman, and another would take his place. What better thing can he do then, when he gets high wages, than live well upon them?

"The bourgeoisie is violently scandalized at the extravagant living of the workers when the wages are high; yet it is only very natural but very sensible of them to enjoy life when they can, instead of laying up treasures which are of no lasting use to them, and which in the end moth and rust (that is, the bourgeoisie) get possession of."—Extracted from "Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844."

WHO SHOULD GET THE WEALTH?

If wealth consists of the material necessities which make life useful and enjoyable, and if labor creates these necessities, then who is entitled to them?

We have brought out the fact that a few individual owners, who do nothing, get the wealth, and that labor, that produces all, is deprived of its creation.

When one man made a pair of shoes all by himself, then those shoes were his own. No one questions his right to own them.

Now, when one hundred men make shoes, these shoes are taken away from them by an individual owner or a company, and these hundred men do not own the shoes they make nor their equivalent.

Are not these hundred as much entitled to their product as the one individual shoemaker was entitled to his own shoes after he had made them?

Could not these hundred men OWN together as well as WORK together?

Those who produce should get what they produce or its equivalent.

Should the idle owner get what the industrious workers make?

BY WHAT REASON?

Why should the Armours and Swifts own the meat after labor has prepared it?

Why should the McCormicks and Deerings own the harvesting machinery after labor has manufactured it?

Why should Carnegie own the iron and steel after the workers have produced it?

Why should the Pullman company own the sleepers after the workers have built them?

Why should the Belmonts own the mansions after labor has constructed them?

IT IS THE CONUNDRUM OF THE AGES.

Some say that these owners furnish the capital.

But where did they get the capital? Did they earn it? Did they work for it with muscle or mind?

Labor, that produces food, is entitled to food—the best. After labor is feasted, then you might talk about throwing a crust to the lazy, idle non-producers.

Labor, that produces the clothing, is entitled to the clothing—the best there is. After labor is well dressed, then some shoddy stuff might be cast to the idlers who do nothing.

Labor, that produces houses and mansions, is entitled to live in them—live in the finest ones. After labor is well housed, the parasites of the Vanderbilt class and the tramp class might be allowed a shack.

Labor, that produces libraries and schools, is entitled to an education—the best. After that, teach the loafers to get busy and do some useful work and come into the ranks of the civilized portion of the race.

Labor, that provides for luxuries and comforts, freedom and enjoyment is entitled to them—to the best.

Labor, and the children of labor and all other children, are entitled to the good things that labor creates and to the joys that may come to an emancipated working class.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

WHERE IS THE FLAG OF ENGLAND?

And the winds of the world made answer,
North, south and east and west;
Wherever there's wealth to covet,
Or land that can be possess'd;
Wherever are savage races
To cozen, coerce and scare,
Ye shall find the vaunted ensign;
For the English flag is there!

Ay, it waves o'er the blazing hovels
Whence African victims fly,
To be shot by explosive bullets
Or to wretchedly starve and die!
And where the beach-comber harries
Isles of the Southern Sea,
At the peak of his hellish vessel
'Tis the English flag flies free.

The Maori full oft hath cursed it,
With his bitterest dying breath;
And the Arab has hissed his hatred
As he spat at its folds in death.
The hapless fellah has feared it
On Tel-el-Kebir's parched plain,
And the Zulu's blood has dyed it
With a deep, indelible stain.

It has floated o'er scenes of pillage,
It has flaunted o'er deeds of shame;
It has waved o'er the fell marauder
As he ravished with sword and flame
It has looked upon ruthless slaughter,
At massacre dire and grim;
It has heard the shrieks of the victims
Drown even the jingo hymn.

Where is the flag of England?

Seek the land where the natives rot:
Where decay and assured extinction
Must soon be the people's lot.
Go! search for the once glad islands
Where disease and death are rife,
And the greed of a callous commerce
Now battens on human life!

Where is the flag of England?

Go sail where rich galleons come
With shoddy and "loaded" cottons,
And beer and Bibles and rum:
Go, too, where brute force has triumphed
And hypocrisy makes its lair;
And your question will find its answer,
For the flag of England is there!

Henry Labouchere, in London Truth.

THE ORATOR.

The Great Orator advanced towards the footlights, opened his mouth and delivered the following powerful and inspired address. He knew it was an inspired address, because he had delivered it in Humboldt, Sask., and even those who did not understand it had cheered lustily:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I stand here tonight, not as a Liberal, but as a citizen of the great British Empire. (Cheers.) I say great British Empire because that is the way I get the most applause. It is gratifying to note the prosperity and energy which characterizes your progressive community. (Applause.) I defy any man to accuse me of partiality in this, as I have said it everywhere with the utmost success.

"I am sure I may be pardoned in claiming for my government some share of the responsibility for the prosperity which you now enjoy, as the elections will again be upon us shortly and it is imperative that the Liberal party begin now to take credit for everything they can. If there is anything wrong, ladies and gentlemen, it is due to conservative interference. (Outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm from Liberal majority that was there to applaud and would like to see somebody stop them).

"It is the proudest moment of my life when I can point to my record and say that I have been a loyal Canadian, a loyal citizen of the Empire and a loyal subject of the King. And if there is anything else to which this audience thinks I should be loyal I shall be pleased to accommodate. It is a glorious country to which we belong, and which belongs partly to the C. P. R. and partly to the G. T. P. In Canada every man has an opportunity to hunt for a job. Under the British flag and a liberal administration freedom reigns, especially for Liberal politicians. (Government cheers).

"In closing let me impress upon you that it is the duty of every man and every true citizen to do what we tell him, unless he has money enough to make us do what he tells us."

The meeting then broke up amid a scene of great patriotic enthusiasm, for which the arrangement committee are to be congratulated.—Western Clarion.

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 PLAN

MONTANA'S
LARGEST
AND BEST
STORE
FOR
EVERYBODY

THE OPEN SHOP.

We nearly lost the liberty for which we fought so hard,
Because the bloomin' country was caught and off its guard;
And the bloody agitators, with their corkscrew brand of hop,
Got the workers into unions and forced the closed shop.

And here in free America—sweet Liberty's own kid,
We had to mind the delegate and do as others did.
They wouldn't start too early, and they wouldn't quit too late;
If there wasn't any profit—well, the boss must pay the freight.

The workers' mouths were opened, and the bosses' shops were closed,
And men had lost that liberty for which the Goddess posed;
They got some better wages, and they didn't work so hard;
But they HAD TO join the union, and they HAD TO have a card.

But we're going to have things different, and by the jumping gee,
If we really have to do it, we will die to make men free.
We will make the name of liberty resound through every place;
The shops will all be open, and we'll close the workers' face.

We will free them from the unions and the walking delegate,
And then they will be free to work from six till half-past eight.
They'll be free to vote our ticket—or be free to work no more;
For just behind the open shop there'll be the open door.

Why things have come to such a pass the children aren't free;
The unions won't permit them to be what they well could be.
At twelve a boy is strong enough to do a lot of work,
And at fifteen they'd gladly do the work their fathers shirk.

But we're going to bust the union, and we're going to make men free;
And we'll drive the agitator from the land of liberty
Then the wage will have no bottom, and the hours will be a mob,
And if you do not like it, you'll be free to quit your job.

—Spokane Labor World.

WORTHLESS MONEY.

Notice the currency you receive and you will find most of it labeled: "Secured by United States bonds or other securities."

The Appeal has already explained that the "other securities" provided for by the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill are industrial and transportation stocks and bonds. These "securities," which, as is generally known, are two-thirds water, may be deposited with the government by the banks holding them, and 90 per cent. of their value issued the banks in currency. As the securities will still remain property of the banks making the deposit with the government, and will draw interest and dividends, the currency is a free gift to the banks, involving steals running into the billions.

The steal has not yet been fully consummated. Indeed, since the Appeal exposed the fake, numerous papers and magazines are following suit and thus throwing consternation into the ranks of the plutes. Moody's Magazine lays the entire infamy bare. The Rocky Mountain News of Denver devotes three columns to the matter. Other papers and magazines also tell of the situation.

As a result, the plutes are in a panic. A report from the treasury a few weeks since said that millions of dollars of the currency were ready, printed, awaiting call. But since the Appeal's exposure, they are not being put out. The plutes are afraid of their own game. They realize that the currency is purely fiat, and that when the people find out the "security" behind it, the stocks will depreciate, and the bank notes will become wild-cat stuff, worth less than 25 cents on the dollar. Under such conditions banks would pop like new shingles in a freeze. They are now saying that no money has been issued on this worthless watered stock, but it is a lie. The "Other securities" on the currency refutes the claim.

This is the only law passed in years that fixes the date on which it is to go out of existence—in 1913. It was a steal pure and simple, and was intended to work only long enough to enable the plutes to gobble up all the wealth of the country. The so-called seven financial conspiracies of other days were not a patching to this. But the thief who originated it has been compelled to retire in disgrace, and after thousands of banks go down because of it, a new steal will have to be devised to take its place.—Appeal to Reason.

A MERE LABORER.

To a certain land there once came a traveler. He had liver cheerfully, and his instincts were not perverted by bad theories or dwarfed by good ones. In this land he felt lonely. He saw a laborer in a field and learned over a fence to watch him. The lord of that land passed by, and he also watched.

"I grieve over that laborer," said the lord of the land. "I find work for him in my field, and he believes in abject poverty. I cannot understand it."

"Perhaps," said the traveler, "it is because this is your field."

"No," said the lord of the land, "for you see, I find work for him. He lives on work."

"It is a curious land," said the traveler. "Personally I live on food, clothing, hope and liberty."

"This is a mere laborer," said the lady of the land, who had joined them, "and, besides, I give him a blanket annually. But I suspect he drinks."

"It is a strange land," said the traveler. "I drink myself. Don't you?"

The lady of the land put up her golden pinch-nose and said, "Sir!" This was a form of courtesy in the land.

The lord of the land explained in a kind voice, "We certainly imbibe at times—a little champagne"—

"But this creature, I suspect," said the lady, "swills beer." And she sighed, being also kindly.

A charitable person joined them just then. "Is it true," he said. "He had what is called a pint yesterday."

The lady sighed again.

"Look," said the traveler quickly, "the laborer is nearly exhausted. Let us help him."

"Be careful," said the lord of the land, "or you will destroy his senses of responsibility."

"And," said the lady, "make him less deferential or even presumptuous."

"I should think," said the traveler, "that his deference would be as disgusting as his poverty."

"He himself is disgusting," said the lady.

"Hum!" said the traveler.

The lady adjusted her golden pinch-nose.

"As an expert in these matters," said the charitable person, "I advise caution. I observe that he is not yet destitute. Even now he is about to eat a piece of bread."

"We," said the lord of the land, "are as earnest as you in our desire to help the deserving. I may say I approve of your aims—at any rate, to a large extent. But the time is not yet ripe. Let us come tomorrow."

They led the traveler away and talked kindly with him, and he said "Hum!"

The next day they came to the field and found the laborer dying. The traveler spoke with undue warmth as he climbed hastily over the fence. The others followed him through a gate. They found the traveler about to give food and drink to the laborer.

"Stay," said the charitable person; "you are evidently unaware of the iniquity of indiscriminate generosity."

"I can discriminate between a full man and an empty one," said the traveler.

"That," said the charitable person, "is irrelevant. Let me investigate the case."

Thereupon he questioned the laborer with great skill, which the lord and the lady were able to appreciate. The traveler was quite untrained and merely fidgeted.

In due time the charitable person said, "I think this man is really destitute. It is time to help him a little."

"But, d—n it, the man's dead!" cried the traveler.

The other three were shocked, but they behaved with dignity.

"At least," said the lord of the land, "he died in a state of independence."

"And," said the lady, "uncomplaining, though perhaps ungrateful."

"And," said the charitable person, "he was not demoralized by aid before he was really destitute. There is even now a crust in his pocket, which I willingly overlook."

"He grew the corn for it," said the traveler.

"In my field," said the lord of the land.

"And yet," said the traveler, "he lived in abject poverty. It is disgusting."

"It is," said the lady, "but we will not reproach him for it, now he is dead."

"Hum!" said the traveler.

"Besides," she added kindly, but with conviction, "this sort of people knows no better."

"It is true, madam," said the traveler, "or he would have kept more corn for himself."

The lady raised her golden pinch-nose and regarded the traveler with a frigid and calculated stare. The lord of the land unconsciously assumed the attitude of his ancestors' portraits.

The charitable person moved a little away. He coughed.

"I think," said the traveler, "it is time to make things hum."—Robert Jones in London Labor Leader.

—DRINK—

CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

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

ECONOMIC AND POLITIC.

Now and for some time past the above words have been bandied around pretty freely by those whose function seems to be to chew the rag without ceasing and to think not at all. Were it a physical possibility for them to stop long enough to give their think tanks a show it might occur to them to ascertain the meaning of the words they use. We are confident the result would be a revision in their terminology.

So far as we have been able to discover, unless we, like Humpty Dumpty, are to make words mean what we please, "economic" relates to the production of wealth, "politic" to the government of people—primarily, though now somewhat corrupted through association with politicians.

The economic power of a "nation" would therefore signify its power to produce wealth. Which, to an extent, would be dependent upon the natural resources of the land of its habitation, modified latterly by the facilities of transportation. So that, at bottom, the determining factor would be the productivity of its workers, in other words their laboring power.

Of "economic power," then, it cannot be denied that the working class has a complete monopoly and their reign in this field at any rate there is none to dispute, for the capitalists show no sign of even attempting to produce any wealth.

Political power is the power to write the law, which predicates the power to enforce it, the power of coercion. This, on the other hand, is the undisputed monopoly of the capitalist class, for the workers write little law and enforce less. They have no power of coercion.

The law declares that property in the means of production is owned by Smith, Jones and Robinson. The court so orders, and that goes. This leaves the capitalists in possession of the means of wealth production and the workers in possession of the power to produce wealth. The former buy the economic power of the latter and set it to work producing wealth. That wealth belongs to the capitalists. It may not be right and it may be unjust; we don't know or care. We do know that is legal. The law so ordains and the power of coercion is there to make it good law.

Let us then cease worrying about the economic power which we already have and cannot use, and set ourselves to acquiring the political power, which we have not, so that we may then write the law: good, sound law, that says that "Smith, Jones and Robinson are hereby relieved of the burden of the means of production, which belong henceforth to us, the workers. In witness to the validity whereof behold the size of our club."

That club is nothing else than a sufficiency of workers educated to know just what they want and resolved to take nothing "just as good." Until we have that we are nothing; when we have that we have political power; power to coerce the capitalists into letting go on pain of the usual penalties of jail or gallows, meted out to lawbreakers who are not lawmakers.

To this end in propaganda alone lies our salvation. To that all things else are a secondary consideration, elections and the elect included. Elections are useful only as occasions for propaganda. Elections used for election purposes are opportunities not only wasted but abused. The elect also are invaluable as megaphones for proclaiming the revolt, and an incumbrance otherwise.

To propaganda, therefore, we must devote our energies, leaving to Utopians the pleasing task of constructing the future society or of reconstructing the present one.—Western Clarion.

THE WHITE SLAVES.

By J. C. Bradshaw.

We are the daughters of Jephtha,
Led to the funeral pyre—
Doomed by the curse of a murderous vow
To the flames of a base desire!
Not to the God of Battles,
For an oath in the thundering fray,
But on the altar of Profit's God
You are shedding our blood today.

You hunt us, in slum and sweatshop,
In factory, store and mill;
You are killing the best that is in our lives
Because it pays to kill.
Oh! it is not lust that is luring,
But the deadly need of gain;
And so, if your sons fall into our net,
What right have you to complain?

We are the daughters of Jephtha,
And our blood it is on your hands;
And yet you brazenly worship Him
Who wrote of old on the sands!
Your hell-born creeds but mock us—
We scorn your Puritan prayer—
For if you are right, then Christ is wrong
And only brute force is fair.

Aye, hand us a Christian pamphlet,
For we have need to be good
When the soul's best gift must be thrown away
As the price for shelter and food!
You have builded your costly churches
For a thousand doleful years;
But we in the scarlet shambles of shame
Have paid with our blood and our tears!

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.**Order a Case**

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McCabe, Arizona, August 10, 1910.

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

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

A. E. COMER,
S. A. WHIPPLE,
S. P. HALL,
Committee.

Butte, Montana, August 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Herewith please find enclosed money order for \$3.50 as a donation from A. E. Cox for the benefit of the locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

Fraternally yours,
DAVE POWERS,
Secretary Butte No. 1, W. F. M.

Iron Mountain, Mich., August 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed I am sending you a check for \$75.00 as a donation to the locked-out members in the Black Hills, South Dakota. This was the best we could do for this time. I remain

Fraternally yours,
LOUIS OCCHIETTI,
Secretary Iron Mountain M. U. No. 177, W. F. M.

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

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrاند	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	John Herold	Robert Burton	J	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe	J	Fairbanks
188	Valdez		M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	E. T. Lyons	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Devoney	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S.				145	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Sat	W. H. Cassidy	W. R. Carter		Cerbat
147	Humboldt M & S.	Tues	Thos. Stockan	Roger Meade	59	Humboldt
101	Jerome	Wed	C. H. Tanner	Waldrid Holm	120	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Sat	Arthur Evans	C. Rutledge	728	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. F. Chamberlain	Tom Whelan		Bellevue
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Kelvin
124	Snowball	Thur	John Mullen	Thos. W. Bosanko	103	Goldroad
103	Star	Tues	Nelson Bond	A. E. Fries		Polaris
156	Swansea	Thur	J. P. Dean	P. W. McGovern	16	Swansea
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	Allen Marks	63	Harrington
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	Nels Englund	12	Walker
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	John Docksteader	Lester McKenzie	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	W. E. Woodward	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly
1	Ladies Aux. WFM	Mon	Rosalie Murray	Ida M. Roberts	355	Rosslund
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Gorden Nellis	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson
71	Moyie	Sat	Albert Gill	James Roberts	35	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	Anson A. White	294	Phoenix
38	Rosslund	Wed	Samuel Stephens	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rosslund
81	Sandon	Sat	John Ayre	A. Shiland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.	Mon	C. A. Newman	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Paull	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	Sam Jensen	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	Sat	Frank C. Wright	Wm. McGuire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	T. P. Coughlan	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley					
169	Graniteville	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
99	Hart	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
149	Johnsville	Tues	Chas. Fransen	Clark Hitt	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville
206	Masonic	Mon	Geo. Smgton	H. C. Evans	N	Kennett
51	Mojave	Sat	Wm. Melville	Robert Sawyer	123	Masonic
93	Nevada City	Wed	A. C. Klapproth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave
44	Randsburg	Wed	Robert White	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City
21	Skidoo	Sat	Thos. Watchman	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg
73	Toulumne	Thur	C. C. Walker	S. R. Fredrickson	355	Skidoo
104	Washington	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent
167	Winthrop M & S.	Mon	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab	73	Washington
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	J. B. Whitney	C. A. Smith	73	Winthrop
			Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Alter nate Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
33	Cloud City	Mon	Felix Conley	C. N. Larson	132	Leadville
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. P. Byrne	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco
86	Garfield	Sat	Harry Barnes	George Howard	H	Garfield
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ourray	Sat	Frank Blizel	Geo. A. Shaver	1111	Ourray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. W. Smith	1019	Aspen
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	Howard Tresidder	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad	Sun	John Terko	Robert Uhlich	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
IDAHO						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	S. L. Thomas	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mimgassner	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	W. H. Irle	47	Wallace
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuh		Amasa
204	Bessemer	Tues	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Sun	Walter J. Toupin	Elias Sinisalo		Calumet
196	Crystal Falls	1st & 3rd Sun	Alex Pesanen	Arthur Dahlbacka	506	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Louis Occhiotti		Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Oscar Kaari	John Korpi	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Daniel Paddock	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3rd Sun	Y. Vainionpaa	Victor Toija	125	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun	Antti Luttinson	John Maki	1281	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	Sat	Chas. Bartalini	Nils Filpus	105	South Range
223	Winthrop M W.	Sat	John Jamtaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine
MINNESOTA						
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre	Wed	Chris Cramp	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
229	Desloge	Mon	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcoure	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
225	Flat River	Thurs	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
227	Flat River Eng.	Thurs	G. T. McDowell	Wm. Sporra	507	Flat River
217	Joplin		C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart		Joplin
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri Sat	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	H. D. Kelseth	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
23	Basin	Sat	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neihart
1	Butte	Thur	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
74	Butte M & S.	Wed	John H. Matthews	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
83	Butte Engineers		Pat Deloughery	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
24	Clinton	Wed	J. O. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
126	E. Helena M & S.	Tues	W. K. Burns	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
157	Elkorn	Tues	John Martin	John Williams	12	Elkhorn
82	Garnet	Tues	Oscar Welsson	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Al Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Sat	P. Cuddihy	Wm. Lee	AA	Great Falls
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Wieglanda	W. G. Allen	114	Gilt Edge
138	Nt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Wm. Braid	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1st Tue	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & DW.	2nd & 4th Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston	4th Sat	Ben Stabler	G. H. Donaldson	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Jas. T. McDonald	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
NEVADA						
30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. McCormick	14	Rhyolite
260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade		Hilltop
239	Contact	2d Sat	Wm. W. Blackburn	Perry Blackburn		Contact
265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	J. L. Ostrom	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	John Sullivan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
220	Goldfield	Wed	August Wenzel	J. J. Mangano	2420	Goldfield
251	Lane	Thur	Frank M. Burns	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d & 4th Mon	Clarence Turnage	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	Wm. O'Brien	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	2d Fri	W. J. Banner	Pat. Mooney	95	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	J. S. Graves	L. M. Sidwell	84	Millers
254	National	Sat	James Trainor	F. H. Connolly		National
263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
218	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Goodwin	F. O. Goegg		Olinghouse
244	Rawhide	Fri	V. C. Timson	Neil McGe	44	Rawhide
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round Mt'n
92	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	George Conlin	71	Searchlight
164	Silver City	Tues	Dennis N. Nolan	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	J. Synott	Wm. Gregory	63	Mary Mine
233	Stoptoe M & S.	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
121	Tonopah	Tues	W. B. Evans	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
256	Vernon	Wed	W. H. Gallagher	W. M. French	2	Seven Troughs
46	Virginia	Fri	Philip O'Hara	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	J. J. Smith	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
140	Elk Lake	Sun	John Brady	Patrick Dwyer	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	James D. Cluney	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	E. P. McCurry	9	Porcupine
OREGON						
42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
186	Cornucopia	Sat	A. O. Kessel	T. W. Parry	6	Cornucopia
SOUTH DAKOTA						
3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Bars	Geo. B. Woodcock	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S.	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
84	Ouster	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
68	Galena	Wed	E. L. Delaney	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sahford	Frank Coyle		Maitland
6	Terry Peak	Wed	Jos. Richards	J. C. May	174	Terry
UTAH						
67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham
201	Bingham M & S.	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
151	Eureka	Sat	Jas. Hanley	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
205	Eureka E F & B.	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Frank Clayson	65	Mammoth
199	Mercur	Sun	P. J. Kelly	Albert T. Mills	415	Mercur
144	Park City	Thurs	Jos. Hurley	Pat McEvoy	891	Park City
WASHINGTON						
168	Index	Sat	Gas Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis

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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.
Gold.....75 cents Gold and Silver.....\$1.00
Lead.....75 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.

SHERMAN & REED

Funeral Directors and
Embalmers

BUTTE - - - MONTANA

W. W. QUILLIAN

MANUFACTURING AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Accuracy and Purity

TERRY, SOUTH DOKOTA

Price List of Supplies.

Charters	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards	\$0.01 each
Rituals	1.00 each	Membership cards05 each
Warrant Books	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp65 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals	3.00 each
Constitution and By-laws, per copy05 each	Delinquent Notices	1/4 c each
Notification Blanks ..	.01 each	Application Blanks	1/4 c each

Due stamps at rate 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.

BELL TELEPHONE 311

INDEPENDENT 1311

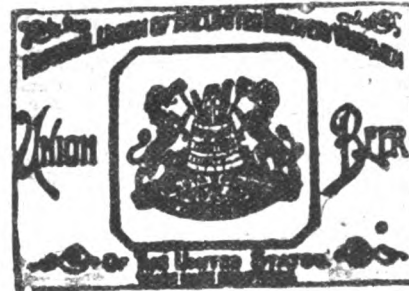
WHITE & KREBS COMPANY

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
129 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA.

The Connell Store

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

M. J. Connell Co.
BUTTE, MONTANA



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.

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."

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