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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

Oct. 20th

1910

Volume XI  
Number 382



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EDUCATION    INDEPENDENCE    ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, October 20, 1910.

Volume XI, Number 382  
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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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

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Signed

Department

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**T**HE BRICK-LAYERS have won their strike in New York.

**L**OCKOUTS are becoming fashionable, the people having gone so far as to declare a *lockout* against the King of Portugal.

**T**HE INTERESTS of *labor* and *capital* are so much *identical* that *labor* gets pennies for wages while *capital* gets dollars for dividends.

**I**N FRANCE, the railroad employes declared a strike last week which has practically tied up all traffic. The people at the present writing are viewing the situation with alarm and fear a famine.

**D**URING THE PAST YEAR, 1,300 tons of gold were mined throughout the world. As labor has mined this vast amount of gold, it should be presumed that labor is enjoying the luxuries of life.

**T**HE ROYAL POTENTATES of the Old World are getting somewhat nervous. Thrones are being shattered and on the ruins of royal degeneracy are being laid the foundations of republics. A time is coming when the people shall rule.

**T**HOMAS SPADER of Buffalo, New York, was recently convicted of stealing one cent from a slot machine and was sentenced to prison for five years.

Lorimer of Illinois bribed a Legislature and was sentenced to the United States Senate for six years.

"We are all equal before the law."

**T**HE BANK CLERKS of New York have organized a union. These bank clerks have probably realized that starvation *salaries* are as repugnant as starvation *wages*, and that bank clerks are as much wage slaves as the menial who digs in a sewer.

**T**HE REVOLUTION in Portugal has fired the blood of the oppressed throughout Spain. The crumbling monarchy may fall and on its ruins will rise another republic as a monument to the fact that regal despotism must go. The world is moving.

**S**OME PEOPLE are rejoicing that Portugal has changed from King Emanuel to King Republican, but while these people are jubilant over the downfall of a debauched monarch, they should remember that *King Capital* still sits on the throne of power in Portugal.

**T**WENTY THOUSAND necktie workers in New York City went out on strike, while 8,000 connected with the clothing houses quit their masters in Chicago. If strikes throughout the country are an indication of prosperity, then we are certainly enjoying a deluge.

**I**F THE MINERS' MAGAZINE is not up to its usual literary standard, we trust the readers will feel charitable towards the editor. A man who is watching a wife fighting a battle for her life in an hospital after an illness of more than two years, is not in that superb mental condition to do efficient editorial work.

**R**EFORM is a fearful and wonderful thing. Here is Charles Murphy, of Tammany Hall, out for reform. Here is Mr. Stimson, of Mr. Root's office, out for reform. Here is William Randolph Hearst, of the Homestake mine, out for reform. With such a band, the things that will be done to reform will be a caution.—New York Call.

**T**HE SECRETARY-TREASURER of the United States, Mr. Mac Veagh, is to be presented with a mansion next Christmas morning that has cost a quarter of a million dollars.

This costly present comes as a gift from his wife. How many sovereign citizens identified with the working class will be presented with homes by their wives next Christmas morning?

**A** NEW UNION has been organized at Tooele, Utah, and starts off with upwards of one hundred members. It will be known as the Tooele M. & S. Union No. 202, W. F. M. Vice-president C. E. Mahoney and Executive Board Member Jerry Shea, the organizers, expect to have another union organized in Utah during the coming week. The officers of the new union are Joe Brown, president, and John McLaughlin, secretary-treasurer.

**T**HERE ARE MANY capitalists who pray to God to bless humanity, and then go and draw dividends from factory companies where slaves are worked long hours. Then these capitalists tell the wage workers to be of good cheer because they have prayed to God for humanity. The workers are getting sick of that rant. They will soon tell the capitalists, "Keep right on praying. But pardon us while we take your factories away from you and run them in the interests of humanity."—Cotton's Weekly.

**W**ALTER HURT has written a pamphlet of 48 pages, in which he draws a pen picture of Eugene V. Debs. The dictum of Hurt is of a character that appeals to the classical scholar. His delineation of Labor's Cicero is a word painting, that will live as a masterpiece

of this author's pen and should be read by every working man and woman in America.

The pamphlet can be secured for 15 cents or 10 for \$1.00 by addressing Progress Publishing Company, Williamsburg, Ohio.

**R**OY CAMERON, member of the executive board of the W. F. M., writing from Nevada City, California, speaks highly of the manner in which he was received by the business men of that thriving mining camp. While carrying on his work as a member of the board, he was able to interest the business men in the aims and objects of the Western Federation of Miners, and as a result 39 business men of Nevada City became subscribers to the official organ. If business men will only read the literature of the labor organizations, they will learn that the labor movement is engaged in a battle for justice.

**A** LETTER from Spokane, Washington, informs the editor that Franklin Jordan, who was a commissioned organizer of the I. W. W., has been bounced and relegated. The degeneracy of Jordan was of such a depraved character that even the most charitable and merciful, who weep over the sins of humanity, could not tolerate the shameless parasite who has fallen lower than the "scarlet woman" who has forgotten the sex to which she belongs.

Jordan, as a bilk, dead-beat and ingrate, is champion of the world, and at present writing is without a peer in the realm of devilish villainy.

**I**N A COMMUNICATION that has reached headquarters, there is furnished almost conclusive evidence that the explosion which destroyed the building of the Los Angeles Times was caused by gas or other explosive material that was in the building. The controversy between the Times and organized labor furnished the mortgaged sheets the pretext upon which to base their infamous charges against the labor movement.

The Miners' Magazine is promised a full and exhaustive report when the investigation is completed, and it may be that ere the last chapter is written relative to the Los Angeles explosion, General Otis may find himself behind the walls of a prison.

**T**HE GREAT STRUGGLE between the organized cotton manufacturers and workers in England has begun in earnest and over 200,000 employes are on strike or locked out. The trouble began at a mill in Oldham, where a man was discharged because he refused to clean his machine, the union declaring that such work did not belong to the operator. Upon the refusal of the company to reinstate the employe a strike was called. The unionists offered to submit the whole matter to arbitration, but the "masters" rejected the proposition and notified the union that unless their members at Oldham returned to work the association would begin a lockout. The union refused to obey the command and now the struggle is on.—Cleveland Citizen.

**W**HENEVER you buy a union labeled cigar you are boosting Omaha and employing union cigarmakers. Be game enough to say: "I won't buy if the label is not on the box."—Western Laborer.

The above is good advice, if only the publisher of the Laborer would practice what he preaches.

If the Laborer is such a stickler for the union label, it is somewhat strange that the Laborer accepted the Douglas shoe ad while the Douglas Shoe Company was on the unfair list and without the label. The publisher of the Laborer may say in justification, that he was paid for it, but Judas was likewise paid for the part he played in the crucifixion of Christ.

**T**HE MERCHANTS at Tampa, Florida, have such affection for organized labor, that in order to show their deathless love for unionism, they recently hanged two organizers of the Cigar Makers' Union and the merchants of Tampa with their hands red with human blood have held a mass meeting and congratulated themselves over what they deem a victory for exploitation and a defeat for labor.

These merchants are shortsighted or they would know that the cause which brought the labor organization into existence still remains, and that no power on earth can crush a movement that is founded on justice. Labor may be maligned and calumniated; labor may be arrested and sent to prison; labor may suffer all the agonies that Christ endured in Gethsemane, but Labor will go on in its battle until human rights shall be respected by all humanity.

**T**HERE IS SOME HISTORY now coming out relative to that banquet which was held at Chicago and at which Roosevelt was the honored guest. It appears that Roosevelt while on the train to Chicago

was given a list of the guests who were invited and when the immaculate Teddy discovered the name of Lorimer on the list, he immediately branded him as an "undesirable citizen" and refused to be a guest at the feast, unless the invitation to Lorimer was revoked. Although Lorimer was a member in good standing in the Hamilton Club, yet, the committee was forced to gently break the news to the blonde statesman of Illinois that he was not wanted at the barbecue.

The committee endeavored to keep the matter under cover, but Roosevelt saw an opportunity of giving himself some advertising and called around him the representatives of the press, in order that the people might know that Teddy, who accepted "slush funds" in 1904, had refused to eat with a senator in the year 1910, who, through bribery, had bought a seat in the "American house of lords."

Teddy can certainly be classed as a "cheap skate."

**S**INCE THE EXPLOSION took place which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building, every prominent labor official of Los Angeles has been under the constant surveillance of the police and detectives. The State Federation of Labor of California met in Los Angeles a few days after the explosion, and every delegate was treated by officials in authority with more insolence than a criminal. The delegates to the Bankers' convention were in session at Los Angeles during the explosion, but no banker was watched by the police or detectives. The banker would resent such an outrage and policemen and detectives would not dare to invade territory that was deemed sacred to a shylock.

Why is labor insulted by officials in authority and bankers respected by such authority?

It is because the banker is class-conscious and belongs to a class that uses its political power to place men in office who will recognize the mandates of exploiters as law.

Whenever the laboring men of this country become as class-conscious and as class loyal as the banker, the police force and detectives will not dare to force their presence on delegates in a labor convention.

**C**HESTER H. ALDRICH, the candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor of the state of Nebraska, recently declared himself as follows before the Real Estate Exchange of Omaha:

"When I am Governor, and have the reins of authority in my hands, nothing will be done except what has been tried and proven. There will be nothing done of a new, startling or revolutionary character. Our interests are interdependent and we all know it, and we must keep that fact ever in mind."

It is needless to say that the sharks understood thoroughly the meaning of the statement made by the gentleman who is aspiring to be the chief executive of Nebraska.

There will be nothing "startling or revolutionary" take place in Nebraska, providing the people of that state place "the reins of authority" in the hands of Chester H. Aldrich.

What does it mean?

It means that capitalism shall be upheld in its acts to plunder the masses of the people. It means that if labor strikes against unbearable conditions, that Aldrich shall use "the reins of authority" to suppress labor.

It means that Aldrich is pledged to privilege and that justice will receive but little consideration at his hands.

Aldrich is to be admired for his brutal frankness.

**P**ROF. D. CADY EATON, of that aristocratic institution of learning known as Yale, is becoming somewhat alarmed and delivers himself of the following in order that the people may be awakened to the dangers that are confronting them.

Eaton's spasm is as follows:

"A new secession, not handicapped this time by slavery, may be the only way for the people to regain their liberties and terminate the rule of graft.

"The people of the several sovereign states are tired of centralization, imperialism, 'world power,' colonization and everything that is opposed to the principles declared by the people at the beginning of the republic.

"Though the establishment of an empire in this country may not be conceivable, the disruption of the Union into independent republics is conceivable, possible and to be feared, if there be not great changes at Washington."

It is somewhat strange that a gentleman of the literary standing of Eaton, if he is honest, should side-step the remedy that would save the people from a "new secession."

The rule of "graft" springs from capitalism and until the profit system is expelled from our civilization, "graft" will sit enthroned to mock the poverty of the masses of the people.

## A Problem Worthy of Discussion

**I**N THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine there appears a letter from John Harper of Globe, Arizona, accompanied by a communication from the labor commissioner of Kansas, in which he furnishes some statistics relative to the average wages paid in prohibition states and states in which liquor is sold under a license. In his letter, Brother Harper calls on the editor to furnish the statistics relative to the wages paid in Kansas, on account of an editorial paragraph appearing in the Maga-

zine as follows: "Kansas is a prohibition state and, according to statistics, pays the lowest wages of any state in the Middle West."

In reply, the editor will say that it is impossible for him to retain all the statistics that come under his notice, for to do so it would be necessary for the Western Federation of Miners to secure a warehouse.

The editor is only too glad to publish the letter of Brother Harper and likewise the communication bearing the signature of labor commis-

sioner of the state of Kansas, and it is to be hoped that every reader of this Magazine, particularly the members of the Western Federation of Miners, will carefully peruse the communication that comes from the pen of the labor commissioner of the "Sun Flower" state.

When the editor of the Magazine, in an editorial paragraph, made the claim that "Kansas is a prohibition state, and according to statistics, pays the lowest wages of any state in the Middle West," he did not intend that the readers of the official organ should hold prohibition responsible for low wages.

Low wages are due to a lack of demand for labor.

If every man and woman in the state of Kansas were addicted to the use of liquor, or if every man and woman were total abstainers from the use of intoxicants, it might have but little effect upon the scale of wages. It does not seem that the liquor traffic or prohibition has much to do with a universal financial stringency or industrial depression.

Prohibition or the liquor traffic is not held responsible for panics, in which millions of people are thrown out of employment or forced to labor for a wage that will scarcely sustain a miserable existence.

The number of men out of employment regulate the wage scale in any and every state, whether prohibition or the liquor traffic prevails. As the idle army increases in magnitude, the fiercer becomes competition in the marts of labor, and as competition grows fiercer, through idle, hungry people seeking employment, the lower the wage scale drops, until the victim of toil can scarcely live, though steadily employed. The editor of the Miners' Magazine, several months ago, called on the membership of the Western Federation of Miners to express their views on this all-important question that is now being discussed in all parts of the United States, but the call of the editor received but one response.

The prohibition movement and the liquor traffic are important questions that deserve the serious consideration of the working class and the columns of the Magazine are open to a full discussion of the beverage problem pro and con.

## The Trust Is All Powerful

JOHN DIETZ took up a homestead several years ago in the state of Wisconsin in order that he might make use of the homestead to support himself and family. After a number of years, the lumber trust coveted the homestead and dictated terms to Dietz which were rejected.

Dietz was willing to part with the property, if the lumber trust would concede him reasonable compensation, but the trust scorned to recognize the value placed upon the homestead by Dietz, and immediately went into the courts to force the homesteader to accept the terms of the trust. The courts, being "the bulwarks of American liberty," in due course of time handed down a decision that was in strict conformity with the expectations of the trust and on the strength of that decision the trust was placed in a position to command the armed power of a sheriff's office. When Dietz refused to abdicate at the command of the sheriff, an armed posse was sent to dislodge him and his family, but Dietz and his family had fighting blood in their veins and met the licensed power of a sheriff's office with the same weapons of violence.

Dietz, with his family, had been able to keep the sheriff and his

deputies at a respectable distance for a long time, but when the sheriff's posse became an army and more than 100 armed thugs licensed by law poured volleys from rifles into the humble home of Dietz, wounding him and members of his family, the man who was fighting for his birth-right and his fireside was forced to capitulate.

It has been frequently said that "a man's home is his castle," and that may be true, providing a trust does not want the "castle."

The case of Dietz proves conclusively that a comparatively poor man has but little standing in court. The combination that has millions can sway the judiciary to such an extent that even the theft of a home can be legalized. The nation is treading on dangerous ground.

Millions of people throughout the United States have read of the manner in which John Dietz has been robbed of his home to satisfy the hunger of a trust. A gun fired at Fort Sumpter aroused a nation to arms, and it may be that in the very near future some humble citizen despoiled of his home may kindle the fires of a revolution that will never end until "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" shall be secured to every citizen beneath the canopy of an American sky.

## Murder Will Out

WHEN THE READERS of the daily journals have got through reading the many reports that have been sent out from Los Angeles concerning the destruction of the Times building, they should be able to reach some rational conclusion as to the origin of the explosion.

The enemies of organized labor have contended that organized labor was responsible for the explosion and that dynamite was used to destroy the property of General Otis. If dynamite was used, it is somewhat strange that the building became immediately wrapped in flames in such a manner that a score of men perished. It is not difficult to comprehend how a building could be immediately wrapped in flames through a gas explosion, but how a building could become a seething flame in an instant through dynamite, is not apparent to the man of average intelligence.

The insurance companies will make a rigid investigation with the object in view of holding the gas company for damages, and the gas company will do everything within its power to place the responsibility wherever possible to escape a civil suit for damages.

It will be remembered that there was a gas explosion in San Francisco several years ago, and the owner of the property received a judgment for some \$13,000, but while the judgment was pending settlement, one Harry Orchard appeared upon the scene and made the declaration that he brought about the explosion through dynamite, and furthermore, that he was the hired malefactor of the Western Federation of Miners. Every reader of the daily press remembers the conspiracy trials in the state of Idaho, in which the diabolical plot of capitalism was shattered and the victims of a conspiracy vindicated in the minds of the honest men and women of America.

It is needless to say that the gas company in San Francisco was forced to pay the judgment, after appealing on the strength of the Orchard testimony to the highest court in the state to have the judgment set aside.

But the enemies of organized labor will contend that bombs were found near the residence of General Otis and the secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which furnish circumstantial evidence that the Times building was destroyed by dynamiters. But it must be remembered that these bombs were found by detectives, the hired criminals of agencies that are materially interested in fastening crime on labor organizations or the members thereof.

Many bombs were found in Colorado, but there are few unprejudiced people in Colorado who will now contend that the members of a labor organization had anything to do with those bombs that were so conveniently found by the salaried thugs of a Pinkerton agency.

Even Bulkley Wells, former adjutant general of the state of Colorado, had the experience of a bomb exploding in his bedroom, the bed being torn to fragments, but miraculously Wells escaped practically uninjured. It is unanimously believed by unbiased people that Wells knew who planted the bomb, knew when it was to explode and was at a safe distance, in order that the explosion might be used to poison public sentiment on the eve of a trial in which one of the members of the Western Federation of Miners was charged with murder.

The Western Federation of Miners nailed the conspiracy of the mine owners, supported by a detective agency, to the cross, and the labor movement of Los Angeles, California, will strangle to death the conspiracy of an exploiting aggregation to fasten the destruction of the Times building on an organization that is fighting for justice.

## "Something Doing" in Butte, Montana

THE SOCIALISTS of Butte, Montana, have placed a ticket in the field for the coming election. That the Socialists in Butte are recognized as having some power in the political arena is proven by the fact that a daily paper published in the great copper camp gave the following lengthy notice to the convention:

"State Senator—Lewis J. Dunean.

"Representatives—Harvey Smith, Philip Christian, John Peura, John F. O'Brien, Oscar Stenberg, Owen Girard, A. B. Clinch, Evan L. Williams, John Prebost, Peter Oksa, John Kuenhorn, Louis A. Vanhorne.

"County Commissioner—Arthur E. Cox.

"Sheriff—Michael Houghton.

"Clerk and Recorder—Thomas J. Boohre.

"Treasurer—Henry S. Davis.

"Assessor—Daniel Shovlin.

"Auditor—C. C. McHugh.

"Surveyor—Fred W. Sherman.

"Coroner—George Curry.

"Constables—Silver Bow township, Michael Hennessy and Martin L. Brown; South Butte, James J. Fagan.

"Harmony and dispatch marked one of the largest and most enthusiastic county conventions ever held by the Socialist party in Silver Bow county last evening. The delegates assembled in the Finlander hall, 318 North Wyoming street, promptly at 8 o'clock, and within a few minutes the convention was called to order by one of the delegates.

"George H. Ambrose was selected as temporary chairman of the

convention by a unanimous vote. John R. Richardson was chosen as temporary secretary.

"Immediately upon taking the chair Mr. Ambrose was given full power to appoint the credentials committee, committee on rules and order of business and the committee on platform and resolutions. After the committees had been appointed a recess of twenty minutes was declared for the purpose of allowing the committees time to meet and establish an order of business, examine the credentials of the delegates and adopt a platform of resolutions.

"Following were the committees selected by Chairman Ambrose:

"Platform and Resolutions—L. J. Duncan, chairman; Clarence Smith, John Kuenhorn, Evan Eld and John O'Brien.

"Rules of Order and Order of Business—C. C. McHugh, chairman; John Fagan and Fred Eld.

"Committee on Credentials—Frank Kerns, chairman; Arthur Cox and George Currie.

"Chairman Ambrose reconvened the convention at 9:50 o'clock and the delegates immediately settled down to nominate a full ticket. While several of the offices had a number of aspirants for the nomination, the convention was not disturbed by any strife or wrangling.

"After reconvening Chairman Duncan, of the platform and resolutions committee, read the following report, which was unanimously approved and adopted:

"The Socialists of Silver Bow county, Montana, in convention assembled on Sept. 29, 1910, affirm their adherence to the Socialist party of America and of international Socialism, as expressed in the national and state platforms of the party;

"We pledge our legislative candidates, if elected, to vote and to exercise their influence in favor of the following measures of benefit to the working class:

"Amendment of the law of initiative and referendum, so as to insure that the people shall have a more direct influence and power upon legislation.

"To secure a shorter working day in hot, gaseous and other unhealthy underground working places.

"To secure the passage of an act fixing the liability of employers for injury or death of workers in their employ, at a rate of compensation equal to the loss to the workers or their dependent families, such damages to be recoverable without the expense of legal procedure.

"To favor the establishment and public maintenance of a public hospital.

"To advocate the establishment in connection with the public system of a night school for children and adults who are employed in the daytime, to enable these to acquire a better education.

"To advocate laws governing the ventilation of quartz mines, which shall give to the miners adequate fresh air in which to carry on their labors under healthful conditions.

"To advocate laws requiring the institution of more and better safety devices for the protection of life and limb of workers employed upon or around machinery and other dangerous places.

"The better and more scientific inspection of mines and election of mine inspectors by the people, instead of, as now, having them appointed by the governor.

"A more just and equitable assessment of taxable property, which shall throw the burden of taxation not upon industry and thrift, but upon possession of privilege, which enables the possessor to thrive by exploitation of the workers.

"In view of the general distrust of the operation of voting machines, we demand prior to the coming election that the machines be inspected by a non-partisan board of mechanical experts to the end that voters may be fully assured that their votes shall be registered and counted as cast.

"Finally, we pledge our candidates, if elected, to a faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices in the interests of the whole people; and as the representatives of the working class on the political field, we pledge them especially to legislate and to administer the laws, that the working class shall be benefited and assured of equitable laws and more considerate and humane treatment at the hands of public officials than has ever been given the workers by the political representatives of the capitalistic parties. And we appeal to the working class to cast a class-conscious ballot and to come together on the political field in support of the principles and candidates of the Socialist party."

"The delegates left the offices of county attorney, county superintendent of schools and one constable in South Butte township to be filled by the county central committee."

There is no reason why the working class of Butte, Montana, should not reign supreme politically. There is in Butte, Montana, one of the strongest labor movements in the world, and if the membership of the labor movement were only united politically, they could be masters of the situation locally. But unfortunately in Butte, as elsewhere, the laboring man is hypnotized by the eloquence of the capitalist orator, whose crafty and fallacious reasoning has drugged the mentality of a majority of that class who wear the livery of wage slavery.

Some day the vision of the working people will become clear and when they behold the heartlessness of the system under which we live in all its brutal nakedness, they will end the long night of pain and misery that has cursed a world with desolation.

## Judge Steele Is No More

LAST WEEK the state of Colorado lost one of its foremost citizens and the people of the state, regardless of creed or nationality and regardless of political affiliations, are in mourning for the loss of a man whose record in public life is without a blemish.

In the death of Chief Justice Steele of the Supreme Court of the state of Colorado, the common people lost a friend who was uncompromising and unflinching in his fidelity to human liberty.

The frowning brow of corporate might could not move him from the strong pedestal on which he stood.

He was a man who was invulnerable to the blandishments of the politician and fearless in devotion to principles.

He had no haughty pride, and the man in rags as well as the man in broadcloth could get an audience with the big-hearted and whole-souled Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, whose eyes were never blind to distress and whose ears were ever open to hear the wrongs of the oppressed.

During the troublesome days of Colorado, Chief Justice Steele showed the stuff of which he was made. When the corporate and commercial interests of the state had combined to crush the labor move-

ment of Colorado and when every influence and power was used to utilize the judiciary to place the seal of its condemnation on the Western Federation of Miners, Judge Steele arose in the magnitude of his splendid manhood and declared from the bench during the infamous Peabody administration, that a governor had no right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

When he rendered that dissenting opinion, he knew that he was arousing all the wrath of corporate power against him, but Judge Steele was like Henry Clay, he "would rather be right than be President of the United States."

Now that his spirit has passed beyond the portals of an invisible world, the people in their silent meditations can appreciate the noble qualities of the great and good man, whose conduct in life was guided by a firm resolve to be generous to the fallen while adhering to the principles of eternal justice.

In the years that are to come, thousands of his friends will visit the cemetery that will be hallowed by his remains, and when these friends shall gaze upon the mound of earth beneath which the dead jurist sleeps, there will steal to their memory the sterling worth of the man whose heart beat for the welfare of the human race.

## Another Explosion

THERE HAS BEEN another explosion in the state of Colorado, in which more than fifty human beings lost their lives. There are nearly fifty widows who mourn the loss of husbands and the lamentations of nearly four hundred children can be heard, as they realize that they are fatherless. In the twinkling of an eye, more than fifty lives were snuffed out because an octopus wanted dividends and failed to expend sufficient money to insure the safety of human life.

At Starkville, Colorado, there is a gloom and sorrow which no language can describe. The eyes of widows and orphans are wet with tears, and as they look into the future they are haunted by a nightmare that is even worse than death.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has murdered more than fifty victims through its greed for profit. Again has heartless and soulless capital demonstrated that dollars are more priceless than human life. Again has capitalism produced the proofs that human flesh is the cheapest commodity in the world.

In the explosion that took place at Starkville, it is admitted that the mine had not been inspected for more than three months. It is ad-

mitted that the mine had not been sprinkled and the admission is made that the explosion was caused through gas or dust.

Will any one be arrested and convicted for the murder of the coal miners at Starkville?

Will anyone face a court and be charged with even culpable negligence?

Hardly.

The mine is a part of the possessions of Standard Oil, and Standard Oil is immune in the state of Colorado, even though men are slaughtered in the bowels of the earth.

The scenes that have been depicted by the daily press as the families of the murdered men gathered around the mine, have been the most pathetic that have ever been painted in the columns of a daily journal, and yet, in a few short weeks the tragedy will be forgotten, and Standard Oil will continue to trample every law under foot, because Standard Oil is King in Colorado and the "King can do no wrong."

In one of the daily journals a story was told of a woman who rushed to the mine accompanied by her eight children, and when she discovered that death had claimed her husband she resolved in her des-

peration to kill herself and her eight children. She declared that she was penniless and had scarcely a particle of food in the hovel which she called her home.

But the daily journal that told the story of this woman's desperation, pictured another woman, the wife of the superintendent of the mine, coming to her rescue with a basket of food.

This woman in the agonies of poverty in the very moment that her husband was murdered, proves that Standard Oil has reduced wages to the starvation point and cares nothing for the material condition of the victims whose labor fills its coffers with dividends.

A few short weeks ago there was an explosion at Los Angeles, in which a score of men lost their lives, and because the Los Angeles Times had been engaged for years in a controversy with organized labor, the press that panders to capitalism did not hesitate to brand the labor movement with the crime of murder, regardless of the fact that not a scintilla of proof was advanced to support such an infamous accusation.

The facts in the explosion at Starkville are apparent, but the press that cringes to the power of money will not dare to hold Standard Oil responsible for the lives of the miners who were foully murdered to appease the insatiable appetite of a combination that knows no *God* but *Profit*.

## Progressive Eureka

(Emma F. Langdon.)

ONE OF THE MOST progressive mining camps in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners is Eureka, Utah, located in what is called the Tintie district.

The town of Eureka, itself, is much above the average mining town—many of the business houses are substantial brick, cement or stone structures that would be a credit to a city with a much larger population. That the business men are wide-awake and in every way up-to-date is proven to a great extent by the number of advertisements that appear in the pages set aside for that purpose in the Miners' Magazine.

Eureka Miners' Union, which is Local No. 151, of the Western Federation of Miners, was organized February 8, 1902, with fifty charter members; Godfrey Scharer, president, and James O'Brien, financial secretary. The union was very active from the inception of its organization and increased its membership very rapidly.

In 1907 the organization erected a splendid two-story cement building at a cost of \$16,700, which did not include furnishing, but only the structure. The ground floor is occupied by a large department store and the company that occupies the store room at this time holds a lease

reading room and the union has appropriated a fund to establish a library of reading matter worthy an organization of such commendable qualities, so their members may have a comfortable home in their leisure hours during the coming winter months. Games have been provided for those that care to indulge. The hall has at all times been at the disposal of the membership as a club room.

Eureka Miners' Union No. 151 is but a small local compared to many of the other organizations of the Federation and at this writing has but 344 members in good standing, which is composed of several nationalities, the largest per cent. being English and Finnish. But they have always been enthusiastic workers. When the local was organized the maximum wage for muckers was \$2; for miners, \$2.50; machine and timber men, \$2.75. Through the organization's agitation and influence the scale has been raised to \$2.75 for muckers, \$3.00 for miners and \$3.25 for machine and timber men, which is the minimum at this date and not the maximum as at that date. In addition to the increase in wages the organization has accomplished a great deal in the line of better conditions for the workers in the Tintie district. The past twelve



EUREKA MINERS' UNION HALL, EUREKA, UTAH.

for five years at a rental rate of \$100 per month. The financial secretary's offices are also on the ground floor for the convenience of the membership. The second story of the building is fitted up as a lodge room. In connection with this spacious and beautifully furnished hall is a well equipped banquet room and kitchen with dishes and all the necessities of a good quality to make comfortable one hundred at a banquet at the same time.

Eureka Miners' Union leased their hall to the Elks from December 15, 1907, to January 1, 1910. The Elks supplied their own furnishings and sublet it to other societies for meeting purposes, but on January 1, 1910, the Miners' Union again assumed absolute control and at a large meeting of the organization instructed their trustees to furnish the hall, banquet room and kitchen and to spare no expense in making it the equal of any hall of a like nature to be found. The lodge room is covered with velvet Brussels carpet and as I have some partiality as to colors, will mention that the carpet is a beautiful, rich shade of "green." A piano of the best make is provided and all other requisites that go to make up a modern lodge hall.

The Eureka Miners' Union hall is in great demand as a place of meeting for other organizations and it is a rare occasion when it is vacant any evening.

The latest action of the union along educational lines has been to set aside one of the spacious ante-rooms, which are well lighted, as a

months alone the local has paid in benefits to its membership \$2,264.00. The union has held its own during the lockout in South Dakota, the assessments causing no loss in membership and in addition to the one dollar assessment which has been levied each month for some time to keep the South Dakota membership from want, Eureka is one of the locals of which a very large per cent. of the membership contributed a day's wage in addition to the assessments, which was absolutely voluntary on their part and speaks well for their loyalty to their brothers.

Eureka Miners' Union at this time is very anxious for a good hospital and are doing some agitating along those lines as they are compelled to send their sick and injured members to the Salt Lake hospitals in order for them to have the best care and as Eureka is located a distance of ninety miles from Salt Lake and the train service not the very best, they feel it works a great hardship and that a hustling little town like Eureka could support a good hospital and no doubt the union will leave no stone unturned to assist in securing such an institution in the near future.

The present officers of Local No. 151 are: James B. Hanley, president; Chas. W. Vance, vice-president; Jerry Sullivan, treasurer; J. W. Morton, financial secretary; Nels Ferguson, recording secretary; John Milligan, conductor; Frank Bacon, warden. They are all young men of high intellectual qualities, well adapted to their respective position, take special pride in doing their work first class and seem to

have the co-operation of the membership. The union is free from the factional strife that too often is found and personalities not indulged in, so it is safe to predict that Eureka Miners' Union No. 151 will continue to prosper and finally realize their highest ideals and ever be in future, as it is now, one of the banner locals of the Western Federation of Miners!

#### AUXILIARY NO. 3, W. F. M.

SEPTEMBER 30 two mass meetings of women were held in Miners' Union hall, (Eureka, Utah). One in the afternoon and evening for the purpose of organizing the relatives of the members of the Western Federation of Miners of Eureka into an auxiliary. The meetings were both a great success and an organization effected.

Eureka Auxiliary No. 3 begun its career with a creditable membership and will leave the charter open for recruits for a short time. The officers are: Mrs. Robt. Adamson, president; Mrs. Lizzie Jensen, vice-president; Mrs. Cora Morton, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Chas. C. Smith, conductor; Mrs. May Knotts, warden.

The ladies elected as officers have had some experience as lodge members and several of them have filled every office in such splendid orders as the Rebekahs and Lady Maccabees and should be able to guide the auxiliary clear of such dangerous stumbling-blocks to any organization as personalities and I predict that this splendid organization of Eureka ladies will prove a lasting benefit to the local organization and to the Western Federation of Miners. The local union feels considerable pride in this adjunct to their organization and at their last regular meeting, by a unanimous vote, appropriated the necessary amount for installation purposes for the sister local. Success to both Local No. 151 and Auxiliary No. 3; both contain thoroughbred material!

“And I looked upon the future's sunlit slopes  
And I see man and woman side by side  
Upon the heights of glory and of song.  
And I see open every golden door  
Of knowledge, opportunity for her  
That open stands for him, and I see men  
A race of gods, sons of enfranchised mothers.”

## The Times Disaster

By “Thrall.”

ABOUT MIDNIGHT on Friday, the 30th ult., the head office of the Los Angeles Times was wrecked by an explosion, whose cause at present is unknown. The entire building became enveloped almost instantaneously in one vast sheet of flame; and in the course of an hour nothing of it remained but the solid stone front and a mass of twisted girders.

Of the fifty-odd occupants of the building at the time, twenty-one were killed and a number injured.

Our hearts are filled with horror at the disaster and with compassion for the sufferers. But horror and sympathy alone do not fill up the measure of this matter. There remains—Judgment.

What follows is a cool and reserved estimate of facts and probabilities.

But the real explanation of this horrid tragedy may reveal eventually the existence of a state of affairs too ghastly to be suggested here without those definite proofs that time may bring forth.

While the fire yet raged, special editions of the evening press were issued amongst the crowd, each containing a conspicuous pronouncement signed by one of the Times editors, deliberately accusing the unions of having dynamited the building.

To support this monstrous and criminal accusation, there is at the time of writing not a particle of evidence.

A rumor is current, in spite of manifest repression of facts that for twenty-four hours previous to the explosion there had been a leakage of gas in the lower part of the building. This, coupled with the presence of large quantities of inflammable material and chemicals, constitutes a sufficient argument for at least a suspension of judgment.

Moreover, dynamite does not ignite. On the contrary, its explosion liberates in great quantities three poisonous gases, CO, CO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>,—the monoxide and dioxide of carbon and the dioxide of sulphur, each of which is deadly to animal life and combustion. Hand-grenades are composed of it, such as are used to extinguish forest fires, and everyone knows that in fighting the spread of conflagration in crowded centers, dynamite is used by reason of its property of extinguishing and of disruption without ignition.

The vast sheet of flame which shot into the zenith following the explosion, coupled with the facts stated above, point to the conclusion that gas was present in large quantities.

What exploded the gas? Some trivial accident, or a bomb? That remains to be discovered.

There are three possible theories of malevolent causation, and we protest in the name of common legal procedure against any one of these causes being emphasized without indubitable proof. They are: Causation by

1. An independent terrorist from without;
2. One of the innumerable enemies of the Times, political, industrial or private, whose name is legion;
3. Parties economically interested.

To insist on one of these to the exclusion of the others is gross prejudice and blind passion.

To fix on labor unions as the culprits, who represent a mere fragment of the immense hostility created by the Times itself, and by its proprietor in person, is to announce at once the existence of an infamous plot on the part of the over hasty accusers against the accused.

It is perfectly certain, however, that no committee of investigation as now appointed, consisting of paid servants of the master-class, violently interested in bringing discredit upon organized labor will bring in any other verdict than “Bomb thrown by a Unionist,” although every fact disclosed may point in the opposite direction.

The State Federation of Labor, it is true, has appointed a committee representing seven trades-unions to co-operate in this investigation. But it remains to be seen if they will be allowed to act.

It is interesting to note in this connection that in the course of the next twenty-four hours following the explosion, bombs were conveniently “discovered” in one case by the infamous and perjured Rico, near the

residence of General Otis, the Times proprietor, and again at the residence of the secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. In the latter case the bomb, after the parties concerned in the “discovery” had removed themselves to a safe distance, consented to “go off” in token of asseveration. Likewise, somewhat later, belated reports began to arrive purporting to disclose abortive attempts to destroy the Times branch office and warehouses.

To those who remember how at Cripple Creek the Pinkerton agents of the mine owners repeatedly dynamited buildings, and destroyed life, “discovered” bombs, and instigated riots, in order to inflame public indignation against the striking miners,—this ghastly repetition of those hideous methods of suppressing working-class organizations will cause a shudder, a flux of implacable anger, but—no belief.

Assassination! The word is blazoned abroad. If it be assassination, hideous as it is, it cannot come within intelligible distance of the wholesale daily assassination of the workers legalized by capitalism. We have stood at the pit-mouth, with 300 miners charred to cinder beneath our feet; we have heard the frantic cries of women and children, the groans of strong men in their agony, as they gathered about the blackened remains of their loved ones—loved ones sacrificed because to the workers were denied the ordinary means of safety carefully provided for the mules. What of this assassination? Was it alone? The assassination of the workers by the masters goes on relentlessly, ceaselessly, remorselessly, every hour of the day in every city of America and throughout a world brutalized for the God of Gain.

The workers do not retaliate with bloodshed and brutality, the bloodshed and brutality, the calumny and defamation they are forced to bear. They respond by orderly and peaceful organization, by the orderly written and spoken protest, by withholding their labor-power from the industrial treadmill, by political action.

Such evidence of superiority inflames the master-class. At all times are these latter obsessed with the desire to goad the workers to open and desperate violence, that they may enjoy an ecstasy of blood—the blood of the proletariat.

Assassination!

For what reason were the offices of the Times stacked with arms?

Assassination!

For what reason did the mayor of this city, acting in concert with the master-class, order seven wagon loads of arms and ammunition against the announcement of the coming peaceful parade of workers, a parade which would have included hundreds of intelligent women and little children?

Assassination!

For what reason other than the cold-blooded assassination of the working class were those seven wagon loads of arms and ammunition hurried on Saturday last from the depot to be deposited in the city hall?

I accuse the master-class of this city, headed by the Times-Mirror Company and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of conspiracy to break the peace of this city.

I accuse them of conspiracy to defame, of incitement to riot with malicious intent, on the one hand by the villification and wholesale illegal imprisonment of the workers in defiance of the Constitution; on the other hand, by prostituting the most sacred of all human emotions—compassion, as a means to inflame an ignorant and unthinking populace of petit bourgeois against all forms of organized labor.

Were I speaking in a court where justice and decency might be heard, I would say to the master-conspirators and criminals who dominate this city: “Suspend your judgment; investigate; fix the blood on the hand of the real assassin; punish to the full measure of your law; but for very shame of the capitalism you serve—a name one day to be obscene and debarred from decent lips—wrench not the shrouds from the dead, yet wet with the tears of mothers, wherein to array yourselves, and thus all masked to plunge the poinard at the heart of the people; wherein, all masked, to shield yourselves from the righteous anger of the people.—Peoples Paper.



# The Murderous Manufacturers' Association

IF THERE IS ANY workingman who deludes himself with the idea that "the interests of capital and labor are one" he should read the literature given out by the Manufacturers' Association. This is an organization of capitalists that includes many prominent firms, and that has the backing and sympathy of most of the others. Its object is the annihilation of organized labor. It does not seek an understanding with the unions, but their destruction.

In the October number of American Industries, the precious official organ of this association, there is a long editorial that from beginning to end is an incite to mob violence against all unions. It seeks to inflame the mind, arouse the murderous passions, of those who read it, and it seeks also to direct this violence against organized labor particularly as it is represented by the American Federation. The pretext is the destruction of the plant of the Los Angeles Times. This, says American Industries, "with the loss of more than twenty lives, has been laid at the door of criminal labor unionism."

Mark the inclusiveness of this statement; it is not charged up to fanatics who belong to unions, but it is charged against all who belong to unions, to unionism in general. The editorial continues: "The actual deed is the least important. Of greater moment is the punishment of those whose leadership furnished the murderous inspiration, whose attitude toward the law of the land set the example of unbridled and ferocious hatred, whose public harangues and private councils, and whose printed words emboldened the wretches to send to their deaths a score of their fellow men."

This includes Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, the heads of the International Typographical Union, the Cigar Makers, the Garment Workers, the Miners, the Iron and Steel workers, the Carpenters, the Structural Iron Workers, the Brewers, the Sheet Metal Workers, the Shoe Workers, Mill Workers—all who have united in their trades for the betterment of their condition, all are branded as criminals, as inciters of crime, as men who should be relentlessly hunted down.

That is the outspoken capitalist attitude and thought. Let no workingman fool himself in the belief that it is excessive. It is general, for it prevails among all those who live on the exploitation of labor.

The conservative leader, or conservative unionist may try to think that a working agreement can be arrived at with the men who exploit, rob and degrade him. He may think that he can strike a bargain as to the degree and intensity of the pain and debasement that comes from the exploitation. He is mistaken, and he should thank American Industries for showing him his mistake.

Unionists are criminals, and unions are simply bands of criminals. The conclusion is unmistakable from the editorial in American Industries. The crime at Los Angeles was not laid at the door of individuals. It was attributed without hesitation to organized labor. The New York Times, a paper in the fullest sympathy with American Industries, and always ready to villify and lie about organized labor, comes to the same conclusion.

The capitalist does not want the "co-operation" of the working class. He wants meek, submissive, uncomplaining labor, nothing else. Any intelligent capitalist understands that the more submissive labor is the better and more profitable it is. While labor is organized it has a fighting chance. Capitalists do not want it organized. They want it divided, as it is divided in the open shop. That is why the Los Angeles outrage has been grasped so eagerly by them. It is a chance to terrify workingmen and drive them out of their unions, for, when they are out of their unions, it is easier to pluck them.

This outspoken, outrageous and murderous attitude of American Industries, spokesman of a large proportion of the capitalist class, is highly important. It will help force the workers to an understanding of the fact that only through solid unions on the industrial field, and through Socialism on the political field can anything be gained for the working class.

There is a wage working class; the unions show it. There is a capitalist class; American Industries shows it. There is no common ground for them, and it is shown by every capitalist publication in the country. There is a class struggle, relentless and inevitable. American Industries sees that more clearly than the conservative labor leaders see it. But American Industries is doing its best to arouse them to the fact, to the truth they have so long sought to avoid.—New York Call.



## MINERS.

I will send you the best and finest Souvenir Socialist Pocket Knife you have ever seen, post-paid for \$1. If you should send direct to the factory, this same knife would cost you \$1.50. Anyone ordering this knife and is dissatisfied for any cause, upon the return of it to me, I will not only refund the money, but pay all expenses connected with the transaction. Ladies pen knife, 75 cents each. In ordering single knife enclose 10 cents extra if to be registered; three or more to one address registered free of charge. All profit made by me on these knives will be used to further the cause of Socialism.

Address J. A. WILLIAMS, Lock Box 111, Soldiers' Home, California.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Phoenix, B. C., October 7, 1910.

Information is wanted concerning Dave Jones, formerly of Llanberis, near Carnarvon, North Wales. Was last heard of in Kennet, Shasta County, California.

Any person knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with Robert Jones, Phcenix, B. C.

A. A. WHITE,  
Secretary.

## A CIRCULATING LETTER TO THE UNIONS—NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.

Bessemer, Michigan, October 7, 1910.

B. M. U. No. 204 of W. F. M. decided in the special meeting of October 6, 1910, to send notice to all unions that because the Colby Iron Mining Company has put out of work 850 miners, and with these some who would not join our union though our work is done publicly, so we ask that all unions would take notice of the miners coming from here without cards, and treat them as enemies of the laboring class.

The following mining camps belong in our district: Bessemer, Wakefield, Ramsey and Verona.

For B. M. U. No. 204 of W. F. M.  
MATTI KEVARI,  
President.

H. B. SNELLMAN,  
Secretary.

## FLUNKYS AND TIPS.

It used to be that the man in the hotel to whom the tip was given kept the money; but the tipping business has taken on the trust proclivity, and very little of the money lingers in the pockets of the man who first receives it. Coat room privileges in the larger hotels sell from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year, and one hotel is reported to have received as high as \$50,000 for its combined privileges let to tip collectors. Notwithstanding these high prices paid, the men owning the tip stands gathered in more than \$100,000 from the generous guests. The tip privileges for vehicles at the front and side doors of hotels sell at from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year. The doorman has a day and a night watch and reaps a rich harvest from both. The doorman gets from 25 cents to \$1 from each of his wealthy visitors. It is said that a man paid \$50,000 a year for the tips for checking garments at one hotel alone. The privilege of the dining room and restaurant tips is sold at an enormous figure. The individual waiters have to turn what they get in to the head waiter and he to the man that is at the head of the tipping trust. Even the elevator boys have to give their pennies and dimes in to the trust treasury. With

scarcely an exception all the head porters of hotels have retired wealthy from the tips which they take from all the under porters. No matter who gets the money, the fee has to find its way to the head porter.—Ferdinand C. Inglehart, D.D., in the Christian Herald.

## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A traveler came upon an old negro hauling driftwood from the Ohio river into a farmyard. As there was already a stack of it nearly as big as the two-roomed cabin, the stranger remarked:

"I see you've gathered a lot of firewood, uncle."

"Oh, dat's only half of what I've picked up dis season," said the darky proudly, stopping his mule.

"What did you do with the rest—sell it?"

"No, sah. I done haul it to Mr. Tucker's, de white man what libs in dat big house yonder. We's pahnters. He lets me hab haf ob de wood I kin pick up."—Amalgamated Journal.

## UNION MEN, ATTENTION!

Austin, Nevada, October 8, 1910.

The press committee of Austin Local No. 30, W. F. of M., were instructed at our last regular meeting to have published in the Miners' Magazine the fact that William Easton, candidate for lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket is not a member of the W. F. of M. He carried a card two weeks from this local, which he received unconstitutionally. The members demanded the return of his card to the union, said card being returned a week ago. It is beyond the comprehension of the writers to understand how any wage-earner can cast his vote for a man with William Easton's labor record in the state of Nevada. William Easton seems to remember only before election time that he is not a union man. While a member of the Nevada state senate he voted for the state police bill and was known as one of the staunch supporters of corporation misrule in the state of Nevada. He assisted to circulate a petition protesting against the removal of the soldiers from Goldfield and when the law-abiding liberty-loving citizens of Austin, in January 1908, contributed to assist the Goldfield miners this would-be union man's name singularly fails to appear amongst the list of contributors.

Laboring men, vote for your own interests, vote for your friends and rebuke your enemies, then strikes and lock-outs will be a thing of the past.

Yours for freedom,

PRESS COMMITTEE.

## STATISTICS FROM KANSAS.

Globe, Ariz., October 6, 1910.

Mr. John O'Neill, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In the issue of the Magazine of September 15th there appears the following news item: "Kansas is a prohibition state, and according to statistics pays the lowest wages of any state in the Middle West." Now it is a common saying that "figures don't lie," yet occasionally those who manipulate the figures handle the truth very carelessly; so to satisfy my curiosity along that line I took the liberty of writing Governor Stubbs on the subject and he in turn, through his secretary, referred my letter of inquiry to Mr. Johnson, that state labor commissioner, and I herewith enclose you his reply, with the request that you will publish the same, and, also, if you have those statistics referred to that you will give them the same publicity, that your readers may be able to judge of the merits of the case.

I shall not discuss the matter further at this time, but hope that you will give the request your favorable consideration.

With thanks for past favors, and assuring you of my kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN HARPER, Box 922.

Topeka, Kans., September 30, 1910.

Mr. Jno. Harper, Box 922, Globe, Arizona:

Dear Sir—Your favor of September 23d addressed to Governor Stubbs has been referred to me for answer. I notice the newspaper clipping contained in your letter, which reads: "Kansas is a prohibition state, and according to statistics pays the lowest wages of any state in the Middle West."

It is evident that the above clipping was inspired by an anti-prohibition sentiment. That the statement is unqualifiedly false goes without saying; that the policy of prohibition should effect the rate of wages is a far-fetched conclusion. While the prosperity of the people of a state is measured largely by the rate of earnings, there is a better index of prosperity than that: to-wit, the savings of the wage-earner of a state, and Kansas is proverbially a state of home-owning wage-earners. As a result of the policy of prohibition, there are more happy homes owned by wage-earners in Kansas; less crimes committed as a result of drunkenness; a healthier and cleaner moral life; less illiteracy; more school houses, teachers and school children attending school, than any so-called "wet," "wide-open" or "liquor-selling" state per population, expending as we do annually nearly eight and one-half million dollars for the 510,217 school children, in the maintenance of the more than 13,000 school rooms and high schools and the 13,300 school teachers in the interest of the education and advancement of the youth of our state. The following table of comparison of the latest statistical data, which is the year 1907, for the surrounding states which are available for comparison, will show a reasonably high average weekly wage in the manufacturing industries of Kansas. It will be borne in mind that of the 53,543 employes employed in the Kansas manufacturing industries 2,712 were women and 766 were children between 14 and 16 years of age, and that the individual schedule of wages ranged from \$3 per week to \$25 per week and over, thus giving a state average for men, women and children as apprentices:

STATE.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Total Number of Employees.	Total Wages for the Year.	Average wage per Week.
Kansas .....	1,769	53,543	\$ 33,135,052	\$11.90
Missouri .....	13,019	226,114	115,784,001	9.93
Nebraska .....	494	13,361	8,371,748	12.05
Oklahoma .....	591	5,815	2,152,526	7.12

Continuing the investigation, the above earnings are maintained or increased for the year 1909, the average annual earnings in manufacturing industries were \$607, or an increase of 2.76 per cent, as compared with 1908. The above refers wholly to the employes of manufacturing industries. The investigation of the building trades crafts for the year 1909, covering thirteen branches of the building trades and involving returns from 6,818 tradesmen, whose wages range from a maximum of 75 cents per hour for the bricklayer to 28 cents per hour for the building laborer, for an eight hour day, and covering eighty-one towns and cities in the state, a grand total average is shown for all crafts of 32½ cents per hour and an average day of nine hours, or \$17.70 per week for the above number of building trades craftsmen.

The above statistical data is secured from the 500 or more organizations of labor in Kansas whose membership approximately reaches 50,000 working men, and about 2,000 manufacturing industries, and is, therefore, reliable.

I appreciate the fact that the liquor traffic is bending every energy to prove that prohibition is derogatory to the interests of the working man, but the working men of Kansas know that this is not true. Kansas has had a little more than thirty years of prohibition. The total capital invested in manufacturing industries increased from \$59,458,256 in 1900 to \$141,354,887 in 1909, or 137.7 per cent increase during the ten-year period. The total amount of wages paid to factory employes was increased from \$12,197,657 in 1900 to \$31,338,827 in 1909, or an increase in the amount of wages paid of 165.1 per cent for the ten-year period. Here prosperity was till further evidenced by an increase in the value of products at the factory of from \$154,008,544 in 1900 to \$264,133,757 in 1909, being an increase of \$110,125,213, or 71.5 per cent in the value of products during the ten-year period.

With wages good and employment in our factories, mines and building trades reasonably permanent and reliable, our people as a whole are well satisfied with our state policy of more than thirty years standing, and ask only for a continuation of our proverbial sunshine and showers and the prosperity of a benign providence, which the people of Kansas by their thrift and industry help to make a certainty.

Yours very truly,  
W. L. A. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Labor.

#### REPORT OF CHARLES TANNER.

Bisbee, Arizona, October 5, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: Early in September I went into the Kingman country, where the Federation has two local unions, the Hualapai Miners' Union, and the Snowball Miners' Union, with headquarters at Cerbat and Goldroads respectively. Each of those locals have two branches and hold meetings on different evenings of the week.

Where the camps are not too far removed from one another it is, I believe, a good policy. It enables the locals to employ a secretary on continuous salary, who is held directly responsible for the maintenance of the membership and the getting in of new members, the examining of the unfair lists and many other things that are not generally looked after. Another advantage in having a paid secretary wherever possible to look after the affairs of the local is found in the fact that if a mine or smelter should start some ten or even twenty miles away the man whose business it is to organize can always find time to go to the outlying properties, and thus keep the boys in the union.

The conditions so far as wages and hours of labor are concerned are equally as good in this district if not a little better than anywhere else in the territory, as a very small number of men are employed in the Kingman district and it is not far off of the main line, there are generally more men than jobs.

Chloride also has a local union, but as very few men are working there the local is weak.

About the middle of the month I went out to the Vulture mine, about sixteen miles out of Wickenburg. Most of the men working there are Cousin Jacks, and I was told that when a new man was wanted they sent to Cornwall for him. Crough, Carter and Cannon had all been in there trying to organize before I tackled it, and had not met with much success. However, the sentiment is such at the present time that I believe that the next effort made will prove successful, especially if a few Americans go to work there. I would say that they employed about thirty or thirty-five white men when I was in there.

From the Vulture I went to Ray and Kelvin. The Ray-Kelvin district puts one in mind of Old Mexico. They are probably working between eighty and ninety per cent Mexicans, and paying them all the way from \$2 to \$3 a day, muckers \$2.25 and machine men \$3. As most of the work is contract one can readily see that the Mexican is exploited with a vengeance.

This is one of the problems of the future, the organizing of the Mexican miner. He has got to be organized, as everywhere we hear the cry, "If you don't leave us alone, we will put in Mexicans," and in some districts, at least, they are already doing so. The Mexican can be organized, but he will have to be organized with the understanding that the other locals will agree to them accepting say a \$3 scale for miners, as they realize that if they should go on strike for the regular \$3.50 scale and force the companies to capitulate, not one of them would be employed. They would be simply pulling chestnuts out of the fire and getting their fingers burned for another's benefit. Whatever else the Mexican may be he is not a philanthropist. This is a question of some little importance to the Federation and I would like to see it thoroughly discussed in the columns of the Magazine.

From Ray I went to the new camp of Goldfields, about twenty-two miles out of Mesa, by stage. The union men had all walked out of this camp shortly before I went in there, because the engineers were being paid \$3.50 instead of \$4 per day. At that time there were about thirty-five men working there and they could easily have organized a local union and made a formal demand on the company for the payment of the union scale. Then if the company had not conceded to their demands, they would have been in a position to formally declare the place unfair.

The way it is, men with cards in their pockets walked out, and men with cards in their pockets took their places and nothing was accomplished.

At the present time, owing to the closing down of one of the shafts, there are only about twenty-one or twenty-two men working there, and as most of the engineers are old-time scabs, nothing could be accomplished towards organizing and obtaining the scale for them, or else advertising the place as unfair. The general manager told me afterwards in Phoenix that he would pay the \$4 as soon as they started the mill, which will probably be within the next month or so, but I do not think he will do so, unless the men are organized and in a position to demand the increased wage.

I next went into Swansea, a camp employing possibly 300 men, most of whom are Americans. Conditions are good in Swansea, as compared with the rest of the territory generally, and practically all of the men are in the organization. Owing to the fact that they have little or no sulphides the company has a habit of laying off a hundred or two men once or twice a month while they are waiting on fluxing ores, thus causing the crews to shift considerably. It is expected, however, that as soon as they get down a little deeper this difficulty will be removed and plenty of sulphides can be supplied to enable them to operate steadily.

CHAS. H. TANNER,  
Executive Board Member District No. 1.

#### BURDENS BORNE BY LABOR.

By Robert Hunter.

If there is any strange thing on this earth it is the burden of the land. The land is said to be a gift of God to his children. Like the air, the water and the sun, land, it is said, was intended for the good of man.

Like the woods, the coal mines, the ore mines and the oil wells, land, it it said, was given as a precious gift to man.

Why, therefore, has land become a burden, a crushing burden on the back of labor?

Ireland is a nation that has been ruined again and again by the burden of the land.

At the door of the land there stood a man collecting toll and no matter how the Irish labored the only one enriched was he who collected toll.

When the land improved the toll increased. When the worker built better houses and better barns the toll increased.

When the worker improved his crops, his stock, his fences and his roads the toll increased.

And the land of Ireland became a burden to Ireland and the man who collected toll became the curse of Ireland.

Even in the day of famine the man was there insisting on his toll, and at last the Irish ran away from the burden of the land in Ireland.

They fled from famine and misery and that awful figure at the door and they came, along with Germans, Swedes, Poles, Italians and Russians—multitudes of them, to another island, called Manhattan.

And they went to work here to improve the land. They built roads and parkways and palaces and skyscrapers and warehouses and railroads and bridges and tunnels.

And the world seemed to be getting rich, but the workers soon saw that with every improvement made the burden of the land increased and with every soul brought into the world the burden of the land increased.

And the toll? The toll has gone higher and higher and higher until in no place else in the world does the man at the door collect such toll.

A few potatoes in Ireland would have paid for the space that brings in Manhattan a fabulous sum and here, too, the man stands at the door.

No one escapes him. The widow, the orphan, the unemployed—they must all pay him first.

He has only to stand at the gate or hire some one to stand at the gate and collect his toll, and the Irish, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Italians and the Jews toil to pay him toll.

And that toll mounts higher and higher each year.

New laborers are born and new immigrants come and as the houses mount higher and higher toward the sky the toll mounts with them.

From hundreds the toll has gone to thousands and from thousands to ten thousands and from ten thousands to hundreds of thousands and from hundreds of thousands to millions of hard-earned dollars.

And who pays the toll? Who bears the burden of the land? Can idleness pay toll? Can useless labor pay toll? Do capitalists pay toll?

Whence come the millions collected by the lord of the land? Who is the bearer of this ever-growing burden?

Well—it is an old story. John Gray, who lived many years ago, told the story and many others have told it again and again and perhaps better. But Gray's words will serve our purpose.

"We have endeavored to show," said Gray in 1831, "that the real income of the country, which consists in the quantity of wealth annually created by the labor of the people, is taken from its producers chiefly by the rent of land, by the rent of houses, by the interest on money and by the profit of persons who buy their labor from them at one price and sell it at another."

The burden of land is the debt—the debt humanity owes to those who own the land, and as an old Greek once said—debts make free men slaves.

#### THROTTLING ORGANIZED LABOR.

By Eugene V. Debs.

The capitalist class is in power; the working class in slavery. This is the situation in all lands, including the United States.

President Taft is a capitalist executive; Congress is a capitalist legislative body, and the Supreme Court a capitalist judicial instrument. These several governmental powers originate in the capitalist constitution of the United States.

There was not a working man in the convention which framed the constitution; there has never been a working man in the presidential chair; there is no working man in the Supreme Court, and there is not a representative of the working class in the Congress of the United States.

In the present system the capitalists are the rulers, rich and defiant; the workers are the subjects, poor and submissive. The Republican and Democratic parties stand for the rulers; the Socialist party for the subjects.

Choose ye between them!

But this is only preliminary to the specific matter to be discussed in this article, the purpose of which is to show how organized labor is throttled by the powers of capitalist government.

The state of New York enacted a law through a recent Legislature providing for reasonable hours and sanitary conditions in the bake shops of that state. The capitalist bakers promptly appealed to the courts, the state courts at first, consisting of judges elected by the people. The trial judge held the law constitutional. The capitalist masters then appealed to the appellate division and that court affirmed the decision of the trial judge. The case was next carried to the state court of appeals and again the law was declared constitutional.

The final move was to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, consisting not of judges elected by the people, but of corpora-

tion attorneys appointed by a capitalist president and holding office for life.

Of course the capitalist Supreme Court decided the case in the interest of the capitalists owning the bake shops and against the slaves who toil in them. The law was declared to be unconstitutional and by a stroke of the pen wiped from the statute books.

The people of New York demanded the law; the Supreme Court at Washington denied it. If this is not despotism, pure and simple, what is it? Has the czar of Russia more absolute power than this?

The organized workers of New York to a man pleaded for this law; the people of the state recognizing it to be in the interest of public health favored it, but the capitalist proprietors of the bread factories, whose profit would have been reduced, were opposed to it, and their court annulled it.

If this is not a clear case of capitalist class rule and a perfect demonstration of capitalist class government what, then, may it be called?

The infamy, the heartlessness, the utter moral depravity of this decision, entirely aside from its class nature, defies characterization.

Profit is sacredly guarded; health and life wantonly destroyed.

Now for another case.

In 1890 congress enacted what is known as the Sherman anti-trust law. Its object was, as stated by its author and supporters at the time, to prevent capitalist monopolies in restraint of trade. It was explicitly understood that it was not to prevent working men and farmers from combining to advance their interests.

This law was on the statute books totally inoperative, a dead letter for four years. In 1894 the Pullman strike occurred. Like a flash the Sherman anti-trust law appeared. Its real purpose was not to interfere with capitalists—that was a mere blind—but to throttle organized labor and crush any rebellion of the slaves. Under this law the strike was broken up, the leaders jailed and the railroad corporations came out with flying colors.

Another case of capitalist class rule and capitalist class government; another demonstration of capitalist class supremacy and working class slavery.

Republican and Democratic votes are for this very sort of thing. The capitalist bake shop owners of New York all vote the Republican and Democratic tickets, and so do the capitalist owners of the railroad corporations.

In the name of common sense, why should the wage slaves vote with these capitalists to drive the nails into their own coffins instead of giving their votes to the Socialist party which proposes that the workers themselves shall rule the land and control its institutions?

Now for the climax.

The last congress voted \$485,000 to the Secret Service as an incentive to "detect crime," and \$200,000 more "to detect and prosecute infringements of the Sherman anti-trust law." When this measure was pending an amendment was offered providing that no part of this two hundred thousand dollar appropriation should be used for the prosecution of organized labor. Here the line was clearly drawn and the issue sharply defined between capitalist corporations and labor unions. President Taft at once leaped into the breach, condemned this amendment as "class legislation" and used all his power as executive to defeat the amendment—and succeeded. As a result organized labor, whenever and wherever it develops sufficient power to menace capitalist class rule will be promptly crushed by a capitalist court, backed by a capitalist army, under the direction of a capitalist executive, for all of which a capitalist congress has made an annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, every dollar of which is wrung from the very wage slaves who are to be crushed by it.

One can easily fancy the capitalists and their Republican and Democratic puppets softly crooning:

What jackasses these workers be!—Coming Nation.

#### THE MINER'S MUSE.

By Edward Ralph Havens.

My garden, Truth! (a rapt expanse of soul):  
Once barren; ugly with entangling brier;  
Its dreary acreage climbed the many a knoll,  
Where slept the soil, latent with high desire.

Yet midst the gloaming, clad in ideal grace,  
One petaled beauty nodded—did I stroll—  
High motive mine to clear the unsightly place,  
And bloom therein a grandeur for the soul.

(Thus happened it—the bouquets garnered here—  
This worldly wisdom, heritage I leave,  
To ask but in return that none shall grieve,  
Save that their tears be shed far from my bier.)  
Now, at the sunset of a mortal day;  
These many years hard-toiled to realize;  
Shall I slink whimpering out toward Paradise,  
As even's tints slow crest these locks of gray?

Far from the plane, where self hath but to grasp;  
And Vanity ensnare with pitiless wile;  
Deep in these musings Gold and I still clasp  
Bravely to face the unknown afterwhile!

Nor waste word-effort in beseeching prayer;  
What! cringer I, to bow with spineless wit?  
Comes flashed the age of sophistry swept bare!  
"God hates a coward," when one thinks of it!

Where once such morbid morass grew to weep—  
Untilled to fruitage o'er a thousand hills,  
The teeming meter of Life's pulsings leap  
Now toward perfection with a rush that thrills!

And, wicked witches and hop-goblins bold—  
All these, long banished from Truth's verdant sward,  
Except the fairies of whom babes still are told,  
Each ghost hath passed into his just reward.

No more ingrown from flesh invades the soul,  
Mad strife for comfort in the Aftersphere;  
Nor yet are preachers carpenters—but loll  
Six days in seven comfortably here!

All homely virtues nod their passing hours;  
The thief stalks bold within the Senate Hall,  
While Gold, that mightiest of convincing powers,  
How truly reigns the modern Lord of All!

—Contributed by Edward Ralph Havens, Humboldt, Ariz., Oct. 9, 1910.

#### THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

The A. F. of L. convention meets in St. Louis next month and will be in session two weeks. From all appearances there will be fewer jurisdictional controversies injected into the proceedings than usual, as quite a number of the trades have settled their differences by mutual agreement or merging organizations. The internal row among the electrical workers will undoubtedly

come before the body again, as no settlement has been made. Some of the printing crafts will advocate the formation of a trades department, as will also some of the unions in the clothing industry, and it is likely that the Western Federation of Miners will have delegates in the convention and join the United Mine Workers in forming a mining department to look after the interests of the men employed in and about the mines.

There is some talk again of introducing resolutions to force the A. F. of L. to father the formation of a Labor party, but just where the promoters of such a plan are going to get their support is difficult to discover unless the conservatives are converted to their ideas, which is highly improbable. It is a cinch that those among the delegates who are Socialists will not take very kindly to the Labor party scheme. They know that Socialism is making great headway in this country at present, and that a Labor party entering the field with a populist reform platform would tend to retard rather than aid their cause. There will be no material change in the composition of the executive council.

The victory of the New York cloakmakers was one of the most magnificent triumphs ever scored by working people in this country. When it is considered that 75,000 persons, poorly organized and with practically no funds on hand, engaged in a contest with employers having millions behind them and the support of the police powers and the press and their class generally, and then enforced almost revolutionary demands for union recognition, higher wages, the 50-hour week, abolition of sweating and minor reforms, it must be conceded by the most bitter labor-hater that the outcome was a glorious achievement that will become historic.

The battle ground and the time and other details of the contest were well chosen by those who directed the fight, and the added advantage that the principles of industrialism were rigidly adhered to, in that the shops were emptied of every worker irrespective of craft "autonomy" and kept empty, made the strike one of the most interesting that ever occurred anywhere and victory was almost a certainty if the lines could be kept intact.

It should be jotted down as a matter of record that what the bosses believed to be the most brilliant dash in their campaign and with which it was hoped to turn the tide and score a signal victory, resulted in an utter rout and complete surrender.

When the bosses believed the strikers were exhausted because of lack of financial assistance and ready to return to work under almost any terms, they made the supreme blunder of having their "Justice" Goff hurl his injunction and declare the union shop illegal. Instead of stampeding the workers and turning the battle into a panic, the cloakmakers became truly electrified and fought their opponents more fiercely than ever. Then came the second costly blunder. In desperate effort to recover from their amazement at the ineffectiveness of their "justice," the bosses and their legal and newspaper hirelings sought to sow the seeds of dissension by charging that the Socialists were responsible for all the trouble, that they refused to permit a settlement to be made between the kind masters and the workers whom they loved, and were deliberately defying the law as laid down by Goff.

The Goff injunction and the charges that followed revived the militant spirit of the workers to such a degree of enthusiasm that the manufacturers realized that the jig was up and nothing but capitulation was in order. And so they came across. But the cloakmakers of New York can make up their minds that their victory will prove a mighty empty one if they do not stick tight to their unions. They have been organized before—many times—went out on general strikes, gained some temporary concessions, dropped out of their unions, and then were gradually forced back into the old rut. The workers ought to be ready to walk out on strike again at the drop of a hat. Then the bosses will keep their agreements, otherwise not.

Moreover the cloakmakers can make the whole United States respect them, as well as their bosses, by electing Meyer London to Congress in the ninth district of New York and roll up a smashing big vote for the whole Socialist ticket next month.

The loss of the great strike against the United Steel Corporation by the iron, steel and tinsplate workers, after a heroic struggle of fourteen months, is a deplorable outcome. The workers in no other trade have put up such a splendid battle or made more sacrifices in a contest with a huge combine of capital than did the tinsplate workers, and they deserved a better fate than to be forced to surrender unconditionally and acknowledge themselves slaves of the open shop, without the right to organize.

And yet the political demagogues, from Roosevelt down, bluster and bray about the American working man being "free and independent," and raise their hands in holy horror when they think and talk about the "pauper labor" in foreign countries!

This is the thanks that the men of the mills are receiving after their years and years of shouting and voting for a protective tariff and the grand old parties to enrich the Carnegies and Coreys! They have not only had their wages hammered to the level of a bare existence for their hard, exacting toil, but are forbidden the right of associating with their fellow workers for their mutual benefit.

It is a sorrowful spectacle indeed to observe the millions upon millions piled up and still piling up for a parasitical few, while the toiling thousands are helplessly enslaved and dare not call their souls their own. It is unbelievable that the iron, steel and tinsplate workers are quite stupid enough to continue the foolish policy of voting more power into the hands of their oppressing master class.

It is almost useless, for the present at least, to discuss the matter of re-organization along broad industrial lines. Those who understand the methods and influences that obtain in the steel trust know that it is practically impossible to gain a safe foothold in the shambles of that heartless combine, with its myriads of spies everywhere and its blacklists that are wielded unmercifully, with which the slightest move to organize is ruthlessly stamped out at the first sign.

The only immediate hope that the iron, steel and tinsplate workers have is in arousing their fellow workers and making common cause with the Socialist party to capture the mill districts and placing class-conscious workers in control of the police power with which to cover future efforts to organize industrially. If the men of the mills will make one-tenth of the effort and sacrifice upon the political field that they did in their long strike they will win a strategic point that will strike consternation to the very heart of trustdom. The ballot is still free and secret but it may not remain so very long unless it is used properly instead of abused, as heretofore.

No less pleasing was the victory of the Illinois miners than that of the cloakmakers in New York. After a contest of nearly four months the operators surrendered every point in controversy, and today the Illinois organization is more powerful than at any time in its history. The operators had hoped against hope that the internal differences among the miners would lead to division and disintegration, but when the special convention at Indianapolis endorsed the Illinois strike and voted to levy \$1 per capita each week to finance the fight, the capitalists knew that the end had come.

Although there has been considerable talk on both sides that the U. M. W. is being disrupted by the other fellows and that ruination stares the unions in the face, the charges and counter charges are being pretty well discounted by the rank and file, which is a pretty satisfactory situation and shows that the members are more cool-headed than some of the so-called leaders and don't intend to split to pieces in order to fulfil the pessimistic predictions of some of the prophets.

That there is going to be a great fight for control in the U. M. W. at the coming election is a certainty. President Lewis is to be opposed by John P. White of Iowa, former vice president, and McCulloch of Michigan will be the

Lewis candidate for secretary against Green of Ohio. Frank Hayes of Illinois will probably have no opposition for vice president. It will be an interesting contest.

The immaculate J. J. Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who can howl by the hour about the alleged lawlessness of the working class, was arrested at Dayton, Ohio, for breaking the child labor law and fined \$50 and costs. Kirby is without the shadow of doubt one of the most shameless individuals in this country, and, therefore, the proper person to fill the position that he does. Several years ago an employe of the Kirby shop was arrested for stealing brass and he testified on the witness stand that he was paid but \$7 per week and was compelled to steal in order to keep his family from starving to death.

C. W. Post, the Battle Creek union-smasher and pal of the melodorous Kirby, also continues to perform for the edification of the populace. Post didn't like the way the Buck Stove & Range Co. settled its troubles with organized labor and brought suit in the United States court for an injunction to prevent the signing of the agreement and also for \$750,000 damages. Post's case was thrown out of court.

For the benefit of the Kirbys and Posts it might be mentioned that at the international convention of marine workers held in Copenhagen it was reported that at the great strike of seamen and dock workers at Antwerp some 10,000 strike-breakers were branded with an india rubber stamp by their masters. It would be a very fine question to be considered at the forthcoming convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of adopting that style in this country.

The coal operators in the Irwin field of Pennsylvania, who locked out their miners last spring, evicted them from their poor hovels and kept thousands of men, women and children on the verge of starvation for many months, have raised a brand new issue in this country. The operators proceed upon the consistent capitalistic theory that they and their class are the real owners of these United States of America, and that to recolt against their rule is treason. Therefore, the operators have brought action against Francis Feehan, president of the miners' district organization, and others for sedition and also to recover damages for the \$1,000,000 that they admit having lost by locking out and torturing their employes.

Certainly if the master class cannot starve the workers to death when they take the notion to do so, or at least completely enslave them and force them to work under whatever conditions they dictate, they have a large-sized grievance and their politicians in power should remedy matters, as that is why they are placed in office.

Down in Connecticut a scab clothing firm has sued the Hartford Central Labor Union, the Socialist party, garment workers and others for \$15,000 damages for boycotting and picketing. Under the Sherman law, if the concern wins, it can collect \$45,000 and costs of prosecution. This is the first time the Socialist party has been dragged into a suit of this kind and the progress of the case will be watched with interest.—International Socialist Review.

#### MAGDALENE PASSES.

William Francis Barnard.

What one is this, that bears the brand of shame within her breast,  
And wanders through the mocking land, denied a place of rest?  
What one is this, your hue and cry pursue with withering hate,  
Until her best hope is to die, nor meet a harder fate?

This, this is she who hides her head in shame to gloom the sun;  
Who waits, as in their graves the dead, until the day is done;  
Whose tasks make pitiful the dark, and dreadful all the night,  
And leave her spirit stricken stark and crushed at morning light.

Beneath the show of silk and lace her form is spare and shrunk,  
And through the rouge upon her face see how her cheeks have sunk.  
Her lightsome laugh hides not her thought; her brow is scarred with care,  
And her flashing rings with jewels wrought, but gild and grace despair.

Has she no tears to weep for grief, no voice to cry with woe,  
No memories panged beyond belief for joys of long ago?  
Has she no tortured dreams to smart, no anguish for her brow,  
Has she no broken bleeding heart, that you must curse her now?

Is here no innocence o'erthrown, no wrecked sweet maidenhood,  
No sense of loss, like heavy stone, to make her doubt all good?  
Are here no woman's ruined charms, no dead and withered breasts?  
And here no hapless, vacant arms, which should lull babes to rest?

And what are you, who at her gird, and deem yourselves unstained;  
Do you forget your black, false word, the righteous act disdained,  
Your lust of power, the debtor's tears, cold hunger's starving cries,  
And all the evil of your years, that clamors to the skies?

Your horror is a veil to wear and cover o'er your deeds;  
Your wrongs are pointing at you there, though none their presence heeds.  
Your vilencss would litself deny in furious hate of hers;  
Gaze at yourselves with inward eye, you whited sepulchers!

Repent! Your vanity betrays, and wrenches reason strong,  
Until it warps the truth to ways which shape a right of wrong;  
But every sin is still a sin; and if your hands be shriven,  
Her heart is not more black within, and she shall be forgiven.

You ask not where those falsest lips learned their unworthy skill,  
Nor reck of how shame's black eclipse obscured her purer will,  
You think not whence fair thoughts like flowers gave room to passions low;  
You know not of her girlhood's hours; you do not care to know.

Nay! But the truth cries for the light, and struggles to be heard;  
The story of her bruise and blight shall out in burning word—  
Yours was the power which crushed that grace and gave it to despair,  
And the mask of beauty on that face, your hands have painted there.

She was the temple of your lust, the altar of your greed;  
The sacrifice of faith and trust you made with careful heed.  
She was the price of pleasure's worth, the weight against your gold,  
Where love and truth repine in dearth, and all is bought and sold.

And will you loathe your work at last, and spurn her with disgust?  
And shall your pride blot out the past and hide her murdered trust?  
And will you brand upon her brow the deeds which she doth do?  
Speak; will you dare to hate her now, who weeps, and pardons you?

Nay, no more scoff to see her sing, nor laugh upon her tears:  
You shall not hand hate's baneful drink, and mock her with your jeers.  
Bow down and hide your heads for shame, and for your acts atone,  
Accept your gilt; abide your blame; nor cast a single stone.

Go ask forgiveness of her there; plead with her to forget;  
Take to yourselves her killing care and all her wild regret.

Bid her have hope; ay, make her strong, and find her faith again,  
Confess your errant spirit's wrong. Thus cleanse your soul's dark stain.

At worst man is man's brother still, at best man is man's friend;  
Soft pity pardons deeds of ill, and stony natures bend,  
But idle names are "good" and "bad"; not worthy human use;  
For evil, still as virtue clad, and envy's harsh abuse.

And crimson sin shall balance sin, and none shall be denied,  
Till every heart is soft within and humbled in its pride.  
And each with each shall equal stand, and all be one in worth,  
Till every hand shall clasp a hand and love shall fill the earth.

## Contributions

Mullan, Ida., Aug. 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: I enclose herewith money order for \$39.00 subscribed by the following for the relief of the brothers in South Dakota.

Gus Lindstrom, \$3.00; W. P. Morris, \$3.50; S. L. Thomas, \$3.50; Tom Nelson, \$3.50; John Mauser, \$3.50; Mike Koelbb, \$1.00; Tom White, \$1.00; B. G. Yocum, \$3.50; Chas. G. Hiller, \$3.50; Al Carver, \$3.50; Esten Johnson, \$3.50; Olof Sundberg, \$2.50 and A. E. Rigley, \$3.50.

Yours fraternally,

A. E. RIGLEY,  
Sec'y. Mullan M. U. No. 9, W. F. of M.



#### GOD IN THE SLUMS.

It's a caution to what extent capitalist advocates will go in dealing out sop to the poor people in the world.

Rev. Bernard Vaughn, a prominent English Jesuit preacher, who came to New York to assist in the consecration of St. Patrick's cathedral, made the following statement:

"The children, with a slice of melon and a ray of sunshine, were richer than your millionaires, more human, more God-like. The aristocracy of New York dwells in its slums. Children shout and sing and dance around hurdy-gurdies, they scamper away for sweetmeats, they share their treasures as they share their games.

"The millionaires of your Fifth avenue are not to be compared with these people; their children are not to be compared with these children. God would feel at home there.

"After almost an entire night in the slums of your city I can say that I enjoyed the experience. I compared your slums with those of a vaster city I know well, and I rejoiced. Here were children playing and dancing in the electric light and people sat on their porches happy and contented.

"Poles, Jews, Italians, Chinese and Japanese were there, all gay and lively.

"Your slums, New Yorker, are a paradise compared to the dark, gloomy, sunless courts and alleys known to me in the east of London."

And just think of it! He spent almost an entire night there. Isn't that a wonderful sacrifice?

He says God would feel at home there.

Well, maybe that is the reason this priest left there before the night was over. He wouldn't be seen with God in the daylight.

Those children in the slums are richer than the millionaires, says the priest. But he goes to the boulevards for his broadcloth and his suppers and his costly wines.

New York slums are comparatively a paradise, says this savior of souls. Why then doesn't he stay there more than a fraction of a night?

This priest doesn't want to be where God would be; nor does he like to dwell in paradise.

And still he is urging people to come to God and promising them an eternal paradise.

The big question is, where will this priest be after the fraction of a night is spent in this holy place, which is such a restoration of the original Eden?

Poor priest! We are sorry for you—and sorry for the multitudes you so viciously and wickedly deceive.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

#### A NEW FEATURE IN CONSERVATION.

The general public is confronted at every turn with some indication of popular feeling toward the advantages to be derived not only in the immediate future but in generations to come, by the careful guarding of the natural wealth which nature has spread so lavishly over the world. Governments are spending large sums of money to insure mineral and timber resources for the future.

A little problem in arithmetic might throw considerable light on the value of the work of dealing with prospective criminals during their days of childhood. The average working man has an earning capacity of \$600 per year. He gives to the world twenty years of service, which means that he accumulates in a life time the sum of \$12,000. The man of a little higher grade with a little more education is worth at least \$1,000 a year to the state. His term of working capacity is twenty-five years, which means that he adds \$25,000 to the assets of the world in his life time. It is estimated that it costs \$10,000 to convict and take care of an habitual criminal in a life of twenty years of crime. This means that the state has lost the value of the man's labor to the extent of \$25,000. The habitual criminal is a man whose mental make-up is capable, as a rule, of taking a fair standing in matters requiring education. The state not only loses his producing capacity but invests \$10,000 to prevent him from doing harm to and destroying the property of all harmless individuals.

The cost of saving a child to citizenship in many cases does not exceed the sum of five or ten dollars. This includes the locating of the child in a foster home and his removal from the conditions of cruelty or neglect where in he would grow up to be a criminal or an individual with a non-producing capacity. Children in foster homes are so placed that they must of a necessity follow the example which is set in that environment.

The money saving to the state is apparent to anyone who gives the matter a moment's thought. A great deal of credit is given to the man who evolves a system or a scheme whereby \$10,000 worth of lumber or mineral resources are saved for the state. The children of the nation are as a rule

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looked upon as a commodity without commercial value, and the tendency is to leave them in conditions of neglect and abuse until such time as they have reached the place where they have become so saturated in crime and debauchery that it is impossible to rescue them, or until such time as they have reached an earning capacity when they are overworked and propelled to the place of rebellion and revolt.

A child placed in normal home conditions will, as a rule, find example and precedent guiding it naturally and without force into the channels of life which are bound to result in its becoming a normal citizen with normal views of life and its requirements.

The Children's Aid Society is conserving the wealth of the nation in guarding the interests of the child, and is building up hundreds of thousands of dollars of producing capacity for which it deserves unlimited credit and your hearty support. The Superintendent of Neglected Children, Edmonton, gives special attention to letters of inquiry from persons desiring to assist.

(Issued by the Children's Aid Society.)

Take a good look at the above letter, digest its contents carefully. Eliminating the absurdity implied by the statistics it quotes, i. e., that a man's wages represent the value of his product, it is a very interesting document.

Firstly, we find a denial of the Free Will theory, for "Children in foster homes are so placed that they must of a necessity follow the example which is set in that environment."

Secondly, that in this "free" country (as in all others) the average wages of the workers are not sufficient to enable them to properly rear their families, with the natural consequence that children are "overworked and propelled to the place of rebellion and revolt."

Thirdly, that the only way "our best citizens" can be appealed to is by acquainting them of a danger which threatens their beloved property, by making them dance to the tune of rattling coins.

The whole scheme is a weak attempt to save the Master class from the consequences of an economic system of which they are at present the beneficiaries. That it will fail is of course a foregone conclusion, for it is impossible to create small environments within the great one constituted by the whole of society, which will obliterate the effects of the latter. Crime has been shown to fluctuate with varying industrial conditions, which are determined by the ability of the world market to assimilate the products of labor. Increasing the productivity of labor does not conduce to the expansion of markets.

However, its failure or success does not concern the working class. Crime generally, is a transgression of the laws of the capitalist class which are made to protect their property, and is consequently their lookout. What does concern the workers is that they and their children are now generally admitted to be commodities with or "without commercial value," if the latter be possible, and that under this system they exist solely as value-creating machines to be used in feathering the nest of the masters.

Let us hope our opponents, in the light of the above, will no longer accuse Socialism of aiming to give the workman's children into the care of the state.

Let working men provide for their own families, by first securing to themselves the wealth which their labor creates.—Western Clarion.

**WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?**

The men of organized labor are not necessarily socialists, but they have the absolute right to be such if they so desire. In fact, it is now with the masses, a work of good citizenship, good government, and a sincere interest in the general welfare.

Opprobrious epithets for Socialists have ceased. Time evens all things, and those who were so prolific with these epithets are receiving a return of the same in large doses.

No more contemptible opprobrious epithet can be applied to a man's political affiliations today, than to call him a standpatter. This word, everywhere today, is symbolic of the hated and despised, predatory and pilfering class. It is the word emblematic of all those who distrust the plain people, hate organized labor and love a throne. It represents that type which refuses performance of party pledges, deceives the people, corrupts courts, bribes legislators, defies law and government. It symbolizes, emblemizes and typifies the lovers of the military power, the one-man power; a throne power. In one word, it represents the anarchists of the country, the real, genuine anarchists, those who, rather than surrender their ill-gotten privileges and pelf, would plunge the country into a foreign or domestic war.

Such is STANDPATISM, and such it has become known to the people. Standpat, fixed, petrified, mossback, hide-bound, stay-in-the-mud, ancient aged and rotten—everything a Socialist is not.

Why shouldn't organized labor prefer Socialism, insurgency, anything to standpatism, which has become so vile that all decency loathes it?

The Socialist party can truly claim what none of the older parties can, and that is freedom from the domination of the privileged and predatory, the powers of pillage, public and private. Why, then, shouldn't organized labor be Socialist?

Today the initiative and referendum exists in many states and is being adopted in others; the recall is on the way; election of United States senators by the votes of the people exists in many of the state, and an amendment to the national constitution directing their election by the people is not far distant. The primary law, whereby the people nominate the of-

ficials of public office, is becoming universal with the states; control of corporate organizations is being assumed with many other things due to the progressive idea and thought of Socialism. A decade ago any of these cherished possessions of the people were derided and ridiculed as utopian, visionary, impossible and un-American. Today the masses are demanding their enactment and retention, government by the people is being re-established; government by the privileged and predatory interests is being swept out of existence. And the Socialists can take a pride that it is so, and justly claim the credit, as their party is the only one in existence whose agitations and teachings have brought all this about.

Insurgency may claim it—"A rose by any name will smell as sweet." And Socialism is Socialism under any name, and political office-seekers are having the run of their lives to keep up with the upheaval of Socialism under the name of insurgency. To insurgence is to rebel, to revolutionize; and that is just what Socialism has done and is doing, and is glad of it. And there will be more of it, because the laborer and producer is not going to cease his agitation until he has secured an honest wage, an equitable distribution and an equal opportunity to all with special privileges to none. To do this, the laborer and producer must organize and unite. Organization and unity are strength. Disorganization and division are weakness.

ORGANIZE AND UNITE—Black Hills Register.

**SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.**

Every so often the press splurts out editorially and otherwise some fool statements about "Socialism and the church."

It is very evident that these expressions have a common source. Some syndicate supplies the papers with this material to misrepresent Socialism.

The Inter Ocean, which is frequently fair, prints the following, quoting in part James Boyle of England:

"It is known of all men," then remarks Mr. Boyle, "that the Catholic church is absolutely opposed to this doctrine." It is "known of all men who know," would be a more exact statement. At the same time it should be known of all men, not only in the United Kingdom, but also in the United States.

The writer of these lines happens to be a Protestant; so he cannot be accused of undue prejudice when he says that, in this united opposition of the Catholic church to the political atheism and atheistic politics of the Socialists, he finds one of the wisest, timeliest and most foresighted pieces of religious statesmanship and church policy that he has observed in modern times.

When he sees how some churches temporize with the pure materialism of the Socialists, how some ministers even offer sacrifices to this lion in their path, how many Christian laymen seek to compromise their creed with the naked atheism of the Socialist propaganda, the writer's mind reverts to that grand old hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and he marvels that, with the enemy in sight and defiant, so many "Christian soldiers" close their eyes, fold their arms, and, instead of accepting the Socialist challenge, counsel compromise and sometimes even surrender, to the foe.

Like a mighty army  
Moves the church of God!

In time this will be, must be, the movement of all Christian churches against Socialism. Today the only church moving thus against Socialists is the Catholic church.

But the Inter Ocean must remember that some churches are already taking a stand for Socialism, including Catholic churches.

Go to Milwaukee, and you will find the Catholic churches there supporting rather than opposing Socialism.

Now, if it were true that Socialism attacks religion or the church these Catholic churches would be expelled from the Catholic denomination. The pope would interfere at once and demand that the Catholic aldermen in Milwaukee be excommunicated and that the churches take a stand against Socialism.

It is the economic interest of the churches—Catholic and Protestant—to be with the Socialists in Milwaukee. All churches are subject to the law of economic determinism.

The Inter Ocean should read the Socialist party platform, which plainly states that the Socialist party does not concern itself with religious beliefs. It leaves the individuals free to be Catholics or Protestants, or anything else.

This is fair. If Socialism had in it a distinctively anti-religious element the Socialists would proclaim that just as freely as they proclaim that labor is entitled to all it produces.

Go ahead, old Inter Ocean, you have only a few short years to live. Lie, as you have done. You only make more Socialists and less subscribers for yourself.

It is a healthy sign when the capitalist press gets excited over the awful wickedness of Socialism. It shows that our movement is making headway. In the meantime the churches are opening their doors to the message of Socialism.

Only a few nights ago Debs spoke in one of the largest churches in Milwaukee. Our speakers frequently lecture to church audiences.

It's too late to cry now. The churches refuse to be scared.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

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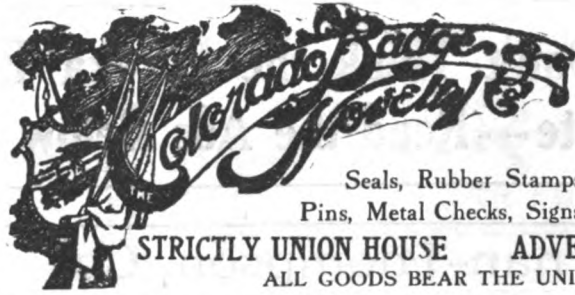
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