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LABOR  
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ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO

October 14th.

1909.

Volume XI.  
Number 329



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



THE COLORADO HOUSE

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STATIONERY COMPANY

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UNION MADE

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DEALERS  
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## AND SHIRTS..OVERALLS

AND TESTIFY TO THEIR STERLING QUALITY AND HONEST VALUE

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## CLARENCE S. DARROW

says things which are misunderstood, distorted and resented by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the man of brains and heart knows that he speaks words of wisdom and of truth.

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Circulars of above and other books for stamp.

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UNION WORKERS  
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UNION MADE  
NEW YORK

## Union Miners Attention

Show your loyalty to the cause by insisting upon the emblem of fair union labor being attached to the clothing you buy.  
Costs you no more for a well made garment. It insures you against Chinese and diseased sweat shop product.  
For list of manufacturers (Clothing, Overalls and Shirts) using label write to Henry White, General Secretary, Bible House, New York.



If you are opposed to Sweat Shop, Tenement House, or Child Labor

## Smoke ONLY UNION LABEL Cigars

Don't Forget to See that this Label is on Every Box  
When Buying Cigars.

SEPT. 1880

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America

### Union-made Cigars.

This certifies that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Handwritten references to these Cigars for all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

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## PLATON BROUNOFF'S HUMOROUS STORY

Moses, Jesus and George Washington  
Visit United States (10 cts.)  
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A Humorous Novelty.

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This Label should be pasted on every  
Package containing

## BEER, ALE OR PORTER

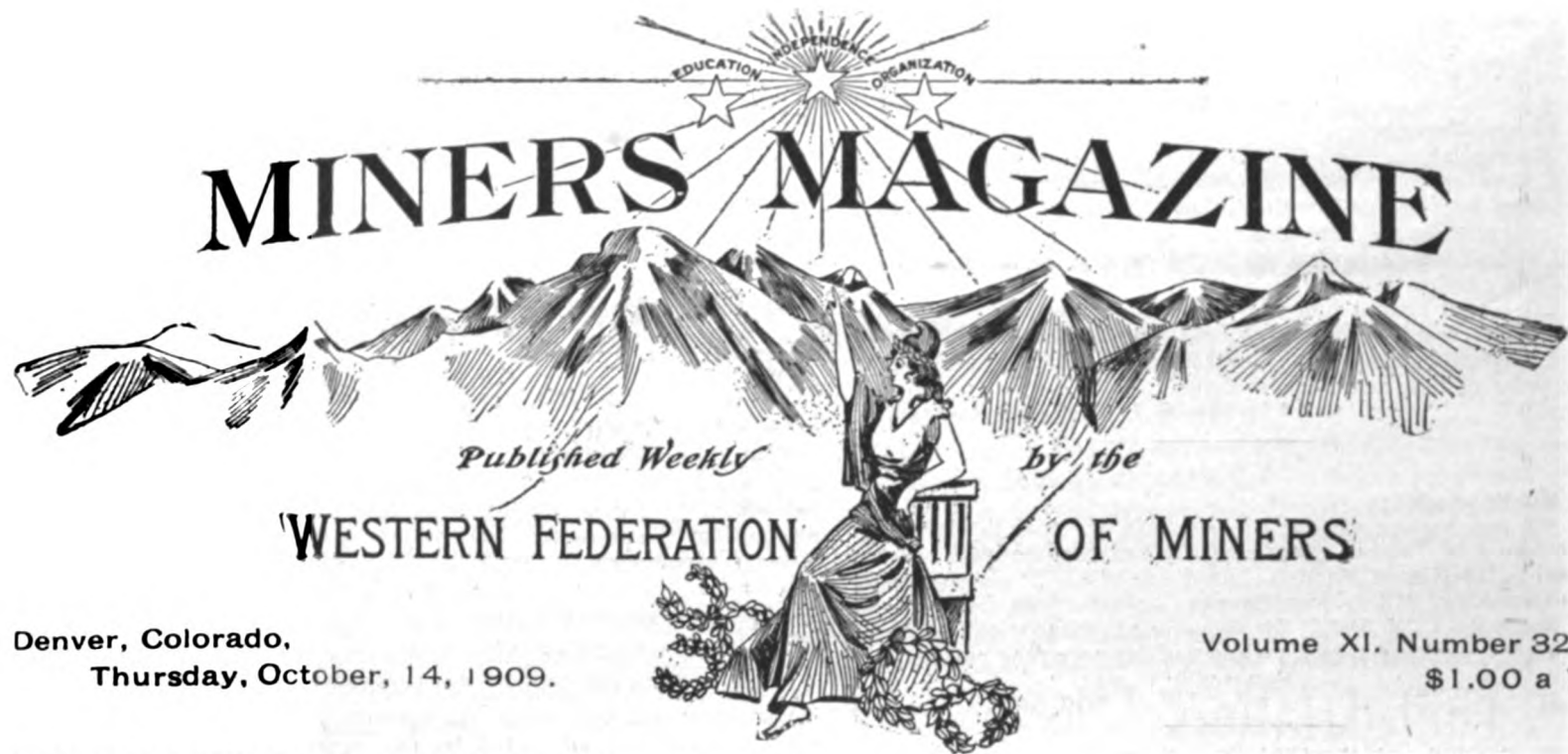
As the only guarantee that the package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

## Price List of Supplies.

Charters. . . . .	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal Cards . . . . .	\$0.01 each
Rituals. . . . .	1.00 each	Membership Cards . . . . .	.05 each
Warrant Boo's . . . . .	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp . . . . .	.65 each
Federation Emblems . . . . .	.50 each	Seals . . . . .	3.00 each
Constitution and By-Laws, per copy . . . . .	.05 each	Delinquent Notices . . . . .	1/4c each
Notification Blanks . . . . .	1c each	Application Blanks . . . . .	1/2c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officer's Bond Blanks and Quarterly Reports Blanks Furnished free.

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



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, October, 14, 1909.

Volume XI. Number 329  
\$1.00 a Year

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

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

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

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

## STRIKE NOTICES.

Strikes are on in the following places. All miners and others are requested to stay away until a settlement is reached.

**VETERAN MINE, Near  
Ely, Nevada.**

**Douglas Island, Alaska.**

## Fined and Declared Unfair.

Greenwood, B. C., Sept. 30, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I have been instructed by Greenwood Miners' Union to have the following names advertised in the Miners' Magazine as scabs:

Fred Tully, electrician or steam engineer; height about 5 ft., 6 in., complexion fair, eyes blue, age about 27; is short in right leg, walks lame and has double thumb on right hand.

J. L. King, machinist; height about 5 ft. 9 in., complexion dark, eyes grey; about 26 years old and weighs about 165 pounds.

C. Brooks, machinist; height about 5 ft. 7 in., complexion dark, eyes grey, age about 28; weighs about 160 pounds and is slightly stooped.

Fred Bedard, roustabout; height 5 ft. 9 in., weight about 145 pounds, complexion dark, eyes blue, age about 25.

J. A. Cowie, machinist; height 5 ft. 10 in., complexion fair, eyes brown, weight 145 pounds.

George Aiken, electrician's helper; height 5 ft. 10 in., weight 165 pounds, age 38.

James Jorey, carpenter; complexion fair, eyes brown, height 5 ft. 9 in., weight 165 pounds, age 28.

Mike Trache, trackman; height 5 ft. 6 in., complexion dark, weight about 160, age 35.

Joe Carron; complexion dark, height about 5 ft. 10 in., weight about 180 pounds.

Peter Barker, carpenter's helper; age about 35, weight about 160 pounds, height about 5 ft. 10 in.

These men scabbed at the time Greenwood Miners' Union was on strike against the B. C. Copper Company and the manager of the company claims they done so voluntarily, as he told them they did not need to work unless they wanted to while the strike was on.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal.)

GEORGE HEATHERTON, Sec'y.,  
Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22.

Eureka, Utah, Oct. 2, 1909.

The following men of this camp have been declared unfair towards organized labor by refusing to pay their dues or in any way support the organization that has been instrumental in securing the eight-hour day for miners, and improving the living conditions of these men and their families, and by order of Eureka Miners' Union they are to remain unfair until such fine is paid to this local. All secretaries are requested to keep these names on file in their offices and give these men a fitting reception. All secretaries will be notified when any of these men leave this district.

The following men have been fined \$25 each:

William Broadbent, worked here for the past two years.

Abner Gray, has paid no dues for the past thirty months.

George A. Taylor, has paid no dues for the past nineteen months.

W. W. Johnson, has paid no dues for the past twenty months.

Frank Snedden, has paid no dues for the past twenty-three months.

Albert Evans, has paid no dues for the past thirty months.

George Franks, has paid no dues for the past twenty months.

William Laird, has paid no dues for the past seventy-two months.

Fred Ditmer, has paid no dues for the past twenty-two months.

John Martin, holding card in No. 67, refusing to deposit same. One year in camp.

Wilford Hayes, has paid no dues for the past nineteen months.

Nephi Stewart, has paid no dues for the past seventy-two months.

Charles Alberg, has paid no dues for the past forty-eight months.

Vic Bray, has paid no dues for the past fifty-one months.

Vic Johnson, has paid no dues for the past twenty-eight months.

Herman Tagge, refusing to deposit working card after working six months.

John Zirker, refusing to deposit working card after working eight months.

Bert Ivie, has paid no dues for the past ten months.

William Garbett, has paid no dues for the past twenty-four months.

George Garbett, has paid no dues for the past twenty-four months.

Eugene Ostler, has paid no dues for the past twenty-four months.

I. G. Hayes, has paid no dues for the past twelve months. Has left camp.

John Harrison, has paid no dues for the past twenty-four months. Joseph Blent, holds card in No. 67, refusing to deposit it. In camp three years.

Harry Dexter, leaving without a paid-up card, paid nothing for the past ten months.

William Hall, holding card in Colorado local, now working in Butte, refusing to deposit card after working twelve months in this camp.

Andrew Ecklund, has a fine of \$15 against him in Bingham local. Refusing to pay up after working in camp eight months. Fined \$40.

Non-union and refusing to pay dues while receiving the benefits of organized labor:

Harry Butler, working in camp for the past eighteen months.

Jack Savage, working here for the past two years.

Milton Beck, working here for the past year.

Charles Reynolds, working here for the past three years.

Jack Jenkins, worked here for eighteen months. Has left camp.

Sam Warner, Jr., working here for the past two years.

Any man leaving here without a paid-up card after October 15, 1909, is an enemy of organized labor and will be treated as such, and in no case will he be admitted to any local of the W. F. M. Workmen, watch for these men—they are no good. By order of

EUREKA MINERS' UNION, NO. 151,

(Seal)

J. W. Morton, Secretary.



Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 29, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine::

At the regular meeting of Goldfield Miners' Union 220, W. F. of M., held Tuesday night, Sept. 28, '09, the name of Thomas Kelly, better known as "Double-Out-Kelly," or "Kelly the Rounder," was ordered published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to Local 220, W. F. of M., and all labor organizations in the country, for refusing to pay his dues and cursing the organization and all belonging to it. A fine of \$25 was placed against him and all his back dues and assessments, and he will be considered unfair to Local 220 until fine and all back dues and assessments are paid to Local 220, W. F. of M.

By order of Goldfield Miners' Union.

(Seal.)

By J. J. MANGAN, Secretary.

Mammoth, Utah, Oct. 3, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Mammoth M. M. & S. Union No. 238, the names of Thomas Goned and Thomas Craddie were ordered advertised in the Miners' Magazine and a fine of \$25 be placed against Thomas Goned and \$15 against Thomas Craddie. Both former members of Butte No. 1, W. F. M., for skipping out without paying up in this local after working in this jurisdiction for over four months.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal.)

JOS. MANN, Sec'y.

**M**ARS IS NOW ONLY 35,000,000 miles from the earth. Figure what it would cost to get there on the Rio Grande.—Durango Democrat.

**W**HEN YOU HEAR OF A POOR MAN you naturally think of a workingman, and when you hear of a rich man you naturally think of a man who doesn't work. Why is this?

**W**ERE THE WORKERS TO DO what the capitalists have been doing for centuries, says the Toilers' Defense, and grab everything in sight, what a wail we would hear about confiscation!

**P**EOPLE MAY PAY VERY LITTLE ATTENTION to the trend of events generally, but frequently something happens that sets them to thinking. For instance, it is apt to stir the gray matter up a bit when one is hanging onto the strap of a crowded street car with one hand and trying to hold a half dozen slippery bundles under the other arm, and then see silver-harnessed bull dogs riding by in automobiles!

**I**F THERE BE NO CLASSES in this country, why is it that the laboring men are always left off commissions and committees appointed for public service by governors or mayors? Delegates to congresses of various kinds are always made up sans the laboring people. But there are lawyers, doctors, preachers, capitalists, and the like in abundance. Still there are no classes!

**T**HE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, the most militant body of organized workers in America, has just won another decisive victory in its battle for the industrial form of labor unionism and frustrated an attempt, presumably planned by the Mine Owners' association, to divide the men employed in the metal mines of this section into warring craft organizations. After a short tieup of the mines and the smelters here, caused by the refusal of the Western federation to allow the engineers employed in the mining industry to leave the organization, the trouble was settled by every one of the engineers taking out cards in the Western Federation of Miners and the entire force of nine employes returned to work.—New York Call.

**H**OW LONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE will endure the present monstrous system is merely a question of human endurance and education. Capitalism has so debauched the public conscience that any act perpetrated by the so-called government will be upheld by a majority of the people, even to kidnapping, perjury and murder. This is an awful truth or fact. When a government will violate the law or the constitution what can logically be expected of the people? When the Supreme Court will defend or sustain criminals in their nefarious acts, it is terrible to contemplate. Are we to be a nation of outlaws? The greatest and only menace to the government on the welfare of the people at the present time is what is known as capitalism. It strikes at the very heart of government. It has wrecked the nations of the past; it will destroy those of the present and future. When a people or nation will turn its government and treasury over to a class of commercial bandits or thieves it must expect to be robbed and exploited. Even now there is a proposition to re-elect a plutocratic butcher president for life in the United States. The world has been ruled by killers, butchers and assassins too long. Let us get back to a more sane and humane policy. Let us elect no man to public office that favors a military policy, or that favors private interests as against those of public welfare. The people must own and control the government. Representative government is a failure. As long as it is retained the people will be robbed and spoiled. To be free the people must rule themselves. The prophetic words of Abraham Lincoln that no man is great enough, wise enough and good enough to rule another, holds good for all ages.—J. B. M.

**P**RESIDENT LEWIS, of the United Mine Workers, has come out for a five-day working week. In a speech in Pennsylvania, he said: "I will not be satisfied until we have an eight-hour day, with five days a week, because I desire to see the laboring man have five days for labor, one day for God and one day for humanity. I favor organized labor because of the general selfishness of humanity, and that it is only through organization that the workingman can successfully combat this selfishness."

**T**HE GENERAL PUBLIC, now that it has had time to collect its wits since the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, is taking advantage of the quiet that follows the noise to ask what it is all about—what are we celebrating? As no one seems to know precisely or exactly what it is that is being celebrated, one is led to believe that it is just a beating of pans and drums to see if prosperity can be induced to return—not to the people, but to those with big business interests at stake. There seems to be nothing else in it.

**R**ECENT ISSUES OF ONE of the popular magazines show up the business of the loan shark as practiced on the working people in America. It is a sad picture—sad because the helpless have to endure the extortion, and sad because the minions of the law seem to be powerless to remedy the evil or dislodge the usurers. It is stated that loan sharks thrive "in every city and manufacturing town where the two classes of employer and employee exist." Is not this another justification of the position of those who seek the abolition of the wage system?

**F**ARMER WILSON, secretary of agriculture, says the average laborer of Washington eats meat three times a day, and that he is not satisfied with anything but the best cuts. Mr. Wilson argues that this condition of affairs is what keeps up the price of meat. The inference is that the "best cuts" belong to the profit-maker, and that the laborer should confine himself to the lower grades or those which the profit-maker would select for his dog. That is the "open-shop" idea, and those who favor it claim the right to fix wages and prescribe what is most becoming as a diet for those who do the work.—Washington Trades Unionist.

**A**DENVER UNDERTAKER has his license revoked as an embalmer. He was charged with forging the names of physicians to death certificates, thus possibly embalming and shipping bodies that had germs of contagious diseases in them, and endangering the health of the unsuspecting public. This undertaker is also the county coroner. Here is another indication of the fierce struggle for existence under the present commercial system. Even those who are charged with putting away our beloved dead are caught in the toils practicing chicanery and forgery for the few dirty dollars that it will realize. Surely a revolution will head our way if a change does not soon appear.

**D**URING THE OMAHA STREET CAR STRIKE, the city officials and "leading" business men induced the striking working men to abandon their parade of the unemployed of that city, "in the interest of peace." But what did these same officials and leading business men do to have the street car company take action "in the interest of peace"? Nothing. It's the same old story. The poor devil, in the last analysis, is the only citizen who sacrifices anything for the public good "In the interest of peace" meant dollars and cents to the Omaha strikers. The same thing meant no outlay whatever to those who went right on with the warfare, backed by the public officials.

**A**TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN which promises to have a marked effect on the consumption of alcohol in Germany has been begun as the result of a resolution at the Socialist convention in Leipsig. The resolution requires that members of the party organization, which numbers 600,000, shall abstain from brandy and other high alcoholic beverages, and that they shall try to diminish the consumption of these drinks by their companions. The above action does not put the party on record as prohibitionists. Temperance is aimed at, favoring restriction of the membership to light wines and beer exclusively. Mischief is done in Germany only by fiery brandy and other ardent spirit.

**W**E HAVE A LETTER FROM TWO MEN in the Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge, who, for whatever reason they are confined, are making every effort and using every honorable means to secure their freedom. In a letter from one of them, Joe Pano, he informs us that his friend has a splendid chance to gain his freedom, if he only has a little money. They have a couple of hair bridles and some unique pen-holders which they desire someone in freedom to raffle for them and send them the proceeds. His offer to have the editor of the Magazine conduct the raffle cannot be accepted, as we are not only pressed for time, but do not come sufficiently in contact with the public to undertake the task with success. So we print this item in the hope that from somewhere in the jurisdiction there will come forth some liberty-loving soul who has not only the time and inclination, but who has also the opportunity to do this work which is of so much importance to the prisoners. Anyone desiring to take this matter up can secure full information by writing to E. P. Moesley, Box 7, Deer Lodge, Montana.



JAMES WILSON, secretary of agriculture, declares that the average American laborer of today lives better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time. He probably means such horny-handed sons of toil as J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and Andy Carnegie.—The Call.

HARRIMAN'S WEALTH CONSISTED of nothing whatever but the power to collect money from others. That power to collect was what he transmitted to his heirs. Remember that when you analyze Harriman. He possessed nothing, absolutely nothing, except the power to collect, and most of that power is inherent in the people, if they only knew it.

MUCH ADO IS MADE in the newspapers about a proposed pension system which the Rock Island railroad is about to establish for the benefit of its old employes. Those who have been for twenty-five years in the employ of that railroad will be entitled to a pension equal to twenty-five per cent. of the average annual pay drawn by the pensioner. While we are not disposed to criticize the Rock Island's plan, yet we don't see why there is so much fuss made over it by would-be philanthropists. And surely the men have to earn it before they can get it, because the railroad has no income except what is produced by those working for the concern. Besides, it is not so much of a pension as that paid by a well-known American labor organization—the International Typographical Union. This organization pays its aged members at the rate of \$20 a month flat, and no average about it. And in addition to that it pays a funeral benefit of \$75. And if a printer desires neither the pension nor death, then he is entitled to spend his last remaining days at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, where every possible care is taken of him without costing him one cent. This throws the Rock Island's pension plan completely in the shade.

ON OCTOBER 16TH Taft will make a special visit to Mexico to shake the bloody hand of Butcher Diaz. Taft doubtless hates to do this but he has been ordered to do it by his masters, the great robber barons who have stolen all the natural resources of that country and have enslaved its people. I wish everybody could read the article, "Barbarous Mexico," by Kenneth Turner, in the American magazine for October. It is the most frightful story that has ever appeared in any American periodical in the past century. It gives a picture of conditions of slavery in Mexico which makes "Uncle Tom's Cabin" a picture of ease and happiness. Diaz and the robbers who "own" Mexico offered the American more money than their plant is worth to suppress the article, and failing in this they threatened the management with direful results, but all of no avail. And it is to this degradation that the American people are compelled to submit, to see the President of this American republic compelled like a lackey to go to Mexico and shake the murderer's hand in order to throw the prestige of this mighty government and people in defense of the system of butchery and robbery and slavery carried on in Mexico to enrich the most corrupt gang of scoundrels this side of hell.—Freeman Knowles in The Lantern.

ANOTHER LABOR SPY has come to grief. Knowing that the miners in the Southwest would be interested in knowing that the notorious Emmett Cochrane had at last been located and lodged behind prison bars, W. R. Carter, secretary of Hualapai M. U. No. 116, sends us the following, taken from a Los Angeles paper:

San Francisco, July 22.—A few weeks ago Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of the United States District court in Chicago sentenced to three years in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, "Bert" Scott of Alameda for having counterfeit dies of the Argentine Republic in his possession. No one in Alameda knew who Bert Scott was, but yesterday it was learned the prisoner was none other than Emmet Cochrane, former government secret agent and mining man, who disappeared at Long Beach last fall while en route from Alameda to Mexico to invest funds for Alamedans in Mexican mining properties. So certain were the Alamedans Cochrane was drowned that they made efforts to collect on two life insurance policies, one for \$1,500 and one for \$3,500, which Cochrane took out just before he left for the south. The insurance company set the Pinkertons on Cochrane's trail, and they followed him across the line into Mexico, then on down through Central America, and by a roundabout route to Buenos Ayres. Cochrane had reached the Argentine Republic, secured the dies he went after and left for the United States when the detectives reached Buenos Ayres. They followed him back to American soil and located him in Illinois. His trial and conviction quickly followed.

## Butte Secessionists Conclude to Be Good.

AS IS WELL KNOWN by the readers of the Miners' Magazine, the effort to disrupt the labor movement in Butte, conceived by men who no doubt expected some personal gain, and fostered by some officers and members of Butte Engineers' Union No. 83, has been thoroughly squelched. As a matter of fact, it might be said that the secession movement was squelched in its incipiency. Yet there is no telling what the result would have been in the future had those disruptionists been allowed to carry out their well laid plans.

Vice President Mahoney, Executive Board Members Lowney and Hutchinson, and later President Moyer, went in person to Butte to look

DURING THE MONTH of September there was sent from the national headquarters of the Socialist party by National Secretary Barnes the sum of \$1,342.13 in aid of the Swedish strikers. This is certainly a fine showing for the Socialists.

THAT NEW YORK MAN who laughed so hard the other day that he died must have been reading the speech of the President wherein he expressed the opinion that Republican party harmony was more important than revising the cost of living downward. —Womans' National Daily.

THE FIELD AGENT of the Miners' Magazine has met with most pronounced success in the Black Hills mining district. Her reports to headquarters show not only that she has made a most successful canvass for subscriptions and advertisements, but she has also been quite active in addressing public meetings held in the interest of the labor movement generally. Her work, of course, has been strongly supplemented and aided by the cordial reception extended her, and by the personal aid tendered by miners' union officials and members. We find the following in the Black Hills Daily Register for October 1st concerning one of the meetings addressed by her:

"Mrs. Emma F. Langdon addressed the union men of Deadwood last evening in Union hall in the First ward of that city. The hall was packed by people wishing to hear her talk. She told some of the ancient history of the working people and dwelt upon the work accomplished by labor unions in advancing their cause. *She spoke of the power of the press, and especially that part of the press which has devoted itself to the cause of labor and told them how little were the efforts of such papers appreciated, by the average workman.* She told them a whole lot of her own experiences in strikes in Colorado and gave them an insight into the manner some of them had been conducted on the part of the mine owners. It was a most interesting talk and those who heard it praise it greatly. Freeman Knowles acted as chairman of the meeting and in a neat little talk introduced the speaker of the evening, who was warmly received.

AMONG OTHER CITIES VISITED by President Taft during his sweep over the West was Spokane, Washington. Here it seems the flunkies who are filling the public offices discarded all sense of justice or reason in their attitude toward the public. In reciting occurrences the Spokane Labor World prints the following:

"Chief of Police Sullivan, Police Commissioner Tuerke and City Detective Martin Burns evidently had 'Americana dementia,' and had it bad, during the Taft visit, and went to extremes that were as ridiculous as anything of which we have ever heard. That commonsense precautions would be taken to insure the comfort and protection of the President were, of course, to be expected; but the extremes to which these fellows went were so idiotic and ridiculous as to beggar description. For an hour and one-half before the President was scheduled to breakfast at Davenport's, the entire block of business houses extending from Lincoln to Post streets on Sprague avenue were forced to close up, and while the proprietors were allowed to go to their places of business, they were enjoined to remain inside on penalty of arrest. William Aekerman, proprietor of the Model Bakery, one of the largest eating houses in the city, and himself a prominent and respected business man, was arrested for having the audacity to stand in his own doorway. He was taken to the police station, but the officers would not 'book' him, evidently fearing that to carry out the arrest in this manner as they would in the case of any other prisoner would subject the city to a damage case. This is carrying matters with a pretty high hand, and such men are absolutely unfit to serve the city in the capacity of police officers. Men who act like this are not level-headed, and could not be depended upon to use any degree of coolness or judgment in an emergency. Men who go to such unnecessary and foolish extremes are dangerous fanatics.

"The result of this action is that these business houses suffered considerable loss of business by being forced to close during a large part of their business hours, for the same action was taken during the period that Mr. Taft was at dinner as at the breakfast time, and the houses were forced to remain closed until well along in the afternoon. But far more important than all this loss is the great danger arising from public officials assuming such unreasonable, arrogant and ridiculous powers. It is a slur upon this community that it will stand for anything so insane."

after the interests of the members of the federation. How effectively this was done the outcome amply testifies.

However, but for the United stand taken by the officers and members of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. M., this clean-cut victory would hardly have been possible. This unity and harmony on the part of the Butte miners completely swept the opposition off its feet and made the company allies hunt cover in short order.

The outcome is that Butte Engineers' Union, No. 83, W. F. M., remains intact, and all engineers working in and about the mines in Silver Bow county, are members of that local. The plans of the secessionists and disruptionists have failed, and the work of those who demand a united labor movement has been crowned with success.



A somewhat detailed account of the progress of events during the contest is given herewith.

September 3rd an article appeared in the Butte papers purporting to have the sanction of certain members of the Engineers' union who were anxious to withdraw from the federation. The next day the following signed letter was printed by Executive Board Member J. C. Lowney, and as this letter is a complete reply to all the statements made by the members of the Engineers' union, it is useless to print the former. Mr. Lowney's letter is as follows:

"Butte, Mont., Sept. 5, 1909.

"Editor Inter-Mountain:

"Dear Sir:—An article headed 'Engineers and Miners May Clash' appeared in last Friday evening's issue of your esteemed paper. While opposed to the discussion of labor matters in the public press, the wide publicity given the statements of a prominent member and officer of Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. M., through the medium of your journal can only be counteracted through the same channel.

"The statement that the Engineers' union was in existence before the Western Federation of Miners is puerile—so was the thirteen colonies in existence before the United States. Some of the states thought they could withdraw later, but they were mistaken.

"The statement referring to the state charter is also very child-like in its innocence, said state charter going defunct eleven years ago, when the Engineers' went into the Western Federation of Miners, there being no meeting held or officers elected since 1898, when Engineers No. 1 became No. 83, W. F. M., and there is no one knows this better than 'Prominent Member and Officer.' The next statement that 'the present difficulty was forced upon us by the federation' is absolutely untrue, and 'Prominent Member' cannot produce one scintilla of evidence to sustain such an assertion.

"The statement that they voted to quit the Montana State Union is also untrue and intended to mislead. The matter of disbanding the Montana State Union was submitted to all the local unions of the W. F. M. in Montana, the Engineers union included, by the executive board, as several of the locals questioned the necessity of the State union. The vote on that question is entirely foreign to the question at issue.

"One of the principal grievances was the 'election of Lowney as a member of the executive board.' This statement shows that the 'Prominent Member and Officer' is willing to plunge the entire community into strife and turmoil to satisfy a private grievance. He does not state that Lowney is guilty of any offense against his union. One of the delegates from the Engineers union at the recent convention in Denver, Barney Lindsey, on the floor of that convention thanked Lowney for his fair and impartial treatment of the Engineers' union.

"As to Lowney being forced on them: If that logic is sound, then those who voted against the present officers of the Engineers' union would have the right to revolt, as they could claim that those officers were forced upon them by the majority. Apply such logic to civil affairs and you have an anarchy, pure and simple. Lowney was elected by a majority of the votes cast, according to the constitution, and he is at all times willing to accord his opponent the right to defend himself, which can not be said of 'Prominent Member and Officer' or his supporters.

"The statement that the federation planned to divide up the Engineers is false, and I challenge an iota of proof for such a statement. And if such a condition should come about, it will be entirely through the action of 'Prominent Member and Officer' and his supporters.

"Another statement: That 'The Western Federation of Miners has ordered the abrogation of contracts by Engineers' union.' That statement is also untrue. The convention passed a resolution or motion condemning contracts in general, believing them to be inimical to the best interests of the workers. But no order was issued to abrogate contracts. A similar resolution was passed at the convention two years ago, but we heard no 'holler' then from 'Prominent Member and Officer.'

"This present controversy is unnecessary and uncalled-for. It has been started by a few individuals whose personal animosities are of more consequence than the public welfare, and who, by misrepresentation and falsehood, made others believe they had a grievance.

"I hope the members of Engineers' union will frown down this attempt to disrupt their organization. And they may rest assured that the Miners' union are a unit in their determination to fight to the end any attempt to sever the relations which have heretofore existed between the Engineers and the Miners, or to destroy their organization in this community.

Yours respectfully,

"J. C. LOWNEY."

But the work of the disruptionists had gone so far that this statement of facts and kindly advice on the part of Lowney had no effect whatever in stopping the seceders. They were determined to force the issue, so that by the 8th of September Engineers' union were holding a referendum vote as to whether their charter from the W. F. M. should be surrendered.

The disruptionists seem to have had it all their own way up to this point. To show the character of the antagonism of some of the promoters of the secession movement, we herewith print the official ballot that was used on that occasion:

"Ballot of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, W. F. M., September 8, 1909:

"Our delegates report, and delegates from Miners' Union No. 1, and Mill and Smelters' No. 74, support their statements, as do the printed reports of convention proceedings by W. F. of M. that all agreements between employers and any local union of the W. F. of M. be abrogated; also, owing to the tyranny and usurpation of the officialdom of the W. F. of M., let us discontinue our affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners and return charter No. 83, and resume our meetings and conduct our business under our charter from the State of Montana, as Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, No. 1."

The referendum vote resulted as follows: For withdrawal, 190 votes; against withdrawal, 104 votes; total votes cast, 294; members eligible to vote, 532.

At a regular meeting of the Butte Mill and Smelters' Union No. 74, held September 9, 1909, the following resolution was adopted, there being no dissenting votes:

"Whereas, The Engineers' union No. 83, Western Federation of Miners, by its action in submitting to a referendum vote the question of withdrawing from the Western Federation of Miners, and

"Whereas, This one section alone constitutes, in the opinion of the Mill and Smelters' union, a most flagrant and we believe a deliberate and premeditated attempt on the part of some members of the said Engineers' union to cast odium on the parent body, and tends to destroy the peace and harmony heretofore existing between employes, and is, we believe, an attempt to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners in this community.

"Therefore, Be it Resolved, That we, Butte Mill and Smelters' Union No. 74, in regular meeting assembled, are positively and unalterably opposed to the action purported to have been taken by Engineers' Union, No. 83, Western Federation of Miners.

"Be it Resolved, That we extend to Butte Miners' Union, No. 1, and all loyal members of Local No. 83 our undivided support in the effort to maintain true union principles and thus cementing into one solid organization all producers of wealth in the mining industry; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Butte Miners' Union, No. 1, and Butte Engineers' Union, No. 83, and one to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

"J. C. WHITELEY, President.

"A. M. FLUENT, Secretary-Treasurer."

After the result of the vote of the members of the Engineers' union was known things began to happen thick and fast. First, those members of Engineers' union who voted against the proposition to withdraw from the federation, took steps to hold the charter of No. 83 intact in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the federation. Steps were at once taken to protect the interests of the federation, the funds of No. 83 were tied up by injunction, and at the same meeting offices were declared to be vacant, and they were filled by the election of the following members: President, Charles Blackburn; financial secretary and business agent, W. J. Dignan; recording secretary, Eugene Popper; treasurer, T. J. Ganter.

The seceders also attempted to perfect the reorganization of No. 1, by the selection of the following officers, which, as may be seen, includes those who were active in the separation movement: President, Barney Lindsay; vice president, Peter Delaney; financial secretary and business agent, C. C. Mitchell; recording secretary, Abe Winwood; treasurer, T. J. Ganter.

Matters having reached the point where Butte Miners No. 1 was vitally interested, that strong organization did not hesitate to step into the breach with all the fervor and force in its power. Its officers at once called a special meeting of the union for the afternoon of September 19th. As may be well believed, this special meeting was a hummer. Complete unity and solidarity was the watchword, and this unity pervaded the mind of every member. If there ever had been any personal differences between members, these were relegated to the background, and all were determined to stand as one man to preserve the organizations of the Western Federation of Miners in Butte.

At this special meeting the following resolution was adopted and ordered printed:

"To the Officers and Members of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners:

"Whereas, Some of the members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, Western Federation of Miners, have attempted to withdraw from the Western Federation of Miners and have surreptitiously pirated away the charter, books, funds, etc., of Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, Western Federation of Miners, and some members of said Local No. 83 having organized a dual union to the Western Federation of Miners, known as Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, No. 1, which, if permitted, could have no other effect than the complete disintegration of the Western Federation of Miners in Butte and other camps in the metalliferous mining regions; and,

"Whereas, Industrial conditions of the present and experiences of the past have taught us that nothing can be accomplished for the benefit of the workers in any one or all industries by such disintegration, and since the causes which impel the seceding engineers to such disruptive tactics cannot be justified in any manner, therefore be it resolved and enforced by Butte Miners' Union, No. 1,

"First—That we, the members of Butte Miners' union, being the predominating force in the industry of mining in Butte, recognize the jurisdictional claims of the Western Federation of Miners over all men working in and around the mines, mills and smelters, and being the majority of workers in the camp, refuse to permit such disastrous tearing asunder of our interests through the organization of dual unions in the industry.

"Second—That all engineers of Butte become members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, W. F. of M., on or before September 23, 1909.

"Third—That any engineer who is not a member in good standing of Butte Engineers' Union No. 83, on or before September 23, 1909, will not be permitted to work.

"P. W. FLYNN, President.

"AL. McCLELLAN, Recording Secretary.

"JOHN DRISCOLL, "J. E. BRADLEY,

"JOSEPH SHANNON, "MIKE O'BRIEN."



As a result of this ultimatum of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, all who persisted in staying with the newly organized engineers' union were unfair to the miners after the 23rd of September. And while some of them sought the shelter of the Federation by returning to No. 83, most of the seceders persisted in their disruptionist movement and paid no attention to the discipline or orders of the Miners' Union. The consequence was that on September 24th all the members of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 refused to be lowered by an engineer not having a card in No. 83. This closed about 80 per cent. of the mines in the camp, and they remained closed until the trouble was finally settled four days later.

Considerable personal acrimony developed during the progress of the settlement. On the 25th only one mine was working—the Silver Bow—and there all the engineers, firemen and pumpmen were members of No. 83, W. F. M.

Butte Miners' Union No. 1, appointed a committee to look after the interests of that union as to their relations with the managers of the mines. This committee consisted of Dan, Holland, incoming president,

William Malloy, former secretary, Dan Showlin, former vice-president, John Driscoll and Joe Shannon. This committee proceeded at once to interview the proper parties and make official declaration of the stand taken by Butte Miners' Union, which was to the effect that only members of Butte Engineers' No. 83 would be allowed to work in or about the mines. The committee stuck firmly to this proposition and won out in every particular.

In a couple of days the entire secession movement collapsed and the disruptionists were compelled to seek shelter under cover of Butte Engineers' Union No. 83, which was done, gladly by some, reluctantly by the few prime movers of the secession movement, but hastily by all. Then the miners returned to their workings, and matters have assumed the usual peace and quiet which always pervades a well regulated camp.

Everybody in Butte has recognized this settlement as a clean cut victory for Butte Miners' Union No. 1 of the W. F. M. That organization had the situation well in hand at every stage. Every move of the opposition was met with diplomacy and tact, as well as with the force that always backs up a just cause. Butte Miners' Union certainly deserves great credit for its conduct and for its signal victory.

## Pueblo Editor Fined for Contempt.

HEREAFTER THE TRUTH will cut no figure, it seems, in the Pueblo courts, except that it will not be permitted to be used as a plea in defense of a newspaper article. This latest jolt received by the "free press" is so nicely told in the columns of the daily papers that we reprint the dispatch without further comment:

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 1. - Denying the right to any trial by jury, refusing to listen to any evidence as to intent, refusing any opportunity to prove the truth of its published statement, Judge J. Ed Rizer of the District Court today fined J. C. Ralston, editor of the Pueblo Sun, \$50 on a charge of contempt of court.

In making his decision on the pleading in the case, and in refusing to hear evidence of the truth or falsity of the published statements, Judge Rizer ruled that the truth of newspaper articles is not an issue in contempt proceedings and that newspapers are barred by law from making any comment on any pending case.

During the earlier proceedings of the case District Attorney Davidson said that the case was against all newspapers of the state, as well as the Sun, and that the matter was brought to settle the rights of papers to publish comments on cases pending in court.

The contempt charge grew out of a case brought by the city of Pueblo against the Pueblo Gas Company, which is officered by the same men who control the Denver Gas and Electric Company. There had been an application for an extension of franchise. The company claimed that it could not extend its mains to three growing sections of the city without a new franchise.

The Sun opposed the grant and the council, backed by public opinion, refused to make it. The council then ordered the gas company to extend its mains under its present franchise. The company ignored the demand and a mandamus suit was brought by the city of Pueblo. When the gas company filed its answer, and before the mandamus case was tried, the Sun declared that the facts set up in the gas company's answer were false.

A few days after this publication Judge Rizer announced from the bench that the article had been brought to his attention by "a member of the bar" and that it appeared contemptuous in that it commented on a pending case. He ordered the district attorney to file a complaint.

The Sun, in its defense to the contempt charge followed closely the dissenting opinion of Justice Steele in the Patterson case, and declared that it had printed only the truth; that a newspaper possesses this inherent right, and offered to prove all of its declarations. It

also asked that the "member of the bar" who brought the attention of the court to the article be disclosed, but this request was refused by Judge Rizer.

Attorney S. S. Packard of Pueblo and E. P. Costigan of Denver, appearing for the Sun, urged that in a matter of constructive contempt, where no reflection was made upon the judge, the newspaper charged has the right to a jury trial. This motion was overruled.

Then the attorneys offered to prove the truth of every allegation made in its printed statement. In overruling this motion Judge Rizer held that the truth was not in issue and that it is contempt for any comment to be made on pending cases.

The Sun then asked to introduce evidence as to the intent of the article and of its purpose to inform the public of the facts in a matter in which all the people were interested, and of its sole desire to keep one party to the suit, the people, informed as to the progress of their case. Judge Rizer held that intent is not important in contempt cases.

The Sun also urged that the case concerning which publication was made was one triable only before the judge, a case in mandamus, in which its publication could not possibly effect the minds of the possible jurors, since no jury was to be drawn. Judge Rizer held that it was more contemptuous for that reason in that it tended to influence public opinion and to hamper him as a judge in reaching a fair decision.

After the fine was imposed, an appeal to the Supreme Court was at once announced and Ralston will at once ask for a hearing in the higher court.

"I believe that the fight for the right to print the truth is most important to the newspaper profession and to the public which they serve," said Ralston tonight. "We will appeal the case. If the right to print the truth concerning great public issues is denied the press of Colorado, then publishers had better lock their doors and quit business, for their greatest and best object and purpose is defeated."

Down in Old Mexico, where President Taft has a personal friend in power, they don't even fool around long enough to hale a newspaper man before a judge as the following dispatch from Mexico City will show:

"The editorial staff and the mechanical force of the government opposition newspaper in Mexico City, Anti Re-Eleccionista, were imprisoned yesterday. The plant was confiscated. The publishers were charged with inciting sedition."

## A Weyerhaeuser Lumber Camp.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH thousands of people in America are compelled to work seem to become more deplorable every year. And we have no doubt that many of the worst cases of the domination of capitalist hiring over good, honest workingmen will never be known because the victims are too servile or because they have not the proper ability to express themselves in print.

In a late issue of the Seattle Socialist we find the following which will no doubt serve as a guide to union men who contemplate a visit to that lumber camp:

Potlatch, Idaho, is almost a "model" seab town. Four years ago this town was started by the Potlatch Lumber Company, whose president is Charles Weyerhaeuser.

At present the lumber mill at Potlatch is one of the five largest mills in the world—the other four being two here on our coast, one up in British Columbia, and one in Sweden—and the population of the place numbers 1,400 souls (owned absolutely, as long as they are in Potlatch, by the Potlatch Lumber Company).

Everything else in the town is also owned by the company, too, with the single exception of the bakery. How it has ever happened that this unassuming baker has managed to crawl in is still one of the unknowables.

The nationality of the men is fluctuating most of the time. The Swedes and Americans who come there are many of them married, and, of course, come into more intimate touch with the company's store

When things get so bad that there is a general kick on the part of the women, General Manager William Deary (a sweet-tempered Irishman) declares he won't have another married man in camp! So out they all go, and in come carloads of Greeks and Japs. The Greeks are herded in immense tents while the Japs live in the box cars, which are fitted up with bunks.

After a bit, when the company's shacks have been idle for some months and there are no profits from that quarter, away go the bachelors and in come the benedicts again.

So far the Swedes are the only ones who have succeeded in getting ahead of the company in any way. One family will rent a six-room house and live in three, making their rent free. Then they feed these lodgers, making a good deal of their living that way, so the Swedes are the only ones of the cheaper laborers saving one cent a month.

This, however, has been met by the company. The nearest bank was in Palouse, thirteen miles away, so in order to do a "favor" to the men a bank was started in Potlatch, paying 3½ per cent. on savings. At the end of three months, the sawyers, who were saving from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month, had their wages cut from seven dollars a day to five and five and a half, and every other man who had a savings account was cut proportionately.

The nearest saloons and roadhouses are three and a half miles away, so the opportunity for wild extravagance is limited to Saturday and Sunday.

Not a union man is allowed to set foot in the place, every stranger being looked upon with suspicion. An agent for instance, taking on



ders for clothes, pictures or what not, being deported within twenty-four hours.

The spy system has been perfected there to such an extent that fear and suspicion is everywhere. The men have given the place the name, "Little Russia-by-the-grace-of-the-Laird (Allison Laird being assistant general manager and really the Czar of Potlatch).

Such a thing as a union or Socialist paper getting into Potlatch through the mail is out of the question, as the company owns the post-

office, and its master, and everything is opened if the company thinks there is any reason for it.

During the first year there was a strike, thirty-five, I believe, going out. These strikers were all put out of the town and others brought in to fill their places, so it didn't even cause a ripple. As Allison Laird said at that time: "During construction days we needed the men and they had their way, but now we have the whip hand and intend to keep it." And how well they have kept it can be attested by any man or woman who has worked there.

## Destroyers of Wrong.

ONE OF THE EDITORIAL WRITERS now engaged at work on the Denver Times is Mr. Frank J. Cannon, former United States Senator from Utah. In a recent issue of that paper appeared the following literary gem under the caption of "Builders:"

"To build a Wrong is to destroy a Right; to destroy a Wrong is to build a Right. If a man would assert claim to be a Builder, it is the requirement of Justice and History alike that he shall answer: Builder of what? Upon what foundation? With what materials? To what purpose?"

"It is not all of worth to build; nor all of triumph to be a Builder. They of Babel built, and were confounded. The builder of the pyramid reared a majestic sepulcher for mummied self, while myriads of starved and beaten serfs, in unsheltered bestial litter, bred myriads more to helpless hopeless want.

"It was the reproach of princes in ancient Israel that they bulded a kingdom with blood and a city with iniquity.

"They set their foundation in the grave of mercy slain; they

reared their palaces from the broken walls of lands made desolate; they jeweled their towers with the tears of human kind enslaved.

"Sometimes the princes of our modern age build temples to their pride, and blaspheme the name of God by raising altars there.

"Beneath the structures of their selfish pomp, they bury all the justice of their souls; the stately walls are but the debris from the ruined lives of other men; the spires that gleam are tipped with flashing cruelty; and then the Builders strut as men of might before their courtier crowd.

"There must be Builders by a fairer means to better end.

"A day is dawning now for which the race has waited in its need—a day wherein no man shall win the reverence of his fellow-men by building on another's wrong; a day wherein inequity, not crushed and helpless worth, shall be the shame.

"And in this coming day the true Builders shall 'lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet.' If to build aright, they must Destroy; it will be to tear down the tower of wrong, and in its place to rear a stainless dome where Justice wielding power shall evermore abide."

## Current News and Comment.

### A Comprehensive Program.

The Socialists of Columbus, Indiana, have nominated a complete city ticket, headed by Charles E. Goesch, a school teacher, as their candidate for mayor. The platform demands that the city buy and operate the gas plant, giving the people gas at the cost of production; that a municipal hospital shall be built and maintained; that the school children shall receive medical inspection, and that the poor shall have the same medical services as the rich; that free books be provided all school children; that school buildings and the public library be kept open each night until 10 o'clock, so people can meet and discuss problems, and that all health rules of the state board of health be rigidly enforced. The platform likewise makes a demand for a municipal fuel yard, a municipal ice plant, a municipal street railway system, a municipal telephone system, a municipal free bathhouse, a free employment bureau, a municipal inspector of weights and measures, a municipal inspector of gas and lights and a bureau of legal talent where the poor may consult attorneys free.

### How it Operates in Sweden.

The Employers' Association of Sweden has done the workers a good service in at least one respect. As a result of the lockout, and instead of smashing the unions, the association has driven nearly 50,000 workers into the labor organizations. Now if sufficient financial assistance can be extended to the strikers to keep them out, the Employers' Association will be bankrupted and destroyed, as its funds are said to be running very low and business is passing by their doors. Not a wheel is turning in the struck plants, as no strike-breakers can be had. It is a trial of endurance, with enormous losses piling up on the bosses' side. The workers have nothing much to lose, except more of their wages if they are defeated.—Cleveland Citizen.

### Moving Picture Operators.

Moving picture operators in Atlanta, Ga., have gone on strike for \$30 per week. But they don't want all. They expect to share \$10 a week with a helper who relieves them occasionally. The operators work thirteen hours a day, six days per week, and they feel that their demand is very modest.

### What the Typographical Union is Doing.

At the recent convention of the Typographical Union, held at St. Joseph, Mo., President Lynch, in responding to the words of welcome given by the mayor of the city and others, said:

"It is my pleasant duty to respond to these hospitable words of welcome. You are entertaining this week the representatives of one of the oldest international unions in existence, and the oldest one on the North American continent. The International Typographical Union was the first trade union which demanded equal pay for equal work done by men and women, and this organization has successfully maintained that position. Our union has been in the forefront of the fight on child labor. Our stand on that question has been so successful that child labor is practically unknown in the printing trade.

"The International Typographical Union was the first labor organization to establish and maintain a home for its aged and infirm members, and it was the first to establish and maintain a sanatorium for the free treatment of members suffering with that dread disease, the great white plague. The International Typographical Union was the first to establish a pension fund for aged members. Our union thought it should remember the men who helped to build this great organization, and provision was made to enable the aged printers to round out their lives without fear of becoming inmates of charitable institutions.

"Our arbitration policy is not satisfactory to all of our members, nor is it satisfactory to all of the newspaper publishers, but under that policy we have grown stronger. It is a significant fact that this convention is well come by the proprietors of two daily newspapers—by two employers of union printers. I hope we may continue to have the respect and friendship of the employers, and at the same time build our organization so it will be strong enough to protect its members whenever necessary."

### Mine Supervision in Germany.

A striking illustration of the power exercised by the working class after it gets representatives in the legislatures comes from Germany. The unions,

or the Socialists, for they are the same men there, have not a majority vote in the imperial parliament, but they directly and indirectly force even the emperor to advocate Socialist measures.

After a terrible mining disaster at Radbod the emperor sent his son to make a personal investigation. He met with the miners and on his return, the emperor had a remarkable clause added to the mining bill then under discussion in the legislature. By this clause the labor unions themselves are given the supervision of arrangements for their safety. Thus the men who need the protection look after the safety devices, not distant capitalists who do not care about miners' lives only as a material for making dividends.

### Training to Fight Socialism.

The Toronto Globe in a recent issue had the following which speaks volumes:

London dispatches announce that a school has been established to train speakers to oppose Socialism, and that the graduates will be sent forth to preach the gospel of individualism under salary. This shows a rapid change from the attitude of the wealthy classes of Britain, who found in Socialism when an impossible dream, a protection from the greater danger of a pure individualism under freedom of contract. The land tax proposals of Lloyd-George are not in any sense Socialistic, but take their rise in the extreme individualism of Herbert Spencer. His writings have been the greatest modern bulwark against all kinds of governmental encroachment or aggression. In perfecting his theoretical system of individualism he discovered that the primary essential was freedom of contract, and that this could not exist without the equal freedom of all to the use of the earth's surface.

His declaration that no generation had a right to alienate the land to private owners, though essential to the individualism of which he was the admired champion, attracted but little attention until chapters from his works were used as pamphlets in the Irish land agitation of the early eighties. The ruling classes of Britain, the landed proprietors, suddenly learned that their great champion was really more dangerous than their Socialism assailants.

The Socialists became not only tolerated, but encouraged, and the individualistic theories of Spencer were relegated to the background. Now the Socialists seem to have become so aggressive that their school of governmental omnipotence is to be attacked.

Just what school of individualist philosophy can be used against them has not been disclosed. The ruling classes seem to be in a state of alarm between Herbert Spencer with his threatening individualist philosophy on the one side and the deep sea of Socialism on the other.

### Recommend Immigration Tax.

The American Federation of Labor makes public a statement through John Mitchell, vice president of the Federation and chairman of the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation, favoring a restriction of immigration.

The statement says in part:

"First—That in addition to the restriction imposed by the laws at present in force, the head tax of \$4 now collected should be increased to \$10.

"Second—That each immigrant, unless he be a political refugee, should bring with him not less than \$25, in addition to the amount required to pay transportation to the point where he expects to find employment.

"Third—That immigrants between the ages of fourteen and fifty years should be able to read a section of the constitution of the United States, whether in our own language, in their language or in the language of the country from which they come."

### Class Lines Are Drawn.

Throughout western Pennsylvania, southern Ohio and West Virginia come reports of class lines being tightly drawn against steel workers now on strike against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. No trade union has more stoutly defended the theory of "protection to American industry" than these men, who are now facing forces that equal Colorado and western bull pens. In an effort to establish the "open shop" the company has lined up every possible influence. The Wheeling and Martins Ferry Chambers of Commerce refused the strikers permission to even solicit funds among the business men. At Chester, W. Va., United States Judge Dayton has issued a most sweeping injunction against strikers from "interfering in any manner" with the strikebreakers. Throughout the Kiskiminetas valley every town is



dominated by the trust, and the Amalgamated Journal, last week, editorially, charged that the public official of Morgantown, New Kensington, Monessen, New Philadelphia and Canal Dover were accomplices of the corporation. Those mere suggestion is sufficient to start a campaign of bluff and intimidation in an effort to drive the workers back to debasing "open shop" slavery. The paper concludes with this statement:

"The struggle today is uneven, because the capitalists control every department of the government and are using them to destroy trades unions. The tides must be turned, and it can be done when the laborers unite and vote for men who will serve the interests of the common people."—Toledo Union Leader.

#### "Vampire" System in New York.

Business Agent Kleinman of the New York Waiters, is out in the statement that the big rush of visitors to New York was of no benefit to the union men. "None of the additional jobs went to union men," said Kleinman. "The hotel keepers do not want to pay the union wage. As far as we are concerned the Hudson-Fulton celebration might as well not have existed. The only ones who are benefited are the hotel keepers and the caterers, the waiters doing the extra work."

He said that waiters do not get any more than 25 cents an hour for overtime.

"Non-union men are obtained by the Vampire system," he said. "What, never heard of the 'Vampire system?'" he asked. "It is the system by which saloon keepers act as employment agents and rob the waiters of the greatest share of their pay."

Several waiters who were present at the interview explained the system which they had learned by actual experience.

"A saloon keeper advertises for waiters," said one. "About a hundred men apply during the day, each one buying drinks in order to be on the right side of the boss. They are then told to come again and so on. Sometimes a man is given a job that lasts a few days, and then forced to spend over the bar the largest part of his earnings when he comes back."

"What if he does not come back?" asked the reporter.

"He is then marked and will not be given another job," was the answer.

#### Industrialism in the Iron Trade.

An effort to unionize all manual laborers employed by the United States Steel Corporation is being made by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

In the midst of the strike now in progress as a result of the open shop order of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company President McArdle of the Amalgamated has sounded the initiative. Letters have been sent to all the men, urging them to unite in making one great labor union.

President McArdle in this letter declares that while unorganized the men are practically helpless when fighting any unfavorable conditions that may arise. The Amalgamated Association extends an invitation to all branches of the steel industry to affiliate with it and promises that, by this method, the corporation will be forced, when necessary, to meet the demands of the men.

At a meeting of the various organizers and allied trade union workers at the Amalgamated headquarters in Pittsburg reports were made concerning the situation wherever the men have left work. Secretary-Treasurer John Williams stated that the organization was prepared to care for every man and his family in danger of suffering the coming winter by reason of the strike.

By action of the recent convention the sheet, tin, boiling and finishing abolished. Jewellyn Lewis is the vice president of the sheet and tin division, while Ben E. Jones is vice president of the boiling and finishing department.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### Three Menus.

Here are "Meals for a Day" published in a Chicago daily, and there is not a bit of meat anywhere in the three menus. The breakfast is shredded wheat biscuit, and apple sauce, toast and coffee, which is very mild indeed. The luncheon is as light—rolls, smothered cucumbers, cheese straws, and lemonade. That would seem about as little as a fellow could get along with. Then comes the dinner, the heavy meal of the day, which is supposed to make up for the shortcomings of what went before; and here that is: Mush room croquettes, nut sauce; baked potatoes, green corn salad, sliced peaches with cream, white cake, coffee—no kind of meat, fish or fowl in the whole category of "creature comforts."

Nor is this put for as a vegetarian diet. It is proposed to the world as a series of good square meals, such as one would take for sustenance and joy. It will no doubt do for summer wear and tear, but it is likely, if one would try it in winter he would be cut down by a polar blast, like an early flower. Under such circumstances it might be wise to insert a piece of roast beef or a dish of ham and eggs.

#### Carpenters Reach Agreement.

After a series of conferences lasting for three months between committees of the locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Master Carpenters' Association in an attempt to reach a trade agreement as to wages and working conditions, during which it looked several times as if war would be declared between the unions and the employers, it is now announced that an agreement has been reached.

The hitch was caused by the demand of the carpenters for the use of union wood trim only. Failure to agree on this point resulted in the carpenters working without an agreement nearly three years. A compromise has been reached by which in case the union allows its members to work for outside independent contractors who use trim made by non-union firms, the association contractors have also the privilege of using non union trim. Union trim, however, is to be given the preference.

The wages of \$5 a day for eight hours with double wages for overtime and holidays are to continue, and the carpenters are to be readmitted to the General Arbitration Board. About 20,000 carpenters are affected by the agreement.—New York People.

#### The Coming of a Central Bank.

Whoever read the newspaper reports of the bankers' convention at Chicago last week, must have been interested in the agitation for a big central bank, and impressed with the progress the proposition made. A strong movement for this new mechanism of monopoly is doubtless under way. For a long time sporadic suggestions along this line have been noticeable but the time seems now to be near when big business will demand the central bank with an open mouth and reach for it with an outstretched hand. There is reason to believe that a definite program has been under discussion by the interests for more than three years. Their plan seems to contemplate the centralization of all the banking interests of the country in the National City bank of New York, of which Frank A. Vanderlip is president. It is generally known as "the Standard Oil bank."—The Public.

#### How the Government Discriminates Against Our Own People.

It is three cents cheaper to send a letter from New Zealand to the United States than it is to send a letter from the United States to New Zealand. It is 51 cents cheaper to send an eleven-pound package by mail from Germany to the United States than it is to send the same package in the same manner from the United States to Germany. It is 27 cents cheaper to send an eight-pound mail package from Vienna to the United States than it is to send an eight-pound mail package from the United States to Vienna. It is 22

cents cheaper to send an eleven-pound package by post from London to New York than it is to send the same package back from New York to London. It costs just as much to send an eight-pound package by mail from the United States to Norway as it does to send an eleven-pound package by mail from Norway to the United States. The charge is 96 cents in either case. For 6 cents more than it costs to send one eleven-pound mail package from the United States to Austria, one may send two eight-pound packages by mail from Austria to the United States. If you wish to send a package that weighs eleven pounds from San Francisco to Rome you may do so by paying \$1.32, but if you wish to send the same articles from San Francisco to Los Angeles, in the same state, you must divide your merchandise into three parcels and pay a total of \$1.76 for the service. If you wish to send merchandise that weighs eight pounds from Chicago to The Hague you may do it up in one bundle and obtain its transportation by paying 80 cents, but if you desire to mail the same merchandise from Chicago to St. Louis, the contents of the original package must be made into two packages and the charge for carrying the two this comparatively short distance will be \$1.28, or 48 cents more than the cost of sending it across the Atlantic ocean.

This difference is a consequence of our government's discrimination against its own people. We may send eleven-pound packages almost anywhere in the civilized world, except to points in our own country. We pay on these packages at the rate of 12 cents a pound. But if our package's destination is some point within the United States we are limited to a four pound parcel and we pay at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce.

Had you thought of the reason for this discrimination? It is simply this, that the express trust has been able in the past to control legislation in the United States, whereas it can not control the governments of Europe.—Woman's National Daily, St. Louis.

#### Dual Machinists' Union.

The sequel to the refusal of the International Machinists' Union in Denver to seat the representatives from the New York district was the formation of a new National Machinists' Union, with headquarters in New York City. The name given to the new organization was the "Brotherhood of Machinists," and it was decided to establish branches all over the United States and Canada.

#### International Civic Federation.

Ralph McEasley, of the National Civic Federation, has returned from Europe and announces that next year an international C. F. would be formed, representatives from all the leading foreign countries having promised to attend a conference to be held in New York. McEasley is not saying just what will be accomplished by this international body or what representative men on the labor side will attend or who will pay the freight. This latter subject is a rather ticklish one, and McEasley is said to have bristled up and talked real sassy when questioned by inquisitive newspaper men whether August Belmont, Andy Carnegie and other plutocrats who have been battering labor organizations are the financiers of the Civic Federation, and what they hope to realize by their activity in this movement. Leave it to McEasley to settle the labor problem, with the assistance of Belmont, Carnegie & Co., and the job will be done up brown.—Cleveland Citizen.

#### Divided They Vote.

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place  
To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace.  
Each movement is skillful, each brain is alert,  
While they patiently work in the factory dirt.  
Just look at that picture and then make a note,  
That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The machines and the belts and the shafting are still,  
And not a wheel turns—there's a strike at the mill.  
A strike! Every workman has solemnly vowed  
To stand by his mates till their claims are allowed.  
'Tis a brave thing to do, but don't fail to note  
That united they strike, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along,  
In holiday raiment, the Labor Day throng.  
Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best—  
"Labor omnia vincit," the banners attest  
Yes, labor may conquer, but never, please note,  
While united they march, but divided they vote.

—Ellis Jones, in The Call

#### All Plunder Looks Alike in the End.

In the midst of all the turmoil over high-class stealing of public lands—water power, coal deposits, etc., etc.—it may be as well to reflect that this kind of stealing can make little substantial difference to the people. It is bad in one way for the thieves, since their character must be more or less degraded by it. And it is bad in another way for unsuccessful competing thieves, since they lose the plunder. But what difference can it make to a plundered people whether they are plundered by thieves larcenously or by good people legally? None at all. Fifty years from now the relation of the public to their lost lands will be precisely alike regarding those that are grabbed and those that are granted. The owners will have a mortgage upon the work of the producers of their day, unlimited in duration and crushing in weight.—Louis F. Post.

#### Will Furnish Factory Spies.

In an unusually frank and open manner, the Drummond Detective Agency of New York advertises in the magazine "Factory" a system of labor spies. This "ad" is couched in such language that it makes the employer feel he is living over a veritable mine of trouble.

It reads like part of the "Old Sleuth Series." It is headed:

"Detective Tales—No. 2."

But that is not all, for it says in part:

"Pick out and get rid of the loafers, laggards, filchers, wasters, knockers, inefficient, agitators and trouble breeders of all sorts. Pick up and make use of the hustlers, pushers, honest, careful, loyal, peaceful, the efficient workers and dividend makers."

It continues:

"Weed out the disruptive, destructive elements of your working force. Cultivate the harmonizing, profit-building elements. Increase the efficiency of your organization and multiply your income."

"The factory service of the Drummond's Detective Agency makes it easy to reach down into your working force and pick up the good man, reward him and place him where he can do the most good to nip incipient labor troubles at their very inception by quietly removing their cause—to know, control and get the most out of the men who are working for you without friction.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

#### TO THE WORKING PUBLIC

We extend you a cordial invitation to visit our store, where you will be shown a complete line of  
**Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Clothing, Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Feed, Coal and small Hardware.**

Quality the Best, Prices Always Right

THE W. H. DISNEY CO., TERRY, S. D.





### INTERESTING LETTER FROM PHOENIX.

Phoenix, B. C., Sept. 10, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As no communication has been sent from Phoenix for sometime, it may appear that we are not so active as we should be. This is not so, however. Local No. 8 is in splendid condition and steadily adding new members.

Industrial conditions are not any too prosperous in the Boundary country at the present time, still the Western Federation of Miners has held its own fairly well, mines in the Boundary district while turning out an immense tonnage do not employ a large number of men, as the cheapest possible methods are in vogue for extracting and treating ore.

On Labor Day, September 6th, Phoenix Union held its annual picnic, and needless to say the affair was a pronounced success. Weather conditions which are so uncertain at high altitudes at this season, proved favorable this year, and aided materially towards the success of the event. The large crowd assembled were well pleased with the effort made by those in charge to provide comfort and enjoyment. Baseball and caledonian sports occupied a place on the program and furnished occasion for interest and amusement. Considerable disappointment was felt because of the inability of the committee in charge to secure a speaker; this, however, was not so unfortunate as Brother Davidson, executive board member for District No. 6, and Brother John A. McKinnon, district president, were present and both delivered splendid addresses.

A subject of much interest on this occasion which deserves special mention was a "Piper" in Highland costume, consequently the boys from "Old Scotia" (and the descendants of such) were much in evidence and the spectators witnessed some real Scotch dancing, Brother J. A. McKinnon taking part. Although Brother McKinnon, "no had his kilts on," yet it was evident that he still retains a warm spot in his heart for the land of the "Brockan."

There is another matter that I wish to state through the columns of the Magazine: Brother John Hughes, formerly of the Coeur d'Alenes, but now a member of No. 8 for about eight years, has had the honor of having a life membership conferred on him by Phoenix Union in recognition of his good record as a member of the W. F. M.

Brother Hughes, who is well nigh four score years, has been a member of organized labor in the west for twenty-five years and a member of the W. F. M. since its inception.

Organized labor no longer forgets its friends, but those who are loyal and true to its interests both within and without, are being held in ever increasing esteem and honor by all who are fighting in the ranks of labor.

JOHN McINNIS.

### LETTER FROM IRON MOLDERS.

The following communication has been received at headquarters from the Denver Local No. 188, International Iron Molders' Union, and is self-explanatory:

Denver, Colo., October 7, 1909.

To the Western Federation of Miners:

Dear Sirs—From the fact that we realize that your organization is interested in the situation that confronts the iron molders of this city, Colorado Springs and Colorado City, it is essential that we submit a statement of the facts in connection with situation. The facts are as follows: The molders under the jurisdiction of No. 188, which includes the above cities, were forced to submit on January 6, 1908, to a reduction of 25 cents per day on the promise from the foundry men that this cut would be restored as soon as business conditions warranted it. After patiently waiting for over a year and a half for business to resume we came to the conclusion on August 13, 1909, to insist on a restoration of the cut. This demand was ignominiously refused by the Colorado Foundry Men's Association, an organization that seems to have for its purpose the complete establishment of the open shop in at least this vicinity. This organization is composed of the following shops: The Queen City Foundry, the Denver Iron Works, Enz & Orr's, the Midland Foundry, the Western Foundry, the Colorado Iron Works, Sleeter's Foundry, Clark's Foundry and McClear's Foundry. The fair shops are: The Colorado Grey Iron Works, Davis Iron Works, Cox Stove Shop and the Capitol Iron Works. The last named shop realized the inadvisability of continuing with the Foundry Association and acceded to the demands of the molders after resisting them for a period of four weeks during which time they seemed to become thoroughly convinced that they could not satisfy their customers with the class of castings produced by scabs. The efforts of the Foundry Men's Association are seconded by most of the so-called boosters or business men of Denver who seem to labor under the delusion that if they succeed in grinding the wages of the mechanics down to a European basis, the object of their lives will be attained and the permanent prosperity of the country be assured. The class of work that is being done consists of architectural, mining and municipal work. Hoping that this statement of the facts will give you an intelligent idea of the present situation we remain, Yours in fraternal unionism.

CHAS LEAVER,  
J. C. KLEESE,  
W. SULLIVAN,  
C. MORROW,  
F. LOWRY,  
A. BURNS,  
Committee.

### FROM THE SEVEN TROUGHS DISTRICT.

Ely, Nev., September 29, 1909.

To the Editor:

In an article appearing in the Lovelock Review under date of September 10th, under heading, "Seven Troughs District Will Be An Open Camp," owing to my absence from the regular channels of mail delivery, pardon the delay in not answering more promptly such an unwarranted attack and insinuations against the miners of the Seven Troughs District.

Mr. L. Friedman, general manager of the Seven Troughs Mining Company, Kindergarten and Therin Companies, or rather a later consolidation called the Coalation Company (with several aliases) such as "Father of Vernon," "Promoter," (?), Stock manipulator and others that would shock his friends, were they to see them in print, in an interview with a reporter of the Lovelock Review, delivers himself of a "pipedream" or perhaps a "brainstorm" in the following: "Labor conditions must be adjusted; Seven Troughs will be an open camp; high-grading must be stopped; we are going to establish change rooms at our properties." (I wonder how Friedman escaped the notice of the peace offices.)

Now as to the labor conditions in the Seven Troughs District: At the time of the interview there was no trouble, nor is there since. From the standpoint of the operator labor conditions are good, for in spite of the fact that the miners in that district have been compelled by Mr. Friedman to wait two months for their pay, they have made no complaint. In most of the camps in this state two pay days per month is the rule on non-producing properties. Perhaps the following might serve as the true reason for Mr. Friedman saying that labor conditions are not good:

In one of the issues of the Salt Lake Tribune of last month Mr. Friedman was credited with getting \$90,000 to be used on the properties in the Seven Troughs District. The paper stated that Mr. Friedman had said that he was to proceed to the mines at once and install machinery. Instead, he passed through on his way to the Seattle fair. We wonder if he lost his wad on the famous "Pay Streak?" Perhaps it is because he saw the cheap labor in the coast cities, that he now wants the "open shop" in the Seven Troughs District, so that he can employ Chinaman, Japs and Sinks. It looks odd, to say the least, that after getting the money to install machinery on the mines, that Mr. Friedman suddenly discovered that labor conditions are unsettled.

Mr. Friedman takes a whack at the "agitator." This is the first time we have heard of the agitator in the Seven Troughs District. Does the public think that an agitator would stand for working in a mine without timber, and thaw the powder in his bootlegs, then wait two months for his pay? An agitator who would stand for those things is unworthy of the name, so we must believe that Mr. Friedman errs when he says there are agitators in this district.

The high-grading evil is to be deplored. It is not to be expected that the ordinary man will not steal high-grade ore if he is handling it every day and is not taking any chances of getting caught. Perhaps Mr. Friedman is the exception that proves the rule. However, one cannot but remember the Bible story about the fellow who was to cast the first stone. All miners are in favor of change rooms, but not of shacks where they are to change their clothes in the cold weather without a fire, thereby taking a chance of contracting pneumonia.

In conclusion I will say that I am in a position to give Mr. Friedman some information as to one shipment of ore (high-grade) that went out of the Seven Troughs District that will make spicy reading among the stockholders in Salt Lake, St. Paul and other places, so will publicly challenge him to call for this information through the newspapers.

W. E. C. LITTLE, President,  
Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of (W. F.) Frank Harris. Last heard from in 1907, in Seattle, Washington. Any information regarding this brother will be thankfully received by L. R. Harris R. F. D. No., Granville, Tenn.

### CONDITIONS AT QUARTZ HILL.

Redding, Calif., August 26, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

No doubt you have heard of that exclusive "American institution" known as a compulsory boarding house; such places generally are to be found in the mining camps of the western states and territories of the United States.

We had one of such places here at Quartz Hill, three miles from Redding. On the 14th of this month we called on Marion Beckwith, the superintendent, with the following demand: "We, the employes of the Quartz Hill mine, demand the right to board where we please." Beckwith looked around and said: "Are all you men in favor of this demand?" The men said, "Yes!" Beckwith said: "All right I will notify Mr. Anderson, the manager of the company and let you know on Monday next by posting a notice; is that all right?" The men said yes! This took place at 7 a. m. At noon we were informed by the superintendent, Mr. Beckwith, that all those that wanted to leave the compulsory house could do so, but could not eat supper there that evening, and those that eat supper there that evening would be expected to stay with the compulsory house. We held an hurried meeting and had the latest order interpreted to the various nationalities and decided to get crackers and canned goods, etc., from the stores until we could get accommodations at Buckeye, one mile from the mine. Only about twenty home guards, suckers and company stool pigeons showed up at the compulsory house for supper that evening. They were mostly Americans and were those that had been the loudest mouthed about the compulsory house. Only three Americans left with the crowd, thus proving again that the "free born American" is the worst scabs we have. The Italians to a man left, nearly all the Spanish left and did not go back. Also all the Greeks with but one exception left the house.

On the morning of August 21st when we reported for work at 7 a. m. the foreman, Lou Rathbun, said: "We have more men here than we need and some has to go." He then handed time slips to two Americans, one Italian, four Greeks, two Austrians and the writer, all of whom with but one exception, had left the company boarding house. We had expected such a move and we have not lost anything, for on the same day that we were fired two men met their death in the mine by being caved on. The coroner's inquest over the remains of those two men was the most farcial ever witnessed; there was not a miner on the jury, and what is more they were all depending on the Quartz Hill mine for their bread and butter and were all stool pigeons and home guards for the company. Not one practical miner



was put on the stand. The witnesses were all bosses and an idiot who when asked the difference between a drift and stope could not tell the difference. On the victims' remains was shipped to his family at Guernville, Calif. The other, Michael Murphy, was buried here in Redding. The only attendants at the funeral of Murphy were six of us wage slaves, five of whom were victims of the wrath of Mr. Beckwith the day before, and Mr. Beckwith and his brother-in-law in a buggy. The intention was to put Murphy in Mother Earth like a dog as quietly as possible. But the scheme did not work, as the writer never will be such a coward to stand up and say nothing to draw the attention of the wage slaves to such so-called accidents as the one just witnessed at Quartz Hill mine. The writer was asked to make a short address which he did calling attention to the "accident" which had ended the lives of two members of the working class and saying that although Murphy was unknown to us, five of us who had borne him to the grave were members of the W. F. of M. and glad of it, and glad to give a fellow wage slave a fitting burial. Defiance was hurled at Mr. Beckwith and his corporation and all other corporate hirelings. Some of us have lost our jobs but we have made conditions better for those who follow us at Quartz Hill mine. Should any wage slave seeing this article go to work at Quartz Hill mine (especially members of the W. F. of M.) we ask them to go to Buckeye to board. They will find a first-class table at current prices with "Bill" Landis at the store. "Bill" Landis did everything possible for us when we left the company house, hauling our blankets and effects from the company's property to Buckeye free of charge. To these miners who has boasted about what fine fellows Lou Rathbun and Marion Beckwith are toward wage slaves, the foregoing should suffice to prove that they, like others, are not of the working class, but hirelings and tools of the capitalist class. I remain yours for the emancipation of the wage slave.

A WORKINGMAN.



ON WAR.

By Dr. Axel Gustafson.

Speaking of the anti-war demonstration of the International Labor Congress Mr. Gompers said: "It is time that the civilized nations should refuse to murder each other, and should settle their differences by pacific means. War not only kills people but progress. The American workingmen are at heart with the proletariat and will in the near future do all in their power to bring about that all people shall treat each other as brothers."

Appleton (Great Britain), in a powerful address, said that: "Since the Crimean War, 1854, the various nations had expended nearly \$16,000,000,000 in wars and preparations for wars, and this stupendous sum was constantly increasing in an increasing ratio every year. "England," he said, "expends at present more than sixteen times as much of the nation's wealth as she does for public education, art and science." (16 to 1.) In conclusion he said: "Why these monstrous expenditures? To steal or to keep the earth. But we, who belong to the proletariat, have no land of our own to defend and have no desire to steal that which others possess. Hence we make war upon war. Let us turn our eyes toward the time when swords shall be changed into ploughshares and when all mankind, difference of race, language and customs notwithstanding, shall treat each other as brethren."

Legien (Germany) raised the roof when he said: "The workingmen of France and Germany do not regard each other as enemies. We have a common enemy—the capitalistic classes of both nations who exploit us all. If the capitalists wish war, let them fight it out themselves. We are not going to be killed in their stead, and refuse to play the game of war for capitalism."

Vincente Barrio (Spain), after reciting the nobility of the Spanish uprising against the Moroccan war, said: "The government is arresting not only the actual participants, but also the sympathizers in the anti-war demonstration. Notwithstanding its saving measures of repression, we shall continue our propaganda and our activity, and in this we count not only on our own forces but also on those of the international. And if it becomes necessary we shall request you to boycott all Spanish ships and merchandise and ruin the trade."

UNITED MINE WORKERS STILL GROWING.

President Lewis Issues a Circular Citing Facts Which Gives the Lie to Defectors and Maligners.

An official circular to all unions in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America was issued this week by President Lewis:

Indianapolis, Ind., September 27, 1909.

To the Members of the United Mine Workers of America:  
Brothers and Fellow Worker:—Much is being said about the discord and discontent within the ranks of our organization.

If those reports were really true, you as members of the United Mine Workers would have just cause for alarm, because your interest collectively are paramount and of more importance than the interests of any individual.

If the motives of those men who are circulating the reports of discord and dissension within our ranks were sincere and honest, there might be some justification for their action.

According to the reports being circulated, one would be lead to believe that the United Mine Workers organization is rapidly going to destruction. It is but fair to you that you should have such information as will enable you to determine this question to your own satisfaction.

I am herewith giving you information taken from our records at the national office. This information covers a period of six years and gives the average number of paid members for each of the eight months during that period beginning with the month of January and ending with the month of August, as August is the latest data this year:

1904—eight months' average paid membership.....	250,593
1905—eight months' average paid membership.....	258,244
1906—eight months' average paid membership.....	221,168
1907—eight months' average paid membership.....	248,218
1908—eight months' average paid membership.....	243,644
1909—eight months' average paid membership.....	262,747

Previous to my administration the highest average paid membership from January to August for each month was in 1905 when it reached 258,244. For the eight months this year ending with August, the average monthly paid membership is 262,747. This shows that we have received per capita tax on an average of 4,503 members more for each of the eight months of this year than for any other year in the history of the organization.

It is a well known fact that industrial conditions this year and last were a great deal worse than in the year 1905 when we had our highest paid-up membership previous to this year.

This information is given to you in order that you can analyze it for

yourself and pass judgment on the truthfulness of the reports that are being circulated that discontent and dissension is increasing in the organization.

It is but fair to you to call your attention to the fact that some of the same men who attempted to discredit our work last year are the leaders in circulating reports this year which are calculated to arouse the feeling of distrust or doubt in your minds and to that extent injure the organization.

We are expected to arrange wage agreement next year and my time will be taken up preparing for any issues that may present themselves when we negotiate our new agreements.

I will have no time to answer all of the things that may be said and circulated. You should demand from the fault finders of the organization the proof of what they say. Any information you wish from this office will be gladly furnished.

I invite and ask for the most rigid investigation of my official work during this year.

With the sincere hope that every member will feel it his duty to become active in building up the organization and preparing for next year, with my best wishes to you all, I remain, Yours very truly,  
T. L. LEWIS,  
President U. M. W. of A.

THIS GREAT COUNTRY OF OURS.

This is a great country.

And a great people.

I observe that the capitalist papers hail with delight the action of the American workmen who have resolved to march back to their work at McKees Rocks with the American flag flying at their head—march back to scab it upon the foreign-born workers.

It appears that after the foreign-born workers had won the strike by organizing upon the industrial plan and drawing out upon strike all the employes whom the foolish craft unionism of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers had refused to organize, the company with characteristic capitalist treachery proceeded to violate their pledges and to retain the chief strike-breaker in their employ.

Whereupon the men struck again. But the American workmen decided to break faith also with their fellow workers and to march back with the American flag flying at their head, also asserting that they would shoot to kill anyone who dared to "desecrate the flag." The irony of it!

There was a body of men using the American flag to cover as dastardly a piece of treachery as Benedict Arnold was ever guilty of, betraying their brothers in the hour of conflict, and they say that those who protest against their infamy are "desecrating the flag."

Oh, Patriotism, what crimes are committed in thy name!

Another proof that this is a great country is the recent decision of Judge Tuthill in the Circuit Court of Cook county, Illinois, declaring unconstitutional the ten-hour law for women. Read:

"(Chicago, Sept. 12. 'Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done,' and she may work overtime all she wants to in Illinois. The feminine line of the ancient adage was upheld yesterday by Judge Tuthill in the Circuit Court when he decided that the state law limiting the hours of women in factories to ten was unconstitutional.

"Such a law would put woman back one hundred years," said Judge Tuthill. "The law as it now stands virtually relegates woman back to dependence. This law seeks to prohibit her from working more than ten hours a day if she wants to, and I think that in that respect it deprives her of the right to exercise the right of contract which is given her by the constitution."

This decision lowers Illinois below the level of the most backward portion of Europe. The pretense that a woman wage worker owning nothing but her labor power and an empty stomach was able to make a free contract with the capitalist owner of the means by which alone that labor could be employed and that stomach filled with food has been abandoned for half a century at least by every jurist in the world.

But in America a man may be a judge without being a jurist. To be a judge in America needs only to be possessed of a pliant conscience, a smooth tongue, and a willingness to prostitute all talents to the service of those who control the moneybags.

If a man is possessed of a good vocabulary of legal terms, is prepared to outrage every law of God and humanity, to utilize all the powers of the bench to crush the weak and uphold the mighty, to spend his life in coming to the assistance of the strongest and can get his talents for business recognized by those who dispense political favors to their creatures then his chances for a judgeship are first-class—in America.

Hence such decisions are multiplying and will multiply. The judges of the American bench are capital's greatest safeguard against a peaceful revolution.

But on the great day of the destruction of capitalism it is to be feared that such decisions as that I have noticed will be remembered to steel the hearts of the multitude crying for vengeance.—The Harp, New York City.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH.

"And he fed them."

Dr. Coyle, one of the big ministers of the city, is earnestly trying to discover why "workingmen" stay away from church.

The question is not a new one. It has been asked repeatedly in the past decade. The problem has worried many ministers. Many others have been satisfied to look down upon well dressed congregations, over pews filled with men who count their attendance as much an asset in business as their delivery wagons, over heads which as they bowed in seeming piety thought of the morrow's fray.

"And he fed them."

As a matter of fact, this question now being asked by the Denver pastor has recurred very frequently. It has raised its head very persistently during the past thirteen years, forcing itself upon the attention of those engaged in religious work with greater force since the beginning of that era of industrial prosperity which gives birth to trusts, to special privilege in tariffs and to deluges of watered stock.

"And he fed them."

Man, even the "workingman" is a religious creature. More basic than anything else in his nature is that reverence for a greater power which passes his comprehension. Weak, struggling, tempted, man from his earliest days has ever looked with raised eyes to some omnipotent power to help him.

"And he fed them."

Through the changing conditions of social existence, man has always lauded his form of worship with his pressing needs. In times of drought he has prayed for rains. In flood he has prayed for their cessation. In epidemics he has asked for cure. In sorrow, he has asked for some balm for the broken heart.

"And he fed them."

The "workingman"—and the man who may be put in other classes worships where he finds his spiritual needs satisfied. He will listen to men who understand him.

Mere language does not create a bond between the pulpit and the pew. The preacher who does not know and understand the conditions which surround the souls and bodies—of his hearers might as well talk in Chocaw. The man who is worried by the rise in the price of meat, who is pressed by



the urgency of tomorrow's rent, has little heart for the eulogies of Job's patience and cares little for the difference in creed between the faith of one apostle and the works of another.

"And he fed them."

The workingman—if by this is meant the man who works for a wage—knows of some very real needs. He knows that, generally, his minister does not understand them, or, understanding, is well content to sit idle and raise no protest against the conditions which create them.

He has seen huge gas bills take away his children's days of blitheness—and heard no voice from the pulpit denouncing the frauds which gives the "right" to levy the tax.

He has seen the printed lists of church "donations" given by the man who passes the plate in church, listed as one of the election expenses which steals the right to rob.

He has seen privilege stretching forth its hand to strike with more blighting effect than did famine and the locusts. And he has sat in his pew, vainly listening for some word from the prophet which would help to stay disaster.

"And he fed them."

Perhaps Dr. Coyle is making his inquiries in the wrong place. Instead of going to labor unions, perhaps he should have sent his letters to the clergy. Perhaps he should have inquired from his brother ministers as to how often during the past year they have hurled themselves into the things which mean life and death to the workingman. Perhaps he should have searched that Book of Books until he found these words:

"And he fed them."—Denver Express.

## THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

From the Brauer-Zeitung.

The fight within the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers now bids fair to involve the whole labor movement of the country. Last week again charters of city central bodies, among which are those of Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, were revoked. To judge rightly whether or not and how far this action of the A. F. of L., or rather the secretary of the Federation, Frank Morrison, is justified, it will be necessary to learn the cause of the trouble inside of the Electrical Workers' organization. T. V. Conway, a member of the Brotherhood, writes in the Cleveland Citizen:

"At the Louisville convention, in 1905, McNulty, Collins and Sullivan were elected grand president, grand secretary and grand treasurer, respectively. Soon it was evident that the business of the Brotherhood was being neglected, as locals all over the country were going to the wall and the rank and file were getting uneasy. The funds of the international were deposited in Cleveland, drawing 4 per cent, and it was suggested to the grand treasurer and secretary that they move the funds to a bank in Springfield, Ill., which would only pay 2 per cent to the international, but offered to split 1 per cent with the grand secretary and treasurer.

This bribe the grand treasurer refused point blank.

Not so the grand secretary, who wanted to accept the offer, and, contrary to our constitution, started to deposit incoming funds in the Springfield bank in his own name and to dispose of the same without the signature of Grand Treasurer Sullivan. The latter now had his eyes opened and soon discovered many irregularities, and it became necessary for Collins and McNulty, in order to hide their tracks, to get rid of him. So Collins demanded of McNulty that he discharge Sullivan, which McNulty did in a telegram from the west.

McNulty at this time was using the Brotherhood's money to elect himself as secretary of the proposed National Building Trades Department, and, on reaching Frisco, was anxious to get the support of P. H. McCarthy, who was running for mayor and was opposed to Tim Sullivan, brother of our third grand vice president, Mike Sullivan. McCarthy promised McNulty his support if Mike Sullivan's head came off, and McNulty discharged him.

This high-handed work of Collins and McNulty, with the fact that the Brotherhood's business was neglected, with local strikes receiving no attention from the grand office, precipitated a demand from the rank and file for a special convention and an accounting.

Constitutionally five locals from five different executive board districts petitioned Collins for a referendum, which was thrown in the waste-basket, and when asked why, Collins said No. 26, of Washington, D. C., was in arrears. Washington was out on strike at the time and was exempt from per capita, but even at that he refused to show the books.

Then 152 locals demanded a referendum, and their demand went the same way. The district councils elected delegates and demanded a meeting of the executive board for July 15, 1908. When the delegates and executive board met it agreed to call a convention to straighten out the affairs of the Brotherhood, and Collins and McNulty said they would issue the call for St. Louis, Mo., on September 15, 1908.

One week prior to the convention date, after all locals had elected delegates and made all preparations for the convention, Collins issued a circular to the locals stating that on the advice of a lawyer he had learned that to hold a convention would be illegal, and, therefore, there would be none. Despite this the locals sent their delegates, and the largest convention ever held by the Brotherhood convened at St. Louis. McNulty and Collins refused to attend and face the charges. They were impeached, tried, found guilty and constitutionally deposed and a new set of officers were elected.

On reaching Springfield these officers were barred from the offices and had to start a new headquarters. The books that were demanded for auditing were held under replevin by seven deputy sheriffs, who guarded them night and day, being paid out of the funds of the Brotherhood for which there is no provision made.

Eighty per cent of the locals were now paying to the new general office, with J. J. Reid, grand president; J. W. Murphy, grand secretary, and F. J. Sullivan, grand treasurer, who was re-elected.

In order that the funds in Cleveland might not be dissipated, L. W. Geib, business agent of Local No. 39, tied this money up by injunction.

This was the status of affairs when the A. F. of L. convention met in Denver. At the request of Sam Gompers, J. J. Reid attended and agreed to submit to arbitration. A committee was named. This committee named Gompers to choose a bank in Springfield to deposit the Brotherhood's funds. Unintentionally or otherwise, he chose the bank that offered the bribe to Sullivan. Also Grant Hamilton was appointed arbitrator, but he turned out a dictator, backing McNulty in every particular. So we thought it advisable to call off this peculiar "arbitration" and let the courts settle it."

The above is Conway's statement. When matters were advanced that far, the machinery of the A. F. of L. was put into action. The eighty per cent of the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, dissatisfied with the way their national officers transacted business, had tried to rid their organization of those men at the convention held in St. Louis, and for this "crime" and upon the recommendation of General Organizer Grant Hamilton, they were declared seceders. President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, in a circular dated February 15, 1909, then demanded of the members of the International Brotherhood to affiliate with the McNulty and Collins faction, declaring that this was the only bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

The expected and wished-for result did not materialize. The eighty per cent "seceders"—mind you, four-fifths of the whole organization of Electrical Workers—did not change their views on the matter. Nobody will blame them for the stand taken if the foregoing statement of facts is true, and

there seems to be no reason to question Conway's veracity. The executive council of the A. F. of L., however, is of a different opinion. Carrying out the instructions of the council, and in accordance with section 1, article XI, of the constitution of the A. F. of L., Secretary Morrison revoked the charters of a number of city and state central labor bodies because they had refused to unseat the delegates of the "seceding" electrical workers, and in all probability there will be some more charters revoked before long. Not enough with this. To achieve the desired result, Secretary Morrison demanded of the officers of the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to instruct their local unions to withdraw their delegates from all state and city central labor bodies which had been disciplined for disobeying the mandates of the executive council and the secretary of the Federation. We doubt very much that this latest order will receive much attention.

In the foregoing we have tried to give all the facts available in the case, in order to give a true picture of the situation and to put the members of our organization in a position to judge independently, especially in those places where the charter of the resp. central body is already revoked, or where this is to be expected. In the following we will give our personal opinion of the matter:

The action of the executive council and the secretary of the A. F. of L. is claimed to be based upon decisions rendered by the Minneapolis convention and upon the constitution of the Federation, and therefore seems to be fully justified, while in fact the whole way of procedure is an usurpation of power which neither the executive council nor the officers of the Federation are in any way justified to exercise. The very same constitution guarantees the affiliated national and international organizations full autonomy (section 2, article II); the right of each organization to manage its own affairs is recognized (section 5, article IX). Without any question the squabble of the Electrical Workers is an internal, is their own affair, and no executive council or officer of the Federation has a right to meddle with it, at least not to the extent as to dictate who shall be the officers of that international union. A very large majority of the Electrical Workers repudiated their former national officers because it was proven that they were guilty of certain irregularities in transacting the business of the organization, and the dictatorial attitude on the part of the executive officers of the A. F. of L. must create the impression that such irregularities committed by officers of international unions are being directly encouraged.

Seemingly justified is the action of the executive council and the secretary of the A. F. of L. further only under the supposition that the conception is correct, that the large majority of the Electrical Workers is the "seceding faction." As things are, only that one-fifth of the organizing which clings to the discarded former officers and which will not abide by the decisions of an overwhelming majority can be regarded as the seceding faction. The dictatorial action based upon section 1, article XI, of the constitution of the Federation, could only then be called justified, had it been directed against the minority of the McNulty faction of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who by their adherence and assistance rendered to incompetent or perhaps directly corrupt officers act to the detriment of the entire organization, the American Federation of Labor and the entire labor movement.

The wholly unjustified and violent measures of the executive council and the secretary of the Federation can only lead to destruction. The peremptory mandate consistently applied will in the first place necessitate a reorganization of all state and city central labor bodies. The battle cry will be: "Here McNulty, Here Reid!" and the executive council and the secretary of the Federation will play the wilfully assumed role of disorganizers. A consistent execution of the mandates will further mean a revocation of the charter of all such international organizations which refuse to compel their local unions to obey unjustified and dictatorial orders given, not by the A. F. of L., but by some officers who presume to be, but are not the Federation; the national and international organizations constitute the A. F. of L., and not the executive council or individual officers. Should the farce be carried that far, then the reorganization of the Federation itself will become necessary and the most ardent wish of the bitterest enemies of organized labor will be fulfilled. Is that the intention of the dictators at the head of the A. F. of L.?

Here is a little illustration of the confusion created and the disastrous consequences of the arbitrary action of the executive officers of the A. F. of L.:

Within a few days the annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor will be held in Toledo, Ohio. The charters of the central bodies in Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, have been revoked; according to the laws of the A. F. of L., they are excluded from this convention. These, like all other central labor bodies, are composed of delegates from local unions of the various international organizations. The international organizations as such are not entitled to be represented at the convention of the State Federation, but naturally are considerably interested in all deliberations, resolutions and decisions. The exclusion of the representatives of the central bodies in Toledo and Cleveland must most naturally be followed up by the exclusion of the delegates of all local unions represented in these central bodies, because these local unions are in fact the central bodies, and with this all international organizations having representation in the central bodies are also excluded from the convention of the state body. The international organizations in turn form the A. F. of L., and consequently a carrying out of the mandates of the highest officers of the A. F. of L. would mean nothing else but the exclusion of the Federation itself from its own meetings and deliberations. To carry out the dictates of the executive officers of the Federation would be a slap in your own face; it would mean to cut off your nose to spite your face.

## MILITARISM AND THE WORKING CLASS.

Armies and navies are maintained for a double purpose by the master class, namely, to promote their commercial interests abroad and to keep their wage slaves in subjection at home.

Wars are fought in the interests of the capitalist class, not in the interest of the working class. All the workers get out of them is cracked skulls and shattered homes.

Though it is the working class which fights all the world's battles, it is not the working class which profits in the spoils.

That armies are maintained for domestic as well as for foreign purposes is amply illustrated by the numerous cases in which the militia have been used to crush strikes, not only by preventing processions and mass meetings from being held, by shooting down strikers without provocation, by protecting scab labor and doing police service for the employers, but by using the soldiers to fill the places of the striking employes, as in the great postal strike in France. This the soldiers are forced to do under penalty of court martial.

The problem is not militarism, but capitalism.

Karl Liebknecht, of Germany, a specialist on the subject of militarism, calculates the cost of the armies and navies of Europe alone for the present year at \$3,250,000,000, that of the entire world at about \$4,000,000,000, or more than twice the expenditure for 1906. That is a stupendous sum, but it comes out of the pockets of the capitalist class, not out of the pockets of the working class. True, the working class produce it, but that represents a portion of the surplus value extracted from labor by the masters. If militarism were abolished tomorrow, and capitalism still held sway, the workers would not gain materially thereby. Indeed, they might even be worse off, for those engaged in productive industry would have four million able bodied soldiers competing with them for their jobs.

The genuine promoters of peace are the Socialists and the labor organizations. Wars tend to prolong the life of capitalism. They divert public attention from economic to national questions. The Socialists of Germany



and France, of Sweden and Norway, have done considerable to dispel the war clouds hovering over their countries at various times by decisive action. The patriotism of the master class is amply shown up by the capitalists of one country lending money and selling arms to their enemies, by supplying the soldiers and sailors with embalmed beef and misfit clothing, by the colossal frauds in the commissariat department, by leaving old soldiers to die in the poor house and widows of the slain to eke out a miserable existence by taking in washing.

UNION VS. NON-UNION CONDITIONS.

Parry, Post, Van Cleave and Kirby would be union busters and all round advocates of the alleged beauties and adequacy of the so-called open shop system, have very little to say concerning the numerous strikes which have recently taken place in these open and non-union shops.

These advocates of the open shop system have long preached that the application of their theories and policies would bring about peace, tranquility, and everlasting happiness both for the workers and the manufacturers.

The awful bumps their theories and policies in the open shop direction have been recently getting warrant the assertion that their statesmanship is faulty, their seriousness and intelligence questionable, and that in their own estimation only they are good doctrinaires, as the logic of events proves that they are highly impracticable.

In the last six months a large number of serious strikes have occurred in the pet non-union and open shop plants, the beauties of which we have heard so much and seen so little. This is chiefly so commencing with the United States Steel company, which attempted to completely non-unionize a large number of its open shop mills, with the result that both the unionists and non-unionists employed in these mills went on a strike.

Another striking incident was the recent strike in the Pressed Steel Car company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pa. The workmen employed in this plant were nearly, if not all, non-union. Even the casual reader is familiar with the fact that more discord, strife and destruction of life and property occurred in this strike than has occurred in any one of the union strikes in a number of years.

We venture the assertion that there have been more strikes in open shops and non-union mills—that is, more people involved—in the last six months than there has been in strictly union mills and factories.

There is today and perhaps always will be a certain amount of discontent and unrest in the ranks of the workers, and the logic of passing events points to the undisputed fact that the Van Cleave, Kirbys, Parrys and Posts will ultimately be forced to admit that the trade union movement is here to stay and that the application of its principles is better calculated to bring tranquility and a reasonable amount of security against nasty, ill advised, and destructive strikes.—Cigarmakers Journal.

POETICAL

THE WANTON.

She made her bed and made it rough;  
She baked her bread and baked it tough;  
She ate and slept, in toil or ease,  
And smiled and wept herself to please.

She played the game—a loser's play—  
Yet stood the same from day to day,  
And wise fools said, in umpire seats,  
Such paths to tread brought naught but big defeats.

She reached her close and had to squeal;  
She sought repose to close the deal.  
We gave her what we had to give;  
She died a wanton because she had to live.

When all the fools that look so wise,  
And all the tools with lobster eyes,  
Who sit in judgment, passing blame,  
To criticise a sister's shame.

Shall take the long mysterious trail,  
Where their big bluff at last shall fail,  
Then who can tell how they shall fall  
Who thought they knew and owned it all?

The weak go strong, the strong go weak;  
The loud go dumb, the silent speak;  
The rabble up, the chosen down,  
Who packed the cross shall wear the crown.

Prince Rupert, B. C. JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.

THE ARROGANT FARMER.

By George E. Bowen.

"There is too much truth in the report that out of their present great prosperity farmers are buying automobiles and indulging in the unnecessary things of luxury."—Extract from Reported Speech of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture:

Since Adam, the man with the hoe has been bent  
To the task of producing the bread of the race,  
In toil should he glory and find his content  
In the rows that he hoes by the sweat of his face.

The life that is simple and servile was made  
For the man with the hoe and his brother, the ox.  
The joy of the automobile is a trade  
That only the money of leisure unlocks.

What impudence, truly, this clodhopper dares  
To ride like a king on the roads we enjoy;  
Our profligate madness he brazenly shares  
While seeking our caste and our cult to destroy.

O woe to the man with the hoe if, some day,  
He learns that he earns what we merrily waste.  
For him all the fevers that weaken our sway;

For us not an unhoed potato to taste.

Go back to your hoeing, O farmer, O fool!  
Prosperity wanes when your idleness rides,  
Go, dig us more dollars, while gayly we rule—  
And tax you more dollars for ruling, besides

HEY?

If you were your brother,  
Or if he were you,  
Wouldn't what's true now  
Be then as true?  
Is 'e doing by you,  
Or you by him,  
In this selfish swirl—  
In this swinish swim,  
The things that one brother  
Would wish from another?  
Hey?

When yer a swappin' a hoss  
Do ye pint out the spavin,  
'N say thet the brute  
Is a-hardly wuth havin'?  
Does 'e tell ye thet hisen's  
Ez balky ez hell?  
Don't 'e allus declare  
That 'e'll pull ez well  
Ez enny other hoss will  
'N swart' on the gospel?  
Hey?

Don't ye lock yer safe  
With bolts 'n' bars?  
'N don't 'e blow it  
With polts 'n' jars?  
What's ther matter  
With you'n yer brother  
Thet yer allus a cheatin'  
'N' gougin' each other—  
Allus a snappin',  
Lyn' 'n' serappin'?  
Hey?

Ye must "do" yer brother,  
'R 'e'll "do" you—  
Thet's what ye think—  
'N 'e thinks it, too,  
Ye both dread hell,  
'N' it seems mighty queer  
Ye should work so hard  
Ter make one here—  
Dern yer pate,  
Can't yer wait?  
Hey?

—By Charles F. Willcutt, in Wayland's Monthly.

In Memoriam.

Mullan, Idaho, September 25, 1909.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, John Grandovich, and

Whereas, Brother Grandovich was a true and faithful member of this union, always ready to assist a worthy brother in time of need; therefore be it

Resolved, That Mullan Miners' Union No. 9, W. F. M., extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of one month.

A. E. RIGLEY,  
W. J. WILLIAMSON,  
Committee.

Central City, S. D., September 13, 1909.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Abe Thebert, thereby depriving us of a faithful and loyal member, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends our sympathy and condolence in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem to our late brother we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine of Denver and the Register of Lead for publication and spread on the records of this union.

F. P. KILLIAN  
A. H. GERRANS,  
HARRY B. REYNOLDS.

Central City, S. D., September 28, 1909.

Whereas, Central City Miners' Union No. 3 has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Brother H. J. Pankamaa, whom the grim reaper called to his home above; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and to the Blacks Hills Daily Register and to the Miners' Magazine for publication

P. GIROUX,  
D. CAMPBELL,  
M. BOUCHARD.

Committee.



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No	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>ALASKA</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	226	Aurora	Sun	Matt Jaesko	Otto Kumpula	244	Aurora
152	Ketchikan	Wed	Hugh McCounell	John P. Brisbois		Ketchikan	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuopponen	387	Ely
240	Nome	Sat	Phil Corrigan	J. S. Sutherland		Nome	47	Eveleth	Sun	John McNair	John Movern	373	Eveleth
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	W. T. Burns	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	155	Hibbing	Sun	Garnet Riley	Elias Huttunen	297	Hibbing
188	Valdez F. L. U.	Tues	J. P. Finnegan	W. C. Uphoff	252	Valdez	<b>MISSOURI</b>						
<b>ARIZONA</b>							231	Bonne Terre	Sun	Ralph Stottler	Chas. Floyd	93	Bonne Terre
106	Bisbee	Wed	Jos. D. Cannon	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	R. DeBourge	285	Desloge
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia		O. Chloride	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
89	Crown King	Sat	Edgar Guild	A. R. Bradshaw	30	Crown King	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
150	Douglas M & S.	Tues	M. J. O'Connor	Ed. Crough	145	Douglas	202	Frederick'n M&S	Fri	Thos. Ferguson	F. Z. Guittar		Frederick'n wn
60	Globe	Tues	H. M. Hoover	M. H. Page	997	Globe	232	Leadwood	Fri	Wm. Lackey	Robt C McCrary	153	Leadwood
116	Hualapai	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	192	Mine La Motte	Fri	Jeff Counts	J. T. Cameron	14	Mine La Motte
147	Humboldt M & S	Wed	Eugene Murphy	R. E. Corley	59	Humboldt	<b>MONTANA</b>						
101	Jerome	Wed	John Opman	John Opman	120	Jerome	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNutty	Niel Collins	473	Anaconda
98	Kofa	Tues	Alex Jorganson	J. Kitchen		Kofa	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Theo Brockman	134	Aldridge
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
159	Metcalf	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	22	Neihart
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	J. B. Berger	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whittely	A. M. Floent	1407	Butte
137	Ray	Thur	W. T. Luke	Chas. Devine		Ray	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	W. D. Dignnan	C. A. Blackburn	1073	Butte
124	Snowball	Wed	Al Helmer	Ulrich Grill		Goldroad	24	Clinton	Wed	J. C. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
156	Swansea	Thur	D. Dannemiller	W. H. Holland		Polaris	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitheger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
110	Tiger	Thur	J. W. Mahoney	F. A. Patty	66	Swansea	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	Fred Newhouse	Frank Hallday	11	East Helena
102	Troy	Sun	J. A. Fezzaglia	E. J. Blackwell	13	Harrington	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkorn
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	J. A. Rice		Troy	82	Garnet	Tues	Geo. Gemmell	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
				R. McCormick	18	Poland	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips		D. Granite
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>							16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shorde	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Ed Eccles	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	143	Gilt Edge
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	238	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
161	Hodley M & M.	Wed	C. Bennett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hodley	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killeen	68	Kendall
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	131	Pony M & M.	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. P. Milligan	205	Pony
109	Kimberly	Fri	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter		Kimberly	120	Radersburg	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Radersburg
119	Lardeau	Sat	Fred Mellette	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	208	Ruby L & DW	Mon	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson		Ruby
227	Marysville M & S	Sat	B. Lundin	J. Hays		Marysville	25	Winston	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
71	Moyle	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyle	190	Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	Henry Clark	80	Zortman
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	30	Austin	Sat	John White	Wm. A. Gallagher		Austin
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
38	Roseland	Wed	J. A. McKinnon	Geo. Casey	421	Roseland	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shiland		Sandon	246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Gruen		Hilltop
95	Silverton	Sat	Robert Malroy	Fred Lietscher	85	Silverton	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Wescott		Chafey
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	John Mohn	2	Edgemont
113	Taxada	Sat	G. B. McIntosh	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
106	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	243	Fairview	Wed	Wm. H. Bacon	A. Bennett	26	Fairview
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	54	Gold Hill	Mon	J. G. Foote	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							220	Goldfield	Tues	Owen Barns	J. J. Mangun	2420	Goldfield
210	Ballarat	Wed	J. W. Sweet	J. L. Foisie		Ballarat	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	251	Lane	Thur	Louis Schnarr	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
55	Calaveras	Wed	C. J. Mann	M. C. Jones	1060	Angel's Camp	72	Lincoln	Wed	Jos. R. Viette	D. L. Wertheimer	91	De Lamar
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Jerry Ford	83	French Gulch	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Todd	John Crowe		Empire
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	248	Lucky Boy	Wed	J. J. McDonald	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
91	Grass Valley	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	241	Manhattan	Tues	E. C. Richards	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
169	Graniteville	Sat	A. J. Berry	J. A. Berry		Graniteville	294	Millers M & M.	Wed	Chas. Bithell	E. K. Watson	32	Millers
207	Greenwater	Tues	S. D. W. Apple	Chas. Brown		Death Valley	263	Pioche	Mon	John Cannon	James P. Kelly	356	Pioneer
99	Hart	Tues	W. T. Porterfield	Charles Glunz		Hart	218	Pioneer	Wed	Joe B. Goodwin	Ed Rodgers		Olinghouse
115	Jackson	Wed	Willie Lyne	W. T. Langdon	212	Jackson	252	Ramsey	Sat	P. A. Holtz	H. S. Taylor		Ramsey
149	Johnsville	Sat	Geo. S. Dunn	W. H. Dunn	11	Johnsville	244	Rawhide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
174	Kennett	Sat	C. C. McHenry	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	247	Round Mountain	Fri	John D. Gabbert	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round Mt'n
206	Masonic	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	Roy Cook	71	Searchlight
51	Mojave	Sat	L. L. Rotteicher	Fred Nicholls	76	Nevada City	92	Silver City	Tues	J. W. Hickey	D. N. Nolan	76	Silver City
93	Nevada City	Wed	L. L. Rotteicher	Fred Nicholls	76	Nevada City	253	Silver Peak	Tues	John Redpath	Chas. C. Schnure	75	Blair
44	Randsburg	Sat	Wm. B. Reene	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	231	Stoptoe M & S.	Tues	Joe Bracken	C. D. O'Connor	338	Stoptoe
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	257	Storey Co. L. U.	Tues	David Ryan	R. McHenry		Virginia City
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. A. Case	S. R. Fredrikson	355	Skidoo	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. J. Berry	G. A. Snideman	67	Tuscarora
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	256	Vernon	Wed	W. E. C. Little	P. H. Lynch		Vernon
73	Tuolumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
104	Washington	Mon	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	John Cronin	H. H. Hurlbert	73	Winthrop	262	Yerrington	Fri	Patrick Shorlin	Jas. H. Pringle		Mason
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	<b>ONTARIO</b>						
<b>COLORADO</b>							146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
64	Bryan	Sat	Henry Truby	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	149	Elk Lake	Sun	H. A. Smith	C. H. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Napoleon Schnobb	610	Gowganda
20	Creede	Fri	J. D. Peterson	D. F. Snideman	543	Creede	<b>OREGON</b>						
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	42	Bourne	Mon	L. R. Harris	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	O. A. Kessel		Cornucopia
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	W. H. Rambo	9	Dunton	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	J. A. Dunham V-P			Durango	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Sat	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
86	Garfield	Sat	John Ryan	George Howard		Garfield	84	Custer	Sun	E. E. Boyer	Chas. H. Adair		Custer
50	Henson	Sat	Frank Potestio	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City	14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	C. L. Wilson	J. E. Dahl		Deadwood
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Louis Johnson	C. H. Hickson	264	Idaho Springs	68	Galeana	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galeana
197	La Plata	Mon	Frank Tepotch	Thos. G. Lloyd	1017	Hesperus	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
48	Nederland	Thur	J. L. Conkling	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
15	Ouray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ouray	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartwell		Rochford
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
36	Rico	Sat	Frank D. Roam	Chris Wold	470	Rico	<b>UTAH</b>						
185	Rockvale	Mon	James Bertotti	Anton Mussutt	50	Rockvale	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	64	Bingham
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	G. W. Black	F. J. Perry		Canyon
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosse	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
63	Telluride	Sat	Chris Johns	Andrew Nylund	278	Telluride	205	Eureka E F & B	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	237	Helper	Sun	Carlo Dalpiaz	A. Marchiori	447	Helper
69	Ward	Fri	L. Nichols	J. M. Raish	126	Ward	176	Kimberly	Thur	Wyrton Nay	Jos. Carroll		Kimberly
<b>IDAHO</b>							238	Mammoth	Tues	J. H. McCabe	Jos. Mann	65	Mammoth
184	Atlanta	Sat	H. M. Lesky	J. R. Wahler		Atlanta	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	Phillip Oates	415	Mercur
10	Burke	Fri	Frank Monty	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	144	Park City	Sat	John Ryan	J. P. Langford	891	Park City
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	249	W Jordan M & S	Fri	Wm. C. Miller	C. T. Anderson	146	West Jordan
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walter Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muekler	38	Index
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	224	Loomis					





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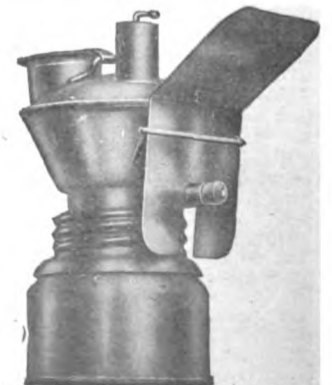


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