

MIN



LABOR  
PRODUCES  
ALL WEALTH



GENERAL LIBRARY  
UNIV. OF MICHIGAN  
NOV 22 1909

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO  
November 18th.  
1909.  
Volume XI.  
Number 334



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



HCE

J.

MA

||

||

||

ES

||

||

THE COLORADO HOUSE

# W. H. KISTLER

STATIONERY COMPANY

1539 to 1543 Lawrence Street  
DENVER, COLO.

STATIONERY. PRINTING. LITHOGRAPHING.  
ENGRAVING. BLANK BOOKS.

# I. H. CHASE

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes.  
LEAD, S. D. C. E. ROSE, MANAGER.

## Price List of Supplies.

Charters . . . . .	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards . . . . .	\$0.01 each
Rituals . . . . .	1.00 each	Membership cards . . . . .	.05 each
Warrant Books . . . . .	1.00 each	Canceling Stamp . . . . .	.65 each
Federation Emblems . . . . .	.50 each	Seals . . . . .	3.00 each
Constitution and By-laws, per copy . . . . .	.05 each	Delinquent Notices . . . . .	1/2c each
Notification Blanks . . . . .	.01 each	Application Blanks . . . . .	1/2c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.  
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

# W. J. CLARK

8 W. Main St.,

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA

Sells the best in Men's Furnishings, including the following Union made brands: Tiger Hats, Ralston and Dr. A. Reed's Cushion Shoes, McDonald's "Red Seal" Shirts, Fuick's Detroit Special Overalls.

# R. S. QUIMBY

OPTICIAN

Eyes thoroughly examined. Latest scientific methods. Glasses properly fitted.

Corner Lee and Main Streets.

DEADWOOD, S. D.

## WE SELL

Fancy China, Cut Glass, Leather Bags, Toys, Books, Stationary and Candies, Etc.

# CARR'S NOVELTY STORE

DEADWOOD, S. D.

GO TO

# ZCELLNER BROS. CO.

for your Union made Overalls, Pants, Shirts, Gloves, Hats and Shoes.

645-647 MAIN STREET, DEADWOOD, S. D.

# The Union Steam Laundry

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA

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

# PENDO & COMPANY

LEAD MEAT MARKET

BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, FISH AND GAME.

Fresh Vegetables in Season.

Phone 2077.

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

M & O

MADE BY The Cuban Cigar Co. DENVER COLO.

Headquarters for Union made goods for men's wear. The largest and most complete stock in our line in the Black Hills, at prices within the reach of all and everything guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

# THE BLOOM SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.

DEADWOOD, S. D.

THOUSANDS OF UNION MEN  
ALL OVER THE WEST ARE WEARING

Made in  
Denver  
by  
Union  
Labor.

*Underhill*

UNION MADE

ALL  
DEALERS  
SELL  
THEM

AND SHIRTS..OVERALLS

AND TESTIFY TO THEIR STERLING QUALITY AND HONEST VALUE

THE BAYLY-UNDERHILL MFG. CO.

THE S. R. SMITH FURNITURE COMPANY

Will furnish your home with anything needed. Our Undertaking Department is complete both in Lead and Deadwood, S. D. The Union men will always find us their friends when it comes to prices.

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

# The Western Federation of Miners

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....Rm. 605, Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice-President.....Rm. 605, Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treas.....Rm. 605, Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

F. G. Clough, Box 23, Goldfield, Nev. | James Kirwan.....Terry, S. Dak.  
J. F. Hutchinson, Box 275, Burke, Ida. | Wm. Davidson.....Sandon, B. C.  
J. C. Lowney, 450 N. Ida., Butte, Mont. | Wm. Jinkerson, Bx 332, Flat River, Mo.  
Howard Tresidder, Idaho Spgs., Colo. | Yanco Terzcih . . . . Douglas, Alaska

# Hearst Mercantile Co.

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA

High Grade Wearing Apparel

AND SHOES

UNION MADE

NO. 7 N. GOLD ST.

TELEPHONE 2085.

Open Day and Night.

# MORGAN & MEAD

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

UNION UNDERTAKERS.

LEAD, SO. DAKOTA.

Official Undertakers for Central City Miners' Union and Lead Miners' Union.

LADY ASSISTANT.

JOE MEAD, Manager.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, November, 18, 1909.

Volume XI, Number 334  
\$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.

Eureka, Nev., Nov. 4, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine: At a regular meeting of Eureka Miners' Union No. 265, Frank Hayes, a miner working in this camp, was declared to be unfair to organized labor for refusing to join our Union and it was ordered that his name be published in the Miners' Magazine.

By order of Eureka Miners' Union No. 265.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

J. H. JURY, Secretary-Treasurer.

Rawhide, Nev., Nov. 10, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine, 605 R. R. Bldg., Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother: At a regular meeting of Rawhide local 244, W. F. M., Walter F. Johnson, John Bangiar and Nick Bangiar were ordered to be fined \$100 and their names published in Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor for working at Bovard for less than scheduled wages

(Seal) NEIL J. M'GEE, Sec. No. 244, W. F. M.

Bingham Canon, Utah, Nov. 12, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following named persons who were declared unfair and fined twenty-five dollars (\$25) by this union and so advertised in the Miners' Magazine under date of the 4th inst., have been declared fair to organized labor:

WM. J. KNOWLEY,  
JAMES FERRY.

All secretaries will please take notice.

(Seal) Bingham Miners' Union No. 67.

## DECLARED UNFAIR.

Jerome, Ariz., Nov. 11, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother: At our regular meeting night, Wednesday, Nov. 10th, John P. Burton was declared unfair to organized labor, fined \$25, which has to be paid in the treasury of Jerome Miners' Union No. 101 before he can be declared fair, and that his name be published in the Miners' Magazine.

John P. Burton worked in the jurisdiction of Jerome Miners' Union for about a year or more and repeatedly found some excuse for not re-instating, and before he left this jurisdiction he openly denounced this local and the Federation, thereby causing much harm to this local especially, and the Federation in general.

Fraternally, JOHN OPMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

(Seal) By order of Jerome Miners' Union No. 101, W. F. M.

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY GOLDFIELD MINERS' UNION.

Goldfield, Nev., Nov. 2, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine: The following resolution was adopted by Goldfield Miners' Union at their last regular meeting and ordered published in the Miners' Magazine:

Whereas, The publication of unfair names in the Miners' Magazine is not resulting in any good to the Western Federation of Miners, be it,

Resolved, That Goldfield Miners' Union discontinue the publication of unfair men in the Miners' Magazine; and be it further

Resolved, That we request Secretary-Treasurer Mills to have a list of unfair names printed each month and sent to each local of the W. F. M. and be it further

Resolved, That we request that all local unions of the Federation take this matter up and give it careful consideration, with the object of eliminating the publishing of unfair names in the Miners' Magazine.

F. G. CLOUGH,

(Seal)

Acting Recording Secretary.

**M**EN WHO CALL themselves "reformers" are generally hungry for graft and merely yell "reform" as a bid for public office.

**A** SHORT TIME AGO the daily press contained all the moral filth connected with the divorce proceedings of the Goulds, and after a breathing spell, the Astor family entered the judiciary asking that the bonds of wedlock shall be broken. It is sad and lamentable to contemplate how Socialism has broken up these homes where the dollar reigned as king.

**I**N THE CASES of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, the courts have upheld each other, but when Judge Landis, in order to create a sensation, handed down a dictum which imposed a fine of \$29,000,000 on the Standard Oil monopoly, the mandate of Landis was relegated to the scrap-pile, thus showing that Baer, the coal baron of the Keystone state knew what he was talking about, when he declared: "The courts are the bulwarks of American liberty."

**T**HE APPEAL TO REASON is tearing away the ermine which clothes the judiciary in order that the people may behold the degeneracy of the lawyer.

The lawyer placed on the bench, in the minds of some people becomes an angel, and angels can do no wrong.

In but a few years, reverence for the judiciary will be shattered, and when the people realize the outrages that are committed by courts in the name of law, there will be a revolution that will shake this country from ocean to ocean.

JAMES H. BROWER, who was a candidate on the Socialist ticket last year for governor of the State of Illinois has written a work entitled: "The Mills of Mammon," which stamps him as one of the most powerful writers in the Socialist movement. "The Mills of Mammon" is a terrific arraignment of the present industrial system, and should be read by every working man and working woman in this country. The work can be secured by writing to P. H. Murray & Co., Joliet, Ills.

C. L. WARRINER, local treasurer of the "Big Four" railroad has appropriated to himself nearly a million dollars, and when discovered, complacently asked, "What are you going to do about it?"

Had he been a ragged working man with an empty stomach clamoring for food, and stolen a loaf of bread, he would have bowed his head when the law laid its iron hand on him and received his sentence in silence. But he is a patrician criminal robed in broadcloth and decked in diamonds, and he can afford to assume a defiant attitude as a heavy-weight thief.

A NEW YORK JUDGE imposed a sentence of celibacy upon a young man who has been arrested on several occasions for theft. The judge said that he did not propose to be a party to the breeding of criminals, so he suspended sentence for the theft and if the man marries will then pronounce the sentence on him.

This young man was evidently a thief of the common house variety. If he had been one of the big thieves, commonly known as captains of industry; even a criminal of the Thaw brand, the same judge would have felt honored if he had been invited to the wedding ceremony sometimes considered essential when such thieves wish to assist in populating the country.—Nome Industrial Worker.

WITH THE CONTINUED advance in the price of foodstuffs comes the announcement that the big Trusts are "earning" enormous profits and the return of prosperity will be signaled by increasing the dividend rate. This should be cheering news to the worker whose labor is producing these enormous dividends but who is not permitted to have any voice in the distribution of the surplus of his toil. The Trust captains are thoroughly contented to enjoy the bounty of labor's fruits, and in their enjoyment they have the supreme confidence of many members of the working class who vote that capitalism shall control the means of life.—Toilers' Defense.

JOHN S. KENNEDY died last week in New York, and his shroud having no pocket, he was forced to leave behind him, property to the value of \$60,000,000. When John saw the grim messenger of death beckoning him towards the "Kingdom Come," he concluded that it would be wise to leave \$25,000,000 to religious and charitable institutions, and now, John has been crowned as a philanthropist. The press that praises the generosity of a man whose heart was never touched until he felt the dew of death on his brow, will not tell how John accumulated the vast pile of wealth which reached in value the sum of \$60,000,000. John was a banker and a builder of railroads, and he coined his millions from the sweat and blood of ill-paid toil. But though his millions have been reaped through the degradation and destitution of human beings, the dead multi-millionaire is now a philanthropist, and press and pulpit will sound the praises of the exploiter, whom death halted in the mad scramble for wealth.

WITH THE RELIGIOUS PEOPLE of nearly every large city protesting against brazen immorality unmasking its unblushing cheek; with the courts of the country grinding out on an average of more than one thousand divorces weekly; with an army of women in brothels of infamy reaching more than a half million; with nearly 2,000,000 of children of school age wasting their lives away in mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops and with nearly 5,000,000 of women forced to leave the hearthstone to earn the means of life and keep the wolf of hunger from the door, it seems to us that it is about time for some evangelist with his eyes glued on heaven, to exclaim: "Socialism would destroy the home."

MANY PEOPLE have been surprised that Francis J. Heney, the prosecutor of grafters and bribers in San Francisco, was defeated for District Attorney in the late election. The claim is made that the majority of the voters should have rallied to the support of Heney and shown their appreciation of his fearlessness and determination to populate the penitentiary with criminals. But a vast number of the voters of San Francisco were not impressed with the sincerity of Heney in his prosecution of men who had betrayed public trust. The fact that Spreckles, the sugar king, was behind the prosecution and putting up the money to carry on the war against dishonest public officials, created the suspicion that Spreckles was merely spending his money to dethrone an aggregation of tools that were the chattels of "interests" that were not in accord with the interests of Spreckles. In other words, the suspicion was created that Spreckles was merely backing the prosecution to rout a gang of rascals, in order that another gang of scoundrels controlled by Spreckles might reach the public crib.

When multi-millionaires furnish money to prosecute criminals, whose crimes consist of grafting the public and accepting bribes, there is reason to believe "that all is not gold that glitters."

SOMEONE MUST HAVE SWITCHED drinks on Tom Watson. At least he is "seeing things" in a way that should alarm his friends. Apropos of nothing in particular, he sends a letter to the United States attorney general, in which he makes the welkin (or something or other) ring with the following:

"President Taft knows as well as I do that Socialism is sweeping the country like a prairie fire, and there is an army of nearly 400,000 banded together, true to the organization which their leaders have made, and that those men are thirsting for an opportunity to come into collision with the federal army. That is one reason why Taft and Roosevelt are so eager to increase the number of federal troops."

Watson does not state where these 400,000 men are concealed. He has not explained where they are being drilled or armed, and to a man in his frame of mind it would be a waste of time to explain that, while Socialism is growing rapidly and that Socialists are determined individuals, they have no earthly desire to "come into collision with the federal army." If they ever do so come into collision it will be only when they have already used their ballots to capture the government and when the officials who are elected are refused office by usurpers.

There is no doubt that Taft and Roosevelt are asking for a bigger army in order to shoot workers, and preferably Socialists, but this should be a cause for watching Taft and Roosevelt instead of the Socialists.

Watson ought to swear off and sober up.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## The Servant Problem.

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL in a late issue of the Serantonian, published at Seranton, Pennsylvania, on the "Servant Problem" is interesting and shows that there is a repugnance among the vast majority of people being advertised through a livery as victims of wage-slavery:

"The saleswomen in one of the largest department stores in Chicago got a bitter pill to swallow a week ago, when a female censor was placed in the establishment to dictate how the girls should dress, with power to enforce her own orders, under pain of dismissal.

"The new dress regulations practically enforce the wearing of a uniform and the discarding of all of fashion's fads. Hair "rats" and frizzes, paint, powder, excess jewelry, gay colors, showy trimmings, etc., are all forbidden and the saleswomen must wear black skirt and a black and white waist with modest sleeves, the peek-a-boo variety being forbidden.

"It is a well known fact that the average wages paid to saleswomen in large stores is not in keeping with the work that is demanded from them and far from sufficient to support them in the style many of them put on. The difference between their expenses and their incomes must be made up somehow and the method frequently employed to make both ends meet has led to much undesirable comment.

"If the new dress reform which has started in Chicago, comes into general vogue, the appealing attractiveness of many of the young women will be gone and they will practically be reduced to the level of waitresses in popular priced restaurants who can be pointed out at any time by their dress.

"A uniform or any particular mark or brand depicting a state of

servitude is obnoxious to the average American girl who demands absolute freedom and usually puts on airs a trifle beyond her station. That has been one of the great drawbacks in getting them to accept positions as domestic servants. A cap or a working apron is considered degrading, although as a matter of fact, the hired girl of today is by far the most independent person in the United States and taken all in all, gets more money for the services she renders than any other person.

"The plain black skirt and the plain waist, the simple hair dressing robbed of fashion's fads and monstrosities, the lack of jewelry and other finery, etc., will place the shop girls in a class by themselves, to be known at a glance, and then what?

"If the new dress innovation referred to becomes general in department stores, it may lead to a solution of the servant problem as the girl who gets five dollars a week for counter work, will no longer be able to put on the airs of a lady of quality in vaudeville. She'll be known for what is, i. e., a girl who has to work for a living and that is the worst they could say about her, if she accepted a position to do housework for a private family.

"The pride that balks at honest labor, no matter what the calling may be, is of the rotten, ruining variety and should be discarded wherever it is possible to do so, because it is generally the foundation of most of the evil that overtakes the owner."

The above editorial in the Serantonian furnishes some proof that the saleswomen in the department stores, are not anxious to wear a uniform which tells the public that they are slaves in the emporium of some princely merchant, whose bank account reaches into the millions.

The public has become aware of the fact, that the giant clothing and dry goods institutions of the country, pay such a paltry pittance to the majority of saleswomen, that many of them are forced through the pangs of poverty to steal out into the darkness of the night and tear the jewelled crown of chastity from their brows and lay it at the feet of a libertine for bread.

The saleswomen in the department store rebels against the livery that is now being imposed on her in Chicago, because she knows that such a livery or uniform, will tell everyone whom she meets that she is the ill-paid chattel of a department store, and she knows that a vast number of people have looked with suspicion on the virtue of the woman who sells feminine finery at the munificent salary of \$5, or \$6 per week.

A salary of but a few paltry dollars per week creates the impression in the public mind, that there must be some other source of rev-

enue, if the victims of small wages in department stores are to live and dress so as to make a respectable appearance.

It is certainly a rebuke to our monstrous civilization, when a journal through its editorial columns must admit that the salaries paid in department stores bid for dishonor.

The Scrantonian censures "the pride that balks at honest labor," but can that labor be HONEST which fills the brothels with social outcasts and murders the virtue of the struggling victims who are endeavoring to keep body and soul together on the pittance doled from the mercenary hand of capitalism?

The uniform or livery devised by department stores, will have no effect on solving the servant problem, for the servant problem will never be solved, until man, woman and child, shall live in an atmosphere that contains no polluted taint of the capitalist system.

## A Growing Sentiment.

THE DENVER EXPRESS, a daily publication of Denver, Colorado, in an editorial of last week, under the caption: "England's Problem Is Ours," had the following to say:

"If the dominant party has its way, an election will be held in England within the next four months, in which every American will be or should be seriously interested. The issue will be as to abolition of the house of lords.

"In our own country we have not yet got to seriously considering abolition of the United States senate, our house of lords, but we have got well along toward abolishing the idea upon which that body was founded—the idea that people are not fit to choose directly their own lawmakers and make their own laws.

"Beyond a doubt a considerable proportion of those who framed our constitution did not believe in a thorough-going democracy. They did not dare suggest hereditary political power, and so they did the next best or worst thing in creating an imitation of the English house of lords in a senate not selected directly by the people and given special and peculiar powers and privileges. They got up a compromise between democracy and political aristocracy, and as a sop to the states, each of which had been running its own sort of government, they gave every state representation in the senate equal to that of every other state. Pigmy Rhode Island, such back number states as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, slumbering Delaware and Utah and Idaho, with their Mormons, combined, are as powerful in the senate, as to votes, as the seven greatest and most progressive states of the union.

"Did you ever stop to think why you should have two legislative bodies, either in nation or state? Why pay two crews of men for doing the one job? If this is a nation, a union, a government by the people, why have a senate which you don't choose to interfere with lawmakers whom you do select? The answer is found in the demands of the aristocracy of Alexander Hamilton's time, and the action and character

of the present day senates prove that those demands still have weight and productiveness.

"We seem to be on the eve of altering the constitution and electing our 'house of lords' by direct vote. If we do this we emphasize the question, Why senate at all?

"The English people have got close up to this issue. They have got a senate of men elected by birth, noblemen by reason of the mid-wife's skill, aristocrats by reason of being in position to put the tax burdens on the common people. They propose to wipe out the governmental machine which grinds out injustice and poverty for the masses. We've got some machines of that sort of our own make, and it will pay us to observe what our brothers across the water do."

The above editorial in a daily journal, furnishes proof that there is a sentiment growing in this country which will yet become strong enough to wipe out that body of multi-millionaires, that is frequently designated as "the American house of lords." The growing sentiment in England which is demanding that blue-blooded gentry shall no longer be lawmakers by "divine right" or through a precedent established by royalty, is spreading over the earth, and as the vision of men becomes clearer to the intrigues and cunning villainy of the past, the reign of plutocracy and royalty draws nearer to its eternal death.

The senate of the United States is a select body, and no man can hope to wear a senatorial toga, unless he is a millionaire or backed by powerful trusts and corporations.

Only the "interests" are represented in the United States senate, and no bill making concessions to the people is permitted to pass that body, if such a bill infringes on the opportunity of combinations to reap profit.

The men who make up the senate of the United States are no more in touch with the masses of the people, than the house of lords is in touch with the people of England. Neither body feel the pulse throbs or heart beats of the people, and both should be abolished.

## That Delusive Victory.

THE LABOR PAPERS are rejoicing over what they designate as a glorious political victory in San Francisco. The claim is made that a union mayor has been elected, and that the sheriff, coroner, auditor and ten supervisors, are members of organized labor. There is a vast difference between a member of organized labor and a union man. There are thousands of members of organized labor who are nothing more nor less than the salaried hirelings of employers' associations and detective agencies. In fact, the spy and traitor on the payroll of a detective agency, have found it absolutely necessary to become members of organized labor in order to be useful to the combination that pay them for their treason. The labor press that is celebrating the victory in San Francisco, will not publish the platform on which McCarty and his colleagues in organized labor, were elected to office. The labor press that lauds the political victory on the Pacific coast, is silent over the fact, that the "interests" that were being prosecuted for graft, bribery and corruption furnished the "slush fund" that made it possible for McCarty and the "union" supervisors to win a political victory. There is a faint remembrance of another labor mayor of San Francisco, who was once a member of the Musicians' Union, and when he

was placed in the executive chair of the chief city of California, the editorials in the labor press teemed with jubilation and joy, but Eugene Schmitz, that labor mayor, that was once showered with encomiums of praise from the labor press, was convicted as one of the most shameless grafters and accepters of bribes, that ever disgraced a public office.

The labor press need not attempt to delude the working class with the brazen statement that McCarty and ten supervisors were elected on a labor platform. The politicians may have dubbed the platform a "labor platform" to delude the laboring people, but when corporate and commercial combinations rally to the support of a "labor platform" it is indisputable evidence that the working class is being swindled.

McCarty became popular as a labor official, and he used that popularity to climb into political power. If he serves the class to which he belongs, then he will be an ingrate to the class of privilege who furnished the funds to pay the expenses of a political campaign. No man can serve two masters, and the labor press that is now impoverishing the English language to find words to laud the victory at San Francisco, will (in all probability) ere another year has passed away, be forced to make apologies for the frailties and shortcomings of the McCarty administration in San Francisco.

## Aroused Against White Slave Traffic.

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch from Chicago is worthy of the serious consideration of every man and woman, who is anxious to raise the moral standard of the citizenship of this country:

"The Methodist ministers in Chicago have banded together to war against official regulation and segregation of vice. Resolutions declaring segregation to be in effect the licensing of crime have been adopted by the preachers. The restriction of disorderly resorts within fixed limits as directed by Police Chief Steward, is blamed by the ministers for the white slave traffic.

"I don't see how any one in sympathy with the religion of Jesus

Christ can favor vice regulation," declared Rev. M. B. Williams of Oak Park. "Segregation is the nucleus and backbone of the white slave traffic. Segregation provides a resort, refuge and hiding place for criminals and thugs of every description. From the Christian standpoint it is no more thinkable to advocate the regulation of this evil than of murder, highway robbery, arson or any other crime of high magnitude."

It seems that the clerical gentlemen identified with the Methodist churches of Chicago entertain the erroneous idea that in the efforts of the official authorities of the city of Chicago to restrict a moral pesti-

lence and to confine such pestilence to a certain district, or districts, that public officials are licensing crime.

The preachers might as well say that when public officials during a smallpox epidemic build pest houses in order that the spread of smallpox may be restricted or confined to a certain district, that they are placing a license on smallpox. Smallpox is a physical disease that grows out of unsanitary surroundings, and the white slave traffic is a moral disease that grows out of the greed of capitalism and the poverty of wage slavery.

The white slave traffic is not bred in the resorts that are built to accommodate the victims of the moral plague. The white slave traffic exists and flourishes because there is profit in the debauchery and pollution of the gentler sex.

It is a sad and lamentable commentary on the power and influence of the church when after nineteen centuries of pulpit oratory that moral rottenness flaunts the red lights of shame in every city of the land, and that the eyes of the dignitaries of the church are still blind to the cause that dishonors womanhood. The man in the pulpit through

force of habit and custom is prone to denounce *effects*, but never seems to realize that effects must have a *cause*.

He does not seem to see that behind every *effect*, there must be a *cause*, and his energies are never directed towards striking a blow at the *cause* that gives birth to the *effects* that fires his oratory and brings forth his most scathing denunciation.

The White Slave Traffic will not be exterminated through denunciation or by casting reflection on public officials, in their attempts to confine an evil that grows out of the hellish system under which we live. The White Slave Traffic can never be exterminated under capitalism, and until the church raises its voice for the overthrow of the profit system, it is but a waste of time for ministers of the gospel to protest against segregating vice.

The ministers of Chicago have become indignant that public officials should segregate the moral plague, but these gentlemen whose lives are dedicated to God, advance no solution of the evil whose restriction has aroused their virtuous wrath.

## The Battle Must Be Fought to the End.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR will carry the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to the highest court in the land. When the judicial battle is fought to a finish, the people of this country will know whether the constitution of the United States or the dictum of a court is the supreme law of the land. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor submitted the following recommendations to the convention, and there can be no question of doubt, but that the membership of organized labor throughout the country will place their seal of approval on every effort being made to protect laboring humanity in the exercise of constitutional liberty:

"We recommend an appeal be taken from the decision rendered in both the original injunction and the contempt case growing out of it. We cannot permit these decisions to go unchallenged. They affect fundamental rights, which either the courts or congress must safeguard.

"We again enter our protest against applying the writ of injunction in labor disputes (unless where an injunction would lie if there were no labor disputes). We hold the ordinary use of the injunction writ in contentions between workers and employers is an unwarranted interference with the rights and liberties of the workers, and is intended, and its influence used, to intimidate workers, especially when they are engaged in a struggle for improved working conditions.

"It should be borne in mind that in these proceedings Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison did not have the constitutional right of trial by jury. All the circumstances in this case go to prove that conviction would not have followed if the case had been submitted on its merits to a jury of their peers. We hold that excepting that where contempt is in the presence of the court, the liberty of no citizen should be committed to the keeping of any one man, regardless of who he may be or what position he may hold; on the contrary, we hold that a citizen charged with violating an injunction, the penalty of which involves imprisonment, should have the same legal right to a trial by jury that is always accorded to a person charged with violation of the criminal law. To deny the right of trial by jury is to take from the people the protection and priceless heritage which were secured by them after centuries of preserverance, struggle, sacrifice, exile and even martyrdom.

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist among men as to any controversy between labor and capital, no good citizen of our country who treasures freedom can rest secure until trial by jury becomes so well recognized and so firmly established in our legal jurisprudence that no man will ever again attempt to deny this essential and historic right. No class has suffered so much from the tyranny of autocratic power as the working people; none struggled more heroically than they to secure the blessings of true liberty, free government, free speech, free press and trial by jury, and it now devolves upon the wage earners to protect, defend and maintain inviolate this priceless principle of equity and justice."

Regardless of the fact that a vast number of laboring men throughout the United States and Canada are not in harmony with the policy of Samuel Gompers as to the methods employed in the work of organization, yet every man who believes in a free press and free speech and who has realized that the courts are trampling under foot the most sacred rights of individual liberty, will generously respond and give the best that is in him to strangle the seeming judicial conspiracy to shackle the rights of labor to protest against industrial tyranny. The membership of the American Federation of Labor and every other labor organization on this continent should stand as a stone wall, until this battle for human liberty has been fought and justice placed securely on its throne. The decisions of the courts in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison contempt proceedings do not effect these men alone, but the right of every laboring man in this country is challenged when unbearable conditions demand that he shall lift his voice against the greed of soulless masters. If the Supreme Court of the United States shall confirm the decisions rendered by the lower courts, then the working class of this country will know that the constitution of the nation is meaningless so far as the laboring people are concerned, and it will then become an absolute necessity for the workers of America to unite industrially and politically and overthrow the dehumanized system that clothes a few men in a "temple of justice" with an assumption of power that makes a corpse of our boasted constitutional rights.

## What Is the Matter?

FOR SOME TIME past there has been manifested considerable anxiety as to the future of the Socialist party in the United States. The prominent men who are identified with the Socialist party officially, have recognized the fact, that the Socialist party is growing weaker numerically, notwithstanding the fact, that Socialist sentiment is stronger. A number of the salaried men who have been laboring in the "vineyard" to promote the great cause of laboring humanity, are frequently asking the question: What is the matter? But it seems that the sages and philosophers in the party have failed to give a satisfactory answer. That there is something the matter, no close observer in the Socialist party will deny. But to give a brave and fearless answer to "what is the matter," might jeopardize the personal interests of a number of men and women, who have managed to secure some of the revenue subscribed by the rank and file of the Socialist party. The editor of the Miners' Magazine almost a year ago raised a warning cry against the Socialist party being made an asset for the benefit of certain men, who seemed to be Socialists for PROFIT only.

The editor called attention to the fact that mining stock advertised in so-called Socialist publications and boosted by so-called Socialist writers, could only end in disaster to the Socialist party. There are hundreds, yea, thousands of men scattered all over the United States, who have been "buncoed," by that endearing term, "Comrade," and these swindled men have lost faith and confidence in a party whose officials remained silent, while the membership of the party were separated from their hard-earned dollars by alluring circulars promising copulent dividends on investments in mining stock, airships and cereal factories. As the Socialist party grew in numbers, it was only natural that men of degenerate traits should crawl into the party, profess-

ing their great love for the toiling millions and their eternal hatred for a system that bred masters and slaves, and filled the earth with misery and wretchedness. Men with glib tongues and itching palms, wormed themselves into the confidence of the membership of the party, and many of the members of the Socialist party are now mourning the loss of dollars that have been extracted from their pockets, through the endearing words: "My Dear Comrade."

Professional bilks and boarding-house dead beats, have been permitted to grace the soap boxes and proclaim Socialism, and the party is now commencing to reap the whirlwind. The Socialist party must be cleansed of the men and women who have brought the party into disrepute. A dead-beat preaching Socialism, will command no more respect or attention, than a professional libertine paying a tribute to the chastity of the gentler sex.

If the Socialist party is to grow and to be powerful, the membership of the party must be protected from the CROOKS in the party, and this protection must come from the officials of the party, whenever it becomes apparent to them that the Socialist party is being utilized for personal aggrandizement. The officials of the Socialist party cannot afford to cover up the wrong-doing of any FRIENDS in the party, because silence on the part of the officials must ultimately lead to the ruin and destruction of the party.

The time has come when a HOUSE CLEANING must take place and the longer it is delayed, the more difficult it will become to bring back thousands whose confidence and faith have been shattered by men, who have proclaimed their allegiance to the principles of Socialism who have been merely actuated by mercenary motives.

Socialist sentiment, however, cannot be killed, no more than organized labor can be crushed. As long as conditions prevail which demand that the laboring people shall come together to overthrow in-

dustrial oppression, just so long shall the toiling millions be fired by an incentive to struggle for economic freedom. The labor movement as at present constituted and the Socialist party as at present constructed, may be shattered and torn into fragments, but the aspirations for

economic liberty can never be assassinated and the same sentiment that brought the labor movement and the Socialist party into being shall build again on a more solid foundation an economic and political movement, to give battle to the hosts of capitalism.

## A Proposed Labor Party.

THE NATIONAL Women's Trade Union League held its second biennial convention a short time ago, and as a result of that convention, the following circular letter was sent out to the various labor bodies throughout the country and to the labor press for publication:

"Whereas; It is believed that the time is now ripe for the working classes of the United States to forward their legitimate interests by political action; and

"Whereas; The above end can be best served by the formation of a political party independent of all other political parties and pledged to an undivided loyalty; and

"Whereas; It is manifest that were the several labor groups now organized in the community, united in a political party upon a common platform, such a party would exercise political influence far greater than any group acting separately could exercise; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved; That the delegates of the National Women's Trade Union League in convention assembled do urge the American Federation of labor to take action toward the formation of a Labor Party, which party shall be pledged to forward the higher interests of the toiling millions as against the selfish interests of a privileged minority, and which shall welcome to its membership all persons of whatever other affiliations who shall subscribe to the above line of action; and be it further

"Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the American Federation of Labor, to the National Socialist Party of America and the Labor, Socialist and Single Tax press of the United States.

"Adopted by the delegates in Convention Assembled, the first day of October, nineteen hundred and nine."

The above circular coming from the headquarters of the National Women's Trade Union League is significant and will cause various

opinions to be expressed among the membership of organized labor, who have given some thought to labor entering the political arena as a united body. It is somewhat strange that a convention of delegates made up of women, who have not as yet been clothed with the ballot feel themselves called upon to draft resolutions urging the working class to form a political party. The circular letter containing the resolutions proclaiming that "the time is now ripe" for the working class to forward their interests through "political action" will create suspicion that the resolutions that have been drafted and adopted by the League, have been prompted by ulterior motives, and that there is a "nigger" somewhere "in the wood pile." In the fourth paragraph of the circular containing the resolution are to be found this significant language: "which shall welcome to its membership all persons of whatever affiliations who shall subscribe to the above line of action." In the formation of this intended "Labor Party" ALL who subscribe to the above line of action" regardless of former "AFFILIATIONS" shall be welcome as members of the proposed new political movement.

Without regard to AFFILIATION, this proposed Labor Party is to be built to advance the interests of the working class.

The League attempts the impossible, and if the Labor Party is to be launched by the American Federation of Labor, then it is reasonable to presume, that the platform of the Labor Party, will be as ancient and as obsolete as the policy which now leaves the A. F. of L. helpless on the economic field.

The action taken by the League will scarcely commend itself to men and women whose vision is clear and who are conscious of the class struggle. There can be no real Labor Party that is not founded on the class struggle, and such a party would give offence to those whose "affiliations" make them the common enemies of the working class.

## The Report of Samuel Gompers.

THE LABORING PEOPLE of America have had the opportunity of reading the report of Samuel Gompers to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada. The report will scarcely warm the blood of the toilers of this country, and men in whose hearts have crept a feeling of despair, will hardly feel that the "star of hope" decks the sky of labor.

The principal features of Gompers' report were published in the daily press and are as follows:

"Toronto, Ont., Nov. 8. - We are not going to be drawn into a revolution," said President Gompers, responding to the welcome extended him today at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The American labor movement," he continued, "is a rational movement and we are going to hold together. We realize the wrongs of the past and present. We do not underestimate the power of our opponents, but we propose to work out our emancipation in our own way, not by a revolution, but evolution, and if there be a wrong done by any class of society the men of organized labor will be found defending themselves, not the aggressors, whoever may be wrong. The labor movement must always be right."

There was great interest in Gompers annual report. Gompers in his report discusses at length the recent decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia under which, unless reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, Vice President John Mitchell, Secretary Frank Morrison and himself must serve jail sentences for contempt of court in the Buck Stove & Range Company boycott case.

Gompers contended the case involved the constitutional right of free speech and a free press, and declared that the whole people were aroused to the seriousness of the situation.

### FIGHTING FOR FREE SPEECH AND PRESS.

"I repeat and emphasize this fact," he said, "that the doctrine that the citizen must yield obedience to every order of the court, notwithstanding that order transcends inherent, natural, human rights guaranteed by the constitution of our country, is vicious and repugnant to liberty and human freedom and that it is the duty, the imperative duty to protest.

"In the whole history of our movement no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech. As you well know, this arose under the injunction proceedings and court decisions in the case of the Buck's Stove & Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, December, 1907.

"The technicalities of the case were soon lost sight of in the battle to preserve the great principles of human liberty which were involved. The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated. The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the

annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.

"It is a matter of history and of common knowledge that on December 23rd, 1908, Justice Wright sentenced 'Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison' to one year, nine months and six months imprisonment respectively for alleged violation of the injunction and that the decision accompanying the sentence was most virulent and unjust in its terms.

"It is also a matter of the history of this year that the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, in May, 1909, upon our appeal, rendered a decision modifying the terms of the original injunction.

"I say advisedly that the whole people of our country are aroused to the seriousness of the situation. They realize that this attack upon free press and free speech among the workers is only the insidious beginning of the entire withdrawal of those rights from the whole people whenever it might suit the plans of those who desire to profit by injustice and tyranny.

"The response of the masses of the people to the campaign of the American Federation of Labor for the preservation of constitutional rights shows how thoroughly our labor movement is in harmony with the spirit of liberty and the love of justice and right which makes a nation great. The struggle is far from ended. Eternal vigilance ever was and always will be the price of the liberties of a people.

"Let no one doubt my great respect for the judiciary of our country; I have confidence in their integrity, no matter what their decision, still they are human beings and as such liable to err. I say this with respect not only to the three justices of the district court of appeals but with reference to the judiciary generally."

Referring to ship subsidy by the United States, Gompers said:

"The special interests and prospective beneficiaries of this vicious and mercenary 'special class legislation, are active on this proposition; in fact, they never sleep. When this bill was supposed to be quietly resting in the pigeon holes of the committee room, during the closing days of the sixtieth congress, it surprised the members when the 'interests' which would be benefited by the enactment of the bill made a vigorous effort to muster strength enough to pass it through the house as the senate had passed it in the first session, but the opposition which we aided in mustering against it was sufficient to prevent the iniquitous features of this bill, with its odious contemplated conscriptive features from being at this time foisted upon the American people.

"It is necessary to be very alert on this subject, because of the adroitness of its advocates. They are now trying to foster public sentiment in favor of a 'mail subsidy,' in order to have the principle of 'subsidy' established. Once a measure reaches that stage it will be less difficult to amend the original law and saddle upon it all the vicious clauses affecting labor, particularly our seamen.

"See that your congressional representatives all understand that you are actively and positively opposed to it, or to any bill of that character which proposes to take public funds for private gain. It is one of the most vicious pieces of 'favored class' legislation that is possible to devise."

(Naturally, during the present year, there has been some bill in

the political activities of the country because there has been neither an immediate presidential nor congressional election to stir the minds of the people. The need for adequate remedial, definitive, and protective legislation, both state and national, is, however, as great as when I had the honor to submit to you my report a year ago. At that time we had barely emerged from the throes of a presidential election. It was difficult to estimate to what extent our political powers as workers had been exercised. It was not possible then to ascertain many encouraging facts which have since been certified. We know that at least 6,000,000 votes were cast for the principles espoused by labor, particularly in reference to the remedy from the abuse of the writ of injunction, to trial by jury and to the full and free legal right of existence of the workers' organizations.

"That so large a number of citizens as stated expressed their sentiments by their votes is conceded even by our opponents. I may add that I have had statements from some of the leaders of the political party which for the time being at least made our cause its own that the votes of the workers alone saved that party from utter, crushing oblivion. It is my belief, and that of those qualified to judge, that at least 80 per cent. of organized labor's forces voted in accordance with the recommendations of our federation. It will never be known to what extent coercion and trickery prevented the registry of a still larger vote of those who believed with us and who desired to stand with us.

During the past year this subject was most earnestly discussed and every possible forward step taken in the definition and assertion of labor's political as well as economic power.

"We must be partisan for a principle and not for a party, but we must make manifest the fact that we have political power and that we intend to use it; otherwise the ballot will become an impotent weapon. Our members and friends can not expect that the officers of the Federation can impress either upon political parties or upon congress the demands of the workers for justice and right unless those workers themselves have shown sufficient interest in the use of their political power as to make it clear that they are the potent force behind their chosen officers and representatives. The potency of the ballot begins in the primary, independent of a party, and there the workers must begin to assert their adherence to labor's principles and demands. There the workers make of themselves an educational force. They must endeavor to draw with them those unorganized, perhaps, or who have not yet become familiar with the legislation which is needed.

"Let us restate that there can be no coercion of any man along party lines. Labor must learn to use parties to advance our principles, and not allow political parties to manipulate us for their own advancement. The distinction is easily understood, and readily carried into effect. If each worker as an individual uses the ballot for the advancement of the principles for which labor stands and has declared there will be no question in future as to the power of labor to achieve its just demands; political apathy and partisan adherence will weaken; political activity and partisanship for labor's principles will bring strength and success. The activity, the loyalty of the workers in every part of the country is what we need in order that our political power may be used harmoniously with our economic efficiency. The time is now for emphatic declaration and positive, practical preparation for action."

The above as it has appeared in the columns of the daily press, is the meat that has been taken from the report of Samuel Gompers. The representatives of the subsidized journals have given a synopsis of Gompers' report, and have taken from that report, only such material as was considered sufficiently interesting to be read by the American

people. But the report submitted through the columns of the daily press furnish but little food for the mental digestion of intelligent men. Congressmen and senators, shackled to the "interests" will laugh with glee when reading the meaningless conglomeration of words that make up the lengthy report of the president of the American Federation of Labor. There is nothing specific in the report, and the membership of the American Federation of Labor after reading the report, can form no definite conclusions as to the future policy of the organization, except to conclude, that the A. F. of L. shall remain chained to the stake of obsolete craft and trade autonomy.

Mr. Gompers in his report declares in one breath that the judiciary has erred and violated the constitution in attempting to destroy by a decision the right of free speech and a free press, and in the next breath, pays a tribute to the integrity of the tribunals that have sentenced Mitchell, Morrison and himself to terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Gompers commends political action, but in his glittering generalities about political action, he leaves the membership of his organization in doubt as to the character of the political action that is to be taken. Will it be the political action that pledged the American Federation of Labor to Bryan, the man who demonstrated a fondness for hobnobbing with the crowned heads of the Old World? Will it be the political action that maintains and perpetuates the system that condemns labor officials to prison, when they raise their voice against the mandate of a court that upholds the despotism of an exploiter, or will it be the political action that will win industrial liberty for humanity?

Gompers is a believer in "evolution" and against "revolution." Every man has some faith in evolution, but evolution alone will hardly bequeath economic freedom to the human race. If the patriots of '76 had been merely evolutionists, king rule would never have been swept from the soil of Thirteen Colonies.

Mr. Gompers in his report declares: "The need for adequate remedial, definitive and protective legislation, both state and national, is, however, as great as when I had the honor to submit to you my report a year ago."

The above sentence expressed by Gompers in his report, is an admission that nothing has been accomplished in the way of legislation during the past year, and the fact, that he declares that "the need" for legislation is as great as a year ago, is evidence that even Gompers himself, realizes that legislative beggars before congress have been unable to accomplish anything that is considered worthy of a tribute from the pen of Samuel. But why should Gompers insist on securing labor legislation, when such legislation can be murdered by the dictum of a court? Has not Gompers realized that every bill enacted into law by state and national legislative bodies, are subject to the scrutiny of the judiciary and that the court has appropriated to itself the authority to say what laws shall be constitutional or unconstitutional? Many of the members of organized labor entertained the opinion that the report of Samuel Gompers at the Toronto convention, would be a document that would inspire the toiling millions with hope, and that the "little father" who visited Europe would say something that would impress upon labor the necessity of closing up the ranks on the economic and political field to give battle for human liberty. It was thought that the despotism of the judiciary, coupled with the increasing arrogance of a master class, would move Gompers to proclaim, that the time had come when labor must unite industrially and politically, to crush the system that fills a world with the moans and wails of poverty's victims. But, alas! Gompers is standing still, while the hosts of capitalism are curling their lips in sneering derision at the impotency of the labor movement of America.

## Ballots, Bullets and Brotherhood.

By Robert Hunter.

VICTOR BERGER started recently a good deal of futile discussion by declaring for bullets. But those who read carefully what he said could hardly disagree with him.

The Declaration of Independence declares it to be the duty and right of the people to alter or abolish any government denying the fundamental rights of man.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

Both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution intended to inform the people that unless government existed for their benefit it was time to overthrow it.

When the government denies their rights, passes and upholds unjust laws, becomes the tool of oppressors or of an oppressing class, the people have a right to alter or abolish it.

He would be a strange American who did not believe in revolution. He would be a strange American who would bow to oppression before fighting to the last ditch.

The people should know that revolution by force is not only an inherent right, but also an authoritative right.

If our fathers were willing to lay down their lives to establish political democracy, why should we be willing to lay down our lives to establish industrial democracy?

Is the one so much superior to the other? Is the vote so much superior to bread that one should call forth bloodshed and the other submission?

And yet this discussion of bullets is mainly academic. It will have some point when the Industrial Democrats are denied their right as a majority to take possession of the government.

The trouble today is that workers are fooled. They will not admit

they are robbed. They will not admit they are oppressed. They are not in revolt.

They are the mainstay and support of political bosses, financial bosses and industrial bosses.

Millions of them are unemployed and in poverty. Their children are condemned to factory servitude. But they do not blame anyone for their misery and they make no intelligent criticism of the present order.

It robs them while they work and tosses them on the scrap pile when they are unfitted for work.

But they see in this the hand of God or of some mysterious force. They will not admit it is capitalism. They will not call it political and industrial tyranny.

Let Berger give them guns and they would begin by shooting Berger because he attacks the bosses that give them work.

No, the people that know not how to vote, how to strike, or how to think, will not know how to shoot.

The people that know not what the matter is will not by ballot or by bullet discover who the enemy is.

The fact is, our work has to begin with the foundation, and that is, above all, education. Not only the education of books, but also the education of strife.

No one knew better than Marx himself that few men could ever be made perfect Marxian scholars. He did not count, therefore, upon books but upon life to make his converts.

Wherever the fight was on there he and his followers went. They went for two purposes, to educate and to organize.

In a few brief years they were at the head of the political and industrial unions of Europe, and in the midst of battle their great lessons were taught.



Today their following vote right, strike right and, when these two means fail, they will shoot right.

What we need most in America is the proper industrial organization of the workers.

Without a powerful, intelligent, united working class industrial movement, our cause is hopeless. Without a militant, industrial movement without clean, loyal, intelligent union leadership our cause is hopeless.

With millions of unorganized men and women; with trade unionists quarreling with each other, with petty leaders scrambling for personal advantage; with civic federation dinners and the entire movement torn by dissension, suspicion and ill-feeling, our cause is hopeless.

He who says the vote alone is necessary, is a fanatic. He who says the strike alone is necessary, is a fanatic. He who speaks only of bullets is a fool.

He only is a Socialist in accord with the international movement who believes in both the vote and the strike.

The big job before us is organization. We need powerful, efficient organizers. We need first, brotherhood in the shop, brotherhood among the toilers at work.

We need to fight disorder by solidarity. We must have a powerful unified industrial movement to fight the shop battles of the working class.

On the other hand, we must have political organization. An organization of men who will vote as they strike. Men fighting in every precinct, ward, town and city to capture for themselves political power

They must organize to elect the sheriff, the alderman, the legislator, the judge and the executive. They must have a political vision and fight for political and industrial democracy.

We talk today of bullets because we are weak and sometimes discouraged. We give way to violence in thought and in action because education and organization mean continuous, laborious and indefatigable effort.

But the fact is, organization and education alone can help us. The ballot is a means. The strike is a means. The bullet is a means.

No one of them is in itself anything. They are of value to him who knows how to use them. To those without the intelligence and organization to use them effectively they are nothing.

To the man or the class that knows how to use the ballot, the strike and the bullet, victory is near.

To the man or the class that knows not how to use the ballot, the bullet is of no use.

Wherever the workers are weak in education and organization they rely on the bullet. It is the cry of despair, the sob of the beaten and the crushed.

Wherever the workers have education and organization they rely on the ballot and the strike.

When in shop and ward, in factory and home, in mine and cabin, they have learned the spirit of brotherhood all will be well.

And despair not; our comrades of other lands have learned how to think right, strike right and vote right.

Should it be necessary, and peaceful means fail, they will know how to shoot right.



NOTICE FROM RAY MINERS' UNION, ARIZONA.

Ray, Ariz., Nov. 10, 1909.

All members of the Western Federation of Miners working in the jurisdiction of Ray Miners' Union are requested to deposit their cards in this union, according to Article 2, Section 1, of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners. Local secretaries will see to it that all dues received by them from members working in Ray, Superior, and Mammoth, Arizona, will be forwarded to the secretary of Ray Miners' Union.

FRANK CLINTON, President.  
W. H. DAUGHERTY, Secretary.  
Ray Miners' Union, No. 137, W. F. M.

AN OPEN LETTER.

(By Emanuel Julius.)

To the N. E. C.:

It is most unfortunate that the new members admitted to our party are not acquainted enough with the Socialist Philosophy to be properly classed as Marxians, and for that reason they do not long remain in our party.

I therefore suggest that the constitution be amended to read to the effect that all new members appear before a board of examiners and be made to properly answer the following ten questions:

1. Under Socialism, on what day would you be permitted to cut your finger nails?
2. Under Socialism, if the baby cried after 2 a. m., who'd have to choke it—pop or mom?
3. Under Socialism, if anyone said "Marx was a mollycoddle and Debs was a dope," would he live long enough to say, "Long live the modern school"?
4. Under Socialism, if a horse walked three-quarters of a mile in two hours, how long would it take him to come back if he waltzed?
5. Under Socialism, if all motormen had to undergo an examination, and if one dropped dead two blocks away from the ocean, how would you stop the car if you didn't have a certificate?
6. Under Socialism, if you were making coats and the other was making buttonholes, who would get the coat and who would get the buttonhole?
7. Under Socialism, what would you do to the man who wanted to be operated on for appendicitis when he only had a tooth-ache?
8. Under Socialism, what would you do to the man too lazy to eat?
9. Under Socialism, what would happen to the fellow that refused to read Spargo's books?
10. Under Socialism, would Karl Marx's "Capital" be set to music?

THE SITUATION AT JOHNNSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

Johnsville, Cal., Nov. 10, 1909.

Recognizing the future importance of this district as a mining region and consequently a possible stronghold of the Western Federation of Miners, a small body of miners and laborers of Johnsville, Plumas county, California, undertook to organize a local.

As a result, on April 7, 1908, twenty-seven workmen signed a petition for a charter from the Western Federation of Miners.

Upon receiving the charter they proceeded to business. In organizing, they received quite a bit of opposition in one form or another, but as we grow older, the opposition grows weaker and after a career of one year and six months, we invite anyone to investigate our record, without feeling ashamed of the work we have accomplished, considering the small field we have had to work in, and also considering that we have done this work en-

tirely independent of anyone from the outside, having not received a visit from any official of the Western Federation of Miners.

This country has within it an extensive mineral belt, and all that is necessary now is the introduction of capital, which is already making its appearance.

The Jamison mine, which employs about fifty men, has been in operation for about fifteen years.

The Four Hills mine, an old mine, is opening up under a new management and expects to employ about thirty-five men all winter, putting on a larger crew in the spring.

The famous Plumas Eureka, which at one time employed 400 men, but has been closed down, has been sold for \$225,000, and will employ a large force of men in the near future.

Besides these mines, already developed, this country has numerous claims which are only awaiting the day for capital to recognize the importance of this region as a gold producer.

We are not having this article inserted in the Miners' Magazine simply to throw bouquets at ourselves, but to draw the attention of the outside world to this rich mineral belt.

After reading this article and having it verified for the truth by the Johnsville Miners' Union, No. 149, it is plain to be seen that with the workingmen in this district already organized in the W. F. M., that as this district grows, so also shall this local grow and as we hope, become one of the many loyal supporters of the W. F. M.

Now, in preparing for the future, we have decided to build a hall. This place is badly in need of a hall to accommodate the crowds in time of a celebration. That being the case, a hall would in time pay for itself.

To start the fund for the hall, we gave a masquerade ball October 30, 1909, which turned out to be a grand success. We will also levy a local assessment.

We are sending petitions for aid to every local in the W. F. M., and in petitioning them for aid we earnestly believe that in helping us they will be advancing the work of the W. F. M.

This is the first union to be organized in this county, but as we grow stronger we expect to branch out and organize every district possible.

When we get our hall built, as we expect to by spring we can point to it with pride as another monument erected to the "Glory of the W. F. M."

(Seal) GEORGE S. DUNN, Secretary.  
Endorsed by the Johnsville M. U., No. 149, at their meeting of October 26, 1909.

MERCY! HOW PERFECTLY AWFUL!

(By Emanuel Julius.)

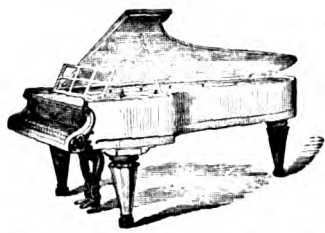
Yes, Socialism is bound to fail—and it should, for didn't dear little Percy, with the esoteric, esthetic temperament say, "It is grossly inartistic, for it tends to extreme, vulgar monotony, which is the explicit antithesis of the beautiful"?

All right, let's call the undertaker, whistle for the hearse and send the movement to the bow-wows. It's inartistic. Let that sink into your bide.

And, by the way, did you ever stop to think how "artistic" capitalism is? Percy thinks it is. He says, "There is variance about individualism, and that is the essence of art."

That's a new one, isn't it? Now, tell the truth, don't you think Percy should get a pension from Belmont and his \$50,000 fund?

How beautiful capitalism is—such variance! such lines! such curves! Think of it: We have poor and rich—perfect balance! Well-fed and starving—delightful! Disease and health—how lovely! Clean and unclean—what a perfect contrast! Indeed, how fortunate we are that we live today in such an artistic environment and the Socialists! Wow! Think what they would



## BUSH & GERTS PIANOS

Exclusively UNION MADE

SOLD BY

## FISHEL & CO.

DEADWOOD, S. D.

do—establish a system wherein all who would work could eat—all would be clothed, housed and have all their wants satisfied! How dull! How monotonous, dreary, cold and barren! Turn on the hose!

### NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Any workingman leaving the jurisdiction of the Johnsville Miners' Union, No. 149, without a paid-up card, will be considered unfair to organized labor and should be treated as such.

By order of Johnsville Miners' Union, No. 149, W. F. M.

(Seal)

GEO. S. DUNN, Secretary.

### SITUATION AT NOME, ALASKA.

Nome, Alaska, Oct. 16, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Just a few lines on the industrial situation here. To begin with, conditions were never so bad in this part of Alaska before. Many unfortunate men, lured by the rosy pictures which the capitalistic hirelings of the Pacific coast dailies paint of Alaska, quickly find out that they are dupes of the suave exploiters of the Pacific coast cities. The railroads and steamship companies get theirs and turn them adrift on an already overcrowded industrial field. The press of Nome, which has always allied itself with the so-called operators, and which was always so profuse in its statements of shortage of labor in this camp, took quite a different view this fall when the number of indigents increased so that the city was called upon to house them. As the city treasury is not very strong a petition was sent to Washington to send a war ship here before the freeze-up and take the unfortunate victims out. The government responded and 139 of the most destitute were taken south. About 150 more got away from here on old sailing vessels, which will probably reach Seattle some time this winter. The few steamers trading here are owned by one corporation, which has as many names as Alphonso of Spain, and are crowded to their fullest carrying capacity. Every one having \$35 is buying a steerage ticket to glut the labor market elsewhere. This is but a shadow of conditions here at present. The few who are going to stay with the country expect to spend a winter of idleness, a good many figuring on reaching a new strike which has been made up the Yukon.

What are the causes leading up to this appalling state of affairs? They are mainly traceable to the so-called operators, who refused to fairly deal with their employes. The industrial conflict has been active here since Local 240 was organized. Under the banner of the Western Federation of Miners and the brilliant leadership of E. J. Hickey, the workers of this camp made their first attempt to wrest from the operators or mine owners at least some share of the earnings of their toil. Aided and abetted by the parasitical lawyers and idlers around town, they put up a great fight, so they thought, but the workers put up a better fight, as they forced them to haul down their colors. But it was only temporary, and ever since we have been in open conflict. We have the great satisfaction of seeing some of those imaginary magnates leaving here very secretly—leaving quite a few store-keepers guessing where they have gone. But we would not care so much for the store men or the bankers as we do for the unfortunates who have worked all summer and come to town to find out the owner skipped. Some solace was attempted on the part of their fellow confidence-men by assuring the poor fellows that it was only a trip out to see Seattle's scab-built exposition. Hell hath no torments that could inflict sufficient punishment on the scab-herder who engages men and is instrumental in bringing them into a country like this and then jump out and leave them penniless—and that is why the government was petitioned to send a vessel here. Fine state of affairs, I must say! But how can you expect different? Do the workers of Alaska think they can get justice through the representatives who are corporation-owned? If they do, they make serious mistakes. We've had representation in Congress for the past four or five years. Did they labor for a lien law to protect the man that works from the heartless crooks, so many of whom Alaska can boast? No. They didn't pass that kind of a lien-law, but they passed a lien-law in the shape of a road tax—a sum of eight dollars to be taken from the men whose brain and brawn made it possible to make Alaska what it is today. So finally, I must say, the outlook here is anything but promising, and I can see no chance for any improvement. I say to all workingmen and miners that this is no place to come, and hope that this warning will not go amiss.

We sincerely thank headquarters for their past kindnesses and promise that as long as Nome exists and there are enough of us to hold a meeting even if it is only a supreme quorum of five, that we will keep the principles and banner of the W. F. of M. floating in the breeze.

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN S. SUTHERLAND,

Secretary-Treasurer Local No. 240, W. F. of M.

(Seal)

### X-RAYS.

(By John M. Work.)

Once upon a time I indulged in a twenty-five mile drive in southern Idaho in order to make a Socialist speech and organize a local. The way led us down the mountains and across a wide valley. When we left the little nest of a town away up in the mountains where I had spoken the evening before, we drove over a tortuous path around the mountain side, with peaks on every hand shutting off our vision. Passing down the canon and turning an abrupt curve in the road, suddenly and without warning the whole broad valley below swept into view. It was one of those moments that are never forgotten. The broad expanse of sagebrush, too far away to be ugly; the winding river, the twinkling brooklet that flowed into it when it could afford water enough; the irrigation ditches that filched the water back again; the angular patches of green farm land carved out of the gray sagebrush; the little shanties with would-be clumps of trees about them; the browsing cattle and sheep; the isolated cross sections of red rock thrown up by some mundane upheaval in the dim and silent past, and the rising peaks and blue sky away beyond—all these made a panorama of exquisite beauty. I feasted my eyes upon it and it refreshed my soul.

Years ago the panorama of Socialism burst across my vision in much the same manner. I had decided to prepare a lecture against Socialism. I knew nothing about the subject. I had sense to know that in order to prepare a lecture against it I must investigate it. In those days Socialists were few and far between. I could not talk with them, because I did not know any. I went to the city library and made out a list of the books on the subject. I got out the first one on the list. When I began reading it I could not stop. I forgot that I wanted to prepare a lecture against Socialism. My eyes were glued to the page. The book spread out before my astonished view a social panorama

of unexampled beauty. It showed me that the unerring cure for all the social evils that had been burdening my mind. It refreshed my soul. It made a new man of me. Before that time I had been a cynical pessimist. Since then I have been a joyful optimist.

Try it, friend. It will have the same effect upon you. It will open up a new world to you. It will make your life worth living.

\* \* \* \* \*

Children cry for automobiles. I have heard women sigh because their husbands were not able to buy motor cars.

Happiness is not secured through multiplicity of possessions.

If I thought Socialism would continue the mad scramble for mere things my sustained enthusiasm would wane.

It is my hope that Socialism will result in a return to the simple life, the simple joys, the simple pleasures. It is my hope that Socialism will evolve people who can elicit more satisfaction from a quiet walk through the woods than from rushing about in a showy whiz wagon. It is my hope that Socialism will produce people who can find more pleasure in a mental or mechanical problem than in clothes or jewelry.

The only formula there is for producing genuine happiness was discovered long ago. He who saves his life shall lose it, and he who loses his life shall save it.

The only way to become genuinely happy is by making others happy. It may be done either concretely or collectively, according to temperament. But it is the only way. It may be done by striving for better conditions or by performing useful work. But it is the only way. As long as one's own welfare is uppermost in his mind, genuine happiness is impossible. I appeal to people's selfish interest as much as any other agitator. But it is only a means of arriving. I have to take them as they are. I want Socialism and I adopt the necessary methods of securing it. But the fact remains that selfishness and happiness are deadly enemies and cannot exist together. When one begins to submerge self happiness begins to dawn. A placid countenance is never seen on a selfish person. You might as well look for bright darkness. They are incompatible. A placid countenance is seen on a person who forgets self and works for the good of others—for the good of his class, or his race, or what not. By losing his life he saves it.

Among economic and sociological students it is a commonplace that social evolution is a spiral.

When I say that I hope Socialism will mean a return to the simple life I am not reactionary. I hope the upward spiral will again lead to the simple life. I not only hope it will, but I believe it will.

To some the simple life is dull damnation.

To others, more highly developed, the rush of capitalism is dull damnation. Nothing would make them so sick and tired and so soon ready for suicide as to be compelled to enter the rush and swirl. They insist upon living the simple life. If the world does not like it, the world can go to — it is the loser, not they. But they are not recluses. They stay close to their fellow men and help to win them to Socialism. But they decline to engage in the rush and scramble for wealth.

The human race has the choice of getting back close to nature or becoming extinct. Even Socialism could not save it unless it seized the opportunity given by Socialism to get back to nature. Not that I want to undo anything wherein we have improved upon nature. Far from it. I want to preserve all that. But in numerous ways we are killing ourselves off, singly and in groups, physically and otherwise, by the adoption of injurious substitutes for nature. These must be sloughed off if the race would live. They are encouraged and enforced by capitalism. Disease and insanity are due to them. And disease and insanity will end the race if a halt is not called. Socialism will give us a wide, open opportunity to call that halt.

Capitalism has robbed the world of its beauty, its grace and its virtue. It has changed us from a generous to a sordid people. It has made us greedy and envious. If someone else has a bauble that we have not we cannot rest until we have one like it. And it does not make either of us happy. Mere things never made anyone happy.

I am not worrying because the working class is being exploited out of its automobiles.

I am deeply concerned because the working class is being exploited out of its leisure, out of its physical, mental, moral and spiritual health, out of its opportunity to escape from the dullness of ignorance, out of its opportunity to be self-respecting and noble and generous and worthy to be.

Socialism will produce all the things that people need. It will give all the people an easy opportunity to get all those material things which form the condition precedent to the higher things. But it will also produce an environment that will discourage envy and the puerile desire to outdo one another in show and display. Persons who show off their possessions will provoke sm. as such as those now provoked by children who talk big. Such persons will be looked upon as half-witted, mentally undeveloped.

Capitalism has made us an aggregation of nervous wrecks. It we can't be in the swim we groan inwardly and outwardly and bewail the imaginary fact that we are wasting our lives. Oh, spirit of Socialism, whisper to this nervously wrecked people that it is when they are in the swim that they are wasting their lives.

When capitalism is abolished and the mists have cleared away many a person who is now adored will shrivel like a gaudy toy balloon when punctured.

"The greatest of all is the servant of all."

### SKEETERS.

(By Emanuel Julius.)

If a mosquito settled down on your eyebrow and tried to get his oats out of your hide, would you wallop him one? I should say you would. Why, that skeeter would live long enough to read a single chapter from Genesis.

But!

If the Capitalist mosquito settles down on your back and whistles, "Carry me, Mercutio, I am too tired to walk," do you smash him one? Well, I should say not, for—

Wouldn't it be agin human nature?

Wouldn't it do away with the incentive to scratch?

Wouldn't it end religion?

## 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, SO. DAKOTA

Wouldn't it make us all equal?  
 Wouldn't it break up the family?  
 Sure it would.  
 So sting on, O Thou Capitalist Mosquito! What would we do without you?



### WHO'S STUCK?

A Missouri Pacific ticket agent in Arkansas tells the following: "A man presented himself at the ticket window and asked the fare to Atkins, Ark. I told him it was \$3.00. He said he had only a \$2 bill, but could easily raise the other dollar. When he returned with the three dollars and was asked how he got the other dollar, he said: 'I went to a pawnbroker and pawned the \$2.00 bill for \$1.50. Then sold the pawn ticket for \$1.50. While you are making out the ticket kindly tell me who is out the dollar?' " The agent afterward said that he had wrestled with the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, dragged through quadratics in algebra, worked on "How old is Ann?" but the question was too much for him.—Ex.

### TWELVE HOURS OF AGONY—HOW FERRER DIED.

(From "L'Humanite.")

Towards half-past eight they fetched him from the pavilion he occupied in the interior of the fortress to take him to the governor's bureau. He found himself before the judge, Rass Nergreni, accompanied by his secretary, and surrounded by soldiers. The magistrate then read to him the death sentence, pronounced upon him by the military tribunal, and ratified by the Madrid authorities. He informed him that the supreme council and the council of ministers had refused to transmit to the King any petition for mercy.

This, then, was death.

Ferrer listened in silence, with a calm and dignified bearing, which he retained till the end. Firmly, and with his customary flourish, he put his name to the report which notified that the condemned person had heard his sentence read, and then, without a word, he followed the guards, who led him back to his cell.

The prisoner was not allowed to touch any of the familiar objects that he had left a few minutes before. He was now searched. A minute search, the object of which was to leave the condemned man nothing which could possibly enable him to commit suicide. Every button, bootlace, etc., was taken from him, and he was made to put on garments with a special kind of fastening.

He was then led to the chapel, which is near the center of the castle of Montjuich. With a gesture of the hand, Ferrer refused the services of the Jesuit who offered himself.

The chaplain of the castle came to him to try and overcome his resistance, and two other priests approached him at different times during the night to offer him the "solace of religion." Ferrer replied impatiently, that he did not wish to have anything in common with "black robes."

The exhortations of the Brothers of Charity, who remained near him in the chapel, were equally unsuccessful.

Ferrer expressed the wish to dictate to a notary his last depositions. Senor Juan Permanyer was sent, and remained more than seven hours with the prisoner.

At the moment when the lawyer thought he had finished the will (which is, doubtless, more than a simple family document and bears the character of a political manifesto), Ferrer suddenly remembered that he had omitted a probably very important clause. Senor Permanyer was recalled, and the dictation began again.

Ferrer, who would not kneel down, remained on his feet the whole time in the chapel, where he was forced to pass the last hours of his life, and all night he walked rapidly, with a nervous step, up and down the limited space at his disposal, between the rows of monks who were praying with their rosaries.

It was exactly 8:45 and the sun had long since risen, when they came to tell Ferrer he must prepare to march to his death. He had been in the chapel since 8 o'clock the preceding evening!

He at once declared that he was ready.

But he still had to wait till the authorities of the prison had conducted the operation of drawing lots. (For this was the manner in which the monks and the soldiers who were to assist at the execution were chosen.)

At last all was ready. The escort formed up, and Ferrer, placed in the center of the group, marched at the same pace as the soldiers.

The chaplain had placed himself at his side. Ferrer could be heard, in gentle but firm tones, asking him to retire.

The passage was long. A considerable extent of outlying parts of the fortress had to be traversed to emerge at a postern, which at length opened upon the moat of Saint Eulalie.

Ferrer continued to advance with a firm step, his head erect.

When he arrived before the governor, his escort having stopped, he looked at him, and awaited his questions.

"Have you any last petition to make to us or any recommendation to confide to me?" asked the governor.

Ferrer looked him full in the face, and replied: "I only wish, if this is possible, not to be forced to kneel down, and not to have my eyes covered."

There was a long colloquy between the officers present. Could it be permitted to grant this man's request of dying thus? After an interchange of sotto voice reflections, the governor decided the question by according to Ferrer the right to meet death erect, but strictly abiding by the decision to bandage his eyes.

"I thank you," said Ferrer.

They then led him to the end of the ditch, beside the wall, a short distance from which the infantrymen who formed the firing party were already ranged in two lines.

Ferrer's hands were tied behind his back. They bandaged his eyes, and he remained alone, upright, his head held very high, as though he were trying, in spite of the bandage, to see the muskets pointed at him. In the absolute silence which weighed heavily upon the scene in the ditch of Montjuich, the fatal command was given by a sign. The officer unsheathed his sword, then raised it, and the volley resounded.

Ferrer had fallen on the spot and lay on the ground on his back.

The officer approached him, accompanied by a doctor, who ascertained that Ferrer breathed no more; death had been instantaneous. He had received one bullet in the throat and three more in the head. As soon as death was announced, the troops filed past the body.

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

A squadron of soldiers approached. Ferrer's coffin was lifted on four shoulders, and the cortege marched back by the way it had come.

### THE STATE OF OUR COUNTRY.

(By Robert Hunter.)

Did you ever ask yourself, whither are we tending?  
 See straight, think clearly, read the following and ask yourself what's the matter.

My morning paper tells me that a judge sends a poor, unemployed work man to jail for six months at hard labor, and his wife for four months, because they CANNOT support their children.

In making this sentence the worthy judge declared that those who could not raise children rightly should not have children.

Turn from this to a report of the New York commissioner of prisons, 1909.

A man named John Hayes, the report says, was brought to the Albany penitentiary for the third time. He was a victim of hard luck. He went about from place to place, seeking work, but had no success.

He was arrested for vagrancy and sent to the penitentiary from Poughkeepsie. He was released after a few months, sent out penniless, and was arrested almost immediately again by the Catskill police and sentenced to six months.

The report says there is no pretense that this man committed a crime or was likely to do so. He was a man of good morality, willing to work, and carried in his pocket a little Bible, which he read.

When his present term expires he will be again arrested and recommitted, and this may continue interminably. The report says: "Thus we have a case of imprisonment for life for no other offense than that of being poor."

The New York Herald brings this news: "Race suicide may be bad," says the president of a Chicago Woman's club, "but it is a thousand times better to be without children than to rear them in the horrible industrial conditions that prevail at present."

From Suffolk, Va., a telegraphic dispatch is sent to tell us that Sarah E. Melton was awarded \$625 by a railroad for the death of her husband, who was ground to pieces at a street crossing; and that Mary A. Cobb got \$700 from the same company for damages to an automobile at another crossing.

The day after, word comes from St. Louis that Mrs. Anna Worowich broke down in court and wept bitterly because the judge would not send her to the work house.

"Why do you want to go to the work house?" the judge asked.

"To eat," was the reply. "I am tired of going without food."

Have you no one to support you?" asked the judge.

"No one but my husband, and he is in jail. He was arrested for breaking a window in a butcher shop and stealing sausages. He is charged with burglary and is awaiting trial."

Homeless, foodless, workless, Mrs. Morowich went out of the court and broke the show window of a clothing store in order to force the court to imprison her and feed her.

In Illinois, working women beg for a ten-hour day. They fought for legislation and obtained it. A judge immediately declared the law unconstitutional, believing that women should be FREE to work unlimited hours.

Free? I have heard that word. I used to sing it as a child in a song of my country.

But I ask myself and you if such things could occur in a land of the free and the home of the brave?

### FREE SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Emma Goldman's application, supported by the Free Speech committee, for an injunction against police interference with her lectures, has come to a hearing before Judges Willson and Audenreid in Philadelphia. She herself was cross-examined at the hearing, and after her testimony was allowed to make a speech supplementary to the lawyer's speech for the Free Speech committee. The police having opposed her injunction on the ground that her lectures had led to disturbances and that she was a convicted anarchist, she addressed herself to these points. Her speech was not published in the reports of the hearing, but their extracts from it indicate that it was substantially the same as a letter of hers in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, which covered the point in question as follows:

"As to what my record may or may not be has nothing to do with the present struggle. But for the benefit of your readers, I wish to say this: I have been in the lecture field for eighteen years; have spoken in innumerable cities, including Philadelphia, and have never had a single disturbance. The only disturbers were the police, when they attempted to stop meetings and suppress free speech. I may also state that in all these years I have been held for trial but once—1893—and not because of any riot, but for quoting Cardinal Manning, to-wit, 'Necessity knows no law.' My lectures have been published in my magazine, Mother Earth, the latter being entered in the United States as second class mail. Yet it remained for the police of Philadelphia to suppress me even before I was heard. Does it not seem as if this city has come to a very lamentable state of affairs if the right of free speech is made to depend on the grace and whim of the police department? A convicted anarchist? Were the authorities to know but the history of their own country, they would know that some of the greatest anarchists have raised their voices for human justice and liberty right here in America. David Thoreau, the author of 'Walden,' was an anarchist, for it was he who in his famous tract, 'Civil Disobedience,' proclaimed the human truth, to-wit, 'I am at all times called upon to do only what I think is right and not what the state thinks is right.' Thoreau went to prison for refusing to pay taxes. Ralph Waldo Emerson was an anarchist, and with his essay on 'Self-Reliance,' has contributed to the wealth of anarchist literature. John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and scores of others were anarchists, inasmuch as they opposed the abuse of power. Yes, they were dreamers of a state of society wherein each man shall have the greatest scope and opportunity for self-development; a society wherein the individual shall learn to appreciate his relation to his fellows and the value of mutual assistance and voluntary co-operation. A dangerous theory? Yes, but dangerous to those who would fetter the human mind and gag the human voice; dangerous to those who always have opposed every truth for social progress and individual well-being. As to myself, I came here not to enter into a fist-fight with the police. I came here to set forth my ideas, and I absolutely deny the right of any official to stop me from speaking. True the police represent an iron wall of physical power and ignorance worn with age, but then I represent a truth and a never-to-be-destroyed longing for

liberty. The club may be a mighty weapon, but it sinks into insignificance before human reason and human integrity. Therefore, I shall speak in Philadelphia.—San Francisco Star.

### STARTLING PAUPERISM.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF ENGLAND SHOWS ENORMOUS POVERTY OF PEOPLE.

The English local government board has recently published some startling figures as to pauperism in England and Wales. The following are excerpts from the report:

Grave concern is being felt in England over a report just made public, showing that there are 959,848 paupers, or persons receiving public relief, in England and Wales. One in every thirty-seven, therefore, is a pauper according to these startling figures. From the report of the local government board we learn, as printed in the London papers:

"The number of able-bodied men relieved on account of want of work shows the large increase of 133 per cent. on the previous year's figures.

"The total body of pauperism, as compared with the total on the same date in the previous year, has increased by 3.4 per cent., the number of recruits being 31,177. The highest increase is in Durham, where there is 7.1 per cent. more pauperism than on January 1, 1908.

#### Classification of Those Given Relief.

The great army of persons in receipt of some form of relief may be classified as follows:

	In London	Out of London	Total
Paupers .....	123,545	706,611	830,156
insane .....	26,037	88,832	114,869
Casual Paupers .....	1,420	14,432	15,869
Totals .....	150,572	809,276	959,848

In London 430 persons and outside of London 599 persons who are counted twice in the preceding figures by reason of being reckoned for various reasons both as indoor and outdoor paupers, are only enumerated once in the totals.

"When this great army of people who have to seek aid from the state are compared with the population, the following striking facts come to light:

"One person in every thirty-seven in England and Wales is a pauper.

"One person in every thirty-two in London is a pauper.

"The average per thousand may be compared with the figures on January 1, 1908, as follows:

#### Paupers Per 1,000 of the Population.

	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1909
England and Wales .....	26.6	27.2
London .....	31.3	31.4

Commenting on these figures, the London Standard remarks:

"What do these things mean? They mean that, economically speaking, the nation has for years been living on its capital, and that it is steering straight upon disaster. Regarded politically, these facts denote a very remarkable failure of the government to insure or to maintain the national welfare and prosperity. In what does that failure consist? Broadly speaking, it consists in leaving the labor of the country totally unprotected against the competition, tariff-armed, of every other great manufacturing country. Mr. Chamberlain devoted the last strenuous years of his political life to telling his countrymen the truth, and they refused to believe him. They preferred to believe the casuistries of intriguing politicians and the arid sophistries of political economists before the evidence of their senses. What is the cause of pauperism? Unemployment."

### GOMPERS' NAIVE OPTIMISM.

Samuel Gompers learned a lot on his European trip. His actions since his return, as The Call has pointed out, denote a tremendous mental evolution. He has a lot to learn yet. It may be that the jail will be the university from which he will graduate a Socialist, as Debs did.

He still retains a childlike and serene confidence in the "justice" of capitalist courts. He has not yet learned that there are two brands of "justice" and that the purest "justice" of the capitalist is precisely the blackest and most damnable injustice for the worker.

Tuesday, after the announcement of the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia confirming his jail sentence, he said to the reporters: "Minority opinions of courts in the past, when human rights were invaded have ultimately prevailed, become the law of the land and the generally accepted rule of life, and I have an abiding faith that the rule in this case will prove no exception."

Laws and courts exist to protect that rights of property, since, in the words of Veblen, "the rights of property are the foundation of modern law and order." The higher the court, the more likely are the judges to be thoroughly trained in the law, and the more certain are they to hand out the pure and undefiled brand of capitalist justice. This does not mean that the higher courts are more apt to be corrupt. It only means that they are more apt to adhere rigidly to the capitalist conception of justice, and are thus more sure to mete out injustice to the workers. Efforts to corrupt them, as Veblen has said, "would be a work of supererogation, besides being immoral."

We, too, have confidence in the United States Supreme Court. We believe it can be relied on to protect property rights, to put the Dollar consistently above the Man, and therefore we believe it will approve Mr Gompers' jail sentence; and we sincerely hope Mr. Gompers will emerge from the jail with a clearer understanding of the simple but revolutionary fact that not until the proletariat gains the power to name the judges, can the proletariat expect proletarian justice from the courts.

We wish that Mr. Gompers could keep out of jail; if he cannot, we trust he will prove to be a big enough man to let the jail be his university.—New York Call.

### WILL IT BE CIVIL WAR?

The remarks of the ex-president of the Diamond Match Company, as quoted in the Miners' Magazine, are a typical expression of the attitude of the class conscious capitalist and should provide food for thought to those who regard the class struggle as a theoretical doctrine and who would extend the olive branch of human brotherhood to our masters.

History, and quite recent history at that, the Paris Commune and the Russian Revolt, for example, leaves no room for question that of all conflicts a class certificate is the most ruthless, and also that the grim arbitrament of war is invoked always by none other than the master class the very upholders of law and order.

So whether the social revolution shall be ushered in "with iron sandals shod" or not, the choice will lie with our masters, and the chances are strongly in favor of the former contingency. Not by reason of any fighting blood that runs in their veins, for of all ruling classes that have ever polluted the earth and harried its denizens, these gentry of the yardstick and counting-house are the most despicable because the least courageous and the most treacherous. Their God Mammon has endowed them the brains of a fox and the bowels of a hare. For generations the training of the individual and natural selection of the species have united to breed in them the necessary qualifications for success in their walks of life, an adroit cunning in lying, treachery and deceit and an alert timidity at the very appear-

ance of danger. For any dirty work they are eminently qualified and ever eager, but when the work to be done is dangerous as well as dirty, they must have recourse to hirelings from the lowest strata of the working class, and these they breed in plenty.

That they will be willing enough to attempt to drown out the revolutionary fires in blood is a foregone conclusion; whether, when the time comes, they will feel themselves strong enough to do so depends on the strength of our movement at that time. In the face of an indeterminate, undecided, though even large, host, they will venture much, but when confronted with an aroused proletariat bent upon the overthrow of class rule at any cost, ready to give blow for blow, they will be glad to save their hides at the loss of their possessions.

Hence, we have much to fear from our friends who, by hothouse methods, seek to foster a prolific growth even at the expense of its sturdiness. And it is therefore of deadly import to us and ours ever to preach only the proletarian revolutionary doctrine and let who will not hearken to that pass on his way, that when come the times "that try men's souls" there shall not be wanting a sufficient army with unity of purpose and understanding of aim to stand the test.

Another danger to us lies in a premature revolt, than which nothing would better suit the enemy's book. And this contingency will be made the more possible by the methods of the "Direct Actionist," who, tiring of the siege, would fling a forlorn hope against the yet unbreached walls of Capital's citadel.

But come as it may, in peace or war, we may rest assured that the proletarians will acquit themselves as men. They have since time immemorial dared all dangers, fought all battles, conquered all obstacles, and here, too, they shall conquer. They must. The outcome is certain and inevitable. Capitalism must perish. It behooves us to see that we perish not with it.—Western Clarion.

### UNION JACK FOREVER.

The patriotic bunk contained in the following resolutions passed by the Provincial Workmen's Association, Nova Scotia, should only be read by men with strong stomachs; otherwise it is apt to prove nauseating:

"American unions, while claiming to be international in character, have refused to become members of international congresses, giving the vague excuse that European unions are not united to American ideas. The consequences are that the law-abiding workers of Canada are likely to become involved in hunger, misery, rioting, bloodshed and murder if the American unions are permitted to hold sway in the Dominion. This course, if persisted in, is sure to end in the spoliation of Canadian business interests for the benefit of the United States:

"Resolved, that this grand council immediately join the Canadian Federation of Labor and use all of its efforts to have all workmen and working-women in Canada do the same thing so that we may present a solid front to the common enemy and maintain our independence, showing the world that Canadian workmen are second to none in patriotism and that our national cry shall be, 'Canada for Canadians under the good old Union Jack.'"

Now what d'ye think of that? Not a word regarding the interest of Canadian workers. Their main fear is that the affiliation with American unions will "end in the spoliation of Canadian business interests for the benefit of the United States."

The reading of this resolution plainly shows that it was dictated by these same business interests. It is utterly impossible that a union capable of drawing up such a resolution could ever accomplish anything for the worker.

The funny part of it all is that where the Provincial Workmen's Association has been strongest, in Cape Breton, the principal industries, coal mining and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, are under the control of American capitalists. The latter concern was promoted by Whitney, a Boston financier, and its principal stockholders are Americans. Hurrah for the Union Jack!—Nome Industrial Worker.

### WOMAN—COMRADE AND EQUAL.

(Eugene V. Debs.)

The London Saturday Review, in a recent issue, brutally said: "Man's superiority is shown by his ability to keep woman in subjection." Such a sentiment is enough to kindle the wrath of every man who loves his wife or reveres his mother. It is the voice of the wilderness, the snarl of the primitive. Measured by that standard, every tyrant has been a hero, and brutality is at once the acme of perfection and the glory of man.

But it is a lie and a libel. The author of it is an unnatural son striking his mother, a brutal husband glorying because he is able to fell his faithful wife to the earth, a beastly father beating his daughter with his fists and gloating as she falls because he is stronger than she.

Real men do not utter such sentiments. He who does so prostitutes his powers and links himself once more to the chattering ape that wrenches the neck of the cowering female, glorying as he does so in the brute force that is his.

Ye the sentiment is not confined to a moral degenerate who writes lies for pay, or to sycophants who sell their souls for the crumbs that arrogant wealth doles out to its vassals. It is embodied and embedded in the cruel system under which we live, the criminal system which grinds children to profits in the mills, which in the sweatshops saps women of their power to mother a race of decent men, which traps the innocent and true-hearted, making them worse than slaves in worse than all that has been said of hell! It finds expression in premiers hiding from petticoated agitators, in presidents ignoring the pleading of the mothers of men, in the clubbing and jailing of suffragettes, in Wall street gamblers and brigands cackling from their piles of loot at the demands of justice. It is expressed in laws which rank mothers and daughters as idiots and criminals. It writes, beside the declaration that men should rebel against taxation without representation, that women must submit to taxation without representation. It makes property the god that men worship, and says that women shall have no property rights. Instead of that, she herself is counted as property, living by sufferance of the man who doles out the pittance that she uses.

Woman is made the slave of a slave, and is reckoned fit only for companionship in lust. The hands and breasts that nursed all men to life are scorned as the forgetful brute proclaims his superior strength and plumes himself that he can subjugate the one who made him what he is, and would have made him better had his customs and institutions permitted.

How differently is woman regarded by the truly wise and the really great! Paola Lombroso, one of the deepest students of mind that time has ripened, says of her:

"The most simple, most frivolous and thoughtless woman hides at the bottom of her soul a spark of heroism, which neither she herself nor anybody else suspects, which she never shows if her life runs its normal course, but which springs into evidence and manifests itself by actions of devotion and self-sacrifice, if fate strikes her or those whom she loves. Then she does not wince, she does not complain nor give way to useless despair, but rushes into the breach. The woman who hesitates to put her feet into cold, placid water throws herself into the perils of the roaring, surging maelstrom."

Sardon, the analytical novelist, declares:

"I consider women superior to men in almost everything. They possess intuitive faculty to an extraordinary degree, and may almost always

be trusted to do the right thing in the right place. They are full of noble instincts, and, though heavily handicapped by fate, come well out of every ordeal. You have only to turn to history to learn the truth of what I say.

Lester F. Ward, the economist, the subtle student of affairs, gives this testimony:

"We have no conception of the real amount of talent or of genius possessed by woman. It is probably not greatly inferior to that of men even now, and a few generations of enlightened opinion on the subject, if shared by both sexes, would perhaps show that the difference is qualitative only."

I am glad to align myself with a party that declares for absolute equality between the sexes. Anything less than this is too narrow for twentieth century civilization, and too small for a man who has a right conception of manhood. I declare my faith that man, like water, cannot rise higher than his source. I am no greater than my mother. I have no rights or powers that do not belong to my sisters, everywhere.

Let us grant that woman has not reached the full height which she might attain—when I think of her devotion to duty, her tender ministries, her gentle spirit that in the clash and struggle of passion has made her the savior of the world, the thought, so far from making me decry womanhood, gives me the vision of a race so superior as to cause me to wonder at its glory and beauty ineffable.

Man has not reached his best. He never will reach his best until he walks the upward way side by side with woman. Plato was right in his fancy that man and woman are merely halves of humanity, each requiring the qualities of the other in order to attain the highest character. Shakespeare understood it, when he made his noblest women as strong as men, and his best men tender as women.

Under our brutal forms of existence, beating womanhood to the dust, we have raged in passion for the individual woman, for use only. Some day we shall develop the social passion for womanhood, and then the gross will disappear in service and justice and companionship. Then we shall lift woman from the mire where our fists have struck her, and set her by our side as our comrade and equal and that will be love indeed.

Man's superiority will be shown, not in the fact that he has enslaved his wife, but in that he has made her free.—The Progressive Woman.

### THE DEGRADATION OF SCRIBNER'S.

(By Franklin H. Wentworth.)

For twelve successive issues Scribner's Magazine—that once dignified periodical—is to publish tales of the brutal and conscienceless killing of wild animals by Theodore Roosevelt.

For twelve successive months the boys of America, who have been led to gentler thinking and feeling regarding their "little brothers," the animals, by such humane writers as Thompson-Seton, are to have their imaginations kindled to thoughts of murder by this half-human writer, and this dehumanized publication.

Agents of Scribner's Magazine are going about the country soliciting subscriptions, stating that the magazine is paying Mr. Roosevelt one dollar a word for his tales of slaughter.

To publish the articles is in itself a disgraceful betrayal of the high responsibility of a magazine read by the young; but to solicit the perusal of this corruption because it is extravagantly paid for is hopelessly and unspeakably vulgar.

It is impossible to estimate the harmful effect of these articles in brutalizing and quickening the blood lust of the young. All domestic animal life will suffer from so poisonous an infusion, made doubly baneful by the writer having once stood in the light that falls upon high public office.

Theodore Roosevelt, himself an undeveloped animal, retaining his jungle instincts, cannot be held accountable. He is expressing his nature.

But Scribner's: Scribner's Magazine, knowing better, deliberately pandering to brutal instincts we are trying to leave behind us, and doing it for money—flaunting, advertising the fact that it is for money!

This, even in the modern ethic, is on the final level of journalistic degradation.

### THE CONVENTION AT TORONTO.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, commenting on the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, had the following to say editorially, last week:

There is a tremendous opportunity before this convention. There are questions pressing for answer, on whose solution depends the future of the organized movement of this country. They are questions that demand a breadth of treatment and understanding such as has been largely absent from the councils of the American Federation of Labor in the past. Only the enemies of that organization would shut their eyes to this fact.

There is a question of a more compact organization of labor to meet the growing concentration of employers. On this question there is more of hope than on some others. There is a tendency toward industrialism in many directions. The miners, brewers and several others have long had this form. The newly strengthened building trades departments is a recognition, even though still somewhat loosely, of the same principle. Here the evolution of events is forcing progress without regard to theories. Nevertheless, it is certain that the time of the convention will be largely occupied with jurisdictional controversies. It is a safe prediction that many more hours will be spent in adjusting quarrels between union men than in planning new lines of action against the employers.

While the American Federation of Labor will still show a growth of numbers, yet it must face the fact that it is being shut out from whole fields of industry, and those just the forms of industry toward which our whole productive system is tending. The great United States Steel trust has almost completely driven union men from its employ. The Standard Oil has eliminated union men from most of its plants. The only place it has employed them in large numbers is at Argo, Ill., and they were placed there through the efforts of the Chicago Daily Socialist. The International Harvester Company has an almost exclusively scab shop, where once only union men were employed.

The disastrous political policy pursued a year ago may not come up for consideration, although its results are just becoming fully recognized. As a general thing the indorsement of a candidate upon a capitalist ticket by organized labor served only to defeat him. The only exceptions seem to have been where his fidelity to the cause of capitalism was too thoroughly tested to be discredited by such indorsement. In Chicago, Congressman McDerrott, the candidate of organized labor upon the Democratic ticket, was one of the few who crossed party lines in order to support the notorious Joe Cannon for speaker of the House of Representatives, and he is now engaged in campaigning for "Ogden Gas" Sullivan's candidate for Congress.

Judge Windes, indorsed in Chicago for the bench and elected, has just handed down a disgraceful decision maintaining the deadly basement bakeries by declaring unconstitutional a law that the bakers' union had obtained.

The president of the Federation of Labor has just returned from Europe and might have brought back much that would have been of value. But from the reports he has so far published it would seem that he went to

Europe as a missionary and not a seeker for information. He seems to have found plenty to criticize, but nothing from which to learn.

In spite of the fact that for fifteen years the unions of this country have not been able to increase wages as fast as prices have risen, so that today they stand where they stood almost a generation ago, there is little hope that any suggestion as to new tactics to meet new conditions will be presented or adopted.

The president of the federation comes to the convention under sentence of imprisonment. He has visited countries where such a thing would be impossible. Will he tell the members of the American Federation of Labor by what means boycotting was legalized in England and Germany while it remains a crime in the United States?

The Socialists raise these questions and make these criticisms, not because they are simply friends of the unions. If they were enemies they certainly would not make them. They would rejoice over these facts and praise the policy that had produced these conditions. That is what Belmont does and Belmont has never shown by his acts as an employer that he is a friend of union labor. Yet, as was said before, the Socialist does not stand as a friend and adviser to the trade union movement. HE IS A PART OF THAT MOVEMENT. He shares its gains or losses. His cause rises and falls with the resisting power of labor. His welfare and the welfare of his family depends upon the success of organized labor, for he is usually a member of a union, and always has thrown in his lot with the cause of labor.

The Socialist feels that he has been struck when the wages of labor cease to grow, when organized resistance is crushed in the dominant industries of the country, when labor is divided in the face of the enemy, when the tactics of organized labor are made crimes, when the political power of labor is worse than wasted.

### THE OLD ORDER PASSETH.

The invitation, issued last week, by President McAuley and his associate officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, to the blast furnace and other unskilled workers in the steel industry, to join hands with them against the steel trust, is another act in the silent revolutionary drama that is now taking place in our movement, as we sleep on, unwilling to acknowledge times change, and so do systems, plans and tactics.

The Steel Workers have always been looked upon as one of the "aristocratic" unions—and this is not said in a reflective spirit. High wages was the rule. These men were pointed to as a result of "protection to American workers," and they successfully and honestly defended a theory they believed aided them, which may have been true in a small way in the early development of the iron industry, but which every man now agrees made possible the building up of colossal fortunes and gigantic wrongs at the expense of all.

But despite man-made laws and economic heresies, other forces were at work. Specter-like, the machine crept into the mills, and with almost human ingenuity, displaced skill and swept countless thousands into the unemployed army. Even unskilled workers were displaced by the huge magnetized steel blocks, operated by boys, that now carried tons of scrap iron from point to point in the monstrous mills.

Then came Homestead, with the blotting out of all forms of unionism from the Carnegie mills, and the ransacking of Europe for the lowest, cheapest and most ignorant types to man the traveling cranes and automatic machinery that filled what has been termed "the shambles of hell."

Slowly the Steel Workers have lost ground. Several things made this possible—together with the reasons referred to above, may be added the old craft forms of unionism in the so-called "independent" mills, which all agree are now trust adjuncts; the Steel Workers refused to limit production and the encouragement of a man-killing, dog-eat-dog pace among themselves, and their professed belief that the interests of capitalists and laborers were identical, which is really responsible for their present condition, because it made them political pawns and tagged commodities for the sport of every office seeker and privilege salesman.

The Steel Worker's life is one of danger and self-sacrifice, and despite the forces against him, he has contributed much to the cause of unionism—he has filled a glorious chapter in the history of the American labor movement.

His present strike against the billion-dollar steel trust's tin plate department, together with the call for a new system of organization, portending mighty changes on the economic field, for when the conservative Steel Worker favors new methods, things are bound to happen, and this move, coming from such an unexpected source, is liable to again give Pittsburg the star part in our coming industrial drama.

It may also awaken others to the fact that the old order passeth, and while the story of our long-ago victories sound nice, craft unionism is helpless against today's stern and unmerciful organized capitalism.—Toledo Union Leader.

## In Memoriam.

Winthrop, Cal., Nov. 9, 1909.

Whereas, Death has entered our ranks and removed from our midst our brother and fellow worker, Charles J. Crooks, who died at this place on Nov. 7, 1909; and

Whereas, In the untimely death of our beloved brother, organized labor and Winthrop Miners' and Smeltermen's Union No. 167, in particular, has lost a true friend, and brother; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our union, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

L. C. MONTGOMERY,  
C. LEWIS,

Committee.

Nome, Alaska, Oct. 21, 1909.

Whereas, Death has again removed from our midst a faithful brother, and a devoted adherent to the working class in the person of Brother John Spreitzer; and

Whereas, Nome Mine Workers' Union and the cause of industrial freedom has suffered by his death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem and respect to our late brother, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions spread on the minutes of this union, a copy sent to his relatives, and a copy given to The Nome Industrial Worker and The Miners' Magazine for publication.

JOHN S. SUTHERLAND,  
M. J. BLOCKHUS,  
HARRY LADD,

Committee.

(Seal)

# THE MINER'S MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

and uncompromising champion of the WORKING CLASS.

The Miner's Magazine receives no support from the Master Class and must depend upon the class whose cause it

## Advocates and Defends

The Miner's Magazine does not pander to exploiters, but fearlessly and unflinchingly consecrates its pages to the great missionary work of Arousing the working class to the infamy of the profit system that makes masters of the few and slaves of the many.

The Miner's Magazine is the property of every member of the Western Federation of Miners, and in defending the rights and liberties of the men imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, is advancing the interest of

## Every Man and Woman

who wears the yoke of wage slavery.

The Miner's Magazine can only become powerful and far-reaching in its influence, as the working class rallies to its support. Subscribe for the Miner's Magazine and make the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners the LEADING LABOR JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

Address All Subscriptions: Miners Magazine, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

**Subscription Price --- \$1.00 Per Year**

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

Table with columns for No, NAME, Meet'g Night, PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, P. O., ADDRESS. Includes sections for ALASKA, ARIZONA, BRIT. COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IDAHO, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEVADA, ONTARIO, OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA, UTAH, WASHINGTON, and WYOMING.

**Krilanovich & Peplica**

Dealers in Fancy Groceries, Rock Springs Coal, Wood and Feed.  
TELEPHONE B-2093. LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

**John Baggaley & Co.**

FIRE INSURANCE  
DEADWOOD, S. D.

NO  
USE

**TALKING**

NO OTHER PRINTING

But good, high-class work is going to please you in the way you want to be pleased—the makeshift kind is not good enough for you and your business Give us the order and rest easy you'll get the kind you want.

**THE MERCHANTS PUBLISHING CO.** M. J. BARRY, Manager  
1609-15 ARAPAHOE

Printers, Stationers, Engravers, Blank Book Manufacturers

**BADGES  
BANNERS**

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

STRICTLY UNION HOUSE ADVERTISING NOVELTIES  
All goods bear the Union label

1752 Champa St.

DENVER, COLO.

**We Pay  
Spot Cash**

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

**RELIABLE ASSAYS.**

Gold ..... 75 cents Gold and Silver..... \$1.00  
Lead ..... 75 cents Gold, Silver, Copper \$1.50

Samples by mail receive prompt attention. Send for  
free mailing envelopes and price list.

**OGDEN ASSAY CO.**

1536 COURT PLACE, DENVER, COLO.

**J. F. PETERS**

Shoes, Arctics and Rubbers  
for  
Men, Women and Children. Working and Dress Gloves for Men.  
LEAD, SO. DAK.

**W. J. SPECKMAN**

Hardware, Furniture, Wall Paper, Paints, Lumber and Coal  
TERRY, SO. DAKOTA

Get the habit of trading at

**BRETZ'S**

Always newest styles, best quality and best service.

PROPER ALTERATIONS FREE.

Outfitters to Women.

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

**M. J. WERTHHEIMER & BRO.**

DRY GOODS CARPETS  
HOUSE FURNISHINGS  
DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

**The Kenefick Hotel**

C. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.  
Member of Terry Peak Miners' Union.  
TERRY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

**GREEN & INGALLS CO.**

GENERAL MERCHANTS

TERRY, (BLACK HILLS) SOUTH DAKOTA

**W. W. QUILLIAN**

MANUFACTURING AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST  
Accuracy and Purity

TERRY, SOUTH DAKOTA

**COHEN GUMBINER CO.**

EXCLUSIVE

CLOTHIERS, FURNISHERS  
AND MEN'S FINE SHOES

Odd Fellows' Building, LEAD, SO. DAKOTA

For COAL, FEED, GROCERIES and all other household necessities  
UNION families should patronize

**JOSEPH SAVAGE**

CENTRAL CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

**DRY CLIMATE  
HAVANA CIGARS**

Are Specially Made for Smokers In These  
Altitudes. They Are Mild and Aromatic.

**UNION MADE**

THE SOLIS CIGAR CO., Maker. Denver.



This Label should be pasted on every  
Package containing

**BEER, ALE  
OR PORTER**

As the only guarantee that the pack-  
age contains beverages produced  
by Union Labor.