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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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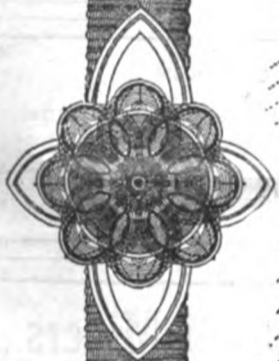
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO
February 3rd
1910.

Volume XI.
Number 345

22

WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, February 3, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 345
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor.
Address all communications to Miners Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Department

Occupation

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FINED.

Austin, Nevada, Jan. 23, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At our last meeting I was instructed to have David Floyd placed on the unfair list, advertised, and a fine of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars placed against his name, for refusing to place himself in good standing, although he worked in this jurisdiction several months.

Yours fraternally,

(Seal.) **JOHN GORSELINE,**
Financial Secretary Austin Union No. 30.

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FAIR.

Greenwood, B. C., Jan. 24, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union the following were fined \$25.00 each for refusing to pay dues and assessments to Greenwood Miners' Union, and I was instructed to advertise them in the Miners' Magazine:

Oscar Stapleton, miner; Sidney Crawford, electrician; James Petrie, compressor man.

I also was instructed to have George Robinson declared fair to organized labor, as he has paid all his back dues and assessments.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal.) **GEORGE HEATHERTON,**
Secretary No. 22

WHILE THE EMPLOYEES of the Homestake Mining Company have been locked-out and denied employment, unless they severed connections with the labor movement, the great "friend of labor," "Willie" Randolph Hearst, journalist and politician, has been enjoying himself with Paulhan in a flying machine. "Willie," the sport, feels no heart-throbs for the thousands of men, women and children whom the Homestake has decreed shall starve unless they yield obedience to a dictum that forces men to discard their honor. The membership of organized labor throughout the country should know what action to take relative to "Willie" and his newspaper syndicate.

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FINED.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 29, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, the following named men were declared unfair to organized labor and fined \$25.00 for refusing to place themselves in good standing: Wm. Welch, a former member of Victor No. 32, and James Shimmin, also John McGrath was declared unfair and fined \$25.00 for refusing to join.

Anyone leaving Leadville without a paid up card in Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33 is declared unfair to organized labor, and secretaries are warned not to take them into their locals without first communicating with the secretary of this Union.

(Seal.) **CLOUD CITY MINERS' UNION NO. 33.**

THE TRUSTS cannot be "busted" by a "hunger strike."

THE "HUNGER STRIKE" against the beef trust, will yet be referred to as the "national folly."

THE DELEGATES of the Western Federation of Miners who attended the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis returned to Denver last Friday. Their report will be submitted later.

IT IS CLAIMED that J. P. Morgan is now in control of 80 per cent. of the vital corporate capital of America, which is estimated at \$43,000,000,000. The report does not say, however, how much of a percentage of this capital is of a liquid character.

FRED CLOUGH, executive board member, has organized a local union of the W. F. M. at National, Humboldt county, Nevada, with W. C. Murphy as president and R. J. McLean as secretary. The newly organized local is known as National Miners' Union No. 254, W. F. M.

THE HOMESTAKE Mining Company has sent its agents to various parts of the country to recruit strike-breakers, and the men recruited to usurp the places of the locked-out employes are told that there is no labor troubles in the Black Hills. A corporation seems to have a license to resort to any species of fraud or misrepresentation in a war against organized labor.

ANNE MORGAN, the beloved daughter of the bank-merger, railway magnate, bloated bondholder, custodian of insurance companies and Goliath of the steel trust, has intimated that she will organize a union of the shirt-waist makers. The present organization of the shirt-waist makers lacks the polish and fine sense of delicacy exacted by the lady whose father has become a glutton in the world of finance and commerce. The aristocratic "Ann," whose father's millions make her a lady in the eyes of fashionable society, wants a union that will be perfumed with Florida water and whose constitution and by-laws will be written in such velvety words that sensitive exploiters can take no offense nor feel their pride and dignity wounded when conferring with officials of the new union, who will be docile and obedient under the supervision of peerless Ann.

A few of the shirt-waist makers have been chloroformed by the ingenious scheme of the banker's daughter, and it is probable that the victims of Ann's hypnotic spell will be induced to construct a union in conformity with the ethics of the "smart set."

BEN HANFORD, member of the "Big Six" Typographical Union of New York and twice candidate for vice president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, died last week.

Ben Hanford will be mourned by thousands of men and women in the labor and Socialist movement. He was a man of courage and brilliancy, and in his death the cause of humanity has lost one of its ablest champions.

PRESIDENT LEWIS, of the United Mine Workers of America, has placed himself on record against the Civic Federation, on the grounds that the men who represent the *corporations* and the men who represent the *public* in that body have failed to show that they were interested in the welfare of the class that struggle in wage slavery.

The stand taken by Lewis leaves Mitchell in a peculiar position, but it is hoped that the \$6,000 per annum will be salve to a stricken conscience.

C. W. POST of Battle Creek, Michigan, has issued no scream against the boycott on the beef trust. The Michigan vender of mysterious fodder knows a good thing when he sees it, and has "said nothing, but sawed wood." The boycott on beef has given Post an opportunity to get rid of a large quantity of his specially prepared "what is it," and Post is praying with a vengeance that the boycott on beef may be eternal, in order that the cereal trust may bask in the sunlight of boundless prosperity.

THE SHOUTERS for a ship subsidy are as bold a gang of pirates as ever cursed this planet. The shouting for a merchant marine is but a pretense to make a raid on the treasury of the United States. Highwaymen or bandits who contemplate looting the United States mints, are gentlemen compared with the grafting coterie who have hatched a conspiracy to break into the vaults of the government and build at public expense, ships that are to be converted to the personal use of mercenary brigands.

LESLIE M. SHAW, ex-secretary of the treasury and president of a bank, has declared for a censorship of the books in public libraries, in order to make it impossible for young men and women to "devour" books teaching the principles of Socialism. We have no doubt that Shaw and the entire class to which he belongs will in course of time, and in proportion as the menace of Socialism increases, declare for other repressive measures, such as a regular press and book censorship, the total abolition of freedom of speech, meeting, and association and other things that the people of Russia are now enjoying. But meanwhile, we may suggest to him to take a leaf out of the book of the Russian government, which has had considerably more experience in these things than he can ever hope to have, and to demand for the public libraries a triple censorship, namely, the regular censorship, a special censorship, and the censorship of the church. But after they shall have achieved these things, Shaw and his class must also be prepared to take in the bargain: Mukden, Tsushima, Portsmouth, agrarian uprisings, revolts in the cities, financial bankruptcy, industrial ruin, impotence in foreign politics, and the detestation of all progressive peoples.—New York Call.

THE GREAT ANTI-SOCIALIST labor leader, Herman Robinson, in New York, succeeded in getting a \$5,000 political job from the capitalist political machine, the same machine under whose auspices the police department is clubbing striking shirtwaist makers, breaking up strike meetings, arresting and clubbing picketing girls, and throwing them into the workhouse by order of the machine's police judges. The thirty pieces of silver gained by Robinson are besmeared with the life blood of the striking girls of the East Side. Judas Iscariot repented, ended in self-destruction. Robinson will not hang himself like Judas, for he is too "practical."—St. Louis Labor.

Robinson is only one among the many who, through his official position in the labor movement, has been able to command a political job bearing the label of the master class whom he has served. In the language of the street, Robinson "delivered the goods" and capital has paid the faithful servant who had the ability to delude the laboring people. Until the laboring people recognize a class struggle and until they become conscious of their class interests, it will be an easy matter for men of the type of Robinson to play the part of Judas to labor and receive the "thirty pieces of silver" from capital.

THE DELEGATES in the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America had scarcely placed themselves on record favoring an increase of wages, when the daily journals immediately came to the rescue of the mine-operators and protested against any movement that might lessen the dividends of the exploiters. Editorials, moistened with tears for a master class, are put forth to deter the men of the mines to exact a wage scale that will permit human beings to live. Stock that is saturated with water must continue to draw the usual dividends, in order that a patrician class may revel in banquets, while slaves slowly starve for the actual necessities of life. Though the cost of living has advanced at a gallop, the owner of the callous fist must be contented with a miserable existence. The identity of master and slave becomes exploded when subsidized journals plead solely for the interests of the bosses.

WHEN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR placed a boycott on the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, the law-revering Van Cleve invaded the judiciary and asked for an injunction restraining a labor organization to boycott the products of a manufacturing establishment that refused to be fair with its employes. Now the people in almost every city of prominence throughout America have placed a boycott on the products of the beef trust, and yet, Armour, Swift and the rest of the commercial highwaymen, have shown no disposition to enter "the bulwarks of liberty" for that glorious weapon sired by Teddy's political successor. Have the courts become powerless before the significant mutterings of millions of people, whom want is haunting with the fear of starvation?

When the people unite to rebel in earnest against the wrong and opposition that starves humanity for profits, the Caesars on the bench may well tremble in their judicial robes, and realize that even "temples of justice" prostituted to capitalism are helpless in the presence of a mighty sentiment expressed in thunder tones by the bone and brawn of a nation.

FRANK HAYES, the secretary-treasurer of District 12 of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has been officially declared national vice president of the United Mine Workers of America. The large vote which Hayes received for national vice president is a testimonial to his worth as a man of ability and a tribute to the confidence reposed in him by the membership of the largest labor organization in America. When the fact is taken into consideration that Hayes has not yet reached his twenty-eighth year, the conclusion is naturally forced upon thinking men that there must be something in this young man that commands the admiration of his fellowmen.

Hayes, though young in years, has a clear conception of the industrial problem, and his reasoning and logic will compare favorably with the brilliant men of national reputation. For several years his most intimate friends have recognized in him a coming man, and it has been frequently predicted that the boy who spent his school days in the coal mines would yet become a giant in the labor movement, and that prediction has been verified.

Hayes has reached prominence in the labor movement through his competency and his unswerving fidelity to the interests of his fellowmen. The young giant of the United Mine Workers of America has won his spurs by a "burning of the midnight oil" and communing with the best thought of men who dedicated tongue and pen to the service of laboring humanity.

AS A BURLESQUE on the \$100-a-plate banquet of the Carnegie Steel officials in Pittsburg two weeks ago, the hundreds of striking employes of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company are planning a penny banquet for tomorrow night.

Pickets will be stationed around headquarters to prevent steel trust magnates and prying newspaper men from sneaking into the banquet hall.

The bill of fare as at present arranged will consist of water cress, crackers, peanuts and smoking tobacco, with Ohio river water for a beverage. Instead of southern song birds to sing for them, they will have a few hundred English sparrows, and instead of a lake with human gold fish swimming around, they will have snowballs in empty dinner pails.

Every striker that can muster a penny will be admitted to the banquet hall on his solemn promise not to divulge what goes on.—Michigan Union Advocate.

The burlesque of the striking employes is certainly a farce and no precautions are necessary to protect such a farce from the prying eyes of journalists or trust magnates. The trust is perfectly willing that labor shall subsist on water cress, crackers and peanuts, washed down with river water. The working class has been voting for crumbs instead of the whole loaf, and when striking employes attempt to enact a comedy on the banquet of industrial Caesars, they are only making themselves look ridiculous in the eyes of intelligent people.

Assuming a National Magnitude.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were introduced last week in the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America by Adolph Germer:

"To the officers and delegates of the twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America:

"Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company of Lead, S. D., on

November 24th, 1909, locked out its employes to the number of 2,500, because said employes insisted on the right to be identified as members of organized labor, and

"Whereas, the Homestake Mining Company has declared that in consideration of employment, employes shall waive their right to belong to a labor organization, and

"Whereas, The officials of the Lead Miners' Union have forward-

ed telegrams to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, who are heavily interested, and probably own the controlling interest in the Homestake Mining Company, urging them to investigate conditions and to use their efforts towards an amicable settlement, and

"Whereas, The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has likewise communicated with Mrs. Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, with the object in view of interesting them in the settlement of the controversy between the Homestake Mining Company and its locked out employes, and

"Whereas, Mrs. Hearst and her son have practically ignored the requests that have been sent them, and by their silence, have demonstrated that they are in accord with the lockout promulgated by the Homestake Mining Company, and

"Whereas, William Randolph Hearst, as the head of a syndicate of newspapers, published at San Francisco, Chicago, New York and other places, has posed as the friend of labor and the advocate of unionism; and

"Whereas, The membership of organized labor throughout America form a large percentage of the subscribers to the newspapers owned and controlled by William Randolph Hearst, and

"Whereas, William Randolph Hearst has failed to use any effort in adjusting the differences in Lead, S. D., and has failed, through his many publications, to place himself on record as against the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the delegates of the Twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, that we regard the attitude of William Randolph Hearst as cowardly, and that we look upon his former pretensions of friendship for organized labor as mere pretexts to enlarge the circulation of his newspapers among members of organized labor, and be it further

"Resolved, That the United Mine Workers of America, in convention assembled, recognize in the attitude assumed by William Randolph Hearst as opposed to organized labor, and his former pretensions of friendship as the expressions of a masked hypocrite, and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the American Federation of Labor, whose officials shall be instructed to inform William Randolph Hearst that he is required to place himself squarely on record as to the lock-out of the Homestake Mining Company; and be it further

"Resolved, That should William Randolph Hearst continue to act in such a manner as to fail in proving his friendship for organized labor, that a circular letter be issued, bearing the seal and the signatures of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, in order that union men and women throughout America and Canada may know that Hearst and his publications deserve the same treatment as every foe of unionism who hides his enmity behind a pretense of friendship."

The above resolutions indicate that the lock-out of the Homestake Company against its employes has assumed a national magnitude, and that Mr. Hearst, "the friend of labor," will no longer be permitted to intrench his treachery and duplicity behind the fortress of a corporation. The above resolutions insist that Hearst shall stand out in the open and go on record as to whether he believes in the right of employes to join hands in a labor organization, or whether he believes that unions should be annihilated by lock-outs that starve men into unwilling submission. Hearst, during all his career as a journalist and politician, has posed as the champion and defender of labor's rights, and the resolutions introduced in the convention of the United Mine Workers call upon the gentleman who has had political aspirations for the highest honor in the gift of the people of America, to come out from ambush and declare himself as to whether he is for or against the labor movement. The journals owned and controlled by Hearst have been generously patronized by the working people of this country, in the belief that Hearst was friendly to every movement that lifted humanity to a higher plane, but the silence of Hearst to the lock-out of the Homestake Mining Company has led a vast number of men to believe that the journalist and politician is but a "false alarm" and that his cheap rhetoric in eulogy of labor is but a pretense to lure duets from the pockets of those who toil.

The resolutions are plain and can be readily interpreted, and Mr. Hearst, with all his suave diplomacy, can scarcely dodge the issue. If Hearst is the friend of labor, the lock-out in the Black Hills can be adjusted amicably, but if he is but a wolf in sheep's clothing, it is only right that the labor movement of the country should know the facts, and men and women who believe in the principles of organized labor will govern themselves accordingly.

The Boycott of Meat.

THE BOYCOTT AGAINST MEAT has spread from ocean to ocean, regardless of the fact that our Supreme Court at Washington has declared that the boycott is unlawful. The boycott was launched by organized labor, but other bodies gave their approbation, and now there are several millions of people abstaining from the use of meat.

It is contended that the boycott will be a solar-plexus blow to the beef trust, but those who entertain such an opinion have merely looked upon the surface without probing into the marrow of a question that has now become national. With the boycott on meat has come a federal investigation, and the magnates of the trust are not only threatened with relentless prosecution, but predictions are made that a number of the beef barons will be forced to become guests of a prison.

The boycott will have the effect of driving the small dealers out of business but the trust will scarcely know that a boycott has been waged against the combination that has an absolute monopoly on the most necessary article of human consumption. The small dealer cannot hold the stock which he has on hand, but must dispose of his stock as soon as possible, even though the amount that he receives as a retailer will not liquidate the price that he paid to the fellow "higher up." The small dealer, not being equipped or fortified to hold stock for any great length of time, must sacrifice his stock at any price, and the lesson that he has learned will cause him to hesitate in dealing in an article of merchandise that is perishable and that may be boycotted again when the trust elevates the price towards the stars.

The boycott has caused a wide discussion and the responsibility of high prices of meat has been charged to the beef trust, the labor trust, the stock raiser, and even the consumer has been blamed for sky-scraping prices, because the consumer has demanded only the choice portions of beef and ignored portions of the bovine that are considered of inferior quality.

If the labor trust had any stock which was watered upon which labor yearned for dividends, then the statement that labor was responsible for high prices might have some foundation on which such an assertion could rest. But labor has nothing to say relative to the price that shall be placed on beef, therefore labor cannot be held responsible for prices that are almost prohibitive.

The stock raiser has but little voice in the regulation of meat prices, nor has the consumer, because if the consumer had any voice that was potent in fixing the price of meat, the consumer would not now be engaged in enforcing a boycott, or, in other words, declaring a "hunger strike" against the beef trust.

The boycott has caused considerable alarm, so much so that even conservative preachers of the gospel have sounded the warning of a coming revolution. But the beef trust is only one of the many trusts that are demanding tribute from the people. Every article of necessity is monopolized by a trust, and the time has come when the effort to live has become a serious problem with the great masses of the people. The boycott on the meat will be educational and will open the eyes of the people to the fact, ultimately, that no real remedy can come until the means of life are collectively owned by all the people.

A Contrast.

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH SAID at times in the daily press regarding the lawlessness of organized labor. Men who are opposed to unionism have frequently dipped their pens in vitriol and indulged in the most scathing denunciation of the labor union when fighting a battle against the hosts of capitalism. In conflicts where a strike-breaker or scab has been injured, or killed, the opponents of the labor movement have never failed to become prolific in the use of belligerent adjectives and have hesitated but little in making every character of accusation and charge, in the hope that public sentiment might become poisoned against the movement that is struggling to lift common humanity on a higher plane. The labor organization has been branded as an asylum that sheltered dynamiters, murderers and outlaws, and yet, but little proof has been advanced by the slanderers in support of such indictments.

But through all the calumny that has been heaped against the labor movement to retard its growth and onward march towards the

goal of industrial liberty, unionism has bravely breasted the billows of hate and slowly but gradually is convincing the human race that the cause which binds the working class together is founded on the eternal principles of justice.

No one with intelligence and experience will make the claim that every member of organized labor is an angel, no more than men of observation will claim that every robed disciple of Christ who preaches from a pulpit is permeated with the spirit of Christianity. But the labor organization has taught men a higher manhood and planted in the hearts of its members the seeds of fraternity. Can as much be said of the organization of the exploiting class, whose laws and constitution have been drafted with dividends as the incentive?

Listen to the words of Duncan McDonald, the president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, who recently appeared before the appropriation committee of the Legislature at Springfield:

"Politics rules in the mines," McDonald told them. "Men's lives are snuffed out in these Illinois mines because the laws are not enforced.

the mine inspectors do not enforce the law in all cases. If they try to enforce the laws to the letter for the protection of lives, then they lose their jobs. The operator's influence does that. My brother was discharged because he insisted on the laws being enforced in the mine, and he hasn't been able to get a job in a mine since.

"Within the past six months a committee from an Illinois mine came to Springfield to protest that the laws were not being enforced. They were taken before the chairman of the state mine examining board and roasted good and hard, and told to go home. The chairman was an operator.

"The laws are violated in every mine. 'Why do the miners permit this violation?' you ask. Because the inspectors are named on recommendation of the operators, and if the inspectors get too strong they are removed."

The above from a man of the integrity and veracity of McDonald admits of no denial. His statements are founded on facts and those statements are a horrible arraignment of the political infamy of mortgaged chattels, who only hear a master's voice. The combinations that assail the labor movement look upon human life, clothed in the garb of labor, as valueless, and feel no compunction when greed for dollars brings on a slaughter that leaves hearthstones bare and adds to the increasing army of widows and orphans.

In the Cherry mine disaster the heartlessness of capitalism has been exposed in all its brutal nakedness. Regardless of the fact that 400 lives

were snuffed out through the criminal negligence of a powerful corporation, yet the magnates of this corporation, callous to the cries of widows and the wails of orphans, demonstrated during all the agony of the awful tragedy that their hearts were frozen to the suffering and anguish of those who mourned the loss of fathers and husbands, sons and brothers.

When brave and heroic men volunteered to dare death and descend into the burning mine, in the hope of saving life, the Shylock, wanting his "pound of flesh," was actuated solely by the incentive of saving the property from destruction. Four hundred men were murdered through the criminal carelessness and niggardly economy of a corporation, and yet this corporation that operated the mines at Cherry, Illinois, is now devising every villainous plan and scheme to escape the payment of damages to the widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers died through a lack of protection to human life. Even now a state's attorney has become the vassal of the corporation and is using his every effort to minimize the damages that shall be paid by the mercenary corporations, to whom profit was more priceless than the lives of imprisoned slaves. Had organized labor, in a conflict with exploiters, hurled into eternity 400 human beings, a nation would have been aroused and the cry would have gone forth that the labor movement must be crushed, but a corporation in the avenue of industry can kill and cripple humanity and not even a charge of murder is filed in a court to bring the guilty to justice. Sometime the laboring people will awaken from their lethargy and tear down the system that murders for profit.

Solidarity Must Come.

THE ATTENDANCE of the delegates elected at the last annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, recently held at Indianapolis, Indiana, has drawn considerable attention from the labor world, and its significance has not escaped the notice of the daily journals. Men of intelligence in the labor movement are realizing from conditions that are being created that regiments of labor can no longer meet organized wealth on the industrial battlefield with any hope of success. For more than a quarter of a century the American Federation of Labor has been in existence, and though boasting of a membership of nearly 2,000,000, yet this organization, with all its numerical strength, can make but little progress towards a higher and a better life for the class whose labor has made the comparatively few the industrial monarchs of the earth.

A vast number of men in the American Federation of Labor are being convinced, through experience, that the craft and trade system of organization is becoming more helpless as the exploiters come closer together, and that an emergency is at hand which demands that the labor movement shall be an army instead of being scattered and divided into companies and regiments.

No company or regiment of labor can measure steel with the solidarity of the employers. When labor strikes in this day and age, labor is confronted with all the concentrated power of the exploiters, and no effort is spared in the attempt to force labor to its knees to beg for mercy.

The many defeats of organized labor during the past few years proves conclusively that the construction of the labor movement is weak and that the armor of unionism must be strengthened if the working class is to achieve any future victories on the economic field.

The delegates of the Western Federation of Miners, conferring with the delegates of the United Mine Workers of America may be the initiatory step that may lead to an industrial solidarity of the working class of this continent.

The most optimistic in the labor movement of America must admit that a reconstruction is absolutely necessary and that no time must be wasted in bringing about that desired unity, which will equip the labor movement to meet its enemies. In various parts of the country war has been declared by the trusts and corporations, and almost invariably the craft or trade involved in a conflict has gone down to defeat, while all the other crafts and trades have been separated from the conflict by the barriers of craft and trade lines.

In other words, a certain craft in a certain industry becomes involved in a strike, and yet, in accordance with the present policy of the labor movement, all the other crafts and trades in the same industry remain at work, and thus become auxiliaries in aiding a captain of industry in destroying a craft that is affiliated with the same international body. Such a policy is deplorable and the continuance of such a policy means the destruction, eventually, of the whole labor movement of this country.

Labor must be organized industrially, and the battle cry of the future must be, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The Strike of the Shirt-Waist Makers.

THE GREAT STRIKE of the shirt-waist makers of New York has attracted the attention of the labor movement of the country, and the fact has been established that the "gentler sex" in this struggle to live, is permeated with a spirit that is as unconquerable as the courage of the bravest men in the ranks of organized labor.

Thousands of women and girls involved in the strike never faltered before the brutality of the hired thug, but stood resolute in the battle to wrest more humane conditions from the iron grasp of soulless masters. The brass-buttoned uniform of the policeman had no terror for the waist-makers, and though burly officers of the law arrested the victims of the manufacturers' greed indiscriminately, and rushed them into court to be sentenced to a workhouse, yet, the striking girls and women stood firm and even defied the intimidating efforts of police and courts that seemed to be under the absolute control of a combination of exploiters that knew no justice that interfered with profits.

The striking girls and women of New York were subjected to the insults of the most foul-mouthed reprobates that could be gathered from

the slum districts of the Empire City, but neither insults, threats, arrests or courts caused them to waver in their determination to fight for justice.

The brutality against these women and girls became so brazen and shameless that a number of women who belong to New York's "400" came to the rescue and put forth some efforts to bring success to the oppressed slaves of the mill and factory. The daughter of the world's greatest banker, J. P. Morgan, enlisted in the fight, but when the daughter of America's greatest financier discovered that there was a growing sentiment among the struggling and half-starved victims of industrial tyranny to break away from the chains and shackles of wage slavery and to give their endorsement to principles that jeopardized the life of the profit system, the pampered daughter of the king of finance became angered and withdrew from the field of battle.

But with the exit of a banker's daughter from the scene of conflict, the shirt-waist strikers still remained undismayed and have shown to the labor movement of the world that "the hand that rocks the cradle" will become a potent factor in the battle for economic freedom.

The Future Is Pregnant With Storms.

SINCE A LARGE NUMBER of combinations of capital employing countless thousands of men have declared for the "open shop," or rather the "closed shop," against unionism, there can be no longer any shadow of doubt in the minds of observing and intelligent men but that organized greed proposes to exhaust every effort to suppress the labor movement. The policy of the steel trust has been followed by other powerful corporations and the crusade against labor will be continued until the working class will rise in its industrial and political might and end the reign of exploitation.

The employing class has arrayed on its side all the functions of government to hold labor in subjugation. The legislative, executive and judicial departments of states and nation are with a master class and when labor rises in rebellion against wrong and injustice, the government under which we live becomes the power to force obedience to the will of industrial despots. But notwithstanding the fact that the government is utilized by economic masters to hold the masses of the people in subjection, yet there is another element, even among the membership of organized labor, that is dangerous and menaces the very life of the labor movement.

The following circular, which has been forwarded to employers of labor in various parts of the country, demonstrates that the detective agency has become the recruiting station of traitors and that men of all crafts and trades, outside and inside of the union, are advertised as professional strike-breakers:

"WE BREAK STRIKES.

"This service makes a specialty of handling labor troubles either existing or contemplated.

"We break strikes in all parts of the United States or Canada and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the last five years.

"We have in our employ experienced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes and lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height, and selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from the slums of the cities.

"We furnish secret operatives of all trades, union or non-union, for work in mill, mine, factory, store, etc., for the purpose of receiving inside information.

"Is your shop being unionized?

"Is your output being restricted?

"Is the Union running your shop?

"Is material being wasted or stolen?

"Have You a "shop committee," and who are they?

"Does Your foreman show favoritism?

"Are You losing castings in your foundry?

"Do You care to know what is being done at Union meetings?

"Let us place a mechanic operative with You and find out.

"In handling strikes we take entire charge of same, furnish necessary guards to protect men while at work, and escort them to and from work if boarding outside.

"We employ, transport and deliver non-union men to fill up affected plants.

"We charge no premium on such mechanics, but employ them at price per day you wish to pay, charging only for actual time agent may be engaged in securing them.

"Men employed by us will be taken to affected plants by our guards and safely delivered and strikers are not permitted to molest them.

"We have found from experience that strikes are broken quickest where new men are boarded inside or adjacent to affected plant and we are prepared to fit up and maintain temporary boarding quarters, furnishing colored cooks, waiters, etc. Our captains are thoroughly competent to handle such boarding quarters, making same practically self-sustaining.

"Sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after and nothing is allowed to go to waste.

"Secret men attend all meetings of strikers and report proceedings. This service possesses the necessary equipment, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, coats, blankets, etc., to handle any sized trouble. We are represented in all the larger cities of the U. S. and Canada, and a representative will call on you free of charge upon request.

"Address all communications to Frank Joy, Gen'l Supt. The Joy Detective Service (Incorporated), Cleveland, O."

The above circular letter from the Joy Detective service of Cleveland, Ohio, needs no interpreter. It is an unvarnished statement of the equipment of an agency that exists for the special purpose of rendering aid to fortify an employer in the extermination of unionism. According to the circular, this agency is equipped for war and keeps an arsenal for the benefit of the employer who desires that murder shall be committed to accomplish his unholy end.

It will be noticed that the circular contains the information that the agency controls the services of men holding state and city police commissions, and this statement is made in order that the employer shall realize that the men furnished have all the qualifications to resolve themselves into dehumanized brutes.

Organized labor could not use the mails through which circulars might be sent advertising a standing army equipped to kill, but a detective agency, incorporated by a few conspirators has a license to offer for hire, thugs and outlaws, who have become callous to the shedding of human blood.

The future is pregnant with developments.

Getting Suspicious of Stelzle.

THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE, who for several years has posed as an "apostle of labor," is beginning to wane in popularity and a number of prominent labor officials who once hailed Stelzle as a gladiator who stood in labor's arena to give battle to wrong and injustice, have recently expressed a suspicion as to the motives of the clerical gentleman, who has not only delivered a number of orations at labor conventions, but whose pen has contributed weekly letters to the labor press on various phases of the industrial problem. Rev. Stelzle has been in charge of what is known as the "Labor Department" of the Presbyterian church, and it is said, that he established the department himself, with the object in view of placing himself in the lime-light and to make it appear to the laboring man that he was using his influence as a minister of the gospel to bring the church closer to the common people and to make the church an ally of the labor movement. Rev. Stelzle, in his younger days, worked at the bench as a machinist and holds a card in that trade or craft organization.

Though ordained as a preacher of the gospel in the Presbyterian church, and withdrawing from the occupation of a machinist, yet Stelzle still retained his membership card, because he realized that such a card was a credential that would admit him to the floor of the labor bodies of the country. But Stelzle, instead of making the church an instrument to aid the cause of labor, has endeavored to utilize the labor unions as factors to bring reinforcements to the church.

In the year 1905 Stelzle appeared before the delegates of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and delivered an address that was pronounced smooth and polished, and that even touched the hearts of those who were unable to penetrate the veneer of the spouting disciple of the Man of Nazareth. His address on that occasion brought tears to the eyes of his auditors, and as he painted the poverty of his revered mother, who lived in two squalid rooms of a tenement in New York, and pictured his struggle in boyhood against the hard knocks of adversity, the silence in that convention became painful, and Stelzle was looked upon as a Trojan who yearned to give the best that was in him to right the wrongs from which he had suffered in the struggle from boyhood to manhood.

Stelzle won the confidence of the majority of the delegates of that convention, and it was but a short time until he was able to command space in the majority of the labor journals for the dissemination of his

pet ideas, which he believed might culminate in the wedding of the church and the labor movement. The vast majority of the men prominent in the labor movement still remained blind to the ulterior motives of the labor evangelist, and it was only about a year ago, when Stelzle ungloved his hand and discarded the mask, and disclosed his object in becoming identified actively with organized labor.

Stelzle, after having gained prominence in the labor movement through his orations at annual conventions, and having used the labor press as an advertising medium, concluded that it was time to become a David in the prohibition movement, and he believed that his popularity with organized labor would be worth something to the moneyed magnates who are behind the crusade against the brewery, the distillery and the saloon.

The memory of Stelzle is treacherous, as he seems to have forgotten that only five years ago he brought tears to the eyes of a convention when telling of the poverty of a widowed mother, living in a tenement hovel, making wrappers for \$2.00 per dozen, and himself, as a boy working in a sweat shop, but when Stelzle embraced the prohibition movement, he suddenly discovers that his father, with other members of his family, were owners of breweries and saloons, and this saintly man, with the glib tongue, is now elaborating on the wreck and ruin that have come to the habitations of the toiling millions through the sale of the red liquid, and is now endeavoring to convert the labor movement to boost a prohibition crusade that will add several hundreds of thousands of men and women to the ever increasing idle army of this country. The brewery workers, the employes of distilleries, the bartenders, the cooks and waiters in cafes and restaurants, hotel employes, coopers, teamsters, glass blowers, cigar makers and men of other occupations, are beginning to become Thomases, and doubt the sincerity of the man who proclaimed for years his allegiance to the great cause that is battling for human rights.

The fact that it has leaked out that John D. Rockefeller, the oil king, has contributed \$6,000,000 to the prohibition fund, may have something to do with the enthusiasm of Stelzle in his war upon the liquor traffic.

A number of labor journals are now questioning the loyalty of Stelzle, and it is safe to presume that his weekly letters to the labor press and his orations at labor conventions will in time become reminiscences in the history of the labor movement, when a soul-pilot was able to chloroform many intelligent men through verbal hypnotism.

The Social Evil.

SINCE A LAW has been enacted by Congress providing a severe penalty on those who are dealers in white slaves, a number of Christian people are congratulating themselves that the evil will be reduced to a minimum and that in a short time the moral leprosy that disgraces the earth will have vanished. If these Christian people were students, they would know that white slavery is the product of social conditions,

and that laws imposing a penalty on the *effect* of a *cause* will be impotent in eradicating the evil. Whenever small pox or typhoid fever becomes an epidemic in any community, the board of health is immediately urged to ascertain the *cause* of such epidemic, and the efforts to stamp out such an epidemic is not confined merely to the treatment of the disease. But with the white slave traffic, the statesmen of the nation limit their efforts to the treatment of an *effect* that has grown from

a *cause*, and until the *cause* is removed that breeds white slavery, no man or woman of intelligence will expect a regeneration in the moral standard of the human race.

The law that has been passed by Congress has been placed upon the federal statute books in order that the professional importer of girls and women might be reached, and our short-sighted solons hug the delusion to their breast that the fear of imprisonment will restrain the dealer in human flesh from carrying on the unholy traffic that despoils the gentler sex of the priceless pearl of virtue. It may be that a federal statute may strike fear into the craven and debauched heart of the small dealer in white slaves, but the great syndicate that is reported as clearing \$30,000,000 per annum through the importation and sale of the victims of poverty of the Old World will laugh in derision at laws that the power of wealth can make as helpless as the puny efforts of a flea struggling to assassinate a lion—the king of the forest.

But, admitting that the law passed by Congress will diminish the importation of women and girls from foreign shores, in what manner will the federal statute affect the traffic that flourishes beneath the starry banner of Young Columbia?

Will any law passed by Congress or state legislatures imposing penalties on professional procurers place the women and girls of mills, factories, department stores and sweat-shops in a more formidable position to protect their womanhood? Will these laws plant in the heart of a greedy exploiter a desire to pay a schedule of wages that will make it possible for women and girls to live in an atmosphere that is not contaminated by the moral plague that writes scarlet letters on the brow of virginity? Our lawmakers and our Christian people seem to forget that overwork and low wages bid for dishonor, and that even virtue garbed in cotton has but little value in the estimation of those "pillars of society" who can feast at Seely dinners and dance at Bradley-Martin balls. A federal law against the importation of white slaves from Europe and Asia will not bring back the hue of shame to the unblushing cheeks of 500,000 women in America who have been plunged from the pedestal of honor down into the abyss of social ostracism, because poverty demanded that their virtue should be sold for bread.

Federal laws against the white slave traffic will not snatch the child from the cotton mill, where the moral nature of girlhood is blunted, where hope is crushed and where even virtue is crucified to keep body and soul together.

Men of the pulpit and reformers of national repute may pluck from the English language words that burn with indignation against the social evil, but capitalism, soulless and heartless, demands dividends, even though the Eyes of our race are despoiled of that purity that has made woman the refining influence of the world.

The industrial system under which we live, whose religion is *profit* and whose god is *gold*, breeds the brothels and fills the dens of shame with inmates who have fallen by the wayside in the awful struggle to live. Miserable wages and measly salaries paid for work that is looked upon as honorable and respectable, will scarcely place an armor around the sanctity of womanhood.

Christian tracts from religious societies and sermons from pulpits in eulogy of the crown that awaits the pure and undefiled in the mansions beyond the stars, will not satisfy the ravenous craving of an empty stomach, nor put clothing on the shivering bodies of girls and women who are made desperate through hunger and cold.

The social evil is bred from wrong economic conditions, and while the profit system sits unmolested on its throne of power, laws will be impotent to check the moral malaria that now menaces the homes of a nation.

A class of privilege live upon the destitution and degradation of the ill-paid producers of the world, and the indolent patricians who live in palaces and ride in automobiles, care but little for the white slaves who have become moral wrecks to glut the appetite of greed.

The fashionable damsel in a beautiful home, robed in silk and satin and flashing with diamonds, does not see in her costly attire and sparkling gems the blood and tears and the moans and wails of human wretches who, through desperate poverty snatched the coronet of virtue from their brows as a sacrifice to the libertine for the price of life. Our civilization is brutalized, and evils of the magnitude of the white slave traffic will yet arouse the people to give battle to a system that has put *profit* above the purity of woman.

A Very Old Story.

NEVER SINCE THE CHILDHOOD of the race did the laborers of the world receive the product of their toil.

This is a simple thing to say. It is an indisputable truth.

Did you ever think what it meant? Did you ever stop to realize the importance of the fact that since the days of savagery, and some time before, those who produced wealth did not enjoy it?

It was true when Pharaoh reigned in Egypt. Legions of slaves bent their backs beneath the lash and pulled and hauled at great blocks of stone to build the pyramids. But laborers derived no enjoyment from the mammoth structures. Their bones were not even buried beneath them.

The soil of Greece was tilled like a garden by the labor of tens of thousands of helots, but they did not eat its fruits. The hosts of slaves that built the Parthenon did not have the leisure nor the opportunity to enjoy its classic lines.

When Rome ruled the Mediterranean world the skill of her slaves was almost as famous as the prowess of her warriors, the wisdom of her statesman, the eloquence of her orators or the magnificence of her emperors. Those slaves tilled the vast farms (the *latifundia*) of the valleys of the Po and the Tiber, but they did not enjoy the harvests. They gathered, prepared and served the feasts of Lucullus and Nero that have come to be taken as marking the last limit of human luxury. Yet those who did the work did not enjoy the product of their toil.

The vast cathedrals, castles and city walls of the middle ages rose through the toil of multitudes of men. The craftsmen of those days set so high a mark of human workmanship that it still remains untouched. But those workers did not enjoy the product of their toil. They sowed that others might reap. They labored that lords and ladies, knights and priests might live in luxurious ease.

Today the hand of the workman guides a tool that draws its energy from the mine or waterfall and that multiplies his producing power a hundred, sometimes a thousand fold. He builds vast cities full of beautiful dwellings, but lives in foul tenements. He belts the earth with iron rails, on which run moving palaces, yet, when he would travel, walks the highways, a beggar. He builds vast floating cities, with luxuries such as no monarchs of a century ago could have procured with all his

power. But when Labor crosses the seas to seek a master he swelters in the steerage.

Are you beginning to grasp that simple, tremendous fact that those who produce wealth do not enjoy it?

Try and think of all those millions of years of stolen labor filched from the producers of the past. Try to conceive of the measureless heaps of goods that Labor has produced and idlers have enjoyed.

During all this terrible stretch of centuries there have been philosophers in plenty, prophets not a few and philanthropists beyond calculation. These have reasoned about the conditions of Labor, pleaded with and pitied him.

But none of them ever suggested that he be allowed to keep and use his product.

Only when Labor grew strong enough to have a philosophy of his own was this novel solution of the problem proposed.

What all the centuries of wisdom had been unable to discover was revealed only when Labor began to do his own thinking. The Socialists were the first in all the history of the world to say that if a producer of wealth was suffering from poverty he could be cured if he was not robbed of his product.

There has never been a time when the workers could not have produced enough food to feed and shelter themselves, unless in time of some great natural calamity. There has never been a time when they all had enough food and shelter.

Today, with the strength of millions of mechanical servants obeying the orders of the human workers, enough can be produced to afford all abundance. Yet millions lack for the animal needs.

The conclusion is plain to all, save the wise men and the philosophers, that those who produce do not get their product.

The Socialist says that the cure of poverty is to quit robbing the producers. It is the biggest new idea of the age of new ideas. It is so big that a majority are not able to see it. It is so simple that only a few have been able to understand it. It is so true that but a few believe it.

The solution of the problem is so inconceivable that it is the only certain thing about the future. The only thing that delays its coming is the unwillingness of the workers to ask for it.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Evolution Going On.

SINCE THE PROHIBITION enthusiasm has taken possession of many of the people of Colorado, a number of the more wealthy men in the liquor traffic have considered that it would be wise and judicious to resist the sale of liquor to a smaller area and likewise limit the number of men who shall be permitted to obtain the necessary licenses from the civil authorities. In the city of Denver a movement has been inaugurated which, if carried to a successful issue, will place the sale of liquor absolutely in the commercial heart of the city, and those who are operating smaller establishments in the suburbs where liquor is sold, will be forced to go out of business.

The aim and object of the new movement is to not only limit the area in which liquor is sold, but to raise the license to such a figure that only those in the liquor business who have large bank accounts can continue as venders of the liquid that is so strongly condemned by the disciples of the cold water brigade. It is urged that such a move will promote the cause of temperance, and that the sale of liquor being placed in the hands of men of financial standing, will do away with the "dead falls" and low "joints" where crime is frequently committed.

Restricting the sale of liquor to a smaller area and limiting the number of men whose bank accounts can afford to purchase a license,

will not diminish consumption, nor will it lessen the number of men who will become victims to the inebriating cup. The new move means the extermination of the smaller saloon keepers and placing the profits of the liquor traffic in fewer hands.

The concentration of the liquor traffic is in complete harmony with our age of merging interests, so that only those who have money can remain in the world of commerce.

The concentration of the liquor traffic is absolute proof that even the small saloon keeper is doomed and is destined to be thrown on the labor market to compete with the overworked and ill-paid millions, whose only security to live is to be granted the privilege of producing profits for the class of privilege.

It has been intimated that a number of the moneyed magnates of

the country are behind the prohibition movement, and that the spouters and shouters for the annihilation of the liquor traffic are drawing handsome salaries for their pretended interest in the unfortunate thousands who have become confirmed idolaters at the shrine of Bacchus.

It is held that the great "captains of industry" have come to the conclusion that the laboring people deprived of the privilege of indulging in liquor, will produce more profit, and that men who have cornered the actual necessities of life see in the destruction or wiping out of the liquor traffic, more revenue flowing into channels that are considered legitimate.

It is plain to be seen, however, that the evolution is going on that threatens the life of the middle class and which makes competition grow fiercer in the labor market.



INFORMATION WANTED.

McGill, Nevada, Jan. 26, 1910.

Editor Miner's Magazine, Denver, Colo.:

Please have the following inserted in the next issue of the Miner's Magazine and oblige, yours fraternally,

ALEX. MILLER,
Secretary No. 233.

Anyone knowing of the present whereabouts of August Louisier (French), last heard of in French Gulch, Cal., July, 1908, will please communicate with his brother, F. E. Louisier, Ely, White Pine county, Nevada.

FAVOR AMALGAMATION.

Polaris, Arizona, Jan. 25, 1910.

To the Officers and Members Star Miner's Union No. 103:

Fellow Workers—The following resolution is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Whereas, The convention of the United Mine Workers is being held this month, and

Whereas, it is contemplated by the Western Federation of Miners to meet the representatives of the United Mine Workers in convention to endeavor to perfect an amalgamation of the two branches of mining industry, and

Whereas, That the action of the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners in that convention may be guided by the desires of the membership, be it

Resolved, That Star Miner's Union No. 103 declare for the amalgamation of the two branches of the mining industry in any manner consistent with the conservation of the right of the workers in the mining industry to enact measures pertaining to the mining industry independent of interference by separate and distinct industries outside the mining industry.

A VOICE FROM CREEDE.

Creede, Colo., Jan. 25, 1910.

To Lucky Boy M. U. 248,
Lucky Boy, Nevada.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We have your letter and official ballot of recent date, which you are sending to various locals of W. F. M.

In reply to this matter we, as members of Creede W. F. M. No. 20, unitedly reject, and feel free to condemn your action in this matter, especially your sustaining No. 3, Art. 3, Sec. 1, p. 7, and No. 11, Art. 3, p. 13. We firmly believe the enemy is in our midst. Remember, brothers, that he (the enemy) is seeking destruction of our organization. Fraternally,

(Seal) D. T. SNIDEMAN, Secretary.

By Order of Creede W. F. M. No. 20.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Angels Camp, Calif., Jan. 19, 1910.

At the last regular meeting of Calaveras Miners' Union, No. 55, W. F. of M., I was instructed to send the following notice to Miners' Magazine for publication:

Any person leaving Angel's Camp without a paid-up card in Calaveras Miners' Union, No. 55, W. F. of M., is declared unfair to organized labor by this local, and secretaries are warned not to take them in locals until they communicate with the secretary of Calaveras Miners' Union, No. 55, W. F. of M.

(Seal)

W. S. REID, Secretary.

FROM THE MINING CAMP, NATIONAL, NEVADA.

National, Nev., Jan. 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As this camp is about the newest of the boom towns of Nevada and is arousing considerable interest in the state, I thought I would give my views of it for publication.

The district is about three and a half years old and did not amount to much until the Stall Brothers found high-grade ore about a year ago, the ore being of very high values in gold and silver.

As is usual when high-grade ore is found, litigation follows, and in this case as the ore was found on a lease, the company owning the ground started the ball rolling by securing an injunction restraining Stall Brothers from mining the ore, so that lease is hung up at present, though in the past they have extracted several hundred thousands' worth of ore.

Quite a number of other leasers are prospecting the ground and though none of them is in ore, they are all optimistic and think that National is to be the big noise this summer. As near as I have been able to find out there has been no milling ore found as yet, as the ledge in the Stall lease carries no values until the high-grade is struck.

The town of National has several restaurants, a hotel that is pretty good, a few feed yards, a store, and as usual in mining camps, one does not have to go thirsty, as the town has plenty of "thirst parlors." It is about seventy eight miles north of Minnemucca. It takes two days to get there by stage and three days to get back.

National Miners' Union, No. 254, was organized January 20, 1910, with quite a membership of live fellows, and I expect that we will have a first-class local in that district. At present there are about fifty-five men employed in the mining industry there.

There is considerable talk about the new camp of Jarbridge (the Indian term for devil), located north of Elcho, Nevada, but which is reached from Twin Falls, Idaho. It seems that years ago an Indian found rich gold ore there, but got scared at the strange sounds in the canon made presumably by the "Tommy-knockers," and buried the ore and never went back to the "Devil Canon." Finally the old Indian told of the discovery and a white man went in and located the place, and the stampede began a month or so ago, and from reports there are about 300 people in the district at the present time. There is about five feet of snow there, so prospecting can not be carried on until spring.

F. G. CLOUGH,

Member Executive Board, W. F. M.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Linn Hill, supposed to be in Alaska or western states. Last heard of in Alaska in 1903. Anyone sending information leading to his present location will be paid reward by his brother, Herman Hill, Madison, Kansas. mch 24.

THE ANSWER OF LUCKY BOY.

Lucky Boy, Nev., Jan. 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As the object of the referendum initiated by this local (No. 248) is evidently misunderstood or wilfully misconstrued by some members of the organization, we feel it incumbent upon us to ask space in the Magazine to answer some of the objections offered against the adoption of these amendments, and state our position on the questions involved; which we hope to be able to do in language which can neither be misconstrued nor misunderstood.

In the issue dated January 13, 1910, an item appears which reads as follows:

"I, as secretary of the Mammoth Union, No. 238, W. F. of M., think, and am thereby convinced that all the amendments mentioned by the officers of Lucky Boy Miners' Union, No. 248, have been thoroughly discussed at the Seventeenth Annual Convention, and by men who understand the situation, so I, as secretary of the Mammoth Union, No. 238, do refuse to put any such ballot before the membership of this local to be voted on unless ordered to do so officially.

Fraternally yours,

"JOSEPH MANN, Secretary."

Note the language, members of 248—we are completely ignored. Members of 238, you receive but scant consideration in the central office of this wonderful think-emporium. It is safe to assume that the personal pronoun I here used, if made as large as it appeared to his distorted vision, would not find room on one side of the Flat Iron building of New York City; while the membership of the organization outside of the few in the office in Denver, whom he evidently considers his superiors, would appear to the same vision even smaller than the little people of "Gulliver's Travels." The most disgusting, the most contemptible piece of snobbery ever exhibited by a British earl would pale to insignificance if compared with this action, and if seeking its parallel we would not expect to find it any place in the world today outside of the Imperial Palace of the Czar of all the Russias. Brothers of 238, we patiently await your apology for the insult offered to the intelligence of the membership by your agent.

We were very much pleased to learn that the Sage of Bisbee was limited in vocabulary, especially as it was his evident desire to roast us alive before the fire of his literary genius. We, being human beings, might object to the process and thereby be led into the labyrinth of pitfalls known as vituperation, recrimination, personal abuse, etc., where the people of all the civilized ages of the world's history have aimlessly floundered, seeking in vain the desired goal, i. e., the equal rights of man to life, liberty and pursuit of happi-



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ness. It is our earnest desire to avoid this by-path, and discuss these questions on their merits, fully realizing the truth of the statement that "It is by honest difference of opinion that we arrive at wise conclusions and just actions," and firmly believing that the personal interest of any individual member can not suffer serious injury by the advancement of the organization's welfare.

One fact stands out bold and unchallenged through all ages, the mainstay of a nation is its citizenship, and we can safely add that the mainstay of an organization is its membership. Reading the constitution as it stands today, you will clearly see that it is the membership, who confer the honors and impose the duties upon the officers of the organization; therefore, it is right and just that the membership should, if they see fit, or deem it necessary, withhold an honor or shift a duty without giving just cause for raising the cry unmanly conduct, covert attack, etc., etc. While such choice phrases as these make up the subject matter of the Bisbee brothers' communication, the most ludicrous exhibit of the whole menagerie is the attempt to handle proposed amendment No. 12. It certainly requires a very elastic imagination to place the inferred construction on the language of that article. His familiarity with the Bard of Avon and his manner of masticating and expectorating poor old Shakespeare would indicate that he is the possessor of an indulgent poetic license; which fact would account for his flights of fancy.

We do not wish to question the intelligence of this brother, as we have much more important matters to attend to. Neither can we endorse the pleas, "Let the membership nominate and elect their officers," etc. "Let us give the rank and file a say," etc.—but would say to the membership or rank and file, wake up to a full realization of the responsibility of the position you occupy, forcibly impress upon the minds of such brothers as these (Mammoth and Bisbee) that you do your own thinking and letting, and you will not be grossly insulted, as you have been in these instances. Take personal supervision of the affairs of your organization, weigh each proposition that comes before you calmly and dispassionately, accept the good, reject the bad, and you will build up an organization worthy of the name that will have the support of all true men. The battle cry should be "Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty."

No. 17 states that there is something wrong. Brother Holohan says that there is something wrong; we admit that there is something wrong. No. 17 and Brother Holohan think that electing our president by referendum vote will right the wrong. He contended that by abolishing the office of president we will not only remove all possibilities of unpleasantness caused by strifes and contentions between rivals for the position, but place the head of the organization in safer keeping in the hands of nine, rather than one man.

Let us discuss our differences of opinion without sneers or slurs, and work in harmony for the general welfare.

(Seal) LUCKY BOY MINERS' UNION, NO. 248, W. F. OF M.
MATT MURPHY, President.
JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS FROM NEVADA.

Tuscarora, Nev., Jan. 18, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the regular meeting of Tuscarora Miners' Union, No. 31, W. F. M., the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy and support for the Lead City locked out miners. Said committee reported the following, which was adopted by unanimous vote of the union:

Whereas, The struggle of the Lead City men for the right to organize, is our fight and the fight of every honest, liberty-loving man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of No. 31, pledge to them our sympathy and loyal support. While few in numbers, our hearts go out to them in their struggle against the tyranny of organized dollars, and we urge them to stand firm for the right.

(Seal) JAKE CLARK.
FRANK HART.
W. I. PLUMB.

PROPHECY OF BILL WHITE.

Will Allen White, of Kansas, a Republican insurgent.

Fifty years ago the sacred institution of private property in human beings was prancing down the corridors of time as cheery as a traction engine. Then the corridors of time came up keffop and sent the sacred institution of private property in human beings scooting through oblivion like a buck shot out of a bean shooter. Today the sacred institution of private property in the vested right to gouge the American people in trusts and rebates and extortionate tariffs may do well to pick a convenient star to grab as it passes into the dazzling perihelion. For the sidewalk is going to begin to flop during the next ten years.

RESOLUTIONS FROM BUTTE, MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 14, 1909.

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

Whereas, The Switchmen on the various lines throughout the Northwest are on strike for shorter hours and better conditions, and

Whereas, Ten thousand people are killed and fifty thousand injured annually in this country, largely due to the long hours the workers are compelled to labor on the switches, and further, considering the doubling of the prices of life's necessities, as against the much smaller increase in wages in the last decade, and

Whereas, A sentiment prevails amongst the business and capitalist interests throughout the state antagonistic to the just and fair demands of the strikers, and,

Whereas, It has come to our notice that this sentiment has been crystallized into action to the extent that the Business Men's Association in collusion with the officials of the corporations have guaranteed protection to whosoever will commit the crime of scabbing upon the strikers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Butte Miners' Union, No. 1, heartily endorse the Switchmen of the Northwest in their courageous struggle for better conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That we deplore the lack of solidarity throughout the American Labor movement, which so often pits one class of workers against another in the same industry, necessitating prolonged strikes, entailing loss and suffering to many, whereas if Labor was united in the various industries, its progress would not be impeded toward its final emancipation; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn Vice-President McIntyre and W. M. Clark of

the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, for their pernicious attempt to create animosity and division in the ranks of the striking railway workers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be given to the local press, Miners' Magazine and Switchman's Journal.

(Signed) J. H. NOLAN.

F. T. O'BRIEN.

JOHN MILLER.

DAN HOLLAND, President.

AL. McCLELLAN, Recording Secy.



THE STARVATION MOVEMENT.

The movement for voluntary semi-starvation as a weapon against the high prices of foods had its initiation in Washington. From that city about the beginning of this month, the report came that several congressmen and others were engaged in organizing "an enormous boycotting machine" of one million American families to be directed against trust-made goods.

Less than a week ago union workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, started a boycott against meat. Twenty thousand families of that city, representing perhaps eighty thousand persons, were reported to have agreed to eat no meat until prices came down.

From Cleveland the starvation movement has spread to other cities. In Omaha, Neb., the Central Labor Union has started an anti-meat agitation. Petitions are being circulated in stores, offices and shops. More than one thousand signatures were attached before the end of the first day. Five thousand signatures are expected before the week is over. Men of all classes and stations are reported to be eager to sign.

In Milwaukee the Federated Trades Council, at a special meeting, "decided to begin war upon the meat packers and to take steps to have a boycott declared by the people of the city against meat. The plan is to persuade people to cease eating meat until the price comes down. A meeting will be held February 15th, and it is thought that nearly ten thousand persons will be gathered to discuss the problem. There will be four speakers, three of whom will be men and the fourth a woman, who combines the ability to tell her troubles with the ability to do the buying for her family." We quote this dispatch from Milwaukee verbatim et literatim for the reason that everything pertaining to Milwaukee and its labor movement has a special interest for our readers.

In Pittsburg there was to be held yesterday a joint session of the Trade Councils for the purpose of organizing a boycott of meat for sixty days.

The starvation movement can not, of course, stop with the meat boycott, considering that the prices of other articles of meat have gone up in a similar ratio. Accordingly, we learn from Waterbury, Conn., that three hundred workmen in the largest rubber factory in Naugatuck are organizing to discourage the use of butter, selling at 45 cents a pound, choice quality. In due course we may also hear of boycotts against eggs and cheese. And since a falling off in the consumption of animal foods is bound to lead to a greater consumption of bread and vegetables, we may expect still higher prices for these latter articles of diet. Should the boycott be extended also to these, it is difficult to imagine what substitutes may be found for them.

The anti-meat movement does not lack its humorous side. In St. Louis a Pioneer Anti-Carnivorous Society has been formed. The president of the society, after initiating the members and making them give their sacred promise to abstain from meat for thirty days, offered to sell them eggs at 45 cents a dozen. The president is engaged in the chicken raising business.

We thus see that a movement initiated in Washington by representatives of the middle class, largely dependent on permanent salaries, has immediately taken hold of large numbers of the working class, whose economical situation is entirely different. Recipients of permanent salaries are in no position to increase their income in proportion to the rise in the cost of living. They are, therefore, compelled to reduce their standard of living. On the other hand, working men and women in receipt of uncertain wages have at least the counterbalancing advantage of being able to organize and strike for higher wages. That organized workingmen should resort to voluntary starvation as a weapon against the trusts indicates two things, neither of them flattering to organized labor.

It indicates, in the first place, that the labor organizations in question do not feel themselves strong enough to throw down the gage of battle to the employers and demand an increase of wages to correspond with the increase in the cost of living. And in the second place it shows that these organizations have not yet emancipated themselves from the spiritual tutelage of the middle class, so that they instinctively resort to weapons which may be suitable to a decaying, helpless class, but are by no means suitable to a rising, fighting, working class, standing on the threshold of a great and glorious future, with nothing to lose but its chains and a world to gain.

In view of the thoughtless, headlong action of so many labor bodies, it is all the more gratifying to learn that yesterday the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland denounced the strike of ten thousand workingmen against the eating of meat and called on union men to refuse to sign the anti-meat pledge. The true remedy, according to resolutions adopted by the council, is a demand for higher wages by workingmen and the establishment of a municipal slaughter house for the benefit of the entire community.

These resolutions express the true spirit of labor. No voluntary semi-starvation, no lowering of the standard of living, no playing into the hands of the bosses, but fight for maintaining and raising the existing standard, as well as for the introduction of social control over the food-producing industries. Thus does the true spirit of labor manifest itself as a fusion of Unionism and Socialism.

We congratulate the Unionists and Socialists of Cleveland upon the manly

TO THE WORKING PUBLIC

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

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stand they have taken, and we hope that their example will serve to stem the tide of timidity and resignation, as exhibited in that silly anti-food crusade. The workers need not less, but more, of the necessities of life. And if they fight for them, they will get them, too.—New York Call.

A BIG SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The great social problem of our time is that of providing a healthy, wholesome environment for the young men and the young women who are flocking to the cities. In this country, on account of our recent urban development it is a comparatively new problem, but even in Europe, where it has been confronting the people for many years, the solution is still being sought. The trouble, here as there, is that city life is artificial life and that herding of the people has created unnatural and unwholesome conditions to which man has not yet adapted himself.

One of the outgrowths of these conditions is the immoral exploitation of women. And an outgrowth of this exploitation is the white slave traffic. This immorality and this traffic are greater where people are most numerous. The traffic developed only when the demands of the immoral could not be supplied by ordinary recruiting methods. For the white slave traffic is nothing more nor less than a recruiting business. The purpose of those who engage in it is to swell the ranks of immoral women to meet a constantly increasing demand for them.

This recruiting business, more than any other form of immorality, with which decent people have had to contend, has brought respectability face to face with the problem of protecting young women. That thousands of them—including many who live with their parents—are unprotected there can be no doubt. This is in part due to the thorough organization of the procuring service. The agent of immorality does not invade the home or the boarding house or other places where a girl is comparatively secure. The girl seeks work or entertainment—she gets away from those who might be sufficiently interested in her to give her protection—and it is then that she falls into the hands of the procurer.

The white slaver's plan is to "watch all places where young women are likely to be found under circumstances which will give a ready means of acquaintance and intimacy."

The girl goes to an employment agent's office, and while she is awaiting her turn for registration she is approached by a man, or perhaps by a woman, who tells her where she can obtain large wages for little work. Her informant is a white slaver.

She goes to a moving picture show, and in the foyer or in the next seat or on the sidewalk is a young man who engages in conversation with her. This man is a white slaver.

She goes to a dance hall and is introduced to a youth who asks permission to escort her home. She meets him on several occasions; they become friends; finally he declares his love. This man is a white slaver.

She is employed in the downtown district, and at noon, being tired and desiring to rest, she goes to the waiting room of some large department store. There she attracts the attention of a woman who sympathizes with her, tells her that she is "working too hard," and thus leads up to the suggestion that the girl quit her present place of employment and take up the better position which the woman has to offer. This woman is a white slaver.

She leaves her home in the country and goes to the city. Arriving at the railroad station, she desires information. She wishes to know where to find a respectable boarding house. A man sees her walking around in search of someone to whom to put her question. He approaches her and asks if he can be of service. The girl tells him her trouble. The man knows "just the place for her." This man is a white slaver.

So the list might be extended to include immigrant homes, steamship docks and many other places that are frequented by innocent girls, and in all of these places the procurer would be found waiting, waiting, waiting, like the stalker for a victim. Danger is everywhere. Protection must be sought and, moreover, to be found it must be sought of the proper persons. What is the remedy? Perhaps the reader knows, but if she does she is alone in the possession of that knowledge. Partial reforms have already been effected, but the problem as a whole remains unsolved. It is the greatest problem with which the enemies of immorality have to deal today.—Woman's National Daily.

SLANDER THE REFUGE OF A COWARD.

Truth never scurries along the hedges, walks in the shadows or hides behind rocks. Truth walks in the open; comes out into the field; lifts its helmet; shows its face. Slander sulks, hides, crouches, works in the darkness. Slander is the cheap refuge of a coward.

The meanest brother or sister you meet in union affairs is the one who is talking about his brother or sister. There are not many of this kind but there are a few. We all have often heard this kind of remark, especially if they have been defeated for office or in their pet schemes, that this brother or that sister is so and so. This is slander; some may say it is only union gossip, or only talking about each other.

There are brothers and sisters, when running for office, who think they are gaining ground by talking about their opponents. They are mistaken. Talking and slandering your opponent never won a battle.

You watch a brother or sister who is running for office, who is always saying pleasant things about his or her opponent.

Point after point he scores, higher and higher he ascends in your estimation, winning along every line. When all at once his antagonist changes his tactics and begins using the weapon of slander. He whispers among his brothers, "I could to thee a tale unfold, relative to him, my antagonist."

Of one thing you may rest assured—when a man's attitude begins using slander, it's a sign that somebody is sparring with wind. Slander is the chief refuge of a coward. It attracts the attention of the unthinking from the real issue. There are many people whose eyes are blinded by the chaff of, "I could tell you things of him if I would."

You can possibly silence the thunder of Niagara; you can not silence the voice of a slanderer. Slander has wings. It flies faster than the truth every time. Bad news invariably outruns good news.

When a fighter begins slandering his opponent, it's a safe bet that the fight is going against him. When the pot begins to call the kettle black you may be sure that the pot is getting the worst of the fight.—Rochester Labor Journal.

THE MINERS AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Civic Federation is a peculiarly American institution. It is one of the things that is characteristic of the capitalist development of this country. In other countries something of the same function is performed by a portion of the nobility, and even by a section of the clergy of an established church. In England, for example, there are certain members of the titled classes who have become especially effective in bribing rebellious members of the working class. When these latter grow powerful enough to cause alarm they are given social attentions and gradually "tamed." John Burns is the greatest tribute to the success of this method.

On the continent an effort is made to bridge over the class struggle by the formation of "yellow" unions. These unions are usually organized by the established church under the direction of the capitalists. This method has its defects. Once the employees are organized they are very apt to forget the teachings of "harmony and interest" and to demand higher wages and shorter hours. Then comes a strike. The capitalist allies disappear. The Socialists

UNION MINERS

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H. James, Prop.

come to their assistance. When the strike ends the "yellow" union has become "red" and the "harmonizers" have overreached themselves.

American capitalists have shown themselves the greatest organizers and the greatest users of specialists that ever appeared. As has been said in this column, they have even specialized the work of exploitation through the spy system as they specialize advertising, bookkeeping and the selling of goods.

So it was inevitable that American capitalism should evolve a special institution for the deception of labor. The Civic Federation is this institution. Capitalism rests upon an intricate structure of falsehoods, and the central lies of the whole structure is the identity of interest between exploiter and exploited. This is the stovepipe that makes the laborer smile while his life blood is sucked away. It is the business of the Civic Federation to administer this anesthetic while the capitalist performs the operation.

It is the business of the Civic Federation to hire "famous" lecturers like Mallock, and cheap scribblers like Gordon, Goldstein, Avery and Sullivan, to pour out a cloud of ink and belch hot air whenever necessary in order to confuse the workers and blind them to the existence of the class struggle and the need of political solidarity.

The Civic Federation, like the founders of the "yellow" unions of Europe, prates much of its love for organized labor. But President Lewis of the United Mine Workers saw through the sham when he pointed out that deeds did not follow professions.

Judged by its deeds, the Civic Federation is the most deadly enemy of organized labor. It fosters the insidious "welfare" work. Its most powerful members have driven the unions from the industries they control. It has succeeded in discrediting the officials of labor, in dividing the workers on the political field until they are politically impotent.

The report of President Lewis would indicate that the unionists of the United States are awaking to an understanding of the nature of the Civic Federation, even as their brothers of Europe have come to know and to despise "yellow" unions.

President Lewis is not a Socialist. He is commonly looked upon as an anti-Socialist. His attitude toward the Civic Federation, therefore, is not based upon the acceptance of a philosophy. Had he been a Socialist he would never have been deceived and would have expressed his hostility before. He has learned the lesson of the perfidy of the Civic Federation in the hard school of experience. Others, tens of thousands of them, are learning the same lesson. Soon it will be a disgrace for any union official to have been tricked by this engine of deception.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

"POOR GIFFORD"—AND THE ECHO.

On Monday, January 17th, President Taft was guest of honor at a small reception held at the residence of Mabel Boardman, near Dupont circle in Washington.

John Hays Hammond and Secretary Ballinger were other notable guests. Bidden to the affair were a number of wealthy men who have been prominent and active supporters of Pinchot in the conservation movement. Several members of the board of directors of the National Conservation Association were present by invitation. One of the latter, a man of great wealth, and active in all social doings, was taken to one side by President Taft and addressed in this wise:

"You are a friend of Gifford Pinchot. So am I. Now, I like Gifford (emphasis on the like). But he has been receiving bad advice. Pinchot is a man who is nearly always right. But he has misguided friends. He needs friends now who will set him right. He should not be so militant," etc., etc., etc.

Just as the gentleman who had been honored by a confidential opinion from the President was turning to go, he was held back for a moment.

"By the way," said President Taft, "I am giving a dinner soon at the White House, and have included you on my list of guests. I think the invitation has already gone. Probably when you get home you will find it at your residence. Delighted to have met you."

The above incident finds its chief significance when taken in relation to another which occurred twelve hours later. Gilson Gardner was lunching at the Press club. To his table came one of several young men who are on the payroll of the government as press agent lobbyists, and handed him the same line of dope.

"Don't you think Pinchot has been receiving bad advice from his friends? You know he's nearly always right, but he is a sort of fanatic on this conservation thing. He should not be so militant," etc., etc.

So there you are. It begins at the White House and is peddled about by impetuous youths hired by Frank Hitchcock, Secretary Ballinger and the rest. The latter are paid from the appropriation for "clerical hire." The price offered the pink-whiskered gentleman from New Jersey is an invitation to a White dinner. The Boardmans lend their social prestige to the lobby. And the President forgets that highly prized "dignity of the office" against which Pinchot sinned—forgot it long enough to start on its merry way the charge that Pinchot is "fanatical," is "well meaning but ill-advised," is "too militant for the best interests of all concerned," etc.

And John Hays Hammond, special representative of the Guggenheims, stands at the presidential elbow, smiling his approval—and Ballinger's.

Come, now, gentlemen, have we mis-stated any incident of this interesting episode? We will be glad to furnish our authority.—Denver Express

EDUCATION.

Organization and education are the two things most necessary for the workers today. Industrial organization is necessary both for the purpose of resisting capitalist aggression and for the final abolishment of a system under which society is divided into classes. The work of organization is important and any union of workingmen must see that the work of organization is carried on continuously if that union is expected to make any substantial gains.

The work of organization can be carried on by delegates, committees or by concerted action on the part of the rank and file of the union. As long as there remain workers who have not yet been brought into the union, it is necessary to keep after them. In nearly every union can be found some members who have been practically forced into the union and many of these have later turned out to be able and aggressive.

However, the work of education is hardly less important than the work of organization, but it cannot be carried on in the same way. It is sometimes quite possible to force a wayward worker into the union, but as far as education is concerned it is the same old story of leading a horse to water, you cannot force him to drink, and you cannot force a workingman to read and study for himself. You can surround him with the best literature on economics, but you cannot make him look inside the covers. You can talk to him day and night but he does not need pay any attention to what you say.

Education is almost entirely a matter of choice with the worker. True,

the knowledge of the value of organization and the knowledge that he is subjected to unjust treatment under the capitalist system is frequently brought home to him by the practical lessons of life. But a man must first evince a desire to learn and must then be ready to cast aside all prejudice before he can get fairly started on his own education. After he has thus shown his willingness to learn, the means of his education are at hand. In every industrial union can be found the best literature of the day on economics from brief, pithy pamphlets to the long, weighty works of Marx. Then there are always to be found members who have delved deep in the search for knowledge who are at all times only too willing to discuss these matters with the beginner and lend him a helping hand over the rough places.

The desire to learn is the all important thing and that is the one marked feature which distinguishes man from beast. The man who has not the desire to learn and exercise his reason might just as well have been born a beast for all the good he is to the balance of the human race. The man with the average supply of brains who allows them to lie dormant and accepts without question the dictates of any other man or set of men, is a detriment to his fellowmen who, while marching onward are compelled to drag along his dead weight, when by using his reasoning power he could be of material aid.

The man with no desire to educate himself is indeed a sorry figure. He is practically a nonentity when questions of importance come up for consideration and his fellows pay very little heed to his quavering opinion. The "job" is the only thing life holds out for him. The bunk house is his home and the pinnacle of human happiness for him is the noon-time nosebag.

The more we learn the more we find there is yet to be learned. That should encourage rather than discourage. Every worker who has started his own economic education finds it impossible to stop and gets more genuine delight from his studies than a millionaire does from his pilfered dollars. To enter upon a course of self-education, all that is necessary is the desire to begin. Have you that desire?—Nome Industrial Worker.

POETICAL

TWO HELLS.

If listening gods record the deeds of man
And mark his faults upon a book of doom,
The fires that a rebellious saint began
Will lick his shade when heaven breaks his tomb.
The Eternal Judge will spurn his Christian creed
And note the rights he shackled with his greed.

A discordant tone echoes in the planets' whirl
To mock the rhythm that tunes the universe!
'Tis the whirr of shafts oppression's legions hurl
In vain against the rebels' work—and curse!
The Money God in blood and carnage rolls
And sinks in hell the virtues of our souls.

We cry to God to overlook our sins—
And still bedaub the virtues with our vice.
Behind our prayers the soul of Judas grins
And quotes the price that leads to Paradise.
Our business maxims raise a hell on earth
And close the gates to our celestial birth.

Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

THE EMPIRE BUILDER.

(By J. E. Nash.)

Mr. T. B. Walker of Minneapolis, to whom the following lines relate, is a multi-millionaire. He owns immense tracts of standing timber and true to the ideals of the capitalist class he wants to possess without earning or producing. He also wants his children to be large beneficiaries of the system of graft and greed, for he has said he will keep his vast wealth for his children to enjoy. In a recent interview with G. L. Gard, a newspaper man, he placed himself in the class of "empire builders," and he is reported to have said that he would exempt the wealthy from paying taxes and would put taxes on the poor and thriftless. Of late he has become a "pillar" in the M. E. church of Minneapolis, although one of his large sawmills was operated regularly on Sundays until it was burned lately.

His name is Walker, Thomas B.,
A multi-millionaire is he;
A king bee lumber seller;
And boasts—or so the story goes—
He eats more food, wears better clothes,
Than even Rockefeller.

Owens timber land of greater worth,
Than any other man on earth;
With varied schemes for taking;
To swell the prices o'er and o'er
Wants more and more; and more and more;
"And terms it "Empire making."

'Tis brains, not brawn, he proudly states,
That all my store of wealth creates;
Rich men, earth's great contractors,
No tax should pay, however small;
Let thriftless workmen pay it all,
For we are benefactors.

Yet Walker's brains, he ought to know,
Ne'er caused the forest trees to grow,
Nor cut them into lumber;
Did not invent, construct or run,
The modern mills where this is done;
Although he owns a number.

By craft and cunning he and others,
Possessing means to fleece their brothers,
Become the world's despoilers;
And then attribute all their gains,
To size and quality of brains,
To hypnotize the toilers.

For in this age of graft and strife,
The few have grabbed the means of life;
Their press their facts concealing;
And while their lackeys teach content,
They hold us up with government;
That's scientific stealing.

When plenty gluts the marts of trade,
The mills are closed; no wages paid;
And owners feast and riot;
But makers starve a year or so,
Because they've made too much, you know;
But lack the means to buy it.

When Congress grants some billionaire
The private ownership of air,
To swell his hoarded treasure,
The brainy plute will then propose
To hitch a meter to your nose,
And sell you breath by measure.

You think the people won't submit;
Have too much sense, and too much wit,
To pay for right of living;
Yet millions do submit today,
And meekly to the landlord they
A monthly graft are giving.

But when the masses all unite,
Deny the drones the legal right
To fleece and starve the nation,
Methinks great brains like Walker's, then,
May find more joy in serving men,
Than owning all creation.

Chicago Socialist.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

(By Walter Hurt.)

Although the work is but begun, wherever man has wrought
On any soil beneath the sun for liberty of thought,
With stifled sighs within his heart, in Russia or at Rome,
There Progress has some little part and Hope has found a home.

But what is thought, however free, remaining unexpressed?—
Or Goddess of our Liberty in prison raiment dressed?
A shackled hand of no avail shall prove in Freedom's fight,
Nor Joan within a tyrant's jail may lead the ranks of Right.

While eyes shall know the touch of tears, while yet the soul must yearn
And through the blackness of the years the torch of Truth shall burn,
Unto the limit of each land in Law's remotest reach
The friends of Freedom will demand right of spontaneous speech.

Let masters tie the tongue of him who wears a weight of chains,
But free alike of speech and limb the sovereign man remains;
His lips will not submit to locks, for dauntless is his plan:
Give muzzles to the dog and ox—they were not made for man!

But short of life is any speech, nor does it travel far,
And few the truths that it may teach upon this swinging star;
So while the rivers seek the sea, and wrongs call for redress,
Protection for the weak will be an unrestricted press.

Truth's battles as of old are fought with levin-bolt and lead—
The lightning of a human thought that hurtles forth instead
Of deadly hail a leaden slug of quite another stripe,
Where War's opposing forces tug—lead of the linotype.

Who passes judgment on the acts and motives of all men,
Who figures out the final facts and weighs worth truly, when
The race appears before Fame's bar, will find in summing up
That Gutenberg was greater far than Gatling is or Krupp.

While liberty remains in reach and hearts must break and bleed;
While syllables of human speech give voice to human need;
While still there is a truth to teach and yet a soul to heed,
A free and fearless press must preach Emancipation's creed.

In course of time will come a day when not a single throne
Shall throw a shadow on the way that Justice treads alone;
The ragged Goddess of Reform shall don a fairer guise,
And set a star in ev'ry storm that sweeps the wider skies.

In that new hour of blessed birth the world will wiser be,
And all the nations of the earth forever will agree;
What time a ransomed race has found man's reason grown full ripe
In Freedom's temple where resound the many tongues of type.

DIAZ.

(By Francis Piedmont Lavinier.)

Among the rulers of the world he stands
A monster grappling Freedom by the throat
And trampling on his country. From his hands
The blood of heroes drips. O world, behold
A fit chastisement for a land of crime!
Earth gave him forth—an offspring of a past
Thrice foul with slaughter, treason, incest, vice;
Lust nurtured him until wronged Nature formed
His brain of venom brewed of blood that flowed
From out his heart of rancor. Why should stoop
Mankind to tolerate him? To what end?
His praise is chanted by the worms that live
Through his corruption—by a horde of slaves,
Scorned fugitives and renegades who dress
The cruel hypocrite in robes of truth,
The butcher in the garb of patriot,
The reptile in a hero's attributes.
Vile despot, who, discharging thunderbolts
On prostrate foes, renown for valor won;
False autocrat, with fame for wisdom gained
By stifling genius! Dungeons, scaffolds, tombs
Of murdered thinkers, martyred heroes, brand
Porfirio Diaz a perfidious wretch
As abject as the worms that squirm and crawl
Throughout the noisome fabric of his sway—
A Borgia come to life, enmeshed in all
The putrid tyrannies of ages past
And raging with voracity grown huge
While buried under centuries. To him,
Like ogre gnawn by hunger of the grave,
The fall of men beneath his scourge sounds good;
To him the shrieks of victims are as song,
As music slaughter, sweet the stench of blood.

Mother Earth.

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