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LABOR  
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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO  
March 17th  
1910.  
Volume XI.  
Number 351



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF





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EDUCATION    INDEPENDENCE    ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, March, 17, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 351  
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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  
.....

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Corbin, Montana, March 3, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Corbin M. & M. Union No. 191, W. F. M., held March 3, 1910, O. A. McIntosh was fined twenty-five dollars for leaving the jurisdiction without a paid-up card and declared unfair to organized labor. This man jumped out leaving a large board bill unpaid and is declared by local 191 to be one of the most unworthy tramps and bums that ever claimed membership in the W. F. M. Secretaries of locals are requested to keep sharp lookout for this man and warn all boarding houses wherever he puts in appearance, of his treacherous and unmanly character.

By order of Corbin M. & M. No. 191, Western Federation of Miners.  
**JAMES BELCHER,**  
Secretary.

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

White Oaks, N. M., March 5, 1910.

Mr. Chas. H. Moyer, President W. F. of M., Denver, Colorado:  
Dear Sir and Brother: I would appreciate your assistance in finding the following named miners. I do not know whether they are all members of W. F. M. at present, but I believe so.

In 1897 the following gentlemen worked for the Vanderbilt Gold Mining Company at Nogal, New Mexico, and against whom they hold a judgment. This money is in the hands of their attorneys and will be paid as soon as they can be located. Names are as follows:

James Cavan, James H. Hooper, John Moore, William F. Paul, Arthur Willoughby.

Mining Company at Nogal, New Mexico, and against whom they hold I will appreciate it very much if you will help me close up this matter. I believe a notice in the Miners' Magazine may help locate some of them.

Thanking you in advance and hoping to hear from you at your convenience, with best wishes to yourself and the Western Federation of Miners. I am

Yours truly,  
**GEORGE QUEEN,**  
Box 252, White Oaks, New Mexico.

### DECLARED FAIR.

Silver City, Idaho, Feb. 27, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please publish the following notice in the Magazine:

This is to notify secretaries of all locals of the W. F. of M. that T. D. Fry, who was advertized by Silver City local No. 66 has paid all his arrearages to said local and is again declared fair to organized labor.

(Seal)

**CHAS. HARVISON,**

Secretary.

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Seven Troughs, Nev., Feb. 27, 1910.

Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M., Charles English was fined twenty-five dollars and ordered published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor for refusing to reinstate in this local.

Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M.  
(Seal)

**R. L. DAVIS,**

Secretary-Treasurer.

### DECLARED UNFAIR.

Goldroad, Arizona, March 6, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following named persons have been declared unfair to organized labor: Martin Martinelle, Italian, George Smith, Austrian, Dominick Sapre, Italian, and Bernard Vogal. They have left the jurisdiction without a paid-up card.

By order of Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M.  
(Seal)

**ULRICH GRILL,**

Secretary.

### DECLARED UNFAIR.

Sierra City, California, March 1, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At our last meeting I was instructed to have Richard Thomas, John Shellenberg, Carl Black, A. Pride and Frank Fisher placed on the unfair list for refusing to place themselves in good standing, although they worked in the jurisdiction several months.

Yours Fraternally,

Sierra City Miners' Union No. 160.  
(Seal)

**JOHN G. ROSE,**

Secretary.

### TO ALL SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS OF W. F. M.

Cobalt, Ont., March 10, 1910.

All secretaries are requested to take notice of the following resolutions passed by Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M., at its last regular meeting:

1. That all members in arrears for more than eight months for dues and assessments, while employed in the jurisdiction of this local, be fined the sum of \$10.00, besides paying all back dues and assessments and other fines, if any.

2. That all members of this local leaving our jurisdiction, and being more than eight months in arrears for dues and assessments, be fined the sum of \$25.00 and that same amount be collected before their being accepted in other locals. The above resolutions taking effect after March 31, 1910.

Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.  
(Seal)

**ALBERT NAP. GAUTHIER,**

Financial Secretary.



**I**N THE FUTURE it will sound like a burlesque to refer to Philadelphia as "the cradle of liberty."

**W.** S. REID, financial secretary of Calaveras Miners' Union No. 55, W. F. M., of Angels Camp, California, has written to headquarters to the effect that Lubo Bronzich, who was formerly advertised in the Magazine as unfair, is now declared in good standing.

**I**T HAS BEEN DISCOVERED that the late King Leopold of Belgium appropriated to his own use \$6,000,000 of Congo funds. This vast amount is supposed to have been taken in order that Baroness Vaughan might live in regal luxury. It is now in order for some dignitary of the church to pay another tribute to the royal swindler.

**R**OCKEFELLER, after a long life of dishonesty, crime and greed, has now also discovered that shrouds have no pockets. Our present civilization presents a beautiful picture, truly. On the one hand thousands and even millions who by hard toil can scarcely secure the necessaries of life. On the other hand a few big schemers, who toil not, yet receive such increasing inflow of wealth that they are finally staggered to know what to do with it.

**T**HE CLASSIC DEFENSE of every corporation when attacked has been that its stock is owned by "widows and orphans," who will be injured if it is not permitted to continue stealing.

The Rockefeller do-good trust will sanctify billions of dollars in the same way. Any criticism of any of the long list of corporations whose stock will be held by this institution will be met with the protest that philanthropic work will be intertered with by such literature.

The steel trust recognized the wisdom of such tactics in the beginning, and the distribution of steel bonds to educational and philanthropic projects by Carnegie has closed the mouths of thousands against the abuses of this biggest of trusts.—Chicago Socialist.

**P**RESIDENT MOYER left last week for the Black Hills and at the present writing is still there surveying the situation. The Homestake company is still importing men and its agents are busily engaged in various mining districts in an endeavor to secure miners.

Every species of misrepresentation is resorted to, and regardless of the fact that the Homestake company proclaimed a lock-out, yet the agents emphatically declare to miners in different parts of the country that there is no labor trouble in the Black Hills. The mine operators at Terry have secured, as yet, but few men to usurp the places of the union miners, but like the Homestake company are using every effort to destroy organized labor. If the lock-out is defeated in the Black Hills, the men who are on the battle field must receive not only the united support of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, but of organized labor in general. The mine operators of South Dakota have decreed that unionism must go and the labor movement must meet the emergency.

**J**OHN W. HAYES, who wears the title of Grand Master of the Knights of Labor, has established what is known as the National Labor Alliance with an office at Washington. It is openly charged that the National Labor Alliance is a political scab agency and is financed by the trusts and corporations. The National Labor Alliance has been brought into existence to exonerate Congressmen who are treacherous to every measure that is favorable to labor. Hayes is expected to give absolutism in the name of labor to every statesman at Washington, though he commits treason to the working class, and to furnish said statesman with credentials that he may appeal to labor for re-election, on the grounds that he has the endorsement of the National Labor Alliance.

Labor has not only to give battle to capitalism, but labor is confronted by Judas Iscariots in its own ranks, who are even becoming shameless in their brazen perfidy.

**A** SYMPATHETIC STRIKE is to the capitalist what fever and ague is to the inhabitant of a malaria-infected swamp.

These general disturbances are denounced by men who applaud this country's rescue of Cuba, by armed invasion, from the clutches of monarchical Spain.

But the principle is the same.

Outwardly, a sympathetic strike differs only in size from craft strikes, involving but a single trade.

Both are manifestations of brute force against a still greater brute force that denies men the right to live.

There is an element of ethics, however, behind the sympathetic strike that is always overlooked, for when men, women and children volunteer to suffer with their fellows—to sacrifice comfort that others may triumph—the noblest human attributes are brought into play, despite the sneerings and misrepresentations of debased money grubbers.

The heroism of sympathetic strikes has made possible our most cherished liberties, and when this impulse is stricken from the breast of man we may well tremble at the thought of Wrong's ultimate triumph.—Toledo Union Leader.

**T**HE STRIKE of the street car men of the "City of Brotherly Love" has furnished material for discussion among the membership of organized labor throughout the country. From the very moment that the street car men of Philadelphia protested against the machinations of the company to crush their union and wipe it out of existence, the administration of city and state arrayed itself with the corporation to uphold and defend the brutal despotism of the traction magnates. The mayor of the city of Philadelphia became the outspoken champion of corporate greed and declared that "there was nothing to arbitrate." The police force, the fire department and the city employes were converted into an army, equipped with the weapons of murder, to suppress the strikers at all hazards. The state constabulary was called in and these heartless Cossacks felt no scruples in even committing violence on women and children, as they galloped madly wherever people assembled on the streets.

The officers of the traction company have dominated the administration of the city of Philadelphia, and every order from the street car magnates has been faithfully executed by the chattels who yield servile obedience to the combination that is recognized as master in Pennsylvania's largest city.

The brutality imposed on the strikers of Philadelphia is awakening the membership of organized labor throughout America to the fact that there is no "identity of interest" between exploiter and exploited, and that the man of economic power can use every force, masked by law, to subjugate the laboring people.

**I**N 1776 Patrick Henry, opposing the despotism of a monarchy, uttered those words when discussing the declarations of independence, "Give me liberty or give me death." In the same city of Philadelphia in 1910 another great patriot—but of different stripe—Henry Clay—says, "I am Liberty; in me is vested all rights and privileges; I am supreme dictator, dispenser and receiver." If liberty ever existed in Philadelphia, it must have died the day Patrick Henry left town. The government of that city is so rotten, so venal, so controlled by powerful financial interests and political manipulators that the wonder of it all is that the people have had the courage to rise in protest. "Every uprising brings forth a man," but it requires the street car strike to convince the people of Philadelphia that they are no longer in the enjoyment of any rights, personal liberty or free expression of opinion. Reyburn, Clay, et al., are only the jumping jacks of a combination of financial prostitutes whose grip is ever tightening on the city and its people. The middle class, like the working class, is subject to the thumb-screw process by the pirates. Where liberty was born, brute force prevails and gatling guns awe. Strikers who were looked upon as obedient servants but a few weeks ago are now condemned as anarchists; law—that majestic thing which is held sacred by the working class—is the Rapid Transit Company's most accommodating weapon. The action of the city officials, however, sufficiently gives evidence that capital has its lackeys in every public office, its minions as executive officers in the state, its tin-can heroes in positions of military dictatorship, and when the occasion arises uses the police power which has been vested in them by a corporation-controlled legislature. It is the bitter struggle intensified. It is the sign that portends an oligarchy or industrial democracy.—Toilers' Defense.

**S**OME TWO WEEKS ago the suit of Mrs. John Carley, the widow of the victim who was foully murdered at Dunville, Colorado, came up in the Federal Court at Denver. Mrs. Carley entered suit for \$5,000 damages and named Sherman Bell, A. E. Carleton, a number of mine owners of the Cripple Creek district and a number of members of the state militia of Colorado as defendants. John Carley was killed during the strike troubles in the Cripple Creek district, but John Carley was not identified in any manner with the strike. He, with a number of others, was prospecting at Dunville in another county, but the fact that he was a miner and that others who were prospecting with him were miners and were members of the Western Federation of Miners, was considered sufficient cause for the state militia, Citizens' Alliance and mine owners to board a special train, armed to the teeth, to make war on unarmed prospectors in another county that was removed from the seat of trouble.

Though a jury listened to the evidence in connection with the killing of John Carley, yet the jury was not permitted by the federal judge to weigh the evidence, but were told to bring in a verdict favorable to the defendants and attach the cost of the suit to the plaintiff.

If a federal judge is clothed with the authority to state to a jury the verdict which said jury must bring in, then to summon a jury to listen to evidence is but a burlesque.

There was no evidence to show that any law was being violated at Dunville, but everything went to show that the prospectors at Dunville were working their claims peacefully, and had no thought that an armed mob, made up of the state militia, Citizens' Alliance and mine operators, would invade another county to make war on miners outside the strike zone. Mrs. Carley has lost her husband through the lawlessness of a mob who shouted "law and order" to mask their infamy, and it seems that a federal court refuses to recognize her claim for redress.

**A**T A PROTEST MEETING of organized labor held recently at St. Paul, Minnesota, Rev. Father Ryan, a Catholic priest who was one of the speakers, expressed himself as follows:

"The judges of our various courts frequently give decisions ad-



verse to the methods of unionism because they are still under the influence of this most irrational and destructive theory of unlimited freedom in industry. So, for example, we find our United States Supreme court deciding that the New York bakeshop law is unconstitutional because it deprived women of the 'freedom' to work in bakeshops at night; that boycotting is against that complete freedom of trade which is assumed to be so valuable, according to this extraordinary theory of industrial liberty. Moved by the same theory, other judges have granted injunctions against picketing, and against strikes, and have annulled child labor laws and eight-hour laws. It seems to me that this theory of unlimited freedom has been responsible for the most monstrous crimes that have been committed in the name of liberty.

"I have dwelt upon this phase of the situation in order to make as strong as possible my advice that the laborers unite to fight their own battles, both industrial and political.

"They cannot rely upon the good will of the general public because the general public is still to a deplorable extent misled by this fallacy of industrial freedom.

"The laborers must force their demands, their needs and their viewpoint upon the notice of the public and of lawmakers by agitation, education and political activity."

The above sentiments from a Catholic priest stamps him as a man of courage and as a man who in this age of greed, when the dollar is king, dares to lift his voice in behalf of a class that is fighting for the very right to live.

This Catholic priest may not earn the plaudits of heartless exploiters, but men and women who are struggling for justice will admire and honor the heroic disciple of Christ for his expressed allegiance to the cause of labor.

## In Philadelphia.

IN THE CITY of Philadelphia there assembled in 1776 the founders of a new republic. In that memorable year of a nation's history there gathered the pioneers of liberty who framed and signed a Declaration of Independence. That document of human liberty, when given to the world, planted hope in the heart of despair and millions of people in the Old World, whose shoulders bore the burdens and the scars of regal despotism, looked across the seas and beheld in a new continent the glorious orb of freedom dispelling with its sunlight the hated miasma of the divine-right rule of the infamous George the Third.

The old bell in the tower pealed forth its notes of liberty and proclaimed that on the bosom of Young Columbia should arise the structure of a republic beneath whose dome should live a people who could boast of self government and enjoy that priceless heritage that was denied

in the kingdoms and monarchies where royal masters were blind and deaf to the sufferings of the multitude.

But now, in the very morning of the twentieth century, the tyranny of capitalism in the boasted land of liberty has become more unbearable than the oppression of a royal despot, and the sovereign citizen who is a slave to a corporation is forced to do battle for the right to prolong a miserable existence on earth.

The king in America was dethroned, but capitalism took the seat of a royal monster, and rules with the mailed hand of brutal might. The policeman's club has replaced the sceptre of the king.

The Declaration of Independence has become a meaningless document and legal rights and constitutional liberties are dead in the City of Brotherly Love.

The striker has been confronted with the Cossack in the land of liberty, and for the supremacy of capitalism, liberty's soil has been reddened with the blood of victims who are the slaves of a master class.

## The Strike of the Dual Union.

DURING THE STRIKE of the engineers of Butte, Montana, who were connected with No. 138 of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the editor of the Miners' Magazine refrained from making any editorial comment, as he believed that the men involved in the controversy of the great copper camp of Montana were equipped with the necessary ability to solve the problem. As the strike has ended and the engineers of the dual union have asked to be taken back to No. 83 of the Western Federation of Miners, without prejudice, it may not be out of place to acquaint the membership of the organization briefly as to where the responsibility rests that gave birth to the internal strife that resulted in the closing down of nearly all of the mines of Butte, Montana.

For some time a number of men of No. 83, W. F. M., were carrying on the work of disruption. Covert intimations were made relative to the official integrity of men identified with the Western Federation of Miners, and these men with personal ambitions to satiate decreed that the Western Federation of Miners should be disrupted by withdrawing from the organization that has maintained jurisdiction in the mining industry. Slander was even resorted to in order that the minds of the engineers of No. 83 might be poisoned to such an extent that a dual union might become inevitable.

The "agitators" in No. 83, as they have been called, got into communication with President Comerford of the International Union of Steam Engineers and prevailed upon him to send an organizer to Butte. The dual union was formed and the work of disruption continued, until at last patience ceased to be a virtue, and the miners, mill men and

smelter men of Butte concluded that it was time to call a halt on the work of men who yearned to rule or ruin.

When the local unions of Butte attempted to maintain their jurisdiction the engineers of the dual union No. 138 declared a strike and nearly 10,000 men were thrown out of employment. The Western Federation of Miners, to protect its jurisdiction, was forced to furnish engineers and this was done with such success that the membership of the dual union were forced to throw up the sponge.

During the strike President Comerford of the International Union of Steam Engineers arrived in Butte and remained until he beheld the dual union to which he had given a charter, driven to unconditional surrender. In the very beginning of the formation of the dual union, President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners went to Chicago to hold a conference with President Comerford of the International Union of Steam Engineers, in order that he might be able to prevail upon him to take no steps that would be an invasion of the recognized jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners.

But Comerford showed a reluctance to accept the views of President Moyer, regardless of the fact that it was pointed out to him the conflict that was liable to follow through the organization of a dual union of engineers.

President Comerford entertained the opinion that he held the whip-hand and gave his support to the so-called "agitators."

When he saw that his dual union was routed he retired from Butte, and thus ends a strike that was brought about through a few men who hatched a conspiracy to destroy the solidarity of the Western Federation of Miners.

## Specious Sophistry.

THE STRIKE of the street car men of Philadelphia brought forth the following editorial in a St. Louis daily journal and is on a par with the average editorial that appears in a daily publication that panders to the combinations that are clothed with economic power.

"Danger of a general strike of union men and women in sympathy with striking street car employes in Philadelphia seems to have passed, although for a few hours it appeared that such an outcome was inevitable. Union men, however, have themselves averted the danger. Reason has prevailed over passion and the indications now are that trouble will be confined to the street railway company. It is bad enough, at that.

"There was really no reason why union workmen generally should be involved in the car men's difficulties. The only excuse offered by the president of the Central Labor Union for threatening to call a strike affecting men engaged in other work than operating the street railway system, was that the leader of the street car men had been arrested. 'With the arrest of C. O. Pratt,' said the president, 'they have forced

the same conditions on the general trade as on the trolley men.' Just how he figured this, however, he failed to explain.

"Every strike such as the one now being carried on in Philadelphia emphasizes the necessity for action of some sort tending to prevent strikes. They cause enormous losses, and the unfortunate part of it is that the burden of these losses is borne by the general public. They are an outgrowth of unfairness and injustice, and if unfairness and injustice in other respects can be dealt with by law there does not seem to be any very good reason why they cannot also be similarly successfully dealt with in the case of disputes between employer and employe. Moreover, in labor troubles, one constant source of trouble, i. e., the question of the recognition of the union, could be obviated by the enactment of arbitration and labor-regulation laws. The problem is by no means intricate; the solution therefore ought not to be difficult.

"Unions exist for the purpose of obtaining that which ought to be insured to them by the government, namely, a square deal. It is because workmen have not had a square deal that they have organized. They have not had the square deal because they have not been powerful



enough heretofore to obtain it from employers or to have it guaranteed to them by the state. A few more strikes affecting transportation systems or other public services should create a public demand for sane laws that would minimize the number of cases of industrial paralysis that are deliberately encouraged and relieve the workman of the burden of maintaining elaborate and expensive organization to insure himself fair treatment."

The above editorial shows that the daily publication of St. Louis is strongly opposed to any strike reaching such a magnitude as to jeopardize the possibility of a master class scoring a victory over slaves in rebellion. The mouthpieces of capitalism realize that as long as rebellion against industrial czars is confined to one particular craft or trade, there is but little hope of labor achieving victory. It is only when other crafts and trades during a conflict manifest the symptoms of class spirit and class interest that subsidized journals become alarmed and behind the mask of hypocrisy attempt to give advice to the oppressed and exploited.

The sentiment expressed by the St. Louis publication that "there was really no reason why union workmen generally should be involved in the carmen's difficulties," will meet with the universal approval of every despot in the industrial field, and such a journal will be hailed as a faithful and servile champion of legalized highwaymen who can

command even the functions of government to accomplish their unholy ends.

But if "union workmen generally should not be involved in the carmen's difficulties," and such a sentiment is based on sound logic, then this country in 1898 should not have become involved with Spain, when 269 sailors went down to a watery grave in the harbor of Havana. "Remember the Maine" became the slogan to arouse a nation to arms, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the brawn and bone of Young Columbia responded to the bugle blast of battle, and no daily journal raised the cry that the citizenship of this country should not be involved in the sailors' "difficulties."

The explosion of the Maine was looked upon as an assault upon the nation, and the assault of capitalism on the union of the street car men of Philadelphia is not only an assault on organized labor of Philadelphia, but indirectly an attack upon the whole general labor movement.

The defeat of the street car men of Philadelphia means a weakening of the labor movement of that city and victory for the street car company means that other exploiters will be encouraged to make assaults on other crafts and trades in various industries. The time has come when labor must no longer fight as regiments, but as one great army to resist the despotism of industrial monarchs.

## The Layman Missionary Society.

**A** LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY has been organized, and well-groomed gentlemen have been invading the large cities of the country appealing for funds to carry the doctrines of Christianity to heathen lands. The Laymen's Missionary Society wants a fund of \$50,000,000. In every city in which the movement has been launched a sumptuous banquet has been prepared and the upper strata of society has been invited to the feast in order that the orators might touch their generosity with their eloquence. Gloomy pictures have been drawn of the benighted and countless millions who are yet strangers to the word of God, and touching appeals have been made for the almighty dollars in order that the darkness of heathenism might be expelled by the sunlight of Christianity.

These reformers and evangelists who are pushing the movement for a fund of \$50,000,000 seem to have become blind to the wrongs and infamies that prevail in Christianized America and focused their vision on foreign lands where souls are shrouded in the midnight darkness of ancient superstition.

These evangelists and reformers can find work to do at home without crossing the seas to expend their energies in the vineyard of the Lord. Millions of people in America who believe in God and who profess faith in the doctrines of Christ are suffering the agony of death, tortured and persecuted by a class of privilege that makes the pretense of having abiding faith in the teachings enunciated by the Man of Calvary.

These reformers and evangelists can find work to do in corporation-cursed and trust-ridden America that will engage all their time, and the enormous fund can be used for more righteous purposes than carrying the gospel to races across the seas who can boast of as humane conditions as exist in civilized America.

Christianity in America has not lessened poverty, nor has a master class become less brutal because that class professed a trust in that great message which a Laymen's Missionary Society yearns to carry across the seas. America should be Christianized, but America or no other land will become Christianized until the hellish system that brutalizes humanity is swept from the face of the earth.

## That Feeling of Unrest.

**T**HE UNION, published at Indianapolis, had the following to say editorially in a recent issue relative to the feeling of unrest that seems to prevail throughout the nations of the world:

"There appears to be a general feeling of unrest in the country. Throughout industry there is apparent a feeling that we are on the eve of far-reaching troubles. The failure of the miners to come to terms, the unrest among the railroad employes, the struggle now going on in the steel industry, the discontent in the textile trades, to say nothing of minor local disturbances in all parts of the country, is sufficient to cause apprehension. There is, of course, a reason for it all; but this does not raise the curtain and disclose just what the future will bring. The cost of living has advanced far beyond the advance in wages; the dissemination of what is really the cause of it all and the refusal of our law makers to do anything to work for a change are all having their effect. Yet it would seem that the unrest is not confined alone to this country. In all parts of the world the same spirit is manifest. Are we drawing near to that change that has been prophesied for so long by those who make a study of affairs? It is conceded that there must be a change of some kind. What is it to be?"

The Union is a very conservative labor journal, yet is beginning to realize that a situation is confronting the masses of the people that de-

mands the most serious consideration. The discontent of the people who bear the yoke of wage slavery can be heard in every nation on earth, but regardless of the signals of distress that can be seen in every quarter of the globe, the class that wield the sceptre seem to be more or less indifferent to the mutterings of rebellion that presage a coming storm.

The Union admits that it is conceded "that there must be a change of some kind" and asks, "What is it to be?"

The change that must take place must clothe humanity in the garb of economic freedom, for no other change will usher in the dawn of justice.

The people are yearning for the time when misrule and despotism shall be banished from the earth, but the people as yet are not conscious of the causes that make this mundane sphere a living hell.

While the few retain economic power and the many are disinherited there can be no peace, and the words "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are but hollow mockeries that taunt the wage slaves in their poverty and wretchedness.

A change is coming, and all of the powers of the potentates of the earth cannot stem the rising tide that is destined to sweep from this planet the last hated vestige of an industrial system that breeds a few masters and a multitude of slaves.

## Dodging Responsibility.

**T**HE GOVERNMENT is expected to include in the appropriation bill the sum of \$100,000 to be used in stamping out the "White Slave" traffic. The National Daily, published at St. Louis, contained the following editorial comment relative to the federal government taking a hand in the suppression of commercialism in white slaves:

"The secretary of commerce and labor has asked the house of representatives to include in the bill making appropriations for his department an item of \$100,000, the money to be used in 'stamping out the white slave traffic.' In support of his request the secretary says:

"The expenditure of \$100,000 a year in stamping out the white slave traffic would be money well spent."

"Indeed it would, but neither \$100,000 nor the secretary of commerce and labor can stamp out this traffic. The United States government, great and powerful as it is, cannot stamp it out. If Uncle Sam

decides this year to expend the amount which Secretary Nagel has asked that he spend, or if he decides to spend any part of that sum, or a much larger sum, the money will not go, as the secretary seems to think, toward the stamping out of the traffic. It may be used to restrict the operations of the white slave traders, but it will not be so used and cannot be so used as to eliminate them.

"As has been previously asserted in these columns, or rather, in their shorter and narrower predecessors, the white slave trade is based on the modestly named but diabolic social evil. The responsibility for the social evil rests with local communities. It is a waste of time and energy to rail at and work against the slave traffic in women while immoral houses are allowed to exist undisturbed. The exposures that have recently been made in Chicago, New York and other large cities are lacking in practical value if they have not opened the eyes of the people to the necessity for waging constant warfare, locally, against the established forms of evil on which the procurer feeds and waxes fat.



"It is the height of folly to expect congress or the federal government to cure this social ill. The remedy is already in the hands of the people. Changes in the laws are not essential. New laws are not needed. The failure of the people to hold local officials to accountability for their neglect of the dives and resorts which the white slaves provide with victims is the cause, and the sole cause, of the existence of the procurer. The responsibility does not rest with the government, either state or national; it rests on the shoulders of every man and woman in whose neighborhood or community dens of immorality exist. Uncle Sam cannot reach this local vice, but the people can. When they do when they pull the foundation from under the white slave traffic there will be no occasion for Uncle Sam to spend \$100,000 or any other amount for its 'suppression'."

The above editorial in the National Daily is about as comprehensive and intelligent as generally appears in daily publications. The daily journal, as a general rule, lacks the courage to probe the "white slave" traffic to the marrow, and refrains from placing the responsibility

of the existence of the "white slave" traffic where it rightfully belongs.

The National Daily says "the 'white slave' trade is based on the modestly named but diabolical and evil." The above statement is meaningless and can only be the utterance of a moral coward or an ignoramus. The "white slave" trade is based on the profit system and is the result of wrong economic conditions.

The white slave trade is one of the many products of capitalism and can never be suppressed or stamped out while the cause that breeds it (capitalism) wields the sceptre of domination. But the daily journal that receives advertising patronage from mills, factories and department stores, where white slaves are recruited for the brothels, feel a reluctance in raising a protest against the starvation wages that make the ill-paid and over-worked girl an easy victim for the professional procurer.

The voice for a higher standard of morality is silenced by the greed for dollars and virtue wrapped in calico commands but little respect or attention from the great "molders of public opinion."

## The High Cost of Living.

SINCE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING has become a general theme of discussion, the professor and the scientist have advanced their views as to the manner in which the great majority of the people may be able to survive in the struggle to live. But with the men of learning giving the public the benefit of their stored-up knowledge, the larders of the common people are as empty as ever and it seems that the problem to live is no nearer solution. Men who make the pretense of being deep thinkers and have been looked upon as "high brows" mentally equipped to grapple with weighty questions, demonstrate that they are but children when confronted with the problem as to how the masses of the people are to secure the actual necessities of life.

The gentleman who poses as a statistician declares that our consumption is exceeding our ability to produce, but this statement becomes exploded when the facts are disclosed that the beef trust alone has on deposit in its storage plants necessities of life that aggregate in value \$3,000,000,000. The man of the type of Parry, Van Cleave, Kirby or Post blames the high cost of living on the labor movement, but such senseless drivel only appeals to the fanatic whose animosity towards labor unions has dethroned his reason.

Again, it is said that the laboring man has become improvident

and that his appetite has become whetted with a yearning to taste some of the luxuries of life and that the cry against the high cost of living has been born out of a desire to enjoy some of those good things of life that wreathes with smiles the rotund faces of exploiters and parasites. The man who preaches economy to the laboring man advises a diet of mush with skim milk or stew made up of sawdust and tripe, and suggests that he clothe his children with the "glad rags" that are gathered by the charity organizations from those who can afford to preside at \$100 banquets and listen to the music of famed orchestras, while human fish of the feminine gender disport themselves in transparent tanks.

Other men who endeavor to impress the public with the giant magnitude of their massive intellects, tell us that the high cost of living is due to the increased production of gold. If that is true then let us save humanity from starvation by lessening the production of gold. The large-headed statesmen at Washington are supposed to investigate the causes that have placed living beyond the reach of the common herd, and it is presumed that when the wise men in the capitol of the nation probe deeply into the marrow of the problem, a report will be issued that will make splendid material for waste baskets. In the meantime the high cost of living remains as the paramount issue of the people of this country.

## What This Strike Means.

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN.

THE SPIRIT of revolution is not dead.

It may be resting, as it rested for so many years in Philadelphia. It may seem that it will never again be aroused, that what happened in the days gone by is but a fond memory, to be cherished only as they of little faith cherish the dream that Paradise is behind us.

But the smart of the oppressor brings the blush to the cheek of labor; the fist is clinched and the teeth are gritted. For a while the worker waits. He gathers his strength and fosters his resources. And finally he decides the time has come for action.

The working people, no more than the working people elsewhere in America - possibly even less so - are prepared to turn the money changers out of the temple of liberty and sound the tocsin of world

emancipation. They are only simply beginning to feel their own power, and to understand upon what a frail corner stone the rule of their masters is reared. But they have determined to test their strength, to match their courage and devotion to a common cause against the avarice and cupidity of the masters.

They may have to return for reinforcements. They may not find at hand the pebbles for their David's slings. They may have to change their plan of campaign. They may have to struggle harder and longer than ever they believed. *But they will fight on.* And, come that day soon or late, *they will win!*

From the throat of every toiler in the land, from the heart of every enslaved soul in the world, rises the prayer that the working people of Philadelphia may triumph in their cause.

## The "Rockefeller Foundation."

FOR THE PAST two weeks the press of the country has made various editorial comments on the proposed generosity displayed by John D. Rockefeller, who proposes to set aside a vast portion of his great fortune for the purpose of "conducting philanthropic work along all lines." This new philanthropy of the oil magnate is to be established by a measure enacted into law by Congress. The incorporators named in the bill introduced in Congress are as follows: John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Fred T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy and Charles O. Heydt.

The Rockefeller Foundation, as it is called, is to be incorporated in the District of Columbia and is to be clothed with authority to receive and dispense charity.

The Rockefeller Foundation is to become a national charity organization, or in other words a charity trust, that in all probability will swallow up the smaller fry charity organizations. The names of the incorporators indicate that the "Foundation," as it is called, will be controlled absolutely by the Rockefellers and the faithful henchmen, who will obey implicitly the orders of the oil king and his son.

Some of the daily journals have paid a generous tribute to the magnanimity of Rockefeller, who in the evening of his life has come to the conclusion to build a monument for himself that may place his name among the immortals.

Other publications manifest a reluctance in showering encomiums of praise upon the billionaire, who, according to the bill presented to Congress, desires to "promote the well being and advance the civilization of the people of the United States and its possessions" and for the "acquisition and dissemination of knowledge;" for the "prevention and relief of suffering" and "promotion of any and all elements of human knowledge."

The question arises, what has prompted Rockefeller to launch a movement of this character, and what has caused him to place the strong arm of law around the Rockefeller Foundation? It must be that the Standard Oil Napoleon can hear the mutterings of discontent in almost every state of this union and his eyes, growing dim with age, can yet see the gathering clouds of a storm which, when it breaks, may rock the nation to its very foundations.

Men in the commercial and financial world have felt the crushing power of Rockefeller and the oil king realizes that thousands of his brethren in the field of exploitation have used every publication which smaller capitalists control to poison the public mind against the man who stands on the summit of economic power.

In the bill which incorporates the "Rockefeller Foundation" the funds and property are to be exempt from taxation and there are a number of people throughout America who will harbor the suspicion



that Rockefeller, in establishing the so-called Foundation, is merely garbing his wealth in a cloak of charity to escape the penalties of taxation. The "Rockefeller Foundation" will not promote the interests of the masses of the people. Labor will still pay its usual tribute to capitalism. The class of privilege will still revel in splendor and

luxury, while the disinherited will suffer the pangs of poverty and hunger.

The swelling army of the unemployed will not be diminished and the high cost of living will still prevail to eat up the paltry wages of the great multitude who groan beneath the yoke of wage slavery.

## The Investigation Will Not Convict.

IN THE EXPLOSION that took place at the Primero mine January 31st, in which explosion nearly 100 lives were lost, there has yet been no definite steps taken to punish those who were guilty of culpable negligence. The coal mine inspector visited the slaughter pen of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and after going through the formality of an investigation, drafted a report which was submitted to the governor of the state of Colorado. The coal mine inspector in his report to the governor blames the explosion to the accumulation of "dust" and gently chides the C. F. & I. Company for failing to sprinkle this "dust" that resulted in an explosion which hurled into eternity nearly one hundred miners and left widows and orphans to fight the battles of life without husbands and fathers.

It has been openly charged that the present coal mine inspector is but a tool in the hands of the mine operators, and that he owes his appointment to the influence of the mine operators. If that charge is true, and there is no evidence to disprove it, then it cannot be expected that a mine inspector appointed through the political power of corporations and pledged to the interests of those corporations, will submit a report that brings an indictment against the combinations which have made it possible for him to secure a position under the state administration. Such an inspector must serve his masters, and though miners are murdered in the bowels of the earth through the niggardly economy of mine operators, yet a mine inspector mortgaged to the interests of exploiters must ignore the safety of the human being whose poverty dooms him to the black dungeons of the earth.

The mine inspector, being a corporate chattel and holding a job

that was secured through the political influence wielded by the C. F. & I. Company and other mining corporations, must bow to their will and must render only such service as will meet the approbation of those who can command and retain appointments for political slaves.

Edwin V. Brake, the state labor commissioner, has likewise made an investigation and submitted a report that places the blame where it belongs. The labor commissioner does not belong to the C. F. & I. Company and has the courage to bring in a verdict against this corporation which may lead to the calling of a grand jury.

But if a grand jury is called and witnesses are summoned to give testimony, it can readily be seen that such witnesses will be more or less intimidated by the magnitude of the economic power of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The man who lives within the domain ruled by the C. F. & I. Company, if called as a witness and speaks the truth, will become a marked man and will be forced through the pressure of this corporation to take his exit and seek a more congenial clime outside the realm where the C. F. & I. reigns as absolute monarch.

Again, the men on the grand jury will be no more independent than the witnesses that may be summoned to give testimony. They, too, will be dominated by the fear that if an indictment is rendered that puts the stain of blood on this corporation, they will likewise become the victims of corporate persecution. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company seems to be above the law in the state of Colorado, and can go on murdering slaves in its various industries with no power vested in the state to halt the carnival of murder that is perpetrated through greed for dividends.



### CONDEMNED AND DENOUNCED.

Winthrop, Calif., March 2, 1910.

We, the undersigned committee of Local 167, W. F. M., appointed to express and have published in the Miners' Magazine and other labor journals the sentiment of this group of men do heartily condemn and denounce the actions and brutality of the Spokane police and municipal authorities for the suppression of free speech and press in the city of Spokane, state of Washington. A right of all free people to speak and publish their opinions, a burning shame to the Stars and Stripes that are thought to proclaim liberty to a deluded people; a lesson to the people that will countenance a class of usurpers, drones and unscrupulous murderers to frame and have enforced laws that exact the life and liberty of a liberty-loving people.

We also sincerely hope and wish all union craft or otherwise would express themselves on this vital question.

A. COOPER,  
D. DUNCAN,  
EUGENE LYNCH,

Committee.

### 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.

### A FEW REMARKS ON CONDUCTING STRIKES.

By signing the permit cards and renouncing the union in the presence of mine officials would be well worth doing, to attain our ends. What we can't do openly, do secretly. If the union men in Lead had done so, in place of impoverishing our members, we could have kept building our organization up, and we could have fought the mine owners on their own capital. For instance, we have a body of men as well organized as in Lead. In place of forcing the union on those not organized, we could make them come to it willingly. We could make it so disagreeable for them that they would be glad to get out of it or join. We wish to shorten the hours of labor or want an increase in pay, although shortening the hours of labor at the present time is the only gain for the workers, as increased pay means increased cost of living. We ask the company for these things; they refuse. It is suicide to strike, as there are not more than one-eighth of the metallic miners organized. They can get all the scabs they need to fill our places, men who are

looking for this kind of job, who like the increased rate of pay for scabbing; they get fat at our expense. Instead of quitting the job when we don't get what we want, it is in our power to curtail production. Let them think we are beat, that we haven't the courage to do anything for ourselves. When the dividends decrease it will make them think of what we asked for. They will probably fire some of the agitators and so-called leaders. But in a labor movement, every one should be a leader. As they discharge them, the union should see to it that union men take their places, even if they have to take the most solemn oath that they will help to destroy all organized labor. The main point is keeping union men in the mines, and when it comes to getting a living for the wife and family and ourselves, the end justifies the means. By striking, we play into the capitalists' hands. Every strike during the past years has been forced upon us to weaken our organization. The mine owners, realizing the power of a progressive labor organization, will stoop to anything to break them up. It is a well known fact as proven in the past, that quite a number of labor leaders are in the pay of the capitalist also. If the rank and file of the organization would take more interest and live up to their obligation, they could see through these sham leaders and elect men capable of advancing the cause of labor. The members are ignored on account of their lack of interest in the organization, and when the members of any organization leave the powers in a few hands, it has a tendency to land us on the rocks of destruction. So, for the sake of your own preservation, wake up and bring the Western Federation of Miners back to its own standard. It is a disgrace for any labor organization to be called conservative. The Alaska strike should have taught us a lesson. But no, we still keep on with the same old tactics as our forefathers used years and years ago: if we don't get what we want we go out and starve ourselves like an obstinate child, in place of adopting up-to-date tactics and making the capitalist pay for it. Necessity being the mother of invention, it is about time our leaders adopted other methods to attain our ends, for by the powers that be, the necessity is with us.

The above was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., March 6, 1910, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

SAM KILBURN,  
Acting Secretary.

ADOPTED BY WALLACE MINERS' UNION.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 27, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

We urge upon you and through you, the Congress of the United States, and especially its committees on labor, the injustice of permitting the contract work for the government to be done under the ten and twelve-hour work day. Congress has demonstrated the desirability from every standpoint of the



eight-hour work day, by establishing it in all the departments with the very best results to both the government and its employes.

We also urge upon you the desirability of getting a universal eight-hour day for all workers.

Last year only fifty per cent. of the workers were employed in the United States; by establishing a shorter work day it would give the other fifty per cent. a chance to obtain the means of subsistence. If we want good citizens we must of necessity shorten the hours of labor, so that the workers may have time to study and help to make a better system of government, but when men and women are working from 10 to 12 hours a day and some places more, their mental capacities are liable to become stunted. If you have the interests of the workers at heart you should devote all your energies in getting this eight-hour bill passed.

The question of the day in all countries is what to do with the unemployed; every day we see more labor saving machinery invented, thus throwing more people on the unemployed market. The only solution is for the government to own the means of production, and thus establish a work-day that all may partake of that bounteous wealth that nature provided for us, in place of the chosen few, as at present.

Therefore, we respectfully request that the eight-hour bill known in the Senate as S. 5578, and in the House as H. R. 15441, which provides for an eight-hour work day on all contract work done for the United States government, be reported out of committee and passed at this session of Congress.

The above was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union, No. 17, W. F. M., March 6, 1910, and that a copy be sent to the labor papers and local papers, also to Senator Heyburn and Congressman Hamer.

SAM KILBURN,  
Acting Secretary.

**A TRIBUTE TO KEITH.**

Hall of Calaveras Miners' Union, No. 55, W. F. of M.  
Angel's Camp, Calif., Feb. 19, 1910.

Mr. James Keith,  
San Andreas, California.

Dear Sir:

At the last regular meeting of Calaveras Miners' Union, No. 55, W. F. M., I was instructed to extend to you a vote of thanks for the able and fearless way in which you defended the Miners' eight-hour law in this state.

There are no words that I can use that will express the esteem and respect with which the miners of this camp regard you. The part you have taken in our behalf is testimony in itself of your sincere and honest belief in the justice of the eight-hour law.

We do not look for much sympathy from men who have never experienced the hardships of the miner's life, and we feel that when you were defending our cause that you remembered the days when you were down in the mines breathing the foul air, rock dust and powder smoke, and that that fact impelled you on to do the best that was in you.

And, inasmuch as we feel that no ulterior motives prompted you in our behalf, we extend to you our heartiest congratulations, and may your efforts ever be crowned with victory when based upon the eternal principle of justice. The few hours we have gained are nothing to the operators, but to the miner it means more sunlight, more fresh air and more days to live, for God only knows that his days are shortened from working underground.

In conclusion I think I am safe in saying that the miners know their friends and will not forget them. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours for justice,  
W. S. REID,  
Financial Secretary No. 55.

(Seal.)

**FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.**

Belleville, Ill., March 11, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find check for \$25.00 donation from Local No. 99, to our striking brothers in the Black Hills.

I wish we were able to make it thousands instead of twenty five. However, we have done the best we could under the circumstances, and trust that the amount, as small as it is, will help some poor unfortunate brothers to keep the wolf of hunger from the door, and that ere many days, we will receive the good news that the Western Federation of Miners has won its fight in South Dakota.

Mrs. Emma Langdon addressed our meeting last night and made a good impression.

I have had the pleasure of acquaintance with her ever since the troublesome times in Colorado and Idaho and believe she is one of Labor's noblest daughters.

Again wishing the Western Federation of Miners success, and hoping the day is not far distant when the diggers of gold and other metal and the diggers of coal will be united under one banner, with best wishes, I remain,  
Yours Fraternaly,  
T. J. HITCHINGS.

Culmor, N. Mex., March 9, 1910.

Ernest Mills,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Comrade:

I enclose you herewith express money order for \$1.00 for benefit of locked-out Homestake miners in Lead, S. D. It is not much of an offering, yet if all of the Socialist party members would do as much it would help the boys out some. I hope they will stick and win.  
Yours fraternaly,  
JAMES ETTIEN.

Stippville, Kans., March 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Bro. Chris Christianson, a member of Local No. 2, W. F. M., of Lead, S. D., and bearing credentials from the parent body with seal attached, was present with us at our regular meeting last night, and explained his mission regarding the strike now on at the Homestake mine, owned and operated by that friend of union labor, Mr. Hearst. Now, I was instructed, as secretary, to issue a warrant to amount of \$10.00, the same you will find enclosed with our regards and best wishes, but we regret, as we do not know what the outcome of our troubles will be at the expiration of our contract on March 31st, not being able to donate more. Again I say that the goal of the workers is always right, but the means by which we try to reach it is, oftentimes, wrong, and the elimination of the tyrants retarded. With regards, I remain,  
Yours truly,

FRANCIS McDONALD,  
Secretary Local No. 85, U. M. W. A.

French Village, Ill., March 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Secretary, W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find money order for \$25.00 donation from the local, No. 2708, U. M. W. of A., to help your striking members.

Mrs. Emma Langdon, your representative, made an eloquent speech before our members last night and told the position your members were in and the local donated \$25.00, and wishing we could make it more, but our circumstances would not permit it at this time. Wishing your members success and a speedy consolidation of both unions, I remain, Your brother,  
JAMES MASON, Secretary.

Scammon, Kans., March 10, 1910

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Secretary W. F. M.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find money order for \$14.50 for the South Dakota strikers. Please send receipt for same.

Yours truly,  
JOHN EDWARDS  
Secretary Local No. 760, U. M. W. A.

Sheridan, Wyo., March 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a post-office order for five dollars, which was given by the Painters' local for the Lead miners. Would have given more, but we are a small local and have not very much of the world's bountiful goods. The boys wish the Lead union all success and hope they may win.

Yours truly,  
GEO. H. ROWEN,  
Secretary Local No. 996, B. P. D. & P. of A.

Springfield, Ill., March 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Secretary W. F. M.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Mrs. Langdon visited our local recently and we have decided to contribute the sum of \$19.00 for the aid of the locked out members of your organization in the Northwest, South Dakota, I believe she said. Enclosed please find check. Send receipt to my address and oblige. Yours fraternaly,

HENRY E. GIFFORD,  
Secretary Local No. 492, U. M. W. A.

Carneyville, Wyo., March 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find \$25.00 donated by us to the striking miners of the Black Hills. Hoping that our little donation will help the cause of the miners some. You understand we are only a little local of 200 members.

I believe I speak the sentiments of all our members by saying I hope and trust for a complete victory for the boys in the Black Hills.

Yours fraternaly,  
L. A. McCLOSKEY,  
Secretary Local No. 2742, U. M. W. A.

French Village, Ill., March 9, 1910.

Ernest Mills,  
Secretary W. F. M.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Find enclosed post-office order for \$25.00 to help the striking miners of South Dakota. It is not much, but we hope it will be received in the same spirit as it is given. Place it where it will do the most good. We remain,

Fraternaly yours,  
LOCAL NO. 706, U. M. W. A.,  
James Gleason, Secretary.

San Francisco, Calif., March 6, 1910.

Ernest Mills,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a regular meeting of Local No. 22, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of America, the sum of \$25.00 was voted to the Western Federation of Miners now on strike in South Dakota, and for which I am sending you a check. Please receipt for the same at your convenience, and oblige.  
P. CONNOR, Secretary.

Columbus, Kans., March 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Find enclosed \$15.00, which Local Union No. 273, U. M. W. A. donates to help in Homestake strike. Please give us credit and oblige.  
D. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

Scammon, Kans., March 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local Union No. 597, U. M. W. of A., donated Lead, South Dakota, miners \$18.00.  
J. P. SWEENEY, President.  
EUGENE McGRAW, Secretary.

Frontenac, Kans., March 3, 1910.

Ernest Mills,  
Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please find enclosed bank check for twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for the strikers of Local Union No. 2, W. F. M., in Lead, S. D. Wishing you and yours success, I remain, Fraternaly yours,  
PETER WACHTER.

Springfield, Ill., March 4, 1910.

Ernest Mills,  
Secretary W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find order for \$25.00 for the locked-out brothers of the Black Hills, S. D., and wish the boys luck. Emma Langdon was at our meeting on the 2nd and made a nice talk to the boys. Best wishes to all out West I remain,  
M. CAVANAUGH,

Treasurer Local No. 448, U. M. W. A.

Bear Creek, Montana, March 9, 1910

Mr. Ernest Mills,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed \$25.00 donation from this local, No. 853, U. M. W. of A. We would like to do more for the striking brothers, but owing to the little troubles that we have been having ourselves, and our local is only newly





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started, our finances are rather low and we are doing the best that we can do at present. Fraternal yours,

T. R. PRICE.

Secretary Local No. 853, U. M. W. A.



### WORLD OF LABOR.

(By Max S. Hayes.)

It was a foregone conclusion that the United Hatters would be mulcted by the United States District Court of Connecticut after the decision was rendered in this famous case by the United States Supreme Court, exactly two years ago, pronouncing the boycott unlawful. But it was not generally believed that the damages would be so high. The award of \$74,000 by the jury, which multiplied by three under the Sherman anti-trust law, actually amounts to \$222,000 and costs, probably bringing the total cost to the Hatters up to \$300,000, sort of dazed those who believed that only a nominal fine would be imposed.

It is announced that the attorneys for the Hatters will appeal the case, claiming that the award is excessive, but under the circumstances it is difficult to understand how the Hatters can hope for any favorable ruling in the superior courts. It looks like pouring money into a rat-hole. The courts are thoroughly capitalistic, whether the Hatters are aware of that fact or not, and they will quite likely follow the jury that has spoken.

Of course, if in this country the workers had a political movement strong enough to threaten the overthrow of the capitalistic courts the latter might make concessions, but unfortunately we have too many hide-bound Republicans and Democrats in labor's ranks who pooh-poo the efforts of the Socialists to revolutionize the courts and the laws, and so the Hatters will have to carry their burdens.

The great strike of the Shirtwaist Makers in New York is virtually won, and just at present the women are busily engaged in solidifying their ranks and spreading the gospel of unionism among members of their sex in other branches of the clothing trades. It is not improbable that there will be more big strikes along in the spring, for the working women appear to have caught the spirit of militancy and revolt against the shameless conditions under which they are compelled to work.

There is one phase of this contest in which nearly 30,000 workers were engaged that deserves attention. As an aftermath a studied attempt is being made to discredit the splendid work of the Socialist women throughout the struggle. The very eminently respectable ladies, or faddists, who butted into the strike, and some others who consider it a great privilege to win the smiles and friendship of social queens, and all of whom advocated compromises that would virtually have meant surrender, are turning up their lovely noses at the Reds and saying things that are unwarranted.

The truth of the matter is that the Socialist women were always "Johnny on the spot" when work was to be done. While the ladies of the boudoir were sipping tea and receiving the members of their set, Socialist women were out on the firing line, organizing, picketing, raising funds, and doing a hundred and one practical things to help the fighting girls, and, therefore, it comes with poor grace from the rich personages, who subsist upon privileges and profits wrung from the working class, as well as their hangers-on, to make cutting remarks about the brave and large-hearted Socialist women.

The prediction made in the Review some months ago that the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners would merge into one great organization is being verified. Another long stride to bring about amalgamation has been taken, as those who have followed the daily Socialist press may have noted. The United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis last month, after listening to eloquent speeches delivered by a delegation from the W. F. M., elected a committee to meet with the stalwart Westerners, with the result that a series of recommendations were brought in providing for an interchange of working cards, co-operation in organizing the non-union miners, that the W. F. M. should apply for affiliation with the A. F. of L., and that both organizations then maintain their jurisdictions and form an industrial department in the federation for offensive and defensive purposes. This accomplished, final amalgamation will not be long postponed.

Many of the delegates at the Indianapolis convention complained that the joint recommendation did not go far enough, but the experienced men in both organizations pointed out that many details had to be worked out carefully in order to avoid friction and possible misunderstandings, and so the report was adopted without much opposition. It is noteworthy that the Socialists in both organizations have been in the forefront in furthering this amalgamation plan, thus once more giving the lie to those who ignorantly or maliciously charge the Reds with favoring disruption and segregation. Moreover, the election held in the United Mine Workers recently, as well as the temper of the Indianapolis convention, demonstrate the fact that the great mass of coal miners, like their brothers in the metalliferous mines, are becoming thoroughly class-conscious, politically and industrially.

Socialist speakers and organizers who have traveled about in the mining regions, east and west, declare, almost without exception, that the miners will lead the vanguard of the American labor movement. As a class, they are a big-hearted, broad-minded, sympathetic and generous people. Their occupation keeps them united naturally; scabs and unionists can not work together and live as neighbors, and so they suffer or prosper in communities—mostly suffer. Consequently they keep fairly well posted of what is transpiring in the outer world and learn how their material interests are affected by the gradual encroachment of capitalism.

A big, black cloud that is looming up on the horizon of the coal miners is causing considerable concern and probably doing much to influence them to prepare their ship for action in the future. The United States Steel Corporation has acquired 350,000 acres of coal land and is reaching out for more. Everybody knows that the pirates in control of that trust are the foes of organized labor, and hence the miners are wise in preparing for a struggle to the finish.

Like a famous poet's book, the strike of the Tinplate Workers is going

on and on and on. The appeal for funds for the men on the firing line is being responded to quite liberally and the indications are that the battle between men and money will continue for many months to come. Every effort is being made by a corps of organizers to break into the mills controlled by the United States Steel Corporation, and the laborites are said to be meeting with some success. The plan is to organize the workers secretly in order to circumvent the paid hirelings of the combine, and no worker who joins the union is to learn the identity of other members until the time is ripe.

While it is true that this plan has been announced from the housetops by some organizers who delight to see their names in the papers and the trust magnates are notified, in a measure, what they must expect, still the exploited and enslaved workers are also made aware of what is coming, and if they hope for deliverance their spirits will be revived, provided that the organizers make good in practical work as well as talk.

That the trust magnates are considerably disturbed can not be denied. Their publicity agents are kept busy puffing prosperity and peddling watered stock to the unsophisticated workers that they are attempting to ensnare. Meanwhile the class war continues.

There is now every indication that a national strike of bituminous miners will take place this year. It is true that the officers of the U. M. W. and some of the mine owners are giving out interviews that are optimistic in tone, and at the same time the unionists are working like beavers to strengthen their lines and the operators are, in many instances, stocking up coal to be in a position to profit when the shut-down comes.

To an onlooker it is almost impossible to understand how a suspension can be avoided. Owing to unsteady employment and the high cost of living the miners are in no mood to listen to the talk of the operators about a reduction in the first place, and, in the second place, the temper of the Indianapolis convention was so pronounced in favor of an advance that no officer would have the hardihood to recommend a compromise on anything short of a fifteen per cent. raise in wages.

The strongest point that the operators make is that they are in competition with the cheap scab coal of West Virginia, that famous or infamous wage-slave state controlled by Republican and Democratic politicians. But some of the very operators who own union mines in Ohio and other states also control non-union mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. It would come with better grace from them if they lent a hand to organize the scab districts instead of opposing every effort to better the conditions of labor.

Follow the tortuous movement of the Tobacco trust, for a change. It gobbles up plantations in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and enslaves labor; it absorbs fields in Connecticut and Kentucky and creates "night-riders," who fight for existence in truly frontier style; it purchases or bankrupts manufacturing plants that transform the raw material into commodities, and virtually drives the union of tobacco workers off the earth; it raises prices to independent cigar manufacturers and weakens their competitive abilities, and then establishes a chain of cigar stores throughout the country and cuts prices; it employs women and children and machinery to overcome the skilled union cigarmaker in the competitive field and almost gives away its goods in strong union districts in order to monopolize the trade; and now the Tobacco trust is making a serious attempt to close out independent retail dealers by absorbing the stands in drug stores, groceries, saloons, candy stores and even barber shops. Where the trust is unable to secure a stand in a good business locality, it sets up a drug store, grocery or barber shop of its own and beats down prices for the time being to secure patronage.

This is the logical policy of the trust. Its surplus profits must be invested, and it is investing them. Still, there are a few great labor leaders, so-called, who really talk of "smashing the trusts"—when they are not busy talking about "smashing Socialism." Really, now, wouldn't it make a horse laugh?—International Socialist Review.

### THE STANDARD INTELLECT TRUST.

John D. Rockefeller is to devote many more millions of dollars "for the benefit of all mankind."

The old man is trying to atone for a life spent in the service of Mammon by applying a part of his vast accumulations to "universal benevolence."

There is nothing novel in this apparently complete transformation of the man's nature. On the contrary, it is a very widely observed psychological phenomenon. Lifelong blatant infidels have been known to turn religious bigots in their declining years, rakes and voluptuaries have become ascetics and saints, and licentious women have put on the garb of pious, man-fearing nuns.

But the old man is not content with changing his own course of life on the brink of the grave. He also causes his young son to retire from active brigandage, and compels him to content himself with the share of the plunder that will fall to him as a sleeping partner in the organizations of loot. Apparently it is the old man's desire that the son shall rescue, by a life devoted to "universal benevolence," the father's and the family's name from the universal detestation in which it is now held.

To be sure, the leopard can not change his spots, and even Mr. Rockefeller's "universal benevolences" are not entirely devoid of the Standard Oil idea. The trust idea has left its indelible mark on the old man's mind. No sooner is the Rockefeller Foundation started than rumors are set afloat of a proposed merger with the Carnegie and Sage Foundations.

According to Mr. Gates, the old man's secretary of benevolences, the Rockefeller Foundation will be devoted to the advancement of civilization in every one of its leading aspects: Means of subsistence (industry), government (politics), language and literature, philosophy and science, art and refinement, morals and religion. In short, the Rockefeller Foundation is designed to be in the world of ideas a counterpart of what the Standard Oil has become in the world of commerce and finance: A trust of the most far-reaching order. The world's intellect is to be harnessed in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, just as the world's material possessions have been gobbled up by the Standard Oil.

And young Mr. Rockefeller is to be the supreme patron of the world's talent and genius. Has he shown himself worthy of so exalted a position? One involuntarily thinks of the story told by the ancient Greek historian Herodotus of the Egyptian King Rhampsenitus. The king's treasure was being nightly plundered by a bold thief. All the king's eunuchs and all the king's secret police proved no match for the thief. So the king tried his last

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resource. He put his own daughter in charge of the treasure. But she, too, was tricked, and the thief made his escape. Filled with admiration for the boldness and cleverness of the robber, the king issued a proclamation offering to make the robber his son-in-law and successor.

"And he kept his word; the thief he  
As his son-in-law soon counted,  
And when he was dead, the robber  
On the throne of Egypt mounted.

"And he ruled like other monarchs,  
Trade and talent patronizing,  
And the fewness of the robberies  
In his reign was quite surprising."

Has young Mr. Rockefeller really proven himself worthy of the succession?—New York Call.

#### LABOR UNION RUNS BARBER OUT OF TOWN.

Austin Union No. 20, of the Western Federation of Miners, has been in existence but a short time, but it has already carried to an effective conclusion two boycotts. Both were laid because the offending individuals had served the state as members of the state police. The boycotted policemen were W. G. Kuhlmeier, a barber, and Jack Childress, the keeper of a chile parlor and lunch counter. Kuhlmeier bucked the boycott a number of days, but the first of the week threw up his hands and shook the dust of Austin from his feet. He left for Carson City Tuesday.

Childress was forced to dispose of his business. This was transferred to Mr. Dodd. Whether Childress will remain in Austin and try to make a livelihood in his home town is not yet settled. He said: "If to be a peace officer in the state of Nevada means that a man has to leave the state to go into business, the situation is serious."

Childress followed mining in Manhattan and a number of other southern camps before coming to Austin a few years ago. When the state police law went into effect, Childress applied for a place on the force and was endorsed by the leading business men of Austin. Among these was Senator Easton, one of the supporters of the police law in the Legislature.

The Austin union has a membership of around seventy. The organization is dominated by an aggressive lot of men who propose to run the organization according to the advanced theories of the federation in Nevada.

The president of the union said to a Reville reporter: "Our union boycotted the barber and Childress because they were on the state police force. In coming to Goldfield at the time of that trouble, the police were unfair to the miner. There are a number of us here who were made to suffer by their action in Goldfield and I do not think any one can blame us if we put them out of business. The boycott has never been raised as to the barber. Since Childress has sold his business to Dodd, I presume that at our meeting tonight the boycott on the chile parlor will be raised. There has been no boycott against Mr. Poole or his saloon. I know of no reason why there should be."—Reese River Review, Austin, Nevada.

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The following address, recently delivered in this city by Prof. Henry R. Seager, vice-chairman of the commission on employers' liability, contains so many facts that ought to be made known to every working man and woman throughout this country, that we reprint it here in its entirety as reported. But we deem it necessary to add that no just provision against industrial accidents is to be expected unless the workers themselves become aroused to the truly frightful conditions of which they are the victims, and which can be adequately remedied only by an act of Congress that no court would dare declare unconstitutional. Furthermore, the truly barbarous condition of our law in regard to industrial accidents is matched by our entire chaotic system of labor legislation, which is equally behind that of every other civilized country.

"Fourth of July orators," said Professor Seager, "delight to point out the various fields in which we excel, but there is one field of which they say very little, and that is that we kill and injure more workmen on our railroads, in our mines, and in our factories than in any other country in the world.

"On our railroads three times as many employes are killed and five times as many are maimed each year than on the railroads of the United Kingdom, and the situation in our coal mines is almost as bad, for there each year we average a loss of three and one-third out of every thousand persons employed, whereas in England the average is two, in Germany two and one-half while in Belgium the average is one.

"The prevention of these accidents is a pressing social problem, but it is not of this that I wish to speak tonight, but of the method we have of caring for the 100,000 workmen who are maimed, the 20,000 widows and the 60,000 orphans that are left, as a result of these accidents. Our method of caring for them is neither just nor generous. We leave them to the mercy of a law that has been discredited as out of date in every other civilized country but ours.

"There are five things in our present law that are wrong. In the first place, it is fundamentally wrong in principle; in the second place, it fails signally to remedy a serious social problem; in the third, it involves appalling waste; in the fourth, it embitters the relations between the employer and the employed, and, in the fifth place, the system is morally demoralizing.

"Statistics show that more than one-half of the accidents are due to the hazards of industry, not because the employes are careless, but because of the nature of the industry. In at least three-fourths of the cases the loss falls on the wage earner, in a great majority of the cases rendering him penniless. Not over thirty per cent. of what the employer is required to spend under the present law goes to the workingman."

Professor Seager pointed out that among the evils growing out of the present system was what he styled the type of lawyer known as the ambulance chaser, who seeks the fee of the injured, and the lawyer who tries to settle for the employer. The result of this, he added, was that when the case finally got into the courts there was the strongest inducement for those concerned in the litigation to commit perjury.

"Industrial accidents," Professor Seager added, "are certainly twice as frequent in the United States in proportion to the number of men employed as they are in the European countries. This makes the defects in our employers' liability law all the more regrettable. Under our law not more than one-fourth of the victims of industrial accidents are entitled to indemnity. Moreover the amount of the liability in cases where the employer is liable is so uncertain and so irregular that employers usually insure themselves against it.

"Statistics submitted by the insurance companies show that on the average not more than forty-five per cent. of the money employers pay out in premiums is actually paid to injured employes in the settlement of claims. About one-third of this goes to the lawyers, the result being that only about thirty per cent. of what the employers' liability costs the employer is of any benefit to the injured.

"These and other defects in the actual operation of a system of employers' liability based on negligence have led all important countries except the United States to abandon it. Since in 1884 Germany introduced her compulsory accident insurance system, twenty of the leading nations of the world have adopted the plan of putting on industry the cost of indemnifying all the victims of industrial accidents except those who owe their injuries to their own deliberate and willful negligence.

"The principal reason for imposing on the employer the cost of indem-

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nifying the victims of all accidents is that accidents, as a rule, are not due to personal negligence, but to the nature of the industry which the employer carries on for his own benefit. The cost of insuring his plant and machinery is now a regular item in the expense of production, under a system of workmen's compensation the costs of insuring employes from accidents becomes such an item.

"The industry is compelled to pay for men's maimed bodies and shortened lives in the same way that it pays for worn-out plants and used up raw materials. Both are alike costs, necessary to the prosecution of industry for which consumers for whose benefit industry is carried on should be made to pay.

"As New York is the leading industrial state of the country, there seems to be special reason why it should take the lead in introducing a more humane and intelligent policy with reference to this law. And there is every reason to anticipate that other states will follow the example of New York."—New York Call.

#### THE PEASANTRY.

Heavens, the term is quite obsolete, and the peasant himself must be as extinct as the megantosaur, whatever that might have been. 'Tis a pity, too, for they were a fine, jovial bunch, the peasantry; they quaffed their ale and played the pipe and tripped it merrily on the green. (See the "Deserted Village," opera, grand and light, and other eminent and veracious authorities.)

It is surprising how well they seemed to get along, considering the disadvantages they had to contend with. Despite the exactions of the landlords, they seemed to get a living out of cultivating the soil and even had time to indulge in a bit of horseplay once in a while, which is astonishing, since they had no binders and threshers and seeders and sulky plows to do their work with. Of course their fare was very rude, consisting mainly of bread and cheese or porridge or potatoes. Their dwellings, too, were mere cottages of brick or stone, their beds common straw mattresses, and their clothing, homespun. Nevertheless, reconsidering their disadvantages, the lack of up-to-date machinery and the absence of even passable transportation facilities, it is surprising that they contrived to live at all.

It really seems a pity that these fine people did not have our modern advantages but should have been compelled for generations to drag out their frugal existences in such an unsatisfactory manner.

How much happier their lot would have been if they had only been more progressive, like our western farmers, who have labor-saving machinery to do their plowing and seeding and haying and harvesting for them, and are thus enabled to raise the millions of bushels worth of beef and pork and other produce, and have elevators and transcontinental railways and transatlantic steamers to transport their products to the markets. Why, they might have been rolling in wealth; wearing the latest fashions, joy riding in automobiles, eating six-course dinners with caviare entrees and cream-puff exits. They might have sent their daughters to finishing schools and married them to marquises and "lived happily ever afterwards."

We love our wage-mule. His father was an ass and he shows it. But, oh, you farmers. They call you hard-headed folk. Guess you are, granite-headed. Don't you ever see anything wrong? Where is all that million of dollars' worth of wealth you dug out of the mud? Did you get it? Or who got it? And why?

And then when the politician is particularly hard pressed for your vote, he buys it—with a railroad. Is it because you were put on the straw stack at an early age that you are so fond of chaff? A railroad, of all things to give you for candy. Is it because you were raised among sheep that you are mutton-headed? Don't you know what a railroad is? It is a tentacle of the cuttlefish capital, and every depot is a sucker. Its function is to suck the juice out of everything in sight and to leave the dry rind to us, the wage mules and farm plugs.

What better are you off than the peasant? You with your greasy old near-fur cap pulled down over your ears, your goatskin coat and dingy overalls, your frost-bitten nose, your whiskers full of icicles and your belly full of "strong bakers." Picturesque and prosperous, aren't you? They will sure write poetry and opera about you. How much above the peasants have the transcontinentals and transatlantics and McCormicks and Massey-Harrisses raised you? If there is anything to choose, it is us for the peasantry.

Modern machinery and "facilities" have made a big difference, but not to you. To whom? Look at your masters. They have millions where the peasants' masters had thousands. The better the machinery the greater your output and your master's wealth. The better the transportation, the harder you have to rustle.

You and we are in the same boat. Together we produce the world's wealth for our common masters, the owners of the mines and mills and rail ways and steamers. All either of us gets is our hay and oats while we are needed, and when we are not, we can go pasture on a slag-pile or a fence-post. Isn't it time we jarr'd loose and got together?—Western Clarion

#### THINGS THAT COUNT.

A friend has just said a fine thing: "When at night you lie down to rest and draw the coverlet about you, the things that bring refreshing sleep are not the dollars you have made, but they are the kind words you have spoken and the comfort you have given to the world during the busy day."

You are right, my friend. The things that make life worth while are not the wealth you accumulate, the competitors you have ruined, the customers you tricked, the lands you have cornered—no, nor the harsh, unkind or unsympathetic words you have spoken, nor the heart you have wounded—not any of these. They are, indeed, the kind words you have spoken and the broken hearts you have restored; the riches of a spotless memory and the consciousness that you are in the hands of the Infinite for such service as He wills, whether that service leads to your physical ruin and the contumely of mankind or upon easier pathways of peace. It is not in that you have scorned the physical side of your nature, but in the knowledge that you have added to the attributes of your mind above all physical considerations that brings the peace and calm that assures restoring sleep.

Some misguided ones pride themselves that they are "practical" and they consider as visionaries those who see beyond the physical present. But, in Time's summing up, upon which side do you see the truly practical men and women? History does not record that they were the ones who starved the mental and lived for the physical side of life, but rather they are the ones whose aspirations rose above the physical world, who saw the poetry and music of all life, and whose lives were devoted to the task of telling to a waiting world the sweetness of that story, the beauty of that song.

Was Jesus impractical when he admonished us to "take no thought of the morrow"? The "practical" ones will say he was a dreamer, but the fact is that were we wise and truly practical we would follow that advice, and



within twenty-four hours would find that the entire land possessed not one ragged back—not one supperless child.

Our real trouble is that we do not believe in the riches of the soul—in the Divinity of man. But these are the things that count.—The Chancellor (Omaha).

#### THE UNION OF THE WORKERS.

The plan adopted by the convention of the United Mine Workers for closer affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners, for the entrance of the latter body into the American Federation of Labor, and for the formation by the latter of a Mining Trades department to include all the mine workers as well as the workers in allied trades, will be hailed with joy by every Socialist and trade unionist in the land. The plan has yet to be considered by a convention of the Western Federation of Miners. But in view of the constantly growing sentiment and practice of solidarity between the miners of the East and those of the West, between the coal and metal miners, the proposed plan appears to be sure of ratification.

The adoption and complete carrying out of this plan will denote progress in two equally important directions.

On the one hand it will strengthen the American Federation of Labor by the adherence of so important a body as the Western Federation of Miners, which has been tried and tested in countless battles with the capitalist class. The western organization will undoubtedly derive weighty material benefits by stepping out of its isolation. Nor do we entertain any fear that the progressive spirit of the western miners will be lost in the larger body. On the contrary, the progressive elements in the American Federation of Labor will gain a great accession of strength and influence. And, above all, there is nothing that the American labor movement, economic as well as political, stands in greater need of than the willing unity and co-operation of all its various elements.

On the other hand, the formation of a Mining Trades department in the American Federation of Labor, to include all the workers in and about the mines, will be a most important step in the direction of industrial unionism. True enough, this is not going to be the "industrial unionism" of Cloudecockooland, nor is it going to be an imitation of French "syndicalism." Rather will it approach the great industrial unions of Germany, Sweden, and other countries in which the workers have organized their unions according to the great lines of demarcation drawn by capitalistic industry itself.

But this is not going to deprive the proposed Mining Trades department of any of its effectiveness as a fighting organization. On the contrary, if we look at the concrete facts of the labor movement, we shall find that the most effective unions of our day are not the "syndicalist" organizations of France and Italy, which have been keeping aloof from the Socialist parties, but the industrial unions of Germany and Sweden, which are in closet intimacy with the working class political movement. It is only necessary to recall the splendid exhibition of stubborn proletarian fighting quality in the late Swedish general strike, as contrasted with the fiasco of the French postal strike, to become convinced of the superiority of the German form of organization. In fact, while the "syndicalists" talked general strike, the Swedish workers fought it out to its bitter end, and with no aid to speak of from the loud-mouthed "syndicalists."

And the organization of all the mine workers of America on "industrial" lines will be sure to lead to the creation of other great industrial unions.—New York Call.

#### AMERICAN PRESS HAS TRADED FREEDOM, BY COUNTRY'S CONSTITUTION GUARANTEED, FOR ITS SELF FORGED FETTERS OF GOLD.

The United States constitution guarantees to us all freedom—among other things freedom of press.

To a certain extent the American press has such freedom. In another way it has itself helped to forge the chains that make it no longer free.

The owners of newspapers are business men; they want dividends, they want the business, the commercial idea, upheld at all hazards. They must get the money from the men who have it, they must cater to please the men who run the community, and such men are cut for their own pockets, first, last, and all the time.

It is my firm belief that were it not for the capitalists at the head of the great daily newspapers, if it were possible for the owners who write the news and the editorials of all the newspapers in the United States, to take absolute charge of their publications and print the news exactly as they see it, and write their views exactly as they feel them for a space of three days, there would be such a revolution in the United States of America as would put that of France to shame, declares one prominent sociological writer.

We find, from what we know of the people who own and control great newspapers, that every one of them is identified, through sympathy, through investments, through revenue, through association, with the great corporations who milk the community by means of the powers which they have filched from the body politic.

There is not a great, powerful interest in the United States that is not, at the present time, maintaining a press bureau, the sole purpose of which is to get into the news columns of the papers, articles so framed as to constitute effective arguments against all proposed interference with such interests.

No person capable of observation, or of thought, can nowadays cling to the superstition that the great daily press is free, or independent, or in any sense an organ of public opinion.

Every great railroad has its bureau to accomplish the same general purpose of giving the public the "dope" that is to the best interests of the corporation. During the insurance investigation in New York it was shown how the press was worked by agents on big salaries, to boost the business and increase the graft of the men at the head of the enterprise, who were taking the cream off the top of the milk supplied by the general public; and even while the investigation was still in progress, there were instances in which there appeared in the columns of the dailies dextrously worded articles, the purport of which was to take the edge off the facts uncovered in the examinations by Mr. Hughes, now governor of New York. There were clear cases in which paid notices at one dollar per line were run in the newspapers as part of the record of the investigation, and during the whole sensational period of the inquiry the greatest St. Louis paper, in point of wealth and power, never at any time gave the facts more than a column of space.

The daily newspaper is gradually drifting into such a state of intellectual ossification under the influence of the restrictions put upon it by the wealth interests of the community in which it is published, that the irruption into one of their offices of a man with an idea is almost enough to create a panic and a call for the police. There is no longer any attempt made to speak honestly for the people.—Duluth Labor World.

#### FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH'S ADDRESS IN NEW YORK ON "WOMAN'S PORTION."

"As we regard the ready sympathy of woman; as we read countless tales of self-denial and sacrifices of mother love; as we detect in the rare gift of intuition with which she is so generously endowed a new and wondrous spiritual faculty whose possibilities are beyond our ken, as we regard these ineffable gifts, we are lost in wonder that they have not long since changed the brutal aspect of the world, and ushered in a reign of peace and love.

"Why have not these tendencies and superiorities, which we all acknowledge to be good, before which we all must bow in admiration—why have they not long since dominated our social life and redeemed us from barbarity? How is it possible that one child in all the world can utter an unheeded cry, while a single mother-heart beats anywhere? How is it possible that bearless boys will stand with woman's kiss upon their lips in soldier ranks to kill their brothers whom they do not know, while any woman lives whose hands have clenched at a man-child's birth? Ah, fatal error!

"It is because around every woman's life there has been raised an invisible wall of mental tyranny that has turned her noblest attributes to selfish ends and met with harsh resentment every effort she has made at higher living.

#### Woman's "Sphere."

"Behind this barrier woman has been locked in what is called her 'sphere'; a region vast in pettiness and futility, until the slow mental grinding of the centuries has dwarfed her mind, enfeebled her body and shrouded her soul in webs of superstition.

"In the world today there is never so dire an enemy to social growth and initiative as the petty, pious woman who has been all her married life an admiration society for some shallow pated man. By her very dependent position she is prone to adopt the opinions and imbibe the prejudices of the man who feeds and clothes and calls her his. Into the minds of her sons she pours those ideals of masculine success which whet her appetite for human exploitation. While they are yet but babes she buys them whips and wooden swords and drums and soldier toys, turning their innocent play into thoughts of murder, while the literature of their growing youth is filled with heroic combats in the lists of blustering blockheads bolted up in hardware.

"She it is who draws her skirts from her sister of the street; that sister who may have made struggles for personal purity which her owned and sheltered life can never comprehend. Do not expect the woman whose husband has always kept her fed and clothed, who has never walked the street hungry, uncared for and alone, to always understand that vegetation is not virtue. Her mind is made by her condition. All growths stop together.

"Thus we see what woman's 'sphere' has made of woman. Stifled in this fog of pettiness, her province marked out for her by others than herself, the upper-class woman becomes a fashion plate, the middle-class woman an upper-servant, and the working-class woman the slave companion of her slave husband.

"As with men, so with women; the bulk of human misery is achieved by the married women of the working class; for added to the unassisted care of their families are often bitter poverty and periods of haunting fear.

"From the time man got upon his hind feet and swung his hickory club over a bit of land he called his own, woman has crouched at his feet and done his bidding. Every fetich, every superstition, every cowering fear that has sent him quaking before an image in his brain, has found in her an intense and quivering echo. Every enslaving idea that has spun a web about the chambers of his mind has double-locked her more receptive brain.

#### Knight of the Smoky Brain.

"Every god which he has made with which to frighten his foes has had for her a terror all her own. More delicate, more sensitive, more imaginative and more tender than her peerless knight of the smoky brain to whose wrist she has been chained, she has climbed with him to his heights and plunged with him faithfully to the depths of his degradation. When he declared in his manly pride that all was his own which his prowess could subdue, woman fell on her knees in the circle of his other chattels."

Continuing, the speaker said: "Woman's enslavement and degradation began when private property began. Mine and thine were the words which sealed her fate in centuries of servitude; the words which shut her out from the warm, palpitating, universal life and love of the world and chained her as the chattel of a being vastly inferior to herself save in the instincts and the powers of the brute. Within the wigwam door was shut her tender light, and brother fought with brother in the outside darkness where they could not see.

Only by the fitful flame of social cataclysm, when the institution of private property has been shaken by enraged mankind, have we had hints of the power of woman in the state.

"It is in France, when the patriots of the revolution have confiscated the lands of the church, and no form of privilege remains unchallenged, that we see the brilliant minds of Mme. Roland and Mme. De Stael flashing amid the ebb and flow of events like lustrous diamonds in a scarlet crown.

"I am not one of those who believe that there is in a disqualifying sense any sex in intellect. Already in architecture, in medicine, in art, in the many occupations or professions in which woman has forced a foothold, she rises easily the intellectual peer of her masculine rival. And this new force and influence is coming to be recognized as of vital significance to the established social order.

#### Will Rise to Full Height.

"With the coming of economic opportunity comes a woman who rises to her full height, and does not sell herself for board and clothes. To gain the free woman as a mate it will require something more than the ability to buy her; man will have at least to deserve her. He will have to deserve her to win her—he will have to deserve her to hold her. The free woman will laugh at the laws he has made to restrain her as at tales to scare a child.

"Through the confusing tangle of our present social order this truth is beginning slowly to force its way, and all those persons who are too small in spirit to accept its evolutionary significance are thrown into a panic at the thought.

"The free woman! What a fearful image lurks behind the phrase!

"We are noting today on every hand a marvelous public solicitude for the preservation of the family. Beautiful, idyllic pictures are painted of the family group within the sacred walls of home, around the shaded library lamp in the atmosphere of art and music—and the Socialist is bitterly censured as the iconoclast who would ruthlessly shatter all this idealism.

"But we who are working for Socialism know that the vast majority of the workers have never known such a home in all their history. We know that the home of the worker is a barren place in which every refining influence is purchased at a sacrifice.

"The working class home is too often only four walls; only a sordid shelter afforded to collective discomfort.

#### "Whose Family?"

"When the retainers of capitalism, therefore, cry out from their platforms and pulpits for the preservation of the family, we may perhaps be justified in inquiring: 'Whose family?' They surely do not mean the family of the working class, for they have proved their indifference to this by centuries of careless neglect. When their own lamp has had oil to burn they have never cried out; when their own door has been shut the world has not seemed cold. Yet the family comforts and delights so dear to them the working class has never known.

"Now in their hearts the privileged classes know well that it is not because the Socialist does not desire to preserve the home that sets them quaking with concern; it is because at last he does.

"For the first time in history the workers of the world are now evincing a determination to preserve their own families—to preserve them from exploitation. And when the worker actually begins to preserve his own family, and demand for their consumption the product of his labor, the idler knows he will have at last to bestir himself to preserve his.

"Indeed, who cannot see that as the family of the working man rises at last out of its collective misery, the idle, the parasitic family, so long secure in its unproductive uselessness must cease to fatten at the cost of the families of the poor?

"It is not strange that the Socialist criticism of the parasitic family should be distorted by the enemies of progress into an alleged attack upon



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the honest relations of man and woman. It is so easy to push the truth over the precipice, where it takes on the aspect of a lie. The oldest and most effective weapon of established privilege, used whenever bald force becomes inadequate, is the trick of confusing, issue.

"We naturally, therefore, now find privilege engaged in a cunning effort to cover up its economic plundering by turning the cannons of middle-class prejudice upon the Socialists. Their conscious and deliberate tactics is to divert the attention of the people from their own stealthy and immoral appropriations to subjects of religion and the relations of the sexes. They know too well that these are the subjects about which cluster the blindest feelings of prejudice, which prejudice they hope to awaken as a strong and subtle foe to reason. For if the economic proposition were fairly and honestly met, they know that unclouded reason would quickly see and define the moral leprosy of their own position as spenders of the life substance which they do not help to produce.

**Middle Class Alarmed.**

"It is the middle class which is now being industriously set going in alarm for the welfare of the family—for it is in the middle class that all that is most feudal in the family still survives.

"The middle-class woman, shut within four walls with her household cares for company, has developed a psychology hateful and unnatural to the large and sympathetic nature of woman.

"Her sympathy, which should be as wide as the world, finds expression outside the family only in works of petty charity. Her mother love is degraded into sublimated selfishness; she loves her children as a tigress her cubs—because they are her own.

"All her natural, universal sympathies are drawn into a petty private circle, and her children, reflecting her own mind, look out upon the world as the feudal spirit always does, as a field for plundering for selfish ends. She teaches them to look upon woman as she herself looks upon herself, a chattel, and her sons go forth, strong in the will, to perpetuate her serfdom in other, younger women.

"If we wish to realize how wholly woman has been effaced to a cipher, we have only to look at the political constitutions under which the government of so-called civilized nations is administered. In none is she recognized as a human being. The middle-class founders of the American republic never even thought of her. The only political constitution ever promulgated by man in which woman is recognized as other than a chattel is the constitution of the Socialist party."

**In Memoriam.**

Austin, Nev., Feb. 24, 1910.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Thomas Trainor,; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 30 has lost one of its true and loyal members, and that we, the members of Union No. 30, W. F. M., extend to the relatives and friends of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Trainor's relatives, a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this union.

FRED BURCHFIELD,  
ED INGRAM,  
Committee.

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