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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
March 31st
1910
Volume XI.
Number 353.



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

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Department

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ON THE UNFAIR LIST.

Rhyolite, Nev., March 18, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Bonanza Miners' Union No. 235, James C. Cunningham was declared unfair to organized labor until such time as he places himself in good standing with this union.

(Seal) **JAS. E. GARRETT,**
Secretary No. 235.

Cerbat, Ariz., March 19, 1910.

John M. O'Neill, Esq., Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: At the last regular meeting of Hualapai Miners' Union the following men were ordered published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor and a fine of \$10.00 placed against each:

Robert Butler, age probably 45, 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs perhaps 120 pounds. Complexion medium dark, eyes brown.

B. C. Taylor, age probably 42, weight 140, height 5 feet 6 inches, complexion fair, eyes blue, slightly deaf; member of Mine Owners' Association.

H. V. Snively, mechanic, hoistman, height 5 feet 10 inches, complexion fair, shifty blue eyes. From Kansas City, Mo., and enjoys reputation of being stool-pigeon.

Chris Larsen; has always spoken against the union and is considered as spotter. Age perhaps 45, bald-headed, fair-complexioned and heavily built.

Pat Torley, age perhaps 55, height 5 feet, weight 140. Has small-pox markings and small yellowish gray eyes. Formerly member of Goldfield 220 and Greenwater 207.

A. C. McDonald, age probably 40, weight about 200, height 5 feet 10 inches, dark-complexioned and has short, fat chin and fat cheeks. Has no countenance whatever. Was a scab-herder in the Prescott country and went to Phoenix to secure scabs for a concern in the Bradshaw mountains.

All of these men are no good and all members of organized labor are warned to look out for them.

(Seal)

Fraternally yours,

W. R. CARTER,
Secretary Hualapai Miners' Union No. 116.

McCabe, Ariz., March 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a regular meeting of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, held on Saturday, March 19, 1910, the name of Martin Tizek was ordered published in the Miners' Magazine and a fine of ten (\$10.00) dollars be placed against him for refusing to pay his dues and publicly denouncing members and officers of this local.

(Seal)

A. E. COMER,
Secretary No. 118.

DECLARED FAIR.

Bisbee, Ariz., March 24th, 1910.

Editor Miners Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of this local, held March 23rd, 1910, the name of John Fahey was ordered published in the magazine as being fair to organized labor, he having paid the fine assessed against him on December 1st, 1909.

By order of:

(Seal)

BISBEE MINERS UNION NO. 106.
W. E. STUART, Sec'y.

FRANK AALTONEN organized the Amasa Miners' Union, No. 214, W. F. M., at Amasa, Michigan.

PENCE MINERS' UNION No. 212, W. F. M., was organized, March 20th at Montreal, Wisconsin, by Thomas Corra.

THOMAS CORRA organized the Hurley Miners' Union, No. 213, W. F. M., at Gile, Wisconsin, on March 20th.

AT THE PULLMAN SHOPS at Pullman, Illinois, several hundred employes walked out and there is such a general discontent that 16,000 employes may declare a strike.

THE SECRETARY of Globe Miners' Union, in a communication to the Miners' Magazine, places Sam Garside, who was recently declared unfair, on the fair list, as he has complied with the by-laws of Globe Miners' Union.

VALDEZ MINERS' UNION, No. 218, W. F. M., at Valdez, Alaska, was reorganized March 9. The local union was formerly known as the Valdez Labor Union. The officers are Chas. McCallum, President, and A. Dahlstorm, Secretary.

THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY is having a great deal of trouble with the imported men. The non-union importations are very much averse to working, and when being urged by the bosses to do something to earn their wages, are told that they came to Lead to scab and not to work.

LABOR HAS AGAIN been judicially attacked in Chicago. The Appellate Court has handed down a decision declaring it unlawful for a labor organization and an employer to enter into an agreement establishing what is commonly known as the closed shop. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the state of Illinois.

EUGENE V. DEBS is arousing great enthusiasm in all the towns and cities which he visits. Debs is greeted by monster audiences, and while in Philadelphia speaking to the street car strikers his eloquence was of that inspiring character that planted hope and courage in the hearts of the faltering and fired the aggressive men with renewed determination to fight on until victory was achieved.

THE HOMESTAKE COMPANY, through an agent, endeavored last week to recruit men in Denver, but when the agent had gathered twenty-seven men for shipment to the Black Hills, something happened and the agent was deserted by the recruits whom he had hired under misrepresentation. The lock-out of the Homestake company is now haunting the stockholders like a nightmare and there is a clamor for dividends, with no profits in sight.

IN AN INVESTIGATION before the house committee at Washington, the fact was disclosed that the contracts secured by the steel trust from the government to the plant at Bethlehem, Pa., amounted to more than double the cost of the building of the plant, and that Charles P. Taft, brother of the President of the United States, is a heavy stockholder in the mills at Bethlehem, where the employes were forced to rebel against unbearable conditions and starvation wages.

THE GRIEVANCES of the Switchmen's Union, which were submitted to the Illinois State Board of Arbitration, have been adjusted. The switchmen have been granted an increase of two cents an hour, which is equal to a five per cent. increase in wages. The board of arbitration recommended that the railroad companies should concede a ten-hour day.

It is said that the settlement made by the board is unsatisfactory to both parties, but as the switchmen and the railroad companies involved agreed to abide by the decision rendered by the board of arbitration, the matter seems settled for the present.

CHANCELLOR DAY of the University of Syracuse, New York, has emitted another wail and expressed the fear that under the Taft regime, the trusts will be "busted." The professor shows symptoms of "Americana Dementia" when there crawls into his mental foundry the fear that Taft will in any way injure the combinations that nominated and elected him. Taft knows his constituency and is loyal to that constituency.

When a president of the United States summons to the White house bankers, railroad magnates, great "captains of industry" and princely merchants to scan the messages that he submits to congress, there is but little danger that the trusts will be halted in their gallop to own the earth.

UNITED STATES SENATOR OWEN, of Oklahoma, in delivering an address before the "Society for Ethical Culture" in New York, declared that "Cannon's fall marks the decline of autocracy." Continuing, he said:

"The people do not elect their governor, they do not elect their congressmen. These officials are appointed by those who desire to make money by special privilege and legislation. They spend millions to put their tools into power.

"We did not need the bribery scandal at Albany to tell us this. Such a state of affairs is so notorious that only an imbecile would deny it. But you can't control the government until you control the trusts."

When a United States senator declares from a public platform that the people cannot control the government until they control the trusts, it is about time the people recognized such a fact and commenced to take the necessary action whereby *the people shall own the trusts*, thereby placing themselves in a position to control the government.

REV. CHARLES R. BROWN of Oakland, California, in a recent sermon, delivered himself of the following:

"I am a firm believer in the principles of organized labor. I belong to a union myself. The Bay Association of Congregational ministers is my local and it is affiliated with the National Council of Congregational Ministers. If any minister without a union card or credential showing his standing in some local association should try to settle in one of our churches here, he would be opposed by all our regular ministers. The same is true of all other denominations—the people in the churches believe it best that their ministers should have standing in their local unions."

The above from a minister of the gospel shows that even the man in the pulpit recognizes that it is to his interest to belong to an organization. He recognizes the fact that standing alone as an individual he is practically helpless, and realizes that he must join hands with the clerical fraternity in order that he may strengthen his individuality as a minister of the gospel. Not only are the ministers united in an organization, but the lawyers, doctors, merchants and men in all the upper walks of life carry credentials showing their membership in an organization that defends and promotes their particular interests. It is only the wage slave who rebels against entering the organization of his class, because the capitalist press has been able to drug him with the false philosophy that to enter a labor organization he is sacrificing his independence and his individuality.

THE PROBABLE AFFILIATION of the railway brotherhoods—the firemen, engineers and conductors—with the American Federation of Labor is but one expression of the powerful undercurrent of forces that is lining up the two armies in the class struggle. The affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners was another expression of the same forces. For the miners, the federation had always been too conservative. For the brotherhoods it had been too radical, and they had felt themselves too strong to care for the assistance of other workers, especially since such assistance would involve an obligation to reciprocate.

The railroad workers have been forced to recognize that they do not stand alone. The miners have come to see that solidarity is the first principle of the class struggle.

The Socialist cannot but welcome every step looking to the closer affiliation of the forces of labor. He knows that the larger the body the less the effect of individual and group interests and the more class interests force themselves to the front.

The theorist, the parlor revolutionist, the mouther of phrases, may not see this. He seldom sees facts. To him the class struggle is something to adorn a speech or embellish a magazine article. When he meets it in real life he fails to recognize it.

The Socialist sees in the added growth of the armies of labor another expression of that solidarity which is the only real foundation of resistance to exploitation. If that resistance does not always take an intelligent form, if it runs after strange gods like the Civic Federation, then it may be because the Socialists have been keeping their philosophy nice and clean between the pages of books and have not been using it in the rough-and-tumble world of events.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE CLASS WAR in America stands revealed in all its hideousness. Formerly we had to preach the class struggle as a doctrine or a theory. Now we can point to its horrors as awful facts. But thanks to the magnificent and inspiring solidarity shown by the organized and unorganized workers of Pennsylvania, we can also point with redoubled confidence to the coming victory of the workers that shall wipe out all class ties forever. But the brotherhood of man is not here yet. To act as though it were here is consciously or unconsciously to betray the cause of the workers, which is in very truth the cause of humanity. To fight for humanity one must line up squarely on the side of the workers. It is impossible to serve Mammon and the Proletariat at the same time. He that is not with the workers is against them. The workers cannot afford longer to trust or honor any man who is not clear-headed enough to see this conflict of interests.

The National Civic Federation is financed by the enemies of the working class, the enemies of human progress. No union man ever yet was called upon to pay an assessment for the expenses of the Civic Federation. The treasurer of a traction company has sworn that his corporation has paid out money to meet expenses incurred by the Civic Federation. The hostility of the Civic Federation to every forward movement of the workers becomes more and more open every day.

The time has come for the union men of America to boycott all so-called labor leaders who insist on retaining either membership or office in an organization that exists solely to betray the workers.

The class war is openly on and the workers can no longer afford to tolerate within their own organizations men who, whether knowingly or not, play the part of spies and traitors.

The labor leader who persists in supporting the Civic Federation forces the workers to place him in the same category with Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot.—New York Call.

SINCE THE DAY when Christ was taken upon the mountain and tempted to worship the devil, it is doubtful whether a more satanic plot has been hatched than the Gallinger bill now pending in Congress to grant a federal charter to the so-called Rockefeller foundation.

On its hypocritical surface the Gallinger bill displays all the earmarks of sanctimoniousness—restitution for wrongs committed, charity, benevolence, philanthropy.

Actually, however, that bill not only absolves the Rockefeller millions from taxation, now and in the future, but it cunningly safeguards the Rockefeller accumulations and stamps them as a legal centralized and monopolized machine of exploitation.

The use of the colossal Rockefeller fortune "limited only by the needs of humanity," does not mean that it will be employed to establish justice for the tens of millions of workers who have been despoiled of the wealth they produced, but that enormous wealth will be utilized to bribe and purchase more educational institutions, more religious bodies, more charitable associations and more political and industrial slave-drivers to prolong the process of squeezing wealth from those who produce it, to wring profits from the working men, women and children of the land, and to perpetuate the era of injustice and inequality.

What matters it whether a Rockefeller or his "foundation" rests upon the back of labor? The burden is there and will remain as galling under one name as the other.

The only hope of escape for the workers is to attack the Rockefeller foundation and the Sage foundation and the probable Carnegie foundation and other reincorporations of the profit-grinding Juggernaut as uncompromisingly and class-consciously as though legislative flummery had taken place, for they are of, for and by the system.

The workers don't want charity—they don't want a dribble of the immense wealth which they produce, and of which they are robbed, thrown back to them through "foundations."

The workers want JUSTICE—they want to retain and own what they produce!—Cleveland Citizen.

The Labor Situation

THE UNREST and discontent among the laboring people of the United States still continues and the future seems to be pregnant with many conflicts between exploiter and exploited. The working class of every state of the Union, looking into the future, sees the coming storm and feels somewhat nervous as to the results.

In the building trades in nearly every large city of the country there seems to be a feeling of dissatisfaction and the skilled mechanic who once entertained the opinion that the wages which he commanded would keep the wolf of hunger from his door, has discovered that in the increased cost of living he is unable longer to lay away a surplus for a rainy day.

The strike of the street car men in Philadelphia and the arrogant attitude assumed by the magnates of the company indicate that the exploiter is unwilling to show any quarter to unionism, and the fact that thousands of men in various industries in the city of Philadelphia separated themselves from their occupations to aid the battle of the street car men, demonstrates that organized labor is awakening to the fact that the working class in all industries must stand together if any victories are to be wrested from the clenched grip of greed. The armed power that was summoned together in Philadelphia, consisting of armed policemen, state constabulary and companies of state militia, to awe and intimidate strikers who were struggling for living conditions, shows conclusively that official authority is arrayed on the side of the employer and against the slave. The brutal violence that was visited upon the strikers by the so-called guardians of the peace and upholders of the majesty of the law, tells but too forcibly that labor can expect but little justice while capitalism retains in public life the minions who use the power of cities, states and nation to suppress an uprising of the working class.

In the railway service during the past several weeks there was pending a threatened battle between the railway corporations and the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. At the present writing there are indications that a compromise will be

affected. Had the strike taken place, 28,000 firemen and enginemen would have been involved, which would have tied up forty-nine railroads running west of Chicago, and this strike would have probably thrown out of employment at least 200,000 men connected with the railway service. If a compromise is effected it will be merely a truce to hostilities, as the railway corporations of America are already conspiring to put the railway brotherhoods out of business, and will be successful unless the employes in the transportation industry come together in one mighty organization that shall know no craft or trade lines.

Since the United Mine Workers of America held its annual convention at Indianapolis during the month of January, there has been a number of conferences held with the mine operators, in the hope that reasonable concessions would be granted to the men of the coal mines, but so far the conferences that have been held have resulted in failure as regards an amicable adjustment of differences. The miners, on account of the increased cost of living, have been forced through necessity to ask for an increased wage scale, but regardless of the fact that the necessities of life have soared skyward during the past few years, yet the coal barons are standing upon a lofty pedestal and refuse to yield to the demands of an organization that is only asking living wages for the slaves of the mines. At the present writing there is but little hope that a strike of the coal miners can be averted. Should no settlement be effected, then grim necessity will force the United Mine Workers to declare a strike which will involve fully 250,000 men. Such a strike will mean the life or death of the United Mine Workers, as defeat means that the coal barons, who are likewise magnates in the railway system of this country, will issue an ultimatum that the organization of the coal miners shall be no longer recognized.

As we have stated, the near future is pregnant with developments in the industrial field, and no observing man in the ranks of organized labor can close his eyes to the fact that the solution of the labor problem is the great absorbing question, before which all other questions pale and sink into insignificance.

Get Together

IN THE LAST ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine we referred to a move that was being contemplated by the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners of the state of Nevada that had for its object the formation of a state organization. The membership of the local unions of the Federation in the "Sage Brush" state realize that but little real effective work can be done until the local unions come together in a body and formulate demands that will be recognized by public officials who, while the local unions stand apart from each other, ignore almost every petition that comes from local unions standing alone.

Without a state organization in the state of Nevada, there can be but little concerted action towards redressing wrongs that have been visited on members of organized labor. The membership of the Federation in the state of Nevada should remember that there are two men languishing behind the walls of a prison and should not forget that their conviction was brought about through the prejudice created by the hirelings of combinations that conspired to destroy the potency of organized labor. Preston and Smith are the victims of persecution. They have been the targets at which a Mine Owners' Association and a Citizens' Alliance shot their fury and vengeance, and the membership of the Western Federation of Miners of the state of Nevada cannot

afford to remain idle or inactive until the prison doors are opened and these victims of corporate and mercenary hate are again given their liberty and restored to their families. This can only be brought about through the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners in the state of Nevada coming together in a solid body and making preparations to participate in the coming political campaign, determined that only such men shall reach public office as will render justice, regardless of the frowning brow of corporate power.

The Western Federation of Miners has not only sent its attorneys into the courts of the state of Nevada in defense of Preston and Smith, but have gone before the board of pardons and produced unanswerable arguments to show that these men had been unjustly convicted, but all efforts on the part of the Western Federation of Miners have been treated with insolent contempt by a state administration that seems pledged to yield obedience to combinations that are recognized as being powerful in the political affairs of the state of Nevada.

The time is now when the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the state must take such action as will make them a power in the coming election, and demonstrate to men hungry for office that the appeals of labor cannot be ignored with impunity.

A Significant Boycott

THE FOLLOWING in a United Press dispatch from Chicago indicates that organized labor is awakening from its lethargy and that the conditions that are being created by industrial masters are forcing the exploited to grasp the weapons of defense to protect themselves from corporate and commercial pirates.

The following United Press dispatch is significant:

"Chicago, March 21.—The Chicago Federation of Labor today stands on record as favoring the nation-wide boycott against banks, which originated in Philadelphia, as a means of forcing financial interests of the country to intercede and end the sympathetic strike in the Quaker City.

"Local unionists yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution which defies employers, as a class, to extend their attack on labor organizations outside of Philadelphia. The resolution says that to prevent them from assembling their forces of destruction in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, we will engage their attention in more ways than one, and throughout the United States, if it need be."

"A few of the more conservative members opposed the proposition at first, on the ground that to withdraw millions in deposits from the banks would throw thousands of men out of work and cause a money stringency. A bank boycott, however, was offered as not too drastic in the trial of union labor in Philadelphia, which threatens to extend throughout Pennsylvania.

"The resolution was submitted to the federation by the executive board. It urges the executive council of the American Federation of

Labor to recommend a boycott to all affiliated locals, effective on a certain day."

The substance of the above dispatch discloses the fact that labor is no longer slumbering in indifference, but has realized that labor must be ever on the alert to meet the emergencies that are continually arising to destroy the power of the labor movement. The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision making it unlawful for organized labor to declare a boycott, but regardless of the decision handed down by the highest court of the land, the labor movement revolts against a decision that wrests from the hand of labor one of the most powerful weapons in the struggle for human liberty.

The action of the Chicago Federation of Labor furnishes potent proof that the labor movement, though organized along craft and trade lines, is leaping over the barriers of craft and trade autonomy and that class interests are being recognized in the battle against organized greed.

But let us suppose that the boycott contemplated by the Chicago Federation of Labor is put into operation by the various organized labor bodies throughout the country. The question arises what will be the results of such a boycott? How much money will be withdrawn from the banks, and will the withdrawal of the funds of labor organizations reach the giants in the financial world?

It is safe to presume that such a boycott would be favored and would be supported by such men as Rockefeller, Morgan, the magnates of the steel trust and the potentates in other fields of industry, for the

simple reason that such a boycott would merely eliminate the smaller fry who are engaged in the banking business.

Such a boycott would remove from the banking world the bankers of limited capital and such removal would be welcomed by the great "captains of industry" who are likewise bankers, and who are doing everything within their power to place the business of banking within the hands of a powerful few.

This is an age of concentration and as the wealth of a nation passes into fewer hands, the middle class must see "the hand-writing on the wall." The battle between labor and capital means that the middle class will be crushed out of existence and the battle will go on until labor, united economically and politically, will usher in the dawn of man's emancipation.

The Homestake Lock-Out

THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY with its lesser allies in the Black Hills is beginning to learn that a lock-out is an expensive luxury. This giant mining corporation that for more than a quarter of a century has posed as a benefactor and fatherly friend to the working class, has commenced to realize that an ultimatum that denies the right of an employe to become a member of a labor organization stirs the sluggish blood in the veins of the working class, and that corporate despotism will be met with all the resistance of men who refuse to expel from their make-up the last vestige of honor and manhood. Though the lock-out of the Homestake company was declared on the 24th of last November, and though the union men were confronted by the vigorous climate of a long and severe winter, yet the vast majority of the union miners of Lead showed no symptoms of cowardice, but met the lock-out of the corporation with a courage that has stamped them as dauntless defenders of the right to organize for mutual welfare and protection. The small percentage of miners who were once members of the unions in the Black Hills who severed their allegiance to unionism and became members of the "Loyal Legion," were among the physical wrecks and decrepit objects of pity, whom age and other disabilities had incapacitated for performing an honest day's service. But the Homestake company in its desperation to force obedience from the men whose labor had created millions of dividends, not only resorted to the use of cripples and helpless wrecks of humanity to maintain the supremacy of the lock-out, but in its "paternalism" for former employes who scorned to surrender manhood, this "benevolent" corporation sent its hired agents into all the mining districts of the country and these agents, through every species of misrepresentation, used all their efforts to fill the places of the men whose spirit of independence revolted against a system that is as repulsive as peonage in Mexico. The Homestake company, that once prated about its love and everlasting friendship for the sturdy men whose labor placed the Hearst

family in the front seats of plutocracy, called on the detective agencies for professional gun-men who would "shoot to kill" the *loved* employes who scorned to abandon their union principles for the dishonor of being pledged chattels to a mining corporation whose dividends have enabled William Randolph Hearst to place himself at the head of a syndicate of journals.

During the lock-out of more than four months, affecting directly fully 10,000 people, William Randolph Hearst, who owes his position in life to the profits that have come from the labor of union employes in the famed mines of Lead, South Dakota, has been silent and his silence is conclusive proof that he is as much an enemy of organized labor as Post, Kirby, Van Cleave or the rabid Parry of Indiana.

The Homestake Mining Company is a part of the Hearst estate, and though William R. Hearst has been petitioned to use his efforts towards bringing about normal conditions in Lead, South Dakota, yet the wily politician and journalist has dodged the issue by merely stating that he was not a stockholder in the company.

Hearst, through his daily journals, has been able for years to delude the membership of organized labor into the belief that he stood for unionism and the working class of this country, placing some faith in the pretenses of the glib gentleman who once aspired for the presidency of the United States, have extended a patronage to the journals which he owns and controls, that has made Hearst a power in the political affairs of the country. The attitude of Hearst since the Homestake lock-out proves beyond every question of doubt that Hearst is not the *friend of labor* and that for years he has worn a mask to conceal his hypocrisy. The labor movement of this country should know that a man of the proportions of Hearst in the world of journalism who remains silent relative to a lock-out that has been declared for no other purpose save to assassinate organized labor, cannot longer be looked upon by union men and women with any more favor than the open enemy who has sworn eternal death to unionism.

The Strike at Radersburg, Montana

THE STRIKE at Radersburg, Montana, which involved some fifty members of the Western Federation of Miners, was amicably adjusted with but a short cessation from work. The Keating Gold Mining Company was declared unfair by the local union on the grounds that the demands of the union were ignored and that the company refused to recognize the union scale of wages.

The grievances of the union were as follows: The engineers were working for \$3.50 per day, while the union scale was \$4.00. Shaftmen were working for \$3.50 per day, while the union scale was \$4.00. Underground carmen were working twelve hours per day, while the union demanded that the same be reduced to eight hours in compliance with the eight-hour law governing miners in the state of Montana. Firemen were working twelve hours, while the union insisted that eight hours should constitute a day's work except in cases of emergency.

The management of the Keating Gold Mining Company having refused recognition to committees, the union demanded that its repre-

sentatives be recognized on all matters arising between the union and the company.

The foreman of the Keating Gold Mining Company is a recent importation from Globe, Arizona, and was formerly connected with mines at Lake City, Colorado. When this foreman came to Radersburg, Montana, he immediately took steps towards establishing the "open shop" or in other words, the "closed shop" to unionism. It is reported that he was ably supported by the manager of the company, who is a lawyer at Butte City. The local union, however, has been able to convince the parties identified with the Keating Gold Mining Company that unionism has come to stay in Montana and that the "open shop" will always be met with all the opposition of the labor movement.

J. C. Lowney, the member of the executive board of the district, rendered valuable service in having the grievances adjusted and the union and its demands recognized.

The Circular Letter of Tonopah Miners' Union

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR LETTER has been sent out to the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners by Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, of Tonopah, Nevada:

March 8, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

Brothers: At the regular meeting of the Tonopah Miners' Union, held March 1st, there was read by the secretary the report of the joint committees of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, stating that the same is being referred to the membership of the W. F. of M. by the executive board, and is signed by all the members of the board except the board member from District No. 2. And as said report did not meet with the approval of the members present—feeling that the adoption of the most important recommendation would be disastrous to our organization, and fearing the possibility of a lack of interest on the part of the majority of the members of the W. F. of M., and that a hasty action on these recommendations might result in the members of our organization being placed in a position as being helpless in so far as attempting to advance the cause for which we have been organized, besides placing us under the control of a fake machine that would be a very difficult task to overthrow: a

task which we consider is too difficult to accomplish to be worth the effort, when the same result can be accomplished by a more direct action, besides taking into consideration the time lost and the fact that we are sacrificing practically all the benefits that took so many hard fought battles to win for us.

Feeling that immediate action is necessary, we feel it our duty to act at once, and ask the membership of the W. F. of M. to defer action on that report and that the questions be not voted on until after we have a clearer understanding of what the adoption of that joint committee's report would mean to us.

Therefore, we submit to you the following resolution to which we earnestly hope that you will give the serious thought and earnest consideration that the question deserves.

Whereas, in the report of the joint committees representing the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners to the twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, there are to be found seven recommendations, and whereas, the entire set of recommendations lack specificness, save the declaration in recommendation No. 5, which, according to our ideas, would interfere with that part of recommendation No. 4, that shows any favorable colors according to our understanding of the present policies of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, we, the members of the Western Federation of Miners, have always shown a desire and now stand ready to work toward affecting a complete solidification of not only the forces enlisted under the name of the U. M. W. of A. and the W. F. of M., but of the entire working class into one organization, with one set of officers and one executive board; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the officers and members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. of M., ask the officers and members of all the local unions of the W. F. of M. to join with us in demanding that final action be deferred on this question until we have a full understanding of where we will be landed by the adoption of that joint committee's report; and be it further

Resolved, that we demand that the national officers of the W. F. of M. place a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the United Mine Workers of America and a copy of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor in the hands of every local secretary of the W. F. of M., and that the membership of the W. F. of M. be given at least ninety days' time in which to vote on this question after all locals have received copies of the constitution and by-laws of the above mentioned organizations, and that the passage of these recommendations be not binding until same has been ratified by the majority at the eighteenth annual convention, or the unanimous endorsement of the executive board of the W. F. of M.; and be it further

Resolved, that we again express our willingness to join hands with the progressive element in the so-called labor movement of America, with a desire to advance the cause of the whole by solidifying our forces on the economic field into an organization that will recognize no craft lines or any other lines that will have a tendency to divide our forces, and be it further

Resolved, that these be the terms upon which the Western Federation of Miners make application for affiliation with any organization.

Fraternally submitted by Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. of M., by committee. Would also ask all the local unions to notify headquarters and this local of whatever action they take on this resolution.

THOS. CAMPBELL,
D. B. CORBETT,
W. B. EVANS,
B. D. STONE,
Committee.
M. J. SCANLAN,
President.
R. H. DALZELL,
Secretary.

(Seal)

The above circular contains the fear that the membership of the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners may cast their ballots for propositions that are not made clear, and not understanding specifically what is meant by the seven recommendations put forward by the joint committee, may plunge the organization on the breakers of disaster.

If any of the recommendations of the joint committee were shrouded in ambiguity, it was the duty of Tonopah Miners' Union in the circular letter issued to point out the "lack of specificness" and to put forward an intelligent argument as to the reasons why the local unions should hesitate to cast their ballots for or against the recommendations of this joint committee. But this has not been done, but the circular contains nothing but a prediction that a calamity may befall the Federation, should the local unions decide to become a part of what is recognized as the labor movement of this continent.

Let us analyze this circular letter sent out by Tonopah Miners' Union and ascertain if its paragraphs are based on a solid foundation. In the first paragraph, the declaration is made that "said report did not meet with the approval of the members present." How many members of Tonopah Miners' Union were present at that regular meeting when the report of the joint committee was considered? Does the rejection or approval of the report depend on the "members present" at a regular meeting, or will said report be submitted for the rejection or adoption of all the members of Tonopah Miners' Union? The "members present" do not constitute Tonopah Miners' Union, nor the opinion of the "members present" should not be the supreme voice of the local union.

Again, in this paragraph, the statement is made "that the adoption of the most important recommendation would be disastrous to our organization," but Tonopah Miners' Union, with the "members present," does not point out which recommendation is the most "important." It is presumed, however, that the most "important" recommendation" meant by Tonopah Miners' Union is the following:

"Fourth. We recommend to the Western Federation of Miners that they make application for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, on condition that the present jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers will be recognized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor."

Does the above recommendation "lack specificness" or will the adoption of the above recommendation prove "disastrous" to the Western Federation of Miners? The language of the above recommendation is *specific* and leaves no member in doubt as to its meaning.

The Western Federation of Miners, through the adoption of the above recommendation, becomes a part of the American Federation of Labor, on the *condition* "that the present jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers will be recognized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor."

Does the language of that recommendation "lack specificness" or will its adoption place us under the "control of a fake machine" when we only enter on the *condition* that our jurisdiction be recognized? What is this "fake machine"?

It is presumed that the "fake machine" means the American Federation of Labor. If the presumption is correct, then all the affiliated bodies, including the United Mine Workers of America, that make it possible for the American Federation of Labor to live and have its being, are responsible for the "fake machine."

The affiliated bodies that make up the "fake machine" since the year 1904 have contributed nearly a half million dollars in support of the Western Federation of Miners in its battles in Colorado and in the great conspiracy that was hatched and brought before the courts in the state of Idaho.

Was such generosity and such support "disastrous" to the Western Federation of Miners?

If the referendum vote of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners declares against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, then we are heralding to the labor bodies that make up this "fake machine" that they are unworthy of our association, and refusing to join hands with them, we should stand upon our dignity and scorn to solicit funds in the future when we are engaged in a battle against the common enemy. If we accept their aid when the storm of battle rages, we should not be so inconsistent as to brand the labor movement as at present constituted a "fake machine."

But in the first paragraph the Tonopah Miners' Union, with the "members present," tell us that if the recommendations are adopted and we become a part of the "fake machine," we may not be able to "overthrow" it "when the same result can be accomplished by a more direct action."

What is meant by "direct action"? Is that specific, or does such meaningless language "lack specificness"?

Why not explain the process of "direct action" so that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners may have some faint conception of the meaning of the words "direct action."

Again, Tonopah Miners' Union with the "members present" should have told us what "benefits" we would be sacrificing by becoming a part of the American Federation of Labor on the *condition* that our jurisdiction is recognized.

The Western Federation of Miners standing outside the labor movement has been making a continual fight to maintain its jurisdiction and frequently has been unable to exercise authority in the mining industry. Goldfield furnishes an example, and the recent conflict in Butte, Montana, shows that the organization is expending a great deal of its energy to preserve its industrial domain.

According to the most "important recommendation," the Federation becomes a part of the American Federation of Labor on the *condition* that its jurisdiction is recognized, and being admitted on that *condition*, will the Tonopah Miners' Union tell us what "benefits" will be "sacrificed"?

The Tonopah Miners' Union in its second resolution declares as follows: "Resolved, that we demand that the national officers of the W. F. M. place a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the United Mine Workers of America and a copy of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor in the hands of every local secretary of the W. F. M. and that the membership of the W. F. M. be given at least ninety days' time in which to vote on this question after all locals have received copies of the constitution and by-laws of the above mentioned organizations, and that the passage of these recommendations be not binding until same has been ratified by the majority of the eighteenth annual convention or the unanimous endorsement of the executive board of the W. F. M."

That resolution is certainly a gem of logical brilliancy and will commend itself for the *democracy* that is contained in it.

The Tonopah Miners' Union is willing that the recommendations shall be submitted to a referendum vote, but after the membership of the organization has spoken, then the recommendations must not be binding until "the same has been ratified by the majority of the eighteenth annual convention, or the unanimous endorsement of the executive board of the W. F. M."

When did a convention of the W. F. M. become more powerful than the voice of the membership? If a convention or an executive board is clothed with power to ratify the action of the membership, as expressed by ballot, then why submit the recommendations of the joint committee to a referendum vote of the membership?

Why should the majority in a convention be empowered to ratify, and the executive board shorn of the power to *ratify*, except by unanimous vote? Why make such distinction between a convention and an executive board? Why clothe one member of the executive board with power to nullify the votes of all the board? Where is the *democracy* in such a resolution, if the members of Tonopah Miners' Union believe in majority rule?

But in the third resolution the Tonopah Miners' Union declares: "We express our willingness to join hands with the progressive element in the so-called labor movement of America, with a desire to advance the cause of the whole by solidifying our forces on the economic field into an organization that will recognize no craft lines or any other lines that will have a tendency to divide our forces."

Does that resolution "lack specificness"? What "progressive element" in the so-called labor movement is meant by the Tonopah Miners' Union? With what body is the Tonopah Miners' Union willing to "join hands to advance the cause of the whole"? Why did not the Tonopah Miners' Union come out boldly and name *specifically* the "progressive element"? Why clothe in doubt what is meant by "progressive element"?

But the Tonopah Miners' Union in its last resolution declares "that these be the terms upon which the Western Federation of Miners make application for affiliation with any organization." If the "terms" named in the third resolution are the only "terms" by which the Western Federation of Miners can "make application for affiliation with

any organization," then submitting the report of the joint committee to a referendum vote of the membership can be considered as merely a huge joke.

The circular letter issued by the Tonopah Miners' Union and forwarded to the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners has been drafted and circulated for the purpose of raising a doubt in the minds of the membership of the organization as to the efficacy and the benefits to be derived through the organization becoming a part of the American Federation of Labor.

It is true that the policy of the American Federation of Labor does not measure up to the standard required by progressive and aggressive men in the labor movement, but conditions and not theories are now confronting the Western Federation of Miners and the men of thought and experience are realizing as never before that to stand out-

side the only recognized labor movement of America, and yet continue to ask the financial support of this labor movement, is at least inconsistent. The advanced man of organized labor is yearning for the time when craft and trade lines will be eliminated, but such a change cannot be brought about by the mere drafting and adoption of resolutions demanding the solidarity of labor. The sentiment for industrial unionism is growing, even among the craft and trade organizations, and the strike of the street car men in Philadelphia where the central bodies took up the fight of the car men, and even the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania declared for a state strike to aid the street car strikers, proves conclusively that a time is not far distant when the whole labor movement of this country will recognize the potency of the labor movement being built on the strong foundation of industrial unionism.

The Unity of the Labor Forces

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS' JOURNAL, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, in its issue of March 17th had the following lengthy editorial comment, under the caption of "Amalgamation," relative to two communications which appeared in the Miners' Magazine concerning the contemplated coalition of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. The editorial comment is as follows:

"In this issue we re-print from the 'Miners' Magazine' two letters on this subject. One is very favorable, the other appears to be the effusion of an extremist.

"In this matter practical effort, and not theoretical nonsense, is what is most desired. Ten years of pulling at the opposite ends of a rope has sobered down the men who were extreme on both sides and given way to the desire to be practical in the efforts of both organizations to ameliorate the condition of the American miner.

"It is realized more fully now than ever that in solidarity of effort lies the only solution to the problem. We may not all agree upon all of the details of affiliation or amalgamation, whichever form it eventually assumes, but we are agreed on the proposition that in 'unity will come more strength.' It is no time to make a fetish of our individual personal beliefs, but it is a time when our individualities should take a back seat and a plan of amalgamation agreed upon that will bring aid and succor to every American miner, be he coal or metalliferous.

"One thing can be relied upon with great accuracy, there will be no one man allowed to ring the changes on any pet ideas unless they meet the approval of the great majority of the members of both organizations, and whatever form is agreed upon will be calculated to bring the greatest present good to the men who swing the pick and pay their dues and expect to get a full dollar's worth of value for every hundred cents they pay.

"Theory is a good thing to fill empty heads, but the miners want something more; they want something to fill empty stomachs, and the form of organization that does this the most effectually is the kind they want and insist on having.

"Divergent thoughts on political economy should be fostered and encouraged, for by it we develop our intellectuality and broaden out into bigger and better men. But this can be best done on a full stomach, and our first duty is to build up such an organization as will best meet these wants. Other things will come in turn if we only work for them, but they will come quicker if the body is kept strong by the necessities of life supplied as a result of our amalgamation. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the American miner. The great trusts are gradually closing in on organized labor. Unless it unites firmly and strongly man to man and organization to organization, there can only be one result in the end, and that the discomfiture and defeat of the toiler.

"With all due respect to the extremist, the history of the United

Mine Workers has been one of wonderful progress, probably not so fast as the desires of some would like to have seen it, but when the opposition from all sources is taken into consideration, there has been a marvelous transformation, perhaps not so apparent to the casual observer as it is to the miner who has lived that long and can contrast present conditions with the past.

"It is always better to make haste slowly, marking your footsteps, being sure that they are secure and firmly entrenched and established, then prepare for the next great step. It is this policy that has carried the miners' movement on and on, ever upward toward the goal of industrial liberty. The next footstep is the amalgamation with the Western Federation of Miners, and when that step is taken it should be done in such a way that its foothold will be secure, and from the new vantage point it will go on to greater deeds in securing increased benefits for the entire mining craft, from a financial and political standpoint.

"Let theory be scattered to the wind. Let us have practical amalgamation that will make us a foeman worthy of the steel of all the combinations of capital and will protect our members, whether they be coal or metal miners.

"Be united from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, and we can defy the trusts that now threaten our defeat."

The above editorial is not decorated with any verbal embellishments, but its logic is founded on good, sound, common sense. When the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal declares that "a condition and not a theory confronts the miner in America," he is making a statement that cannot be disputed by any intelligent man who has been observing closely the alignment of employers of labor, whose every move is to shatter and destroy the power of the labor organization. The industrial conditions that present themselves in this country today and the increasing insolence of the employer towards employees admit of no quarreling over trivial technicalities or airy details as to the manner in which the scattered labor forces of this country are to come together to resist the encroachments of relentless and insatiable greed. When the regiments of labor are united, the intelligence of brainy men in the labor movement will prevail and a policy will be outlined to meet the common enemy, with some hope of achieving victory on the industrial battlefield. Indulging in continual criticism and censure relative to policies will have but little effect in bringing about the solidarity of the labor forces, and such criticism and censure of policies only gladden the hearts of exploiters, who realize that as long as the labor forces are divided through policies, the working class will move but little forward towards the goal of industrial liberty.

The time is here when petty differences of opinion should be scattered to the winds, and earnest men who are yearning for a better day should give the best that is in them towards resolving the labor forces into an invincible army.

A Waste of Effort

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR has filed a document with the President of the United States against the United States Steel Corporation. The document is published in pamphlet form and contains forty-eight pages. The document is an awful arraignment of the steel trust, and the statements and charges made in the document and supported by evidence are sufficient to condemn a number of plutocrats to a penitentiary. But the document filed with President Taft will send no magnate of the steel trust to the iron cell of a prison. The document may be treated with the courtesy of an investigation, but the investigation will end in a white-wash.

While the working class of America is vastly in the majority and is equipped with a ballot, yet the working class is not represented in either the legislative, judicial or executive departments of government. The magnates of the steel trust, as they review the document filed by the American Federation of Labor with the President of the United States, will lose no sleep worrying as to the results of an investigation, should the President of the United States conclude to place the document before Congress.

The steel magnates can depend on the fidelity of Congress because many of the national law makers are but the chattels of the trust. The steel trust has seen to it that its faithful henchmen are clothed with

official authority, and it is not to be presumed for a moment that public officials pledged and mortgaged to protect the interests of capital will give any serious consideration to a document that calls upon the government to ameliorate the conditions under which thousands of employees groan to grind out profits for a master class.

The steel trust, in conjunction with other trusts, owns and controls the government, and until the working class can be brought together and educated to use their united strength economically and politically to overthrow the system that breeds industrial tyranny, it is idle and but a waste of time to be presenting petitions or documents to a President of the United States or a Congress that is dominated by the dictums of a capitalist class.

The very fact that the American Federation of Labor through its officials has placed before the President of the United States a document that is an indictment against the steel trust is a proof that labor has confiscated its political power to place the oppressor on the throne of authority.

When labor awakens to its class interests, labor will be represented in the executive, judicial and legislative departments of government and then there will be no necessity for the drafting of documents such as has been filed with Taft, the champion of injunctions and the faithful defender of plutocracy.

Class Consciousness

WHEN THE STREET CAR MEN of Philadelphia were forced to declare a strike in order to save their union from destruction, and when the magnates of the traction company declared that "there was nothing to arbitrate," various employers of labor throughout the country wired the street car company to "stand pat" and refuse to recognize the demands of the street car men's union. Numerous bankers of the large cities forwarded telegrams to the street car company giving their unqualified approbation to the despotic attitude taken by the traction company and pledged their financial support in the battle to defeat the demands of the strikers. Such telegrams from the employers of labor and the bankers stiffened the backbone of the street car company and likewise demonstrated that bankers and employers of labor were loyal and class-conscious.

But when organized labor of Philadelphia took up the fight of the street car strikers and the membership of the labor movement employed in the various industries of the "City of Brotherly Love" walked out and became soldiers in a class war against the dehumanized brutality of a corporation, backed and supported by a debauched city administration, there was a howl of denunciation from the editorial columns of the subsidized sheets of Philadelphia, and the "sympathetic strike," as it was called by the organs of capital, was condemned in the most vigorous language.

Again, when the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania in convention assembled went on record favoring a strike that would in-

volve the industries of the state, there was an outburst of infuriated wrath hurled against the labor movement that would dare to contemplate the launching of such a battle, which would bring disaster and injury to an "innocent public."

The subsidized sheet intrenches itself behind the "innocent public" and while pleading for the "innocent public" is upholding the hellish system that makes the many the impoverished slaves of a privileged class, who know no law that lessens the stream of profit that flows to the "Mills of Mammon."

The ultimatum of a street car company, "there is nothing to arbitrate," brought forth no protests from daily journals that are mortgaged to a master class, but an ultimatum from the labor movement of a city and state to join forces with the street car men in a struggle for living conditions, was treated with all the withering fire of denunciation. It was appropriate and legitimate that capitalism should be class-conscious and loyal to its class interests, but the moment that labor showed an inclination to be class-conscious and loyal to the interests of a class that was fighting a battle for justice, that moment the daily journals visit their verbal vengeance against what they denominate as the "sympathetic strike." It is a virtue for capitalism to be class-conscious, but a crime for labor to be cognizant of its class interests.

The strike in Philadelphia has borne rich fruit, and the lessons learned therefrom have opened the eyes of the working class to the irrepressible conflict that will never end until the human race has won the heritage of economic freedom.

The Bulletin Arraigns Hearst

THE FOLLOWING editorial appeared in a late issue of the San Francisco Bulletin, under the heading, "Hearst Words Are Once Again in Conflict With Hearst Deeds." The editorial is as follows:

"Finding that William Randolph Hearst's honeyed words lauding the workingman and his cause are not backed up by deeds, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, who recently laid some interesting facts before the wage-earners of this city, calls upon organized labor to boycott the Hearst papers.

"The Homestake mine, situated in the Black Hills of North Dakota, provided Mr. Hearst with an opportunity to prove that his oft-repeated declarations in favor of unionism were expressions of principle rather than policy. When that mine, which is owned by the Hearst estate, locked out its union miners, organized labor notified Mr. Hearst that such action was not consistent with his professed friendliness for the struggling wage-earners. This message brought no answer. A second followed, but still Mr. Hearst was silent.

"Meanwhile three thousand union miners, half of them from the Hearst mine, are denied a chance to make a living in the Black Hills, but the Hearst papers, eager to comment on abuses in other mining districts, take no notice of their plight. But for the Western Federation of Miners San Francisco might never have known that the men who wish to dig gold for the Hearst estate must sign the following indenture:

"I am not a member of any union, and in consideration of em-

ployment in the Homestake mine I agree not to become such while in its employ."

The San Francisco Bulletin is somewhat in error in making the statement, "three thousand miners, half of them from the Hearst mine, are denied a chance to make a living in the Black Hills." As a matter of fact, the vast majority of the locked-out miners were formerly employes of the Homestake Mining Company, which company is a part of the Hearst estate.

The hypocrisy of Hearst, so far as his pretended friendship for labor is concerned, can little longer be concealed from the working class. With all the power of his daily publications at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and Boston, he will fail to delude the laboring people as to his sincerity in professions of sympathy for the submerged class that is breasting the waves of corporate power. The man who remains silent while ten thousand men, women and children are the victims of a lock-out, can scarcely pose as "the friend of labor."

The lock-out of the Homestake Mining Company and the attitude of Hearst relative to the lock-out unmasked the man whose journals in the past have received a liberal patronage from the membership of organized labor. Organized labor throughout America will yet know that William Randolph Hearst places a higher value on profit than manhood and such a man should be made to feel that the labor movement is not so blind as to be unable to penetrate the mask which hides his treachery.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of George Riopel, who when last heard from was in Greenwood, British Columbia, in 1908. His family is very anxious to hear from him. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to William McBain, Regina, Sask., Canada.

PARK CITY MINERS' UNION PLEDGES SUPPORT.

Park City, Utah, March 21, 1910.

At the last regular meeting of the Park City Miners' Union, No. 144, W. F. of M., held on March 18, 1910, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Park City Miners' Union, No. 144; of the Western Federation of Miners, pledge our moral and financial support to our locked-out brothers in Dakota in their fight for the right to organize for their protection against corporation greed.

(Seal)

JERRY P. SHEA,
Secretary.

FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Dunkirk, Kans., March 17, 1910.

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

Dear Sir and Brother: Last night we had the honor to hear from Charles Christianson of South Dakota. He gave us a fine speech in regard to our brothers who are in a struggle. Enclosed please find a postal money order for seven dollars (\$7.00), a donation from Local No. 2635, U. M. W. A.

Fraternally yours,
A. G. PISTOT, Secretary.

Sacramento, Calif., March 16, 1910.

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

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed post-office money order for \$5.00, donation from Branch 6, L. U. No. 7, Brewery Workmen, to the strikers in the Black Hills. Yours fraternally,

B. GESSNER, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1910.

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

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find money order for \$25.00, donated by Local No. 1596, U. B. of C. & J. of America. With best wishes, I am,

JOHN WONDRA, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Park City, Utah, March 21, 1910.

All secretaries of the various locals of the Western Federation of Miners are requested not to admit anybody who leaves the jurisdiction of Park City Miners' Union, No. 144, W. F. M., to membership in their locals without first communicating with the secretary of No. 144. There is no available excuse for anybody leaving here without a paid-up card. JERRY P. SHEA, (Seal) Secretary.

A REPLY TO WALLACE MINERS' UNION.

Butte, Mont., March 24, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I have read in your Magazine an article entitled, "A Few Remarks on Conducting Strikes," purporting to be unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union and signed by the acting secretary. Said article does not advocate the calling of strikes, but a means of avoiding them. Those means are, to say the least, thoroughly abhorrent to the members of the W. F. of M., and the article has been read by the miners of Butte with positive loathing, and we can not help but think that the members of No. 17 did not give this article the consideration due it before they placed themselves on record for its adoption.

One of the tenets of this new creed is: "That union men should take the places of those discharged even if they have to take the most solemn oath that they will help to destroy all organized labor."

The adoption of such a course of gaining what is rightfully ours is, I am glad to say, repugnant to the manhood of a large membership of the W. F. of M. with whom I enjoy an acquaintance, and I believe Wallace Miners' Union could have done better for the men of Lead than can possibly be done by the promulgation of such doctrine.

Happily we are not all yet lost to a sense of what a solemn oath implies, and no matter what the end to be gained may be, let us hope we do not acquire it by perjury.

Such views seriously aired in a paper with the wide circulation the Miners' Magazine enjoys, and read by people of all walks of life, cannot fail to hurt our cause, though there are a goodly majority of us who prefer to fight along the old honorable lines than to adopt the "up-to-date tactics" of No. 17.

Possibly I may appear prudish to the author of the article referred to, but I can assure him "there are others."

DAN HOLLAND,

President Butte Miners' Union.

THE SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Lead, S. Dak., March 25, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The only change in the situation in the Black Hills since my last letter has been the attempt of the mine operators in the Terry district to prevent union men from congregating on the streets and talking to the imported men. A temporary injunction has been issued by the judge of the Circuit Court, restraining the members of the Terry union from doing anything except to breathe and eat.

The majority of the men imported into Terry, as well as Lead, have had the situation misrepresented to them, and when the union men had an opportunity to acquaint them with the facts, a large number of them decided to quit.

The mine operators, as usual in an emergency, secured the injunction that prevented the union men from even talking to the imported men. It has failed to have the desired effect and almost every man who has been shipped into Terry has left after learning the exact condition of affairs. An attempt will be made to have the injunction dissolved or modified, and the arguments will be heard Wednesday, March 30th.

Some time ago a number of the union men of Terry became involved in a controversy with some non-union men and although no trouble ensued, the union men were arrested and charged with inciting to riot. The mining companies attempted in every possible way to railroad these men to the penitentiary, but a jury composed principally of farmers did not look at it in the same light as the Mine Owners' Association, but rendered a verdict finding them guilty of assault.

Freeman Knowles, the editor of the Lantern, who has been espousing the cause of the federation through the columns of his paper, has been sued for libel on three separate counts. The first of these cases was tried a week ago and the jury, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. The two remaining cases are now being tried.

The scabs employed by the Homestake Mining Company are not giving satisfaction and their first pay day resulted in a free-for-all fight in one of the dance halls, making it necessary to turn in a fire alarm to quell the riot. Several of them were arrested and fined, and the people of Lead are now enjoying the experience of associating with the most depraved class of men that was ever foisted upon any community. The usual number of Pinkerton and Thiele detectives are employed in addition to a number of the home guards, but up to this time there has been no violence or disturbance of any kind, except the rioting and fighting indulged in by the scabs.

The union men are standing firm, and determined to continue the fight to the bitter end. Yours fraternally, JAMES KIRWAN.

GREETINGS.

National, Nev., March 22, 1910.

To the Members of the Western Federation of Miners and Wage Workers Generally:

In view of the fact that other locals of our organization have awakened to the necessity for some action whereby the workers will be protected in and to the extent of their earnings, it is the duty of the individual and collective membership to advance to the limit of their power any measure that may be offered in behalf of the workers. And as we are in this year to witness another struggle at the polls; be it

Resolved, That we, as a local, pledge ourselves to vote for the candidates of such a party as has not yet violated a political obligation or promise. And in this manner show to the world that legislation can and will be enacted for the people as a whole and obliterate the class line.

The above resolution was adopted by the National Local No. 254, W. F. M., and ordered sent to all locals throughout the state for their consideration.

(Signed) FRANK H. CONNOLLY,

(Seal)

Recording Secretary.

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REGENERATION.

There is one type of cheerful optimist, generally "well-to-do" in a large or small way, who regretfully admits that things are not quite as well as they might be, but deprecates the stirring up of class hatred, and insists that the remedy for our present ills lies in the moral regeneration of the individual.

This is exactly what our preachers, teachers, prophets and philosophers have been attempting for thousands of years, from the Rev. Dr. Fraser back to Buddha and beyond; when they have not been busy trying to make their pious moralities square with the interests of the ruling class. And there can hardly be said to be a cloud of witnesses to attest any marked progress. Indeed, rather, we find the untutored savage in many ways several shades higher in morality than the most advanced product of this glorious civilization of which our religionists are so fond of claiming the credit. And we have no reason to doubt that very like the savage survivors of today was the savage of old before the moralists had illumined his mental horizon with the light of their inspired revelations.

However, a mere detail of this sort by no means discourages our optimistic friend who continues to give his faith to the effectiveness of an "awakened moral sense" as a means of righting "social wrongs" and ameliorating economic hardships. If the moral sense could be so awakened that the capitalist and the laborer would deal the one with the other upon the basis of the golden rule there would be an end to industrial strife and everything would be lovely (for "the public," we presume), is his theory.

But what is even more laughable he has often so great faith in the virtue of individual regeneration that he will even set about attempting, or, more generally, in truly capitalist fashion, will hire a professional regenerator to do so. The really funny part of it is that he invariably insists on getting in his work on the laborer, who already is about as good to the capitalist as is compatible with his own survival on this footstool and often even better than that. Also, the laborers being very much more numerous, the task of regenerating them individually appears to be quite a large order.

There might be some sense to it if he would try to awaken the moral sense of the capitalists, even though that is too dead to be awakened by anything short of Gabriel's trumpet at the crack of doom. At any rate, the capitalists, if their moral sense did happen to be awakened, have quite a margin to do-as-they-would-be-done-by on. And there are not so many of them to awaken.

For our part, neither of these plans looks to us sufficiently practical in theory or sufficiently successful in practice for further trial. We see no hope of regenerating the laborer except by feeding the brute better in every way, nor the capitalist except by taking away his capital. This brotherly love gag is getting somewhat threadbare, so let class hatred flourish.—Western Clarion.

CIVILIZATION.

(By Frank Midney)

Nothing in the world is so hard to define as this thing called "civilization," and nothing is more certain that we have been using wrong terms. Can civilization be defined in terms of industrial progress? In terms of material advancement? Can it be defined in terms, commonly used by the ruling classes, such as "world power," "export trade," "railroad mileage," "libraries," "electric cars," "flying machines," and so on? No; so far we are on the wrong track.

We find ourselves in the midst of a state of society undesirable. We call it civilization. It is a sort of disease through which many forgotten races have passed. Our present stage of culture has been reached and exceeded by many nations now extinct.

There must be some supreme test by which we can measure society. Our present day is devoted to the development of coal mines, railroads, steel industries, pork packing plants, armies and navies, cannons and smokeless powder, grafters and affinities. All this and for what? That a few may have life's comforts while the many starve—mentally, morally and physically!

No people have the right to call themselves civilized until they learn that man culture is the only worthy aim of man. The perfect man is the supreme need.

We know how to grow corn, wheat, short-nosed hogs, hornless cattle, two-minute trotters, sheep—all wool and a yard wide—new flowers, white blackberries, spineless cactus, and so forth. We have our Burbanks in horticulture, our experts in agriculture, our scientists and chemists working in nature's laboratory, but human culture is a neglected field. The farmer plants his crops in the sunlight and avoids the shadows.

Human seeds fall abundantly in the sunlessness of the deathly slum. The horticulturist plants his roses far enough apart to afford sufficient air, sunlight and nourishment. Human plants are stunted in the foul, airless overpopulated cities, herded in small rooms like cattle in a slaughter pen? And all this we call civilization!

Man needs cultivation in three directions, namely, physically, mentally and morally. Is he developing as a trinitarian being? What is he physically? All authorities agree that instead of improving he is in reality degenerating! We are a nation of physical scabs. When you remember that in America there are 60,000 physicians who are tinkering with us internally, then you will readily see that we must be in bad shape. More than 25,000 drug stores are feeding us dope of some kind. We are consuming 20,000 barrels of patent medicine each 365 days.

This does not include doctors' prescriptions and pills. We probably use pills enough to equip every vehicle in America with ball bearings. Yet, in spite of all the physicians, drug stores and medicines, 100,000 die each year of consumption (all authorities agree that 90 per cent. of these cases are curable), and more than 2,000,000 are afflicted.

What's the cause of consumption? Poor nourishment, foul air and overwork. Wipe out the tenement districts, ventilate the mines and factories,

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ing "the best interests of the state" and "promoting progress." It is a pity that these interests and this progress should require men, women and children of the working class to be worked harder, fed worse and rewarded in a more niggardly fashion than his horses.

There is only one consolation: The human beings can change this condition whenever they begin to understand their class interests as well as Mr. Bryan does his.

In Memoriam.

Terry (Black Hills), South Dakota, March 16, 1910.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Nester Erickson; and

Whereas, The working class has lost a true and tried friend, whose kind acts will live long in memory of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of Terry Peak Miners' Union, No. 5, extend to the friends and relatives of brother Nester Erickson our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, and publish these resolutions in the Miners' Magazine.

J. C. MAY,
JNO. HARRIS,
ROY SKUTT,

(Seal)

Committee.

Whereas, In the order of Divine Providence, Johnsville Miners' Union, Lodge No. 149, of the W. F. M., has been called to mourn the loss of Bro. William Dunn, whose sudden death was occasioned by and terminating fatally on the 17th day of March, 1910; and

Whereas, his prominent position in the Miners' union, he having held some important offices, makes it incumbent upon us to recognize the occasion and manifest our sorrow and regret at his untimely end; it is

Resolved, That we submit to the power and wisdom of Him in whose hands are held the destinies of all the human race and whose right it is as the Creator and Preserver of life, to dispose of it as He sees fit;

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Dunn our union has sustained the loss of one of its most devoted members, of one who was ever vigilant of its best interests, and untiring in his efforts to sustain the prestige of the union, of one whose kind and cheerful demeanor won for him the respect of all, and though we reverently bow in submission to the Almighty Hands that removed him from us, still with sorrow we remember that his presence will be missed in the union hall and at our social gatherings.

Resolved, That these resolutions, though inadequate to express our deep sorrow and regret at his decease, be placed in full upon the minutes of the union, and that copies thereof be sent to the Miners' Magazine and to the Plumas National Bulletin.

DAVE EVANS,
W. F. COX,

Committee.

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