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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
April 7th
1910
Volume XI.
Number 354



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



MIA

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207 EAST PARK AVENUE. ANACONDA, MONTANA.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 7, 1910.

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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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
.....

Department
.....

DECLARED FAIR.

Corbin, Montana, March 27, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Corbin M. & M. Union No. 191, W. F. M., held March 23, 1910, the fine imposed on Angus Hackshaw was remitted and he is again declared fair.

By order of Corbin M. & M. No. 191, W. F. M.

JAMES BELCHER,

Secretary.

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Manhattan, Nev., March 27, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the regular meeting of No. 221, held March 1st, the following named were declared unfair and fined \$25.00: Jean Sullivan, Walter Gleaves, George Blais, for refusing to pay dues, and Dan Sullivan, for refusing to join.

MANHATTAN MINERS' UNION NO. 221.

JAMES BOYD, Secretary.

(Seal.)

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FINED.

Corbin, Montana, March 26, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Corbin Miners' and Millmen's Union No. 191, W. F. M., held March 23, 1910, the following were fined and declared unfair to organized labor for leaving the jurisdiction without paid-up cards: Gust Floris, \$25.00, engineer; A. C. Taylor \$25.00, engineer; James McShane, \$25.00, miner; Matt Drummonds, \$10.00, miner.

By order of Corbin M. & M. Union No. 191, W. F. M.

JAMES BELCHER,

Secretary.

EXPELLED.

Silverton, Colorado, March 28, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the regular meeting of Silverton Miners' Union No. 26, W. F.

M., I was instructed to have printed in the Miners' Magazine that Brother Thomas Martin was expelled from this union for scabbing in the Homestake mine, Lead City, S. Dak. Mr. Martin was a member of No. 2 and came here after the strike and then returned and went to work.

(Seal)

Fraternally yours,

C. R. WALTERS.

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 24, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Grand Forks Union, No. 180, W. F. M., George Rawlings was ordered to be advertised in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor. This man put his application in to join this local last year, and then refused to come through with the same. He is heading for Butte or Anaconda.

Full name, George W. M. Rawlings; age, 21; height, 5 feet, 9 inches; complexion, dark; eyes, hazel; name and address of nearest relative, E. C. Rawlings, Chesaw, Wash.

He is in debt to this local for dues \$3.00, and assessments, \$3.00.

(Seal.)

WALTER E. HADDEN,
Secretary of No. 180, W. F. M.

FINED.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 16, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Grand Forks Union, No. 180, W. F. M., Cecil V. E. Hall was fined the sum of \$10.00 for leaving this jurisdiction without permission, whilst under probation, for having broken his obligation, and also for not clearing himself on the books of this local.

This ex-sky pilot used to belong to Boundary Falls Union, and came to this camp with a letter of recommendation from the superintendent of Boundary Falls, vouching for Hall's ability as a good Company man, and made special reference to his anti-Socialistic views.

We have traced this man to Oakland, Cal., and warn all locals in that state, also in Arizona, to be on the watch for this detective.

His height is 5 feet 8 inches; is married and has one child; eyes, steel grey; commonly known as "Holy Joe"; nearly bald on top of head.

Very fond of pretending to be a Socialist, and, without a shadow of doubt, was employed by the Granby Company to ferret out the names of all these men.

He is in arrears to this local for dues, \$3.00, and assessments, \$3.00, total, \$6.00.

(Seal.)

WALTER E. HADDEN,
Secretary of No. 180, W. F. M.

THE CAPITALIST looks upon the demands for a shorter work-day and an increase of wages as a national epidemic.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR, a member of the Western Federation of Miners in Alaska, has been placed on the Labor ticket for delegate to congress.

THE LEATHER WORKERS in many of the large cities of the country have gone out on strike for an eight-hour day and for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

IT SEEMS that John D. Rockefeller has established that "foundation" and masked it with *charity* to escape taxation. Oily John is certainly a peer among exploiters.

THE WORKING PEOPLE reap as they vote. They generally vote for the supremacy of the profit system, and when being rewarded for their ballots by bullets, complain when they get what they voted for.

ORGANIZED LABOR of Oklahoma City has launched a movement to build a home where all the various labor unions can meet. The membership of organized labor of Oklahoma City has reached nearly 5,000.

C. E. MAHONEY, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, returned from the East and South last Saturday, where he has been for the past two months in the interest of the locked out miners of the Black Hills.

THE PRINTING PRESSMEN have been notified that an assessment of a day's wages will be levied in May for the purpose of building a home for the shelter of infirm and aged members, and likewise those who may be afflicted with tuberculosis.

SNOWBALL MINERS' UNION No. 124, W. F. M., at Goldroads, Arizona, has ordered the name of Dave Lopez published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor. A fine of \$10 has been levied against him for leaving the jurisdiction without a paid-up card.

A DOCUMENT has been laid before congress which makes the charge that seventy-five per cent of the shirts sold in this country are made by convicts. It is likewise charged that Judge Watson of the Appellate Court of Indiana is a heavy stockholder in the "prison trust."

CAPITALISM has Russianized America. Every strike of magnitude brings out the armed power of a state and the strikers are suppressed by the Cossacks of Young Columbia, where the stars and stripes are unfurled and hailed as the emblem of liberty. "Equal before the law" has become a mockery, and the man who prates about legal rights and constitutional liberties in money-mad America is a fit subject for accommodations in an institution for the feeble-minded.

IT IS REPORTED that the Standard Oil Company has 80,000 men on its payroll and the wages of these employes reach the sum of \$152,000 daily. It is claimed, however, that hairless John receives an income of \$178,500 per day, which enables the world's lauded humanitarian to launch that "foundation" which our national law makers propose to incorporate in the District of Columbia.

A COMMITTEE of the American Federation of Labor appeared recently before the committee having in charge the bill for the creation of postal savings banks, but as the chairman of the committee is a banker, the committee from the American Federation of Labor was treated with about as much courtesy as is usually shown to a yellow dog. The arguments of the committee were met with sneers, and it was more demonstrated that congressmen have but little respect for labor on its knees begging for legislation.

A GREAT NUMBER of men working on the aqueduct being built by the city of Los Angeles have revolted against conditions. The hospital tax, poll tax and road tax are levied on every unfortunate victim whose poverty dooms him to accept a job on the aqueduct. The board furnished is of the poorest quality and affords the bosses of the boarding houses a graft that makes life look pleasant to the proprietors of hash-factories.

AT RUMSFORD FALLS, Maine, the officials of the Paper Makers' Union were deported. A committee of prominent citizens resolved themselves into a mob and escorted the labor officials out of town, and the lawless act received the sanction of the town council. The working man who now reads the Declaration of Independence or the constitution of the United States is merely wasting his time in perusing documents that have become obsolete through the insolent despotism of organized greed.

THE JOURNALISTS of the city of New York have made arrangements to launch a monster petition to be presented to President Taft for the pardon of Banker Morse, who failed for the trifling sum of several millions of dollars. The petition is to be signed by the leading citizens of all the prominent eastern cities of America. As Morse was a potent factor in the ice trust and demonstrated that he was a daring "frenzied financier" who had but little scruples in looting vaults that contained the funds of depositors, there is every hope that he will be restored to liberty. Had he stolen a few dollars to satisfy the hunger of a starving wife or child, justice could not afford to grant him liberty.

THERE IS NOW a quiet movement on foot among all the railway brotherhoods to become a part of the American Federation of Labor. The railway brotherhoods have always been looked upon as very conservative labor organizations, but the fact is becoming apparent that the railway organizations with all their conservatism are looked upon as inimical to the interests of the railway corporations, and the manner in which petitions from various railroad brotherhoods have been recently spurned by the railway magnates is opening the eyes of the membership to the fact that the solidarity of labor must be brought about in the very near future if victories are to be won from the exploiters.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR has filed its indictment against the steel trust. The trust is charged with a violation of the Sherman and Wilson tariff acts, indicted for destroying competition and for establishing a peonage system. The American Federation of Labor, through its officials, declares that the steel trust maintains a private army of "sluggers" who make assaults upon every man who attempts to organize the employes of the trust. Wickersham is the attorney general and it is presumed that such an indictment should receive his serious consideration, but as Wickersham, previous to his appointment, was the attorney of trusts and corporations, it is safe to predict that the gentleman who was sworn to uphold the law will give but little recognition to the charges made by a labor organization.

THE MINE OPERATORS in the various coal mining districts have issued pamphlets printed in various languages, setting forth the reasons why an increase of wages should not be granted. The mine operators where the coal miners are organized make the claim that an increase of wages cannot be granted owing to the fact that the product of union mines comes into competition with the product of non-union mines, but the operator fails to state in the pamphlet that the owners of those mines have been permitted to become czars under the folds of the stars and stripes and have been permitted to maintain hired thugs and outlaws, who are clothed with authority to make assaults upon every missionary selected by organized labor to unionize the non-union mines.

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN of Colorado has brought forth a charge against Attorney General Wickersham, which if substantiated by evidence, should consign that member of Taft's official family to everlasting infamy. The attorney general is looked upon as being the official agent through whom the sugar trust secured 55,000 acres of land in the Philippines. Although the law limits the amount of acreage to any one individual or company to 2,500 acres, yet not only did the sugar trust secure 55,000 acres, but obtained this land at \$6 per acre, regardless of the fact that the government paid to the friars in the Philippine Islands \$18 per acre.

Martin has charged Wickersham with being the former attorney of the sugar trust, and on account of his former connections with the trust as an attorney, used his position in the cabinet to promote the interests of the trust. Wickersham denies the charges and claims that one of his law partners, Henry Taft, brother of President Taft, was the attorney for the sugar trust.

Martin has called for a congressional investigation and the disclosures are liable to add no lustre to the administration of "Injunction Bill."

THE OLD BARONS of the middle ages used in general the thumb-screw to extort property; we moderns use, in preference, hunger or domestic affliction; but the fact of extortion remains precisely the same. Whether we force the man's property from him by pinching his stomach or pinching his fingers makes some difference anatomically; morally, none whatever; we use a form of torture of some sort in order to make him give up his property; we use, indeed, the man's own anxieties, instead of the rack, and his immediate peril of starvation instead of the pistol at his head; but otherwise we differ from Front de Boeuf, or Dick Turpin, merely in being less dexterous, more cowardly and more cruel. More cruel, I say, because the fierce baron and the redoubted highwayman are reported to have robbed at least by preference, only the rich; we steal habitually from the poor. We buy our liveries and gild our prayer books with pilfered pence out of children's and sick men's wages, and thus ingeniously dispose a given quantity of theft, so that it may produce the largest possible measure of delicately distributed suffering.—John Ruskin.

THAT THE MASTERS are class-conscious is most evident from their attitude in every conflict between labor and capital. At no time do the masters make the mistake of giving any sort of support to the working class. Whenever existing institutions are in danger, the masters rally promptly to their support, giving material and moral support to those who may be directly engaged in the defense of any of the existing forms of robbery. In the Western Federation of Miners cases, the masters stood as one man against the miners in every strike, the masters stand together; every attempt to secure legislation in the interest of the working class meets with the united opposition of the masters. At every point and on every occasion the masters prove that they are clearly class-conscious, and that they realize the necessity for united action on their part. They make use of all means within their power to delude the workers into the belief that there are no

classes in this country; but if the workers will watch the actions of these masters in time of threatened danger from the working class, they will see that all the professions of the masters are cast aside for unity against the workers. That is the *test*. The masters may have grave differences in religion, in politics, in methods for appropriating the fruits of toil; but they never disagree on the proposition to take everything they can from the working class, and this fact must be made plain to the working class. It would seem that as soon as the working class realizes the truth of this, then the working class will become as

class-conscious as is the master class. The workers will then never make the mistake of voting any of the old-party tickets nor of looking to the master class for anything but exploitation. The working class will then take measures to guard against the cunning and deceit of the wily masters; to provide measures of protection against the robber instincts of those who live in luxury from the spoils of commercial wars. In one word, it means the entire and complete solidarity of the working class.—The World's Referee.

A Mighty Struggle

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of America for the past few months has been doing everything within the power of the organization to bring about a settlement with the mine operators on an honorable basis and to avert a strike if possible. The officials of the United Mine Workers have shown a disposition to be conservative, but their modest demands for the men of the mines have been treated with an insolence on the part of the coal barons that proves conclusively that the exploiter has no interest in the slave except to reap profit from his bone and muscle. The mine operators have practically "stood pat" and refused to see the justice of the demands made by the representatives of the employes.

The increased cost of living has had no influence upon the Shylocks who want their "pound of flesh" under all circumstances and at all hazards.

While conferences have been held during the past two months, the mine owners have been making every preparation for the strike and the mines have been operated to their fullest capacity. The coal yards have been filled, and it is claimed that the mine operators have

welcomed a strike, providing the strike does not last more than ninety days, because they feel that during the strike they can raise the price of the stored product to such a figure that all losses from a shut-down will be amply covered.

The United Mine Workers of America, financially and numerically, is the strongest labor organization in America, and yet the mine operators have assumed a defiant attitude and manifested a confidence that they will be able to force this organization to recede from its demands, and ultimately destroy the power of the organization under whose banner the coal miners have sought shelter.

The strike will be a mighty struggle between labor and capital. Capital will have the backing of all the exploiting combinations of America and a desperate effort will be made to force the United Mine Workers to surrender, in the hope that the capitulation of this organization to the terms dictated by the coal barons will have a disastrous effect upon the whole labor movement of this continent. The strike of the coal miners involves a great many other industries and if the strike is of long duration industrial paralysis will be felt from ocean to ocean.

The Soulless System

THE VAST MAJORITY of the laboring people seem to be on friendly terms with the murderous system that fills the world with misery and wretchedness. The laboring people who are the producers of wealth are equipped with ballots and yet the people who bear the yoke of wage slavery show but little inclination to exercise their franchise against a system that puts the few in palaces and the many in hovels. The father of a family who belongs to the wage-earning class beholds his children robbed of the play of childhood, deprived of an education and forced through merciless necessity to enter the mill, factory or sweat shop to earn the paltry pittance that is grudgingly conceded by an exploiter to prolong their miserable existence. While voting for the system that condemns his offspring to prisons of profit, he beholds his master reveling in luxury and sees the children of the exploiter arrayed in the most costly fabrics. The slave of exploitation votes cotton for his class while voting broadcloth, silk and satin for his oppressor. He seems to be willing that the son and daughter of his employer shall attend famed institutions of learning, while

his own son and daughter shall become mentally dead as physical slaves of industrial tyrants.

He sees his master and his family spending their vacations at seaside resorts, but the worker seems unconscious of the fact that he is entitled to some recreation from the grind of incessant toil.

The table of his master is loaded with all the delicacies of the season, but the slave whose labor produces the delicacies of the season subsists upon a diet which would be scorned by the aristocratic dog of a plutocrat. The laboring man has not yet reached that standard of intelligence that clarifies his vision to the soulless and destroying system that makes human flesh the cheapest commodity in the world.

He has not as yet discerned the brutal infamy of the profit system that coins dividends from sweat and blood. He does not seem to realize that under the present civilization, manhood weighs but little against the almighty dollar, but a master class in its greed is teaching lessons that will arouse the latent energies of the working class and hasten the day when the wage system will be consigned to oblivion.

"The Hearst Interests"

AMONG PROFESSIONAL PHILANTHROPISTS we wish to call special attention to one of our most sweet-smelling citizens, a frequent candidate for civic honors, whose well-known modesty and sterling character never have been fully appreciated outside of his own papers. We refer to the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, the most versatile lightning change artist in the United States. Willie is unique. As a faker he has got P. T. Barnum beaten to a frazzle. P. T. really gave something by way of amusement for the coin a gullible people bestowed on him. Hearst is guilty of no such weakness as that. He has betrayed the confidence of those who trusted him. As a congressman from New York, he betrayed his constituency by being absent from his seat oftener than any other man. He betrayed the voters of New York by denouncing Tammany and picturing its leaders as convicts in stripes when he first ran for mayor, and then tamely eating out of Charlie Murphy's hand when he ran for governor. His double crossing of Judge Gaynor and William Jennings Bryan is a matter of history, and shows the Hon. William in his true light as a monster of perfidy. And all this time he posed as a friend of organized labor—it cost him nothing and boomed his business. Touched on his pocket-book, he immediately began to crawl. Under the flimsy pretext that he had no influence in the corporation known as the "Hearst Estate," in which Mamma Hearst is the principal stockholder, he has, after waiting for years in the hope that wages would go down, begun work on the new Examiner building in San Francisco with non-union men.

The appeal of the locked-out miners of the Homestake Mining Company in Lead, S. D., a concern in which Hearst and his mother are heavily interested, have been absolutely ignored. Telegrams and

letters have been sent, but so far the Hon. William has not deigned to reply. The recent convention of the United Mine Workers put a little puncture in Willie's tire when they passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we look upon his (Mr. Hearst's) former pretensions of friendship for organized labor as a mere pretext and for the purpose of misleading the public generally and organized labor especially.

"Resolved, further, That the twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America declares William Randolph Hearst and the policies he advocates through the publications he controls as misleading to the public and opposed to organized labor and its interests by his refusal to place himself on record in the Homestake lock-out; and further

"Resolved, That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be asked to endorse these resolutions and that the same be sent to all affiliated organizations of that body."

It is an awfully pretty looking resolution for a "friend of labor" to have staring him in the face.

We understand from Mr. Edward J. Morgan, the representative of the Western Federation of Miners, now in this city soliciting assistance for the locked-out men, that Hearst's standing with that organization is way below zero. Since January 1, 1907, the Homestake Mining Company and the Hearst Mercantile Company, which is the name for the "pluck-me" store run in conjunction with the mine, have been run on an eight-hour day. This condition prevailed until November, 1909, when the superintendent caused the following notice to be posted:

NOTICE.

"Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will employ only non-union men after January 1, 1910. The present scale

of wages and the eight-hour shift will prevail. All employes who desire to remain in the company's service must register in the general office of the company on or before December 15, 1909.

"T. J. GRIER, Supt."

So small a percentage answered this noble call that on November 24th the following notice was posted:

"Lead, S. D., November 24, 1909.

"Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will cease operating its properties this evening."

Twenty-five hundred men and 7,500 women and children were put face to face with a hard winter and starvation.

They must have enjoyed reading Taft's Thanksgiving proclamation and the reams of trash printed about our prosperity. Some men, and mind you, those were the ones who had permanent homes upon which they were paying installments, were forced to surrender. So far about 150 deserters have signed the company's pledge: "I am not a member of any union, and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Company, agree that I will not become such while in its service."

The Hearst Mercantile Company promptly shipped in several cases of carbines and Winchester shotguns, which were distributed among imported "detectives." Strike-breakers were imported, some under false pretenses. One man who had been misinformed refused to go to work, and was thrown into jail for having obtained transportation and then declining the job. When a Western Federation member started suit against the company on the charge of peonage, the man was let go.

William R. Hearst claims he does not own a single share of stock in the mining company. Like a good son he blames it all on mamma. In 1906, when Willie ran for governor and the New York World was hammering him, he showed that he had considerable influence at Homestake. We did not notice that he refused any praise from that source on the ground that he was not a stockholder. It is singular that, after preaching unionism for years, all the Hearst papers become suddenly and painfully silent when the "Hearst interests" are involved. Speak up, Willie; you are not so bashful when others are on the grill.

The New York Journal is generally supposed to be W. R. Hearst's paper. People believe so until they begin suit against the paper. Then they can't find Willie at all. He is hidden behind the "Star" Company, a holding company organized to evade the law.

By the way, special attention is called to the alacrity with which

a Homestake prisoner was discharged the moment peonage was mentioned. That word peonage is a sort of a bugaboo for the great William Randolph since he became a Mexican. Things that have been written about Mexico lately don't tally with the Hearst interests. What happens? A magazine writer comes forth saying that the articles on "Barbarous Mexico" by Turner and de Lara were inspired by the Standard Oil Company. (Imagine the agent of the Standard in jail like de Lara.) This article appears in the March Cosmopolitan, and Willie Hearst is the power behind that magazine. Let us hope the charge against the Standard Oil Company is true. It will be the one bright spot in its black career, and God knows it is needed. But if it be true that the Standard Oil Company caused these articles to be written to further its selfish interests, may we not by the same token suspect the writer and publisher of the "Anti-Barbarous Mexico" articles of similar motives. Here is some dope:

Bill Green of Cananea gold fame, and also as the man who was to shoot up Tom Lawson, has or did have a large tract of timber land about 100 miles west of Chihuahua in Mexico. Willie Hearst has an enormous tract adjacent to the one Green had. Green built a very extensive and also very expensive sawmill, planing-mill and dry kiln on what he thought was his land. His company conveniently failed. His creditors got nothing. A number of millwrights and other mechanics who had worked for him had to hobo it to El Paso, as their pay checks were not worth the paper they were written on. After this the Rurales took possession of the plant, and then came a survey which showed that Green had built his mill on the William Randolph Hearst property. Then came lawsuits about titles, and recently the highest tribunal in Mexico returned a verdict in favor of Hearst. So we find ourselves up against this equation: If we presume that the Standard Oil Company, in order to get a footing in Mexico (as though they did not own the Pearson Bros. Oil Company), hired Turner and de Lara to write "Barbarous Mexico," then is it not fair to presume that Hearst hired Lewis and Smith to furnish the antidote so that he might stay there in peace? Hearst is a great champion of liberty—but for revenue only. His financial interests in Mexico, like other American capitalists, are best served by supporting the present Mexican government, a government which fosters and encourages capitalistic plunder and tyranny in an unlimited degree. So all the great Hearst papers remain absolutely mum. Human liberty amounts to nothing when William Randolph Hearst wants to earn an "honest" dollar.—Organized Labor.

His Speech"an Insult

THEODORE THE FIRST, since discarding the garb of the hunter and arraying himself in the dress of civilized citizenship, has again assumed the role of the orator and is handing out great "chunks of wisdom" that fill up space in the daily journals of America.

If some obscure man delivered the same speeches as "Teddy, the Immortal," his orations would escape even passing notice and but few publications in this country would load their columns with what would be looked upon as verbal bombast. But the royal Theodore has been President of the United States. He has been honored as chief magistrate of the great state of New York. He has been honored with a cabinet position and flung it aside to be a "hero" on San Juan Hill. He was likewise police commissioner of the Empire City of America, and while serving in that capacity was credited with the invention of a spiked club whose efficacy was guaranteed to put anarchy in a hospital.

A short time ago the brave and fearless "Teddy" entered the city of Cairo, Egypt, and the crowds that greeted the spectacular "Ted." clamored for a speech. The following is a sample of the Ciceronian efforts of the only scrapper at whose war-whoop trusts and corporations tremble (nit):

"Morality, decency, clean living, courage, manliness and self-respect are more important than mental subtlety. An honest, courageous and far-sighted politician is a good thing in any country where his usefulness depends chiefly upon his ability to express the wishes of the population.

"No people have permanently amounted to anything whose only public leaders were clerks, politicians and lawyers. You can no more make a man really educated by giving him a certain curriculum of studies than you can make a people fit for self-government by giving them a paper constitution.

"You know the old Arab proverb, 'God helps those who help themselves.' In the long run, the only permanent way for the individual to be helped is to help himself. This is one of the things your university should inculcate.

"All good men, all men of every nation whose respect is worth having, were inexpressibly shocked by the assassination of Boutros

Pach Ghali. It was a greater calamity to Egypt than a wrong to the individual himself. The type of man that turns assassin is the type possessing all the qualities that alienate him from good citizenship: the type producing poor soldiers in time of war and worse citizens in time of peace. Such persons stand on the pinnacle of evil and infamy.

"Those apologizing for or condoning his act by word or deed, directly or indirectly encouraging such an act in advance or defending it afterward, occupy the same bad eminence.

"It is of no consequence whether the assassin is Moslem or Christian, or with no creed, or whether the crime was committed in political strife or industrial warfare. The rich man's hired act performed by a poor man, whether committed with the pretense of preserving order or of obtaining liberty, is equally abhorrent in the eyes of all decent men, and in the long run equally damaging to every cause the assassin professes."

The above address delivered by Roosevelt at Cairo, had it been delivered by some person with but little significance, would never have found its way into the columns of the daily journals. But Roosevelt is recognized as one of the peerless American citizens, who can command a dollar per word from the "upper ten" magazines that are backed by multi-millionaires. Egypt is under the domination of an alien government, and the assassination that took place, to which Roosevelt referred in his speech, was the culmination of the discontent that was manifested by the act of a man who has been branded as an assassin. A vast number of the people of Egypt are demanding self-government and are beginning to show signs of violence towards the continued reign of English domination.

The substance of Roosevelt's address is to condemn the spirit that is growing and becoming stronger against alien rule. In fact, Roosevelt, to please the powerful men of England, endeavors to stifle the spirit that yearns for liberty. He endeavors to impress upon the people of Cairo, Egypt, that generations that are yet to come must be educated ere the people will be ready and equipped for self-government.

Theodore's speech to the people of Cairo deserves to be designated as an insult to the oppressed of the earth, who will yet bask in the sunlight of a world-wide liberty.

Merely a "False Alarm"

THE ACTION of the house of representatives recently towards "Uncle Joe" Cannon has brought forth editorial comments in all the leading daily journals of the country. The amalgamation of the "insurgent" Republicans and Democrats who stripped the czar of the

house has created a stir in the political situation of this country that has caused alarm, and predictions are freely made that the Republican party is drifting towards disaster. The great loyal Republican journals that are still faithful to the Taft administration are appealing to

the wheel horses in the party to "get together" and save the G. O. P. that was once honored by a Lincoln, but which has prostituted itself to serve the tyrants of plutocracy.

The downfall of Cannon as the Caesar of the house indicates that there is a clash of interests, that representatives in congress are listening to the shrieks of a middle class that is being slowly crushed to the wall by the mighty giants in the world of finance and commerce.

Again, the representatives in congress can hear the mutterings of rebellion among the great mass of the people, and a certain percentage of the law makers, including Democrats and Republicans, concluded that something must be done to silence the murmurs of discontent which threatened to break into a mighty protest that might shake the very pillars of the government as at present constituted.

The deposing of Cannon as the czar of the house on the committee of rules will plant some hope in the hearts of the masses of the people

and cause them to think that the political machine that was constructed and utilized to promote and advance the interests of trusts and powerful corporations is being broken, that some legislation will be enacted that will dispel the clouds of adversity that have shrouded the sun of prosperity. But the people who hug the delusion to their breasts that the assault made on Cannon by the insurgent Republicans and Democrats means anything so far as the common people are concerned, will be doomed to disappointment. It was a play made to the gallery, a flash in the pan, a "false alarm," and it will only be a question of but a short time when fraternity will again reign among the belligerents in the house of representatives. The trusts and corporations are in the saddle and it is necessary that an apparent quarrel should arise in congress at certain times, in order that the vision of the people might be blinded to national villainy that is being consummated by the representatives of a class of privilege.

That "Sympathetic Strike"

WHAT HAS BEEN DENOMINATED as the "sympathetic strike" in the city of Philadelphia has waned, and thousands of men in the various industries returned to work. The fact that the various crafts and trades engaged in the many industries of the "City of Brotherly Love" showed a *class-consciousness* and dropped their tools to engage in a class war against the street car company and in sympathy with the street car strikers, and then returned to work ere victory had been wrested from the traction company, has furnished a theme for the subsidized journals and those very conservative labor publications, whose editors have never looked beyond the boundaries of craft and trade organizations.

The subsidized journals and the weak and harmless labor publications are now decriing the so-called *sympathetic strike* and endeavoring to prove that unionism can accomplish more by conciliatory measures than by being aggressive.

These journals can never see the brutality of capitalism. They cannot see that the exploiter uses every weapon at his command to suppress labor, and laughs in exultation and joy as he beholds the victims of exploitation suppressed by the iron hand of law.

Law, in a conflict between employer and employe, means that the police force, a sheriff's office, a state constabulary, a state militia, courts and federal troops, if need be, are at the disposal of the combinations that are clothed with economic power.

It has never been noticed that courts, police officials, deputy sheriffs, state militia or federal troops have ever used any conciliatory measures towards labor engaged in a strike, but as a general rule, have

resorted to the mailed fist of brutal might to defeat the slaves who rebelled against the tyranny of a master class. The fact that the so-called *sympathetic strike* at Philadelphia did not reach the proportions expected by the advanced and aggressive men in the labor movement, does not prove that this so-called *sympathetic strike* is injudicious or not practicable in forcing concessions from the grip of monstrous greed. The failure of the strike in Philadelphia is due to the fact that labor having been organized along craft and trade lines has not yet recognized the power of class solidarity. Labor having been fighting for years by craft and trade regiments, has not yet confidence in its power to fight as an army.

But the fact that the trades and crafts engaged in the industries of Philadelphia showed their sympathy for the street car strikers by participating in the strike, and the fact that the delegates in a state convention of the State Federation of Labor clothed their officials with authority to proclaim a strike that would cover the state of Pennsylvania, presages the time when the labor movement will be no longer fighting capitalism with regiments, but with an army that will grow more powerful as the vision of the laboring people becomes focused on the irrepressible conflict that can never end until the gates of equal opportunity are opened wide to every man, woman and child that live upon the face of this planet.

The sentiment of class-consciousness is crystallizing and that sentiment will spread and permeate the struggling millions until capitalism will be torn from its seat of power and man crowned with economic liberty.

The Scramble Among Lawyers

JUSTICE BREWER of the United States Supreme Court died last week, and no sooner had the jurist "shuffled off the mortal coil" than there was a scramble among a number of prominent lawyers for the seat that was left vacant by death. These prominent lawyers are the hired henchmen of trusts and corporations, and these prominent lawyers who have an ambition to be gowned in the ermine of the Supreme judiciary of a nation are backed by various combinations that are interested in the personnel of the royal court at Washington. The lawyer who secures a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States through corporate backing and influence cannot be expected to be a more upright judge than he was as a lawyer in the practice of his profession. If he was corrupt and debauched as a lawyer it is unreasonable to presume that his elevation to the bench will regenerate the man whose abilities were prostituted to serve the "interests."

The appointment of "Private Car Lurton" shows the power of trusts and corporations, and the charge that has been made frequently that the federal judiciary is loaded with lawyers who have obtained the official berths through the influence of magnates in the corporate and commercial world, can scarcely be denied when the vast majority of the decisions rendered by courts are analyzed. The exposure of Judge Grosseup, who fled to Egypt when castigated by the Appeal to Reason for his judicial degeneracy, has done much towards shattering that ancient reverence that was felt for the man who sat beneath the

dome of a "temple of justice." Had Grosseup and other judges charged by the Appeal to Reason been innocent, they would have not only appealed to the national government to suppress the publication that dared to smirch their judicial records, but would have brought action for criminal libel that would have placed the accusers behind the walls of a prison.

For the past several years there has scarcely been a decision handed down by a court wherein the decision was based on a controversy between labor and capital, but that the decision was against the class who produce the wealth of the world. Scarcely any man who is fair and unprejudiced will contend that labor is always wrong and that capital is always right.

The people who have observed closely the decisions of courts are rapidly reaching the conclusion that the man with a lean bank account has but little standing in the judiciary, regardless of the merits of his case. In almost every suit brought by a working man who has been crippled while in the employ of a corporation, the courts seldom see that the unfortunate victim is entitled to any damages. These decisions against that element that make up the vast majority of the people and in favor of that element that make up the class of privilege, is conclusive proof that the lawyer who has been made a judge through the influence exercised by a master class is not an ingrate to those whose economic power secured him the judicial toga.

Bigger Than "Uncle Sam"

JUDGE GARY of the executive committee of the steel trust, in answer to the charges made by the American Federation of Labor, expresses himself as follows:

"We were investigated by Mr. Wickersham and by his predecessor. They were unable to find anything on which to base an action, which is fortunate for the country as well as for ourselves. The disintegration of this company would have meant commercial havoc and financial chaos. Trade would have been paralyzed. The United States might as well have been out of business had the United States Steel Corporation been put out of business."

The above from one of the potentates of the trust can hardly be

misunderstood by those who entertain the opinion that trusts can be regulated by law. It has become apparent that great combinations of wealth tower above the law and that laws are merely enacted to restrain those who rise in revolt against the despotism of industrial brigands.

Wickersham, the attorney general, who was formerly the attorney of trusts and corporations, has been trained to look through the same glasses as those magnates who once paid him a corpulent salary. According to the statement of Gary, the trust has assumed such proportions that to interfere with its piracy would mean "commercial havoc and financial chaos." That statement is probably true, because if

legal procedure was instituted, having for its object the dissolution of the steel trust, and a judicial tribunal would hand down a decision declaring the steel trust an unlawful combination and in restraint of trade, then every other giant monopoly would be affected by such a decision. It is only natural to presume that if the courts rendered a mandate that conflicted with the interests of the steel trust, that every trust would bring about such concerted action as would paralyze industry throughout the United States.

When Gary declares that "the United States might as well be put out of business had the United States Steel Corporation been put out of business," he certainly realizes the magnitude of the power of the steel trust. And he knows that he can bring about a unity of action on the part of every other trust and corporation in the United States.

Should Not Complain

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine there appears a lengthy editorial from "Organized Labor" of San Francisco, the official organ of the state and local Building Trades Councils of California. "Organized Labor" strikes straight from the shoulder and does not mince words in showing up the brazen hypocrisy of William Randolph Hearst.

It is said that "Willie," who has had aspirations to be recognized at some day in the future as chief magistrate of the nation, is beginning to feel the weight and influence of the labor movement throughout America and a withdrawal of patronage has caused this pretended "friend of labor" to howl with indignation. "Willie" in his wrath and anger has threatened to enter the courts and bring action for damages, but as to the party or parties the enraged Hearst is to bring a suit for damages against, does not appear at the present time.

The humane William, when the company in which his family is interested locked out 2,500 men and issued a Thanksgiving proclamation demanding that all employes should strangle their spirit of independence and dishonor their manhood by repudiating the principles of unionism, had not a word to say in denunciation of such corporate despotism, and remained silent until the membership of organized labor, through the labor and Socialist press, became acquainted with the fact that his silence was an endorsement of the brutal methods utilized by the Homestake company to crush organized labor in the Black Hills of South Dakota. But now that the far-famed journalist and politician of national repute has been made aware that there is a

that would cause every wheel to cease in its revolution.

The declaration of Gary is almost a defiance to the United States government, and gives notice that if the courts attempt to halt the octopus in its gallop for profits, that "commercial havoc and financial chaos" will follow.

But the trusts are safe under the present industrial system. We are assured by Gary that Wickersham and his predecessor have inspected the workings of the steel trust and placed their O. K. on the combination that imprisons its slaves behind the walls of stockades and maintains armed guards to quell any mutterings of discontent that might arise among the thousands of employes, whose flesh and blood are dedicated to the interests of Gary and his dividend-loving associates. The steel trust is bigger than the government.

shrinkage in the revenue that usually flowed into the coffers of his various journals, he has assumed a threatening attitude and is contemplating an appeal to the courts, in the hope that his business interests will be protected from a loss of patronage. But the moment that Hearst invades the judiciary, he is but advertising to a greater extent the false pretenses that once ingratiated him into the good wishes of the membership of organized labor. His action for damages will more fully disclose his hypocrisy and labor need not be told what action to take to make Mr. Hearst as gentle as a cooing dove.

No employer of labor throughout the United States has used more brutal weapons to murder organized labor than the Homestake Mining Company. The billionaire steel trust has its armed thugs to halt the missionaries of unionism when they attempt to organize the slaves. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has its hired assassins clothed with official authority to arrest and deport from its domain anyone suspected of holding allegiance to the labor movement, and the Homestake company in maintaining the supremacy of its ultimatum has not hesitated to use every means within its power to shatter and destroy the last vestige of unionism in the mining districts of South Dakota. If an arrogant corporation in which the Hearst family is heavily interested can say to its employes, "You cannot work for this company unless you renounce your fidelity to organized labor," then Hearst should not complain if the membership of organized labor refuse to spend their money in support of journals that do not dare to denounce the lock-out of the Homestake Mining Company.

The Sympathetic Strike

By George Clifton Edwards.

EVERY CAPITALIST PAPER that understands its job well—and this means all the big ones—has proved that the sympathetic strike is wrong. The argument, generally, is this: A few thousand workers want better conditions; a few capitalists who own their jobs refuse these. "The public" is not involved. "The public" is the innocent by-stander. He ought not to be hurt. The sympathetic strike ends this innocent bystander. It forces him to take sides. Therefore the sympathetic strike is bad. So they argue. And they are right. It is bad for the bosses when all the workers unite!

And this is what has happened in Philadelphia. Thousands of bystanders, workers who were never in a union meeting and had never seen a card, struck for their brothers' sake. They saw that they were no mere bystanders. They saw that they had an interest at stake. They saw that *their own brothers* were fighting, and for sympathy and brotherhood they struck.

W. D. Mahon, president of the street car men, has always been a "pure and simple" union man, conservative, etc., but these words of his show what he thinks of the strike:

"I don't believe," he says, "the presence of every international officer in the American labor movement could have stayed the Philadelphia strike. Contracts and agreements with employers were held of no value in the presence of a desperate crisis in the affairs of labor that had been precipitated by the Philadelphia Transit Company. The refusal of the company to arbitrate was a direct blow aimed at the trade union movement. It was felt if the car men's union could be destroyed other labor organizations would be attacked and destroyed.

In self preservation, therefore, organized labor of Philadelphia forgot agreements and contracts and internal differences and united to repel the attack that had been made upon it."

Not only has the strike destroyed that scarecrow "the public" around the unorganized, cemented jealous crafts into one fighting body. It has given a new inspiration to us all, lifted our thoughts and our vision above our own little struggles to see the future when we shall all stand together in the cause of labor. As that great reporter, Charles Edward Russell, expresses it: "The men that struck against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company were fighting for the cause of labor everywhere, and fighting no less for all classes and conditions of people plundered by the corporations.

"The other side never needs to be urged to stand all together. It does that anyway. The instant you touch the interests of capital anywhere the whole force of capitalism responds everywhere.

"All the capitalist interests of Philadelphia are a unit against these street car men. All the most powerful influences in the state never needed a suggestion as to what they should do. At the first sign of the strike they moved up to support the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the puppet mayor, and they have been fighting on that side ever since."

What makes this strike so deadly dangerous to the capitalists is that it shows so clearly that the *government of the city* is absolutely bossed by the capitalists. Yet this very government that is fighting to destroy the cause of labor was elected by the vote of the workers. When men see this and fully understand it, they are going to learn to vote for themselves—to vote against the bosses' candidates. Then we shall have to fight only the bosses, not the government controlled by the bosses.—Dallas Laborer.

The Class Struggle Disclosed

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch from Lead, South Dakota, will be interesting reading to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and the membership of organized labor in general:

"Lead, S. D., March 28.—(Special)—Rival dances between the union and non-union members of the Finlander Good Templar Society, a temperance organization of this city, will not be permitted, according to the terms of a temporary injunction secured by the officers of the society in the Circuit Court.

"The society is divided in its union and non-union sympathies, the trustees siding with the Homestake and also some of the members. The union members advertised a dance in the hall of the society and gave notice that only union members would be permitted to attend. The trustees then went into court and got a restraining order preventing the members from discriminating between union and non-union men at their dances, and also preventing members named in the order from taking possession of the hall."

The Finlander Good Templar Society referred to in the above dispatch is principally made up of the former employes of the Home-

stake Mining Company. The trustees who appealed to the court for an injunction are business men, who became members of the "Loyal Legion," that infamous organization established by the Homestake company to aid it in crushing organized labor and upholding the lock-out. Though the vast majority of the Finlander Good Templar Society belong to the working class, yet a few business men who have crawled into that organization for the patronage and revenue they might receive from it, have been able to secure from a court a restraining order prohibiting the vast majority to hold a dance or entertainment without admitting the few who have become obnoxious to the majority.

Men have been taught to believe that in this country the rule of the majority was supreme, but it seems that in this day and age the dictum of a court clothes the minority with the power to trample on the will of the majority. The court could see the rights of a few in the minority, who were business men, but the court was blind to the rights of the majority, who were working people and who as union

men had incurred the enmity of a powerful mining corporation that has the legal right to starve a community in demanding obedience to a dehumanized lock-out.

Under the restraining order of the court, the membership of the Finlander Good Templar Society, who are wage-earners and members of organized labor, are stripped of the right as to who they shall decline to associate with at an entertainment or a dance given by the society.

But this decision not only reveals the depths to which the judiciary has fallen, but discloses the class struggle that must go on until the profit system is banished from the face of the earth. As the class struggle becomes more intense, it is safe to assume that societies made up of exploiters and exploited will become demoralized, and a time is coming in the not far distant future when even fraternal organizations will be torn asunder by the conflicts between the oppressed and oppressor.

Hit by the Courts Again

THE BOYCOTT is a crime. The union shop is a crime. A strike is a crime. For the majority of a union to decide upon the use of its funds is a crime.

These are the decisions of the courts of this country in relation to labor organizations.

The Appellate Court of Illinois added the condemnation of the union shop and the prohibition on the control of union funds by the members in its decision against the Chicago street car workers.

This union had an understanding that only union men should be employed. The union used a portion of its funds to fight the effort of the traction trust to steal the Chicago streets. The men had reason to believe that their wages would be higher and conditions of labor better under municipal than private ownership. They may have remembered the large sums of money that have been used by some of the railroad unions in lobbying for legislation favorable to the railroads, for which their members never received any benefit, but against which no court has ever rendered a decision.

Some of the company's agents among the men used this as an excuse for leaving the union. The union then sought to compel the company to live up to its agreement to employ only union men.

The courts make great pretense of defending freedom of contract. They were greatly exercised lest women should not be able to contract to work sixteen hours a day.

But when a union sought to enforce a contract that meant better conditions of life for the workers and their families the court decided that such an act was a crime.

The court issued an order forbidding the union using its influence to secure the discharge of the non-union men.

One by one the weapons are being taken from labor. The Danbury hatters' case makes the strike criminal. The boycott and the union shop are now punishable by fine and imprisonment. The picket has long been a criminal in the eyes of the courts.

Organized labor is being outlawed.

When a great body of people are placed outside the law, when

millions are declared criminals, it does not necessarily follow that the criminals are in the wrong or that the outlaws will be hunted down and exterminated.

The law may be changed.

While the boycott, the strike and the union shop have been declared illegal and forbidden weapons for labor in the class war, there is one weapon that has not been taken away. There have been some attempts to restrict its use. There are signs that if it is not used it will be taken away.

But today the workers still possess the power of the ballot.

With that power they can change the law. They can place themselves behind the law and the present lawmakers outside as outlaws.

At the present time so many of the union men let the bosses do their thinking for them that the working class ballot is of little value. A few hundred thousand Socialist workers use it intelligently, and serve, in some degree, to check the aggressions of the employers.

To most union men the idea of being in contempt of court is disgraceful. They do not realize that by this attitude they render themselves contemptible, something no court can do to them.

The capitalists have a contempt for the courts and the law. They are above the courts and the lawmakers. They are there because workingmen put them there by working-class votes.

The capitalist cares little for laws or court decisions. He knows they are not made for him. There are few great industries that could operate a week in obedience to the laws.

The capitalists make the laws and operate the courts to control labor.

Some day the workers will become intelligent enough to have a contempt for laws and court decisions made by tools of an exploiting class. When they do they will use their votes to gain control of government.

Then labor will make laws and court decisions to control capital.

All will be laborers, and laws will be for the control of things, not persons.

That would be Socialism.—Chicago Daily Socialist.



FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

La Salle, Ill., April 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will find enclosed an order for \$50.00, donated by our local to the striking miners at Lead, South Dakota.

Mr. Bartalero was here on the 22nd of March and by his talk the brothers who are on strike must have a whole lot to contend with out there. It seems that we are going to have a little trouble back here, but I don't think it will be very long, at least I hope not, and I also hope you will be successful in maintaining your organization at Lead, South Dakota. With the best of wishes, I remain, Yours very truly,

ARTHUR J. HOCKING,
Secretary Local No. 473, U. M. W. of A.

Frontenac, Kans., March 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find a draft of the sum of \$55.00 from Local Union No. 444, U. M. W. of A., Frontenac, Kans., for the benefit of the strikers of South Dakota. Please send the receipt for the same. Fraternal yours,

ALCIDE BENELLI, Secretary.

Novinger, Mo., March 31, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am herewith forwarding you draft for \$57.75, which was donated by the members of Local Union No. 1442, U. M. W. of A., for the relief of the Homestake strikers. Bro. John White, a former member of our local, visited us in their behalf, and knowing this fight is for organized labor, we have done the best we could, so trusting that the boys will yet win this battle, I am, Yours very truly,

ED MCGARRY.

Joplin, Mo., March 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed a five for the boys in the Black Hills. Yours fraternally,

WM. JINKERSON.

Sandoval, Ill., March 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed bank draft for \$20.00 to help assist the striking miners of South Dakota. Mrs. Langdon was at our local meeting last night and made a very good talk to the boys. She urged us to strike at the ballot and we would be sure of victory. With best wishes to



BUSH & GERTS PIANOS

Exclusively UNION MADE
SOLD BY

FISHEL & CO.
DEADWOOD, S. D.

all, I remain, Yours for better days,
M. C. JOYCE,
Secretary Local No. 621, U. M. W. of A.
Monarch, Wyo., March 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$302.00, donated by Local Union No. 230, U. M. W. of A., of Monarch, Wyo., to assist the members of the Lead Miners' union, now on strike. Yours fraternally,
FRANK WELCH, Secretary.
Stockton, Calif., March 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Brother Hutchinson visited our local a few evenings ago in behalf of the locked-out miners at the Homestake mines of the Black Hills of South Dakota. We are a small union of eighteen members and our treasury is low, but we voted an assessment of 50 cents per member to the cause. Enclosed you will find post-office money order for \$9.00. You will kindly acknowledge receipt of same. Yours fraternally,
G. A. KNISLEY,
Secretary Local No. 283, Sheet Metal Workers.
Stockton, Calif., March 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$10.00, donation from Local No. 274, Painters, of Stockton, in response to Brother Hutchinson's appeal for the locked-out miners of the Homestake Mining Company. This union would like to know who are the main stockholders in the Homestake Mining Company. Any information you can give will be appreciated. With best wishes for your success, I remain, Fraternally yours,
E. T. CRUSE, Treasurer.
Oglesby, Ill., March 31, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: I am enclosing a check for \$50.00 as a donation from Local No. 929 of Oglesby, Ill., to the strikers of South Dakota, hoping it will give relief to some of the needy brothers. This donation is through the soliciting of Robert Bertalero. Hoping to hear from you, I remain, Yours truly,
ARCHIE FREW.
Winthrop, Calif., March 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$25.95, which is the proceeds of a dance given by this local for the benefit of our brothers in Lead, South Dakota. Yours fraternally,
J. H. CAREY,
Secretary Winthrop M. & S. No. 167, W. F. M.
San Francisco, Calif., March 31, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Your representative, J. E. Morgan, visited our union (Building Laborers, Excavators, Street Concrete and Asphalt Workers' Union) last week, and made an appeal for funds to carry on your strike in the Black Hills. The union responded with a donation of \$50.00. Trusting this mite will be of some assistance in your hour of need, and wishing you every success, I remain, Yours for the cause,
W. F. DWYER, Secretary.
San Francisco, Calif., March 26, 1910.

Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir: Enclosed find order for \$10.00 to help the good cause along. Please send receipt for same. With best wishes for your success, I remain, Fraternally yours,
GEO. M. MILLER,
Treasurer Marble Cutters and Finishers No. 38.
San Francisco, Calif., March 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find postal money order for \$20.00, donated to Western Federation of Miners by Coopers' International Union, Local No. 65. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same, and wishing you every success, I remain, Fraternally yours,
A. J. COOK, Treasurer.
San Francisco, Calif., March 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find money order for \$10.00 as two weeks' contribution in support of the miners in the Black Hills. Please send two receipts of \$5.00 each. Your first receipt at hand. Yours,
HENRY NEIDLINGER,
Millmen's Union No. 422.
Stockton, Calif., March 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find draft for \$16.00 from Stockton Local Union No. 56, for the locked-out miners of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Hutchinson is here in their interest. Respectfully,
H. S. HORNAGE, Secretary.
Bisbee, Ariz., March 27, 1910.

Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find one dollar donated by D. M. Kincaid of Johnson, Ariz., for the benefit of locked-out miners of South Dakota. Please forward receipt to Brother Kincaid at Johnson, Ariz. Fraternally yours,
P. J. HOLOHAN.
Stockton, Calif., March 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Local Union No. 266, C. & J. of A., at its regular meeting the 22nd, donated the within \$25.00 to the locked-out miners at the Homestake mine. Your representative paid our union a visit and stated conditions and needs of the miners there. Hope they win out on top. Fraternally yours,
H. C. KINNEY, Treasurer.
Garfield, Colo., March 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find quarterly report, also checks No. 33 and No. 36, \$10.00 for the Homestake lock-out and \$45.00 for assessment No. 4. I remain, Yours respectfully,
GEO. HOWARD,
Secretary Garfield M. U. No. 86, W. F. M.

THE GREAT GULLIVER IN WASHINGTON.

(By Robert Hunter.)

If you want to understand what is happening these days in Washington

read again Dean Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

The Dean must have had in mind the present situation in Washington when he told of Gulliver's voyage to Lilliput.

You remember how the tiny men of Lilliput found one morning the great giant Gulliver stretched over their land.

You remember how they gathered in a multitude to look at that extraordinary Man-mountain.

He was asleep and as he lay there two or three million Lilliputians tied him fast to the ground.

They then built a great scaffold upon which their mighty men could ascend to properly view the strange creature.

Once the giant moved and the Lilliputians were terribly frightened so that they shot arrows into him until he felt as if a multitude of mosquitos had bitten him.

At last the Emperor of Lilliput mustered up enough courage to walk up the right leg of Gulliver with about a dozen of his retinue and make a long speech in his ear about the affairs of Lilliput.

You may remember also the brave little colonel who was left as a guard over the enormous Gulliver and the time when some of his army shot arrows into the giant.

The colonel ordered six of these insurgents to be seized and delivered into the hands of the giant, who put five of them into his coat pocket and made a face at the sixth as if he would eat him.

The poor insurgent screamed terribly and even the colonel and his officers were much distressed when they saw Gulliver take out his penknife, but the giant soon set them at ease, for he cut the strings that bound the little fellow and then put him gently on the ground and let him run away.

He treated the rest in the same manner, taking them one by one out of his pocket to cut their bonds and let each of them run away, and so the soldiers and the people were thoroughly delighted at this mark of the great giant's kindness.

Finally a manifesto was issued by the most mighty Emperor of Lilliput. He decided that the Man-mountain should confine his walks to the principal highroads, and never to walk or lie down in a meadow or field of corn.

"While on the roads the Man-mountain must take the utmost care not to trample upon the bodies of any of our loving subjects," the Emperor said, "their horses or carriages, nor take any of our subjects into his hands without their own consent."

When Gulliver had agreed to these things he was set free to do what he would.

Re-reading this very delightful old story of good Dean Swift one is reminded of the Insurgents against Cannon.

Uncle Joe has been lying sprawled out all over Washington for many years. He has been a Man-mountain that all the little Republicans bowed down to and worshipped.

They feared his power, took his orders, and did his bidding.

He was a czar, a Gulliver, that ruled a nation of Lilliputians. He had mysterious relations with all the powers of the financial world, so that Uncle Joe became mighty and all men looked with wonder upon him.

But at last this Man-mountain became so powerful and arrogant that he began to destroy the pastures, the meadows, and corn fields of the little Lilliputians.

In other words, the big interests began to do business through Uncle Joe only and forgot to feed all the little fish that swam in the aquarium at Washington.

And so now the little fish have revolted. They sent a chief insurgent with a body guard to walk up Uncle Joe's right leg to deliver unto the Man-mountain a message.

They told him that they wanted him to be good and kind, that he should not destroy their fields and harvests, nor poach on their minute preserves, nor become a monopolist.

They said they, too, must have a share in the good things of life and that Uncle Joe should observe certain rules of decency and equity.

And Uncle Joe, kind Man-mountain that he is, has given the insurgents a magna charta of liberty and promised that they shall not be excluded from the good things of life.

They will hereafter be consulted in the affairs of administering the nation, and they will get their reward.

So, dear friends, if you want to understand what has happened in Washington get a copy of Dean Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." You will learn there more of what is today happening in Washington than the newspapers dare to print.

YOU ARE VERY UNANIMOUS, DEAR MASTERS.

(By Horace Traubel.)

You are very unanimous, dear masters. You hardly know why. But your instinct is true. You don't like the sympathetic strike. You are looking at Philadelphia with scared eyes. You are right. The sympathetic strike is the worst of all strikes. Worst for you. Just as it is the best of all strikes. Best for us. You don't know much. But you know enough not to like to see the working classes coming together. Not to like to see the crowd realizing that it has a common interest against your pilfering invasions. A strike for time and wages may be won without danger to you. But a strike for brotherhood and leisure can never be won without threatening your rule.

I do not wonder that you are alarmed, dear masters. You will have to get together more and more just as we are getting together more and more. I do not blame you for what you do and I do not resent your censure of our heresy. What is happening was inevitable. It could not be dodged or postponed or prevented. You stand for money. We stand for men. You stand for properties. We stand for peoples. You who are not wise enough to be brothers are shrewd enough to suspect brotherhood. Your guess is exact. What you think we propose doing we will do. If property is entitled to come first, then you are defenders of the truth. If people are entitled to come first, then we are defenders of the truth. Your dollars are contesting the field with our people. Brotherhood will destroy you. You feel it. You don't say the thing that way. But that is what it amounts to. So you get together. You, all of you, dear masters. You sternly face about and accuse us. We are menacers of property. So we are. You see that. And we are also savers of men. That you do not see. You are commencing to understand that the two quarreling powers can't reign together in our one world. That money can't reign if men are to reign. You are distressed by every tendency of men to realize a practical solidarity. And you should be. For solidarity leaves you out. Includes you as men and excludes you as capitalists.

The Philadelphia episode goes way below the skirmish line, dear masters. Is no scratch on the surface. Has roots in the farthest soil. It is a sort of record, a situation which, while concluding nothing itself, inevitably leads to a conclusion. And you are getting some pretty correct notions as to what that conclusion is. So far money has been doing as it pleased. Property has been doing as it pleased. Now, starting from today, soon men will be doing as they please. We have been shown how money has done as it pleased with men and failed. We will, from this time on, be shown how men may do as they please with money and succeed. I am not sure that Philadelphia is wide awake. That it is conscious of its superlative mission. But I see where Philadelphia is bound for. Whether Philadelphia knows it or not it is going toward emancipation. Just as whether you know it or not, dear masters, your leadership would land us in the jungle again. Your instinct is surer than your vision. Your instinct makes you fear us. And we are to be feared. Your vision would induce you to make light of us. That would be suicidal. Your shudder is more significant than your

laugh. You don't like the sympathies to play any part in commerce. They are so apt to create reactions against the lords of money. You would like to keep the sympathies in reserve for your castes and clans and churches. But when the sympathies get into strikes they add an element with which it is impossible for surpluses and profits and rents to contend. So that you are obeying an unerring impulse when you flock together and de-claim against sentiment and solidarity. When you raise your unanimous voice against our demonstration. When you shake your unanimous heads over Philadelphia's apostasy. When you polish your gold and your guns for the last fight

REPORT OF F. G. CLOUGH.

Crown King, Ariz., March 26, 1919.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Since my last report I have been traveling south and visiting the different locals on the way, so I will give a brief report on the locals visited.

Millers' No. 264 is in first-rate shape, though a great many men have been thrown out of work there last fall, as one of the mills closed down. However, the members left in the camp are active and have the camp thoroughly organized. There are but few idle men in the district.

Tonopah No. 121 is thoroughly organized, but the members are not taking the interest they should. There are about 500 men in the camp working and a great many idle. The camp is holding its own better than most of the Nevada districts.

Goldfield No. 220 is coming up all the time in spite of the fact that there are a great many in the camp who formerly carried cards are now doing all the "knocking" they can. We are firing them out as fast as we can get to them and placing them where they belong—with the other scabs. This method is hurting them and of course they are making the big talk that they are good union men, which can be taken with a grain of salt.

Pioneer No. 218 is a live wire, but the camp has been on the down grade as the ore is somewhat scarce and a few of the operators in the camp, worked men both ways, first put them to work, then worked them for their wages—even "Tex" Rickard failed to pay up.

Rhyolite No. 235 is still doing business in the same old way, the district thoroughly organized and quite a few active members. There are a few idle men here, as in all of the Nevada camps, the town is nearly vacated and things look bad; however, there are a few of the members leasing and prospecting around so that there is a chance for the place to revive.

Searchlight No. 164 was visited also, but as I intend to go there again soon, I will try and make a better report then.

Hart No. 99 is in dear old Cal., and is working a few men, who are active as usual in the local; the camp is always thoroughly organized, but there is little work going on.

Chloride No. 77 in Arizona has awoke once more and has made a start. There are about thirty men employed in the district and coming up all the time.

Snowball No. 124 at Oatman and Goldroads is another good live local which is doing business all the time. There are more men employed now than for some time past, so conditions are good here.

Hualapai No. 11 at Cerbat is some union; the boys there are trying to make a record as the best local in the territory, so look out for Hualapai. There are about 300 men employed in this district and coming up right along; conditions are good here.

Humboldt No. 147 has 150 men employed in its jurisdiction at this time, putting the smelter in shape to be blown in, when they will employ about sixty or seventy men.

Walker No. 65 has fifty men employed in their jurisdiction now, so we will expect to again have a live local at that place.

McCabe No. 118 has bright outlooks for the coming year, considering the talk around the place; however, at present there are not many men in the district.

Crown King No. 89 is up against it, as the mines are closed down and it is hard to tell when they will resume. The district is good, though, as there are mines here.

Tiger M. U. No. 110, located a few miles from the Crown King, is holding its own during the quiet times and has the district thoroughly organized. This union has the distinction of having a Chinese member, Bro. Tim Lee. To give you an idea of how active a member he is since he came in, all the Chinese residing in the district have made application to become members of the W. F. M., regardless as to whether they were employed in the mining industry or not; however, the local is willing to admit those in the mining industry only. I am rather curious to know what would happen if Brother Lee presented his card to a good Irish local like Butte No. 1, and asked for a transfer. No doubt but that he would get a transfer—somewhere.

In visiting the various locals in the district and discussing the Lead strike, both in meetings and among the members outside, I've yet to hear one kick on the assessments levied by the board for this strike. In fact, I think it advisable for the locals that are able to also donate for strike and the members likewise, as it takes a barrel of dough to carry on this strike.

The proposed consolidation with the U. M. W. of A. is arousing a great deal of discussion in the locals I've visited, and I believe that the vote will be at least about 9 to 1 in favor of the proposition.

F. G. CLOUGH,
Board Member, District No. 1.

LABOR LEGISLATION OF 1908 AND 1909.

Bulletin No. 85 of the United States Bureau of Labor is devoted to a presentation of the labor legislation of the country during the past two years. Prior legislation of this sort is collected in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the commissioner of labor, this bulletin being, in effect, a supplement to that report. Besides a reproduction of the laws, the bulletin presents a review of the principal features of the statutes of 1908 and 1909. The tendency of labor legislation to conform to a standard, which is being raised from year to year, and a consequent increasing uniformity in the provisions of such legislation are clearly in evidence.

Six state commissions to study specific conditions and draft laws or suggest amendments to existing laws in accordance with the findings of the investigations were appointed in the last two years. Commissions to investigate the liability of employers for injuries to their employes and better methods of compensating employes for the results of industrial accidents were appointed in Minnesota and New York, while Wisconsin had a similar body at work under an earlier appointment. The co-operation of these commissions, though not at all provided for in the laws creating them, has been a practical economy in the matter of conducting investigations, as well as af-

UNION MINERS

When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the

TERRY HOTEL TERRY, SO. DAK.
H. James, Prop.

fording grounds for a belief that the results will be the recommendation of fairly uniform laws on this important and pressing subject. The New York commission was directed to consider also the subject of unemployment and a better distribution of labor, while another commission was instructed by a law of this state to investigate the condition, welfare and industrial opportunities of its alien population. Illinois has a commission at work on regulations relating to factories and mercantile establishments, while Arizona, Illinois, and Ohio assigned the conditions and regulation of mine labor to commissions for investigation and report.

That the employers' liability is the subject of an increasing degree of attention appears not only from the appointment of commissions but from actual legislation as well. Five states (Michigan, Texas, Idaho, Maine, and New Jersey) and the Philippine Islands passed laws affecting employers' liability directly; while in Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, and South Dakota the customary defenses of employers in suits for damages by injured employes, i. e., fellow-service, assumed risks, and contributory negligence, were more or less restricted or modified. The doctrine of comparative negligence under which the contributory negligence of the employe is compared with the primary negligence of the employer, with a corresponding award of damages has been incorporated in the laws of Texas, Iowa and Ohio, and in a modified form in the Georgia statute.

Within the purpose of this class of laws, but proceeding on a different principle, is a statute of Montana that provides for a state co-operative insurance fund to be maintained by coal-mine operators and their employes and administered by state officials. Payments in case of death and of permanent disability are to be made from this fund by award, no action at law being necessary. In fact, the commencement of a suit at law is made to forfeit the right to benefits under the act, though the law of liability is in no wise affected by the new provision.

More than fifty separate laws were passed by the legislatures of various states within the past two years regulating the conditions of employment in factories and mercantile establishments and making provision for inspection. Laws providing for a higher standard of ventilation in workrooms, based on ratio of window area to floor space and requiring artificial ventilation where necessary, were passed in Illinois and Minnesota. New laws were passed in Oklahoma and South Carolina providing for systems of factory inspection. Under the South Carolina law two inspectors examine provisions for safety and sanitation and make investigations as to the employment of women and children. A New York law adds to the department of labor a bureau of mercantile inspection for the inspection of mercantile establishments in cities of the first class. A novel law was enacted in Oklahoma, prohibiting the sending of workmen into steam boilers, fire boxes, etc., before the steam is exhausted or the fire drawn.

Massachusetts enacted a new law requiring the water used for humidifying the air in workrooms to be so pure as not to give rise to impure or foul odors and to be used in such manner as not to endanger the health of employes. Laws that are doubtless the result of the active effort to secure pure food are those that apply to bakeries, candy factories, and establishments generally where food products are manufactured, stored or handled. Cleanliness on the part of employes, as well as of the rooms, utensils, and all surroundings; prescribed sanitary arrangements, the non-employment of workmen affected with infectious or contagious diseases, and regulations as to garments and sleeping rooms are among the provisions of this legislation, enacted in whole or in part in California, Indiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Missouri in the past two years. In Connecticut similar provisions as to bakeries were extended so as to cover other food-stuff factories and manufactories of tobacco and cigars.

The safety of employes in mines is the subject of a number of laws. The increasing employment of electricity for lighting and other uses in mines received attention in Idaho, Ohio and Oklahoma, where proper insulation and other precautions are prescribed. Safety lamps, explosives and blasting, ventilation, inspection, and the exclusion of intoxicants and intoxicated persons are features of several laws relating to mines. A number of states require mine employes to secure certificates of competency before being employed. The New York Legislature enacted a law, the first of its class in the United States, governing the employment of workmen in mines and tunnels where compressed air is used; the hours of labor per day are regulated according to the degree of air pressure, and provision is made against too sudden changes from the place of work to the open air; medical examinations prior to employment or re-employment after an absence of three or more days, as well as after each three months' continuous employment, are prescribed.

Laws regulating railroad employment were passed by several states, three principal features being a determination of the number of persons necessary to constitute crews on trains, the provision of adequate headlights on locomotives, and regulation of the size, construction, and equipment of cabooses. Safety appliances, as brakes, couplers, drawbars of a prescribed height, and self-dumping ashpans on locomotives, are other provisions of laws of this class.

Four states (Connecticut, Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas) passed laws in the period under review prohibiting blacklisting, while conspiracy, intimidation, and interference with employment are subjects of other laws. In the class last named is a law enacted by Congress making it an offense to entice employes in arsenals or armories to leave service during the term of their employment, or to avoid or break their contracts. Hiring, retaining, or employing or harboring in any wise such workmen during their term of service is also forbidden.

The giving of a commission or bonus to domestic servants or others making purchases for their employers is made an offense in New Jersey and Washington, the receiving of tips by waiters in hotels and restaurants and the giving of such tips being also prohibited in the latter state.

Judged by the number of laws enacted on the subject the employment of women and children is the question most in the legislative mind in so far as labor legislation is concerned, thirty-two states having enacted fifty-four laws or amendments thereon in the past two years. In the majority of cases these laws are amendatory. Principal laws were enacted in ten states, four of them (Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Washington) being first enactments on the subjects covered, while in the other six cases (Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Virginia) the statutes supersede prior enactments. The laws relate to age limit, hours of labor, prohibited employments, compulsory school attendance, certification, registry and all the provisions that have been found valuable in the matter of the regulation of the employment of women and children. The employment of children is the subject of the large majority of these acts. Extended and detailed lists of employments prohibited for children appear in the legislation of New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania, and in a number of states new laws are added prohibiting night work. In several states the hours of labor of children were reduced to eight per day. In Massachusetts and Rhode

Island the hours of labor of women and children were reduced to fifty-six per week in manufacturing or mechanical establishments.

Laws were passed providing for bureaus of labor in Oklahoma and Texas, and changing an existing office in South Carolina so as to give it largely the character of a labor bureau. Other laws relate to the negligence of employes, the reporting of accidents, the control of private employment agencies, the protection against discharge by employers or exclusion by labor unions of workmen who are or may become members of the national guard, and the protection of employes on building construction.

WOMAN-WARE.

That divorce court judge in England seems quite an original person, for a judge, which, so far as we know, is altogether without precedence in the annals of jurisprudence. In fact, he is really an imprudent jurist, for he goes the length of telling the truth "to the best of his knowledge and belief, s' 'elp me." He says there is no religious aspect to the marriage and divorce proposition, which is a rankly anarchistic statement for a judge to make. Further, he volunteers the opinion that while a wife must always be a paragon of unsullied womanhood, there is nothing very alarming in a husband falling down once in a while; more, that it might be regarded as purely accidental, which is absolutely a new one to us.

It appears to us that the still small voice of Property must have spoken in that judge's ear. For it is a property proposition, sure enough. A man's wife is his property. If he is your husband, he is your owner.

It is on record that when a certain man of the tribe of Lothario was on trial for bigamy, the second captive of his bow and spear was heard to ejaculate, with some heat: "If he ain't my husband, what right has he got to beat me?" And that, with modifications, is about the size of it all the way through.

We have woven considerable romance and no little rot about our sex relations, but when we get down to bed-rock it shows up to be dominated by the system of barter and sale that is the prevailing religion in other walks of life. The woman is a ware, a commodity. And man is the buyer. Economically, she is, on the whole, dependent on the man for her living, and the conventionally accepted manner in which she is to get that living is by marrying him. Consequently, he has an edge on the bargain, and wants, and can get, the best of it. He may be considerable of a blackguard, but she must be of virgin purity, or, at any rate, must not have been found out. In fact, a man who has not sown some wild oats is generally regarded as a spiritless creature. But imagine a woman with a similar record offering herself in the marriage market!

Even while the daughters of Lillith are irretrievably outcast, the men who patronize them are in no way sullied. Which is a wise provision, for otherwise there would be an appalling scarcity of marriageable men.

Withal, we make a great show, with the assistance of the novelists, who, however, have to make a living by it, to exalt woman to the semblance of divinity. Judged by results, we have certainly made her supremely ridiculous, possibly even more so than ourselves. Now she has to learn all sorts of arts and graces. To bandage her body almost out of all semblance of human and healthful shape. To wear painfully minimized shoes and unblushingly exaggerated hair. To bend a potentially intelligent mind to the abstruse intricacies of frocks, frills and futile conversation.

But we can't help it and she doesn't want to. Property rules and must be obeyed, or destroyed. Only when property rule has been overthrown, will we discover that our divinity, woman, is quite human and very like a man.—Western Clarion.

THE TREADWELL MINE DISASTER.

The mine disaster which occurred at Treadwell, resulting in a loss of sixty lives and injury to many more, will at last bring to the attention of Congress the urgent need for passing a mine inspection bill so framed that capable inspectors will be appointed who can be trusted to see that proper precautions are taken.

The Wickersham bill, which will come up for the consideration of Congress in due course, does not meet the requirements in many ways, chief among which is the relegating the appointment of the mine inspectors to the President. Under this arrangement, those who secure the position will, more likely than not, secure it on the strength of past political services and politicians will be appointed to look after the safety of our mines, instead of miners.

The Treadwell disaster is the natural outcome of the policy followed by the company in securing the cheapest labor they can possibly get to work their mines. This cheap labor is ignorant and incompetent—a condition which invariably brings disaster in its train. Ever since the Western Federation of Miners miners went out on strike March 21, 1908, the officials of the company have been hiring foreigners through employment agencies, and the fatalities in these mines have been the scandal of the territory. This latest disaster, which has caused a loss of life to sixty and injuries to very many others is the fitting climax to this system.

The Sixteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which met in August, 1908, endeavored to get Congress to take some action and forwarded a petition to both houses of Congress asking for an investigation of these mines. The conditions prevailing there were thus described in the petition:

"On Douglas Island, Alaska, the Treadwell Mining Company, which, under normal conditions, employ on an average of 1,500 men, have for years lost sight of the necessary precautions to insure the safety of human life. Many of the men recruited by employment agents for this company in the Pacific coast towns are, it is true, aliens in our land, and not only unable to speak our language, but know absolutely nothing about the dangers to themselves and their fellowmen as well, of mining. An investigation will prove that the mines on Douglas Island operated by the Treadwell Mining Company are extremely dangerous, made so through the culpable negligence of this company, through a failure to supply the necessary timbers and safety appliances which have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives."—Miners' Union Bulletin, Fairbanks, Alaska.

600,000 NEEDLESS DEATHS.

The statement of Senator Owen of Oklahoma that there are 600,000 needless deaths in the United States each year has attracted wide attention. Yet the only remarkable thing about it is its conservatism.

Most of the diseases of which human beings die at the present time are preventable. The principal ones could be entirely abolished and the duration of life marvelously extended.

The great white plague slays more than any other one cause. It is wholly preventable. The money that is spent for the army and navy would wipe it out in less than a decade. The great mass of infantile diseases that sweep away one-half the children of the working class before they reach the age of four are little less than instruments of social murder. Any physician knows that they could be abolished in the city of Chicago with the sum that has been stolen each year by the Busse administration and leave enough over to save the children of several other large cities.

The whole long list of industrial accidents that maim and kill several hundred thousand workers each year are almost wholly unnecessary. They would be avoided were it not more profitable to continue them.

The average life of the workingman is about thirty years. That of the professional man is almost twice as much. Yet the healthful, physical exer-

cise of manual labor or of the skilled craftsman should give a longer life than that of the house and office working professional. It would do so were it not for the overwork and unhealthful conditions brought about by the profit system.

For labor and the children of laborers, and the mothers and wives and sisters of laborers, the present system is a gigantic instrument of murder.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

STEEL TRUST GETS CHINESE PIG IRON.

A cablegram from Shanghai, China, received yesterday by a New York stock exchange house, contained information concerning the product of the Hanyang steel works. The financial interests at present in control of this plant have signed a contract to deliver their pig iron and other raw material to the American market through the Western Steel Corporation of Seattle and the Robert Dollar Company.

Captains of industry identified with the United States Steel Corporation are said to be behind the new contract, which covers a long period of years.

Under the terms of the agreement the Western Steel Corporation will handle the sale of Chinese raw iron materials in the United States and the finished products of the Steel company in China. The company will be able to deliver pig iron at a profit as far east as New York at a price under \$17 a ton. American pig iron brings more than \$21 a ton.

The arrangement for the importation of Chinese iron on a large scale marks the opening of one of the greatest industrial wars of competition in the country's history. Every effort has been made to conceal the progress of the Steel trust's negotiations in China, and advices from the Orient are that these maneuvers are the real source of the activity in Chinese affairs of the State Department under Secretary Philander Knox.—New York Call.

WHEN EXTREMES MEET.

In many respects the conditions in our country are quite different from those obtaining in Europe. In the old countries, with their ancient crystallized class divisions, the ruling class itself is thoroughly differentiated. While the great majority of the capitalists is engaged in the never-ending business of adding new wealth to old wealth, there is a small but substantial minority that is a leisure class in the strict sense of the word. It does not engage in any business. It does not even see to it that the working people perform their allotted tasks, nor is it occupied with devising schemes for transferring to themselves the wealth appropriated by rival capitalists. Its life is one of undisturbed leisure. The pursuit of pleasure, the cultivation of the social graces, the patronage of the arts and artists that minister to its pleasures, are its sole occupation. The only practical business that this leisure class does not consider beneath its dignity to engage in is the business of government, and particularly the military and diplomatic services.

Social evolution in America is behind Europe in this as in so many other respects. Taken as a whole, our capitalists are a class of upstarts. They are still obliged to engage in the active pursuit of wealth. They cannot even spare the time for the government of the country, which they leave to a special class of professional politicians, whom they are obliged to corrupt. A leisure class is as yet only in its beginnings. The division of functions within our capitalist class has, therefore, taken place in this wise, that while the men are engaged in the pursuit of wealth their women folk fulfill the cultural functions.

The American plutocracy, which on the whole is strikingly ignorant, coarse and brutal, takes infinite pride in its truly superb womanhood, for whose whims and vagaries it spends its wealth willingly and lavishly. It is these women who represent America's most ostentatious refinement and culture, and enact the patrons of its arts and letters. Being total strangers to the actual process of exploitation which enables them to live lives of pleasure, not being engaged in the hunt for riches, and being entirely relieved from the struggle for existence, these women have not become—like their fathers, brothers and husbands—utter strangers to sympathy and compassion for the miseries of the poor, whom they rarely see and with whom they hardly ever come in conflict.

So there they were, the pride of America's plutocracy, in their sumptuous club house, seated on gilded chairs, decked out in splendid gowns and Brussels lace and picture hats and rare furs and precious jewels. There they were, listening to the unaffected tale of the hardships of their working, striking, starving sisters, robbed and oppressed by their employers, beaten by hired thugs, persecuted by the police, fined and imprisoned by the representatives of so-called justice. There they were, these daughters of the rich, to whom the necessities, comforts, luxuries and extravagances of life are, as it were, a free gift of nature, confronted with the opposite pole to their own existence in all its grim actuality. And they took pity on their poor, weak, pale and emaciated sisters from the workshop and tenement, and seated them at their table, and gave them some money, and sent them away with their good wishes.

How many of these good women ever thought of it that the dark existence of these poor girls is but the reverse of their own dazzling round of pleasure, that their own life of ease and luxury and culture sprouts from the ruined life of these working girls?

But there they met, these two feminine extremes, of American society, for the first time in our history. Not as the working women of Paris met Marie Antoinette and the ladies of her court. Not demanding bread from the "baker and the baker's wife," but also not begging, but merely setting forth their cause in simple truth and sincerity. How soon will these extremes meet again? And on what occasion and in what manner?—New York Call.

In Memoriam.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions adopted by Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44:
Whereas, Brother Lester, having met his death by an accident in the Yellow Aster mine, and having proved himself by his actions a believer in the helpfulness of unions, in sickness, misfortunes or defense;

Resolved, That Union No. 44, W. F. M., in his death has lost a true and worthy member and whilst deploring our own loss we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his personal friends and relations in their hour of sorrow. As an outward sign of respect our charter shall be draped in mourning for thirty days. A copy of these resolutions to be spread on our minutes, another be

BUTTE
MONTANA

HENNESSY'S

CORNER GRANITE
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sent the Miners' Magazine for publication, and a third be sent to the brother's wife.

W. H. PIERCE,
W. M. ZERN,
JAMES DELANEY, Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Mullan, Idaho, March 19, 1910.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, Gust Berglund; and
Whereas, By the untimely death of Brother Berglund, the federation has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Mullan Miners' Union No. 9, W. F. M., hereby express our sympathy and condolence with the friends and relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

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

(Signed) A. E. RIGLEY,
JOHN D. MOLLOY,
ROY CAMERON, Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Bro. Ben G. Thomson, a true and tried member of our union; and
Whereas, He leaves behind those who were most dear to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M., in meeting assembled, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

Signed, on behalf of Rossland Miners' Union—
THOS. HANCOCK,
H. A. STEWART,
GEORGE CASEY, Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Bro. Alex Chisholm, a true and tried member of our union; and
Whereas, He leaves behind him those who were most dear to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M., in meeting assembled, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

Signed on behalf of the union—
THOS. HANCOCK,
H. A. STEWART,
GEORGE CASEY, Committee.

(Seal)

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No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppinen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	MISSOURI						
240	Nome	Sat	Oswald A. Rowan	Jno S. Sutherland	J	Nome	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Joe Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
ARIZONA							230	Doc Run	Mon	L. U. Deleoure	W. E. Williams		Doc Run
106	Bisbee	Wed	Edw. J. Grant	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parida		Chloride	227	Flat River Eng		Alex Brown	N. J. Womack	609	Flat River
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	E. B. Wilson	30	Crown King	MONTANA						
150	Douglas M & S		Ed. Crough	Wm. Willis	145	Douglas	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Willis	997	Globe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Theo Brockman	134	Aldridge
116	Hualapai	Sat	H. E. Wilkin	W. R. Carter		Gerbat	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	J. J. Shadish Jr	59	Humboldt	7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	22	No Hart
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	129	Jerome	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Carter	30	McCabe	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Fluett	5	Butte
159	Metcalf			Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat DeLonghery	A. C. Duwe	229	Butte
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	24	Clinton		J. C. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smithger	James Beicher	3	Corbin
124	Snowball	Thur	Thos. W. Bosanks	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
103	Star	Wed	J. W. Grau	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos Gorman	12	Elkorn
156	Swansea	Thur	T. B. Williams	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	A. K. Lallie	13	Harrington	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
BRIT. COLUMBIA							175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Jesse Hackett	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killeen	68	Kendall
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Borrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	255	Pony
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	130	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	39	Kimberly	208	Ruby L & DW	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	25	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	H. Donaldson	A	Winston
71	Mojie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Mojie	129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peal	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	130	Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	NEVADA						
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Rossland	30	Austin	Sat	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shillan	K	Sandon	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Bonanza
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	230	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Grue		Hilltop
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Wescott		Chafey
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	239	Contact	Sat	R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
CALIFORNIA							171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	2	Edgemont
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	243	Fairview	Wed	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Buck Life	83	French Gulch	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	196	Grass Valley	230	Goldfield	Tues	David Shultz	J. J. Mangano	2420	Goldfield
91	Grass Valley						221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Fred Hotding		Mound House
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
115	Jackson	Wed	T. H. George	Samuel White	212	Jackson	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Hendrickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	264	Millers M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith		Millers
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	254	National	Sat	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		National
206	Masonic	Sat	Ed Vandine	J. B. Seefeld		Masonic	263	Pioche	Mon	E. K. Watson	W. B. Bruce		Pioche
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klaproth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	218	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Fluke	356	Pioneer
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nicholls	76	Nevada City	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Goodwin	Frank O. Goegg		Olinghouse
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	244	Rawhide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	Roy Cook	141	Round Mt'n
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	Wm. O'Leary	71	Searchlight
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	Richard J. Ryan	355	Skidoo	92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritzen	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	253	Silver Peak	Tues	G. G. Hoxie	J. W. Ball	63	Blair
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Chimo	101	Stent	231	Steppe M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	398	McGill
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	257	Storey Co. L. U.	Wed	Bert Holenmb	R. McHenry		Virginia City
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dulzell	13	Tonopah
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pascho	16	Chinese Camp	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
COLORADO							256	Vernon	Wed	Walter Mack	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	172	Virginia City
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	250	Wonder		J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams		Wonder
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	D. T. Snideman	543	Creede	262	Yerrington	Fri	W. O. Leach	Pat. Mooney		Mason
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	ONTARIO						
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Fred T. Carrol	610	Gowganda
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	H	Garfield	OREGON						
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
15	Ourray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ourray	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	SOUTH DAKOTA						
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Rod Mountain	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	R. A. Gregg	278	Telluride	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
IDAHO							108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell		Rochford
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey		Atlanta	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
10	Burke	Fri	George Halpin	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	UTAH						
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	19	De Lamar	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill	30	Mackay	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosco	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	67	Mullan	205	Eureka E F & B		K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mimgassner	Chas. Harvison	124	Murray	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Jos. Mann	65	Mammoth
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Walter Keister	47	Wallace	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	415	Mercur
17	Wallace	Sat	Wm. F. Hornshoe	W. H. Irie	141	Bellevue	144	Park City	Sat	John Edebstrom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan			WASHINGTON						
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Mueckler	38	Index
203	Copper	Sun		Elias Sinisalo	950	Laurium	224	Loomis	Sun	Wm. Lechner	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Onni Tuomi		Crystal Falls	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Cray	164	Republic
236	Grover M & M			T. H. Sullivan		Hubbell	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock							
153	Ironwood	Sat	Oscar Kauri	John Korpi	434	Ironwood							
222	Ishpeming	Sat											

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