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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.  
April 28th  
1910

Volume XI.  
Number 357.



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
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WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, April 28, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 357  
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

**John M. O'Neill, Editor.**

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

## Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

Department

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Winthrop, Calif., April 12, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Winthrop M. & S. Union No. 167, W. F. M., Alf. Bullock was fined \$10.00 and ordered published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor for refusing to reinstate in this local.

(Seal)

**J. H. CAREY,**

Financial Secretary Winthrop M. & S. U., No. 167.

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

French Gulch, Calif., April 14, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of French Gulch Miners' Union No. 141, Fred Bradley was declared unfair and fined \$25.00 for refusing to deposit his card and pay dues to this local while employed in this district.

French Gulch Miners' Union No. 141.

(Seal)

**BUCK LILE,**

Secretary.

### DECLARED UNFAIR.

Radersburg, Mont., April 21, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

To all Secretaries of W. F. M.: You are hereby notified that one J. A. Becker has been declared unfair to organized labor and his name published in the Miners' Magazine for assisting the K. G. M. Co. during the recent labor trouble at this place.

By order Radersburg Miners' Union No. 120, W. F. M.

(Seal)

**CHAS. A. NEWELL,**

Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

### DECLARED FAIR.

Bisbee, Ariz., April 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Bisbee Local No. 106, William Vickers of Park City, Utah, has been declared fair to organized labor, and his name be stricken from the unfair list, as it had been published through a mistake.

Yours Fraternally,

**H. E. STEWART,**

Financial Secretary.

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Leadville, Colo., April 22, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, the following named were declared unfair to organized labor and a fine of \$25.00 placed against them: Mike McKenna, for leaving the jurisdiction of this union without a paid-up card, and Patrick Sheehan, a former member of Park City No. 144, for refusing to pay up.

By order of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, W. F. M.

(Seal)

**RAY WOODBURY,**

Secretary.

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Crystal Falls, Mich., April 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Crystal Falls Miners' Union No. 195, on Sunday, April 17, 1910, Jalmar Pirthe (Perttu), (Perttula), was fined \$25.00 and declared unfair to organized labor until he pays the fine placed against him and also the balance, \$10.70, which he took from the treasury of this union when he left this place. The description of the man is as follows: Weight, 148 pounds; light hair, blue eyes, height about 5 feet 5 inches, complexion fair, nationality, Finnish; speaks English language. He left here for Ironwood, Michigan.

**ONNI TUOMI,**

Secretary No. 195.

### DECLARED UNFAIR AND FAIR.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please publish the following names as unfair and fined \$50.00 each: Joe Melrose, for refusing to join this union. Pete Peterson, who refused to reinstate after working in this jurisdiction three months. Supposed to have gone to Bisbee. Otto Stevens, for refusing to reinstate in this union. He is an ex-member of McCabe. He makes the statement that "the W. F. M. is all a graft."

One W. A. Taylor, who was fined \$25.00 and advertised in the Miners' Magazine January 26, 1910, has become a member of this union and is declared fair.

By order of Swansea Miners' Union No. 156, W. F. M.

(Seal)

**J. E. CARTER,**

Financial Secretary.

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Basin, Montana, April 14, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert the following notice in "The Miners' Magazine": At a meeting of Basin Miners' Union, April 5, 1910, one Henry Mayers was declared unfair to organized labor and a fine of twenty-five dollars placed against him for refusing to reinstate in this local.

Mr. Mayers is a specimen of humanity that No. 23 has given up as a bad egg. Six years ago he went to work at the mill in Basin for three dollars per day. The Basin Miners' Union at that time was suc-



successful in securing for him and his partners a raise in wages from three dollars to three dollars and a half. Mr. Mayers worked on the job something like two years, thereby gaining through the organization close to four hundred dollars.

Later on, however, when he went to work at the Comet, we had to bump him off the job in order to get him to reinstate. And, instead of placing a fine against him, at that time we paid him thirty dollars sick benefit.

On February 19, 1910, he once more went to work at the mill in Basin, but repeatedly refused to reinstate, so that we were forced to give him the second bump. And he was actually surprised to find out that his fellow workers to a man refused to work with him. But, being somewhat of a genius, he gave it out cold that from now on the Basin Miners' Union will have to pay him his wages for the balance of his natural days, and with that graft in view, he went to Boulder the following day and interviewed a firm of attorneys. Being told by them that he had no cause for action, he returned to Basin a sadder, but not a wiser man.

Hoping that the secretaries of the W. F. M. will give Mr. Mayers a warm and hearty welcome wherever he shows up, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

HENRY BERG,  
Secretary.

THE SOCIALIST political victory in Milwaukee is now hailed as "the Lexington of the Social Revolution."

DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS beans have increased in price 33 per cent., and now cultured Boston is in mourning.

IF YOU ARE a little grocer and sell butterine by the pound you are sent to jail. If you are a big manufacturer and sell it by the ton you are sent to congress.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE STEEL TRUST, in order to halt the work of organizers of the labor movement, has raised the wages of its slaves a few cents per day and the subsidized organs are once more showering praise on the octopus.

MILWAUKEE HAS BEEN ADVERTISED as the city that became "famous" through the production of beer, but now that Milwaukee has elected a Socialist mayor and council, it is probable that Milwaukee will become immortal.

A LADY in Chicago has been arrested for teaching children how to steal. Had she taught the system by which Rockefeller, Schwab, Carnegie, Gary and Morgan had amassed their millions, she would have been recognized as one of the pillars of society and no officer of the law would have dared to escort her to a common jail.

THE INTERNATIONAL Harvester Company of Chicago, with 25,000 employes, has established an insurance plan for the benefit of the slaves who may be killed or crippled. The company has estimated that the insurance will cost a quarter of a million dollars per annum, so that it can be readily seen that the Harvester Company proposes to continue the slaughter and maiming of human beings in the race for profits.

DURING THE CRUSADE against vice in Pittsburg, Pa., it was discovered that disorderly houses of infamous reputation were owned by a member of congress and two lawyers with national reputations, and the press claimed that such a discovery created a sensation. Why a discovery that lawyers and a congressman were receiving revenue from vice should create a sensation is not made clear, as lawyers would go out of business were it not for the evils that grow out of the hellish system under which we live.

IT IS BECOMING APPARENT that the steel trust intends to center all its plants at Gary, Indiana. The plants at Gary are being enlarged and nearly all orders are now being filled at the "slaughter house" in the "Hoosier" state. Banker Morgan, who is the recognized Napoleon of the steel trust, issued his ultimatum a few years ago that the organization of the steel workers would be crushed, and it seems that Morgan is "making good." No union man is permitted to place his name on the pay roll at Gary and the plant is filled with spies who watch the movements of every employe and report minutely everything that is said or done by the slaves who work twelve hours per day to enable Morgan and his associates to live in regal luxury.

THE SITUATION in the Black Hills has changed but little recently. The mine operators are still recruiting men wherever possible, to take the places of the locked-out miners. The imported recruits are proving unsatisfactory and expensive, as many of the men, when learning the conditions, take their departure.

The union men are standing firm and have the utmost confidence that the lock-out will ultimately prove a failure. Last week the city election was held at Lead, and the Homestake ticket was elected, or rather counted in, by a small majority. The ticket placed in the field by the union men was denied judges and clerks in the election booths,

and the political hirelings of the Homestake company had a free hand to so juggle the ballots that the tools of this mighty corporation were credited with being elected.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, chief lieutenant of J. P. Morgan, in an address before the students of the Harvard University, made the admission that trusts and corporations must come under federal control or else the people would rally around the red flag of Socialism.

It is a difficult matter to understand how it is possible for the government to regulate or control trusts and corporations under the reign of capitalism, when it is known that the trusts and corporations regulate and control the government.

Perkins sees "the handwriting on the wall" and he knows that the system which he is endeavoring to perpetuate through the advocacy of government control is doomed and that no power on earth can stem the tide that is destined to sweep from the earth the last vestige of a soulless profit system.

HOFFSTOTT, THE BANKER, who lives in New York but who is heavily interested in the steel trust, has been indicted in Pennsylvania for bribery, but is fighting extradition. Hoffstott was the man who was able to bring the Cossacks of Pennsylvania to McKees Rocks to awe and intimidate the strikers when they rebelled against brutal conditions and starvation wages.

If Hoffstott was a labor official and was indicted, it is probable that the corporations would enter in a collusion with a detective agency to kidnap him, but as Hoffstott is an aristocrat and belongs to the patrician gentry, every legal technicality will be resorted to to save the gentleman from criminal proceedings in court.

That old chestnut, that "we are all equal before the law," is becoming a laughable burlesque.

WHY SHOULD PRIVATE INTERESTS receive gifts from the public treasury to carry on their own business? asks the Chicago Public. When the farmers wanted government aid in their business, a great hue and cry went up against it. But now Mr. Taft has called on farmers to help him give government aid to ship owners, and in the name of the flag. The flag has been used to hide dirt enough in the past thirty years, but the ship subsidy dirt is perhaps the dirtiest dirt of all. When a set of men march toward the public treasury carrying an American flag and singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," it is "dollars to doughnuts" that they are after "something for nothing" for themselves. Is it very important that sea-going vessels should be American vessels? Is it so important that we must have the government pay a subsidy to the owners of those vessels sufficient to cover their losses? Then let the government build and navigate its own vessels. What the government pays for, the government ought to control and manage. Why should the government pay for keeping up private property?—San Francisco Star.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine 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" has made no mistake in holding up the frailties of Mr. Hearst to the arc light in order that the membership of organized labor of California may behold the enemy of unionism stripped of all of his pretensions. The mask which William has worn so successively for years has been torn off and his real nature has been revealed to countless thousands of men and women who formerly placed some confidence in the sincerity of the political gymnast who used all his cunning to build himself at the expense of the people.

Only last week Mr. Hearst, after calling on "Injunction Bill" at Washington, came out in a lengthy statement giving his approbation to the Taft administration and lauding the champion of trusts and corporations as a statesman who even towers above the African hunter who is now hobnobbing with the crowned heads of the Old World.

The falling off of revenue to his syndicate of newspapers has caused "Willie" to court the patronage of his class, as he realizes that organized labor can no longer be deluded by the mouthings of a cheap megaphone.

THE CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION of New York has denounced John Mitchell for the attitude which he assumed before the legislature at Albany. Mitchell strenuously opposed the legislative committee from the Central Federated Union, and as a result the former president of the United Mine Workers of America, but now a salaried official of the Civic Federation, is under censure. The Central Federated Union should not expect that the former "labor leader" should be loyal to the interests of the working class. The National Civic Federation would hardly pay John Mitchell a salary of \$6,000 per annum if he remained the uncompromising champion of the rights of labor. Mr. Mitchell as a salaried official of the Civic Federation, is expected to use his ability and his popularity to delude the working class and whenever he fails to "deliver the goods" some other "labor leader" will be selected to fill his place.

It is absolutely necessary that capitalism secure "labor leaders" to drug the mentality of the working class, and Mr. Mitchell is consecrating his efforts in and out of the combination that pays him his salary.

A time will come when the working class will become cognizant of the fact that no man can serve two masters, and when that time comes, such men as Mitchell will be unable longer to draw his salary from the coffers of corporate and commercial pirates, and at the same time be hailed as an apostle of labor.



TAFT, THE FAT honorary member of the Steam Shovelers' Union, seems to be a traitor to the cause. While loafing around the White House one day last week earning his wage, in comes sleek, well-fed "delegates of business men" from Bethlehem, Pa., announcing that several thousand strikers and "agitators" were making things unpleasant for Holy Charley Schwab, who, besides running a steel plant on the peon plan, has an altar erected in his own house so he may worship on Sundays without becoming contaminated by coming in contact with the common herd (such few as are not working) by going to church. The "business men" gave the President a line of talk about the workmen boycotting them, whereupon Big Bill left the chair and told them that he was utterly opposed to the principle of the boycott, etc., and the delegation retired, bowing low and smirking complacently. Next day who should come along but a delegation from the mob on strike. They charged that while the government inspectors are asleep

at night, Schwab's men patch, treat and weld defective work, and that in consequence soldiers and sailors are in constant danger of their lives through defective armaments. The President's reply to the plea of the strikers that human life as well as business interests should be protected in Schwab's works, gave no promise of assistance to the wage-workers and the men went away with the feeling that they were up against a chilly proposition. In other words, Taft showed more inclination to boycott the men than the defective public work turned out at the Bethlehem steel works. Last year the Schwab mill, because of the mysterious manner in which Schwab obtains government contracts, cleaned up nearly \$29,000,000 in profits. Hundreds of men work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, at 12½, 14 and 22 cents an hour, a few receiving over 25 cents an hour. "A human slaughter house" is what Father Fretz, the parish priest, who has worked among Schwab's men for thirteen years, calls the Bethlehem steel plant. It is an open shop, like the Hoffstott works at McKees Rocks. - Cleveland Citizen.

## Awakening to the Class Struggle

ORGANIZED LABOR of Chicago is beginning to realize that the working class can expect but little from the two old parties, and as a result of reaching such a conclusion, steps are being taken that may result in a political movement independent of the old parties that year after year have fed the laboring people on promises that were always violated. At a recent session of the Chicago Federation of Labor the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, A Federal court, sitting in judgment on the Danbury Hatters' case, has recently given its decision sustaining the lower court; and

"Whereas, This decision to all intents and purposes means the impoverishment of every member of the union involved, having property that can be attached; and

"Whereas, Said decision, if permitted to stand as the law of the land, will drive the great majority of home-owning or property holding members out of labor unions; and

"Whereas, These judges and the laws they give us are the direct results of our own political inactivity; and

"Whereas, It is our judgment and the verdict of history that no old political party proved competent to deal with or solve new questions, having in them larger liberties for the people; and

"Whereas, The great question and problem before the American people at this time for solution is the question of the laborer and the capitalist, and the problem is the industrial problem; and

"Whereas, The history of our country indicates the desire of our citizenship to solve all such questions and problems through the machinery of the ballot box; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor instruct its executive officers to immediately communicate with the president of the American Federation of Labor and request that he take such steps as may be necessary to enlist the co-operation of farmers' unions and all

other bodies seeking political and industrial reform, to the end that the democracy of the nation, now scattered among all existing political parties, wasting its efforts and dissipating its influence, be welded into one great industrial political movement, having for its purpose industrial liberty, be brought into existence as soon as possible; and be it further

"Resolved, That President Fitzpatrick, our delegate to the Farmers' convention, be instructed to use his influence to develop sentiment favorable for this end."

The above resolutions show that the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor are at least doing some serious thinking. When, however, the Chicago Federation of Labor declares that "these judges and the laws they give us are the direct results of our own political inactivity," a statement is made that is not borne out by the facts. The officials of labor organizations, as a general rule, have been *actively* engaged in politics, but they embraced a brand of politics that have subserved temporarily their personal interests, while resulting disastrously to the class which these labor officials are supposed to represent.

"Reward our friends and rebuke our enemies," as the political slogan of the American Federation of Labor in the last national campaign, could scarcely be looked upon as "inactivity" when the fact is taken into consideration that the official organ of the A. F. of L. became the mouthpiece of the Democratic party and the prominent men of the organization, including Samuel Gompers, took the rostrum to plead for Bryan, the perpetual candidate of the Democratic party. The unfavorable decisions of courts against labor are due to the fact that *labor* has been *active* in the election of men and parties who have been *actively* engaged in forging the fetters more securely upon the working class, and until the working class wields an intelligent ballot for the emancipation of labor, judges as well as all other officials in the respective departments of government, will continue to plunge the dagger into the rights and liberties of the common people.

## He Wears No Mask

PRESIDENT ELLIOT of Harvard, in an address before the Massachusetts Reform Club at Boston, used his flail on labor unions and the learned gentleman who but a few years ago crowned the scab or strike breaker as a "hero," seemed to take a fiendish delight in portraying organized labor as a pestilence which should be exterminated.

It can be said to the credit of Elliot that he scorns to wear a mask. He is no hypocrite, but comes out boldly and denounces the labor movement. Such a man is less dangerous than men of the type of Hearst, who, while professing friendship for labor, has a dagger concealed to strike a blow when labor becomes hypnotized by the suave diplomacy of hypocrisy. The learned professor of Harvard contended that joint agreements between employer and employe were largely responsible for the high cost of living. The philosophy of the Harvard professor does not seem to harmonize with the conclusions reached by other scientists, who have made the statements that the increased production of gold and the *revision* of the tariff have put wings upon the necessities of life and caused them to soar towards the heavenly planets.

Elliot in the course of his address declared: "The only way to stop a strike is to make the employes afraid to strike." Great logic

from the lips of a man who has stood for years at the head of one of the famed institutions of learning of America. He would strike fear into the hearts of the working people of America, and to do this it would be necessary to awe and intimidate by a display of armed force.

It is presumed that President Elliot desires that every state in the Union shall be placed on a war footing and that the federal army shall be increased to such proportions that the working class shall be living under the rule of bayonets. It might be well for such men as Elliot to realize that the vast majority of men who make up the armed forces of the states and nation belong to the working class, and it might be that a time would come when even the soldier that is wanted by a master class to suppress labor might become conscious of the injustice of capitalism and conclude to dedicate his valor to the cause of the multitude that is struggling against the despotism of a class of privilege.

Such bold utterances from Elliot will have a tendency to open the eyes of the working class to the fact that capitalism in dealing with wage slaves proposes to use the mailed fist, and when the victim of exploitation realizes that he can expect no quarter or mercy from a master, it is only reasonable to presume that he will make preparations to meet such an emergency.

## Swayed by Prejudice

THE LABOR RECORD, published at Kansas City, contains the following editorial paragraph, which must have had its birth in a brain that is shrivelled with race prejudice:

"The Socialists of Oklahoma will fight the movement started by the Democrats to disfranchise the negroes. The fact that the Socialists will make a fight for the negro is a pretty good indication that the fight will be lost and the negro disfranchised. In fact, the Socialists are noted for taking up just such fool things."

Strange that an editor of a so-called labor journal could reach such

a conclusion if he claims to be acquainted with American history. The editor of the Record says: "The Socialists are noted for taking up such fool things." If taking up the fight to protect the colored race in the citizenship that was bequeathed to the black man through the Fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution is *foolish*, then how much more *foolish* were the people in the year 1861 to march to the battlefield to destroy the auction block and banish from the soil of America the brutal traffic in human flesh? How much more foolish was it for a nation to sacrifice more than a million of men and to confiscate \$8,000,000,000 of property and money, to tear the shackles of chattel slavery



from the limbs of a race of people whom the Democratic party is now endeavoring to disfranchise, through political chicanery?

The editor of this labor journal does not seem to realize that the movement to wrest the ballot from the hands of the black man is but the preliminary step to launch a movement that may ultimately strip the working class, regardless of color, of the only peaceable weapon by which wrongs may be redressed. The vast majority of the colored race belong to the working class and any movement that is launched which weakens the laboring people in their political power should be fought by every editor in whose heart dwells the spirit of unionism. The editor of the Record again makes the declaration that "the fact that the Socialists will make a fight for the negro is a pretty good indication that the fight will be lost and the negro disfranchised."

Is the fact that the battle that will be waged by the Socialists to protect the negro in his right of suffrage, an evidence that the Socialist is wrong when entering into the struggle to preserve the ballot for the colored race? If the presumption is to be entertained that because a battle is lost, that the party or parties engaging in such a battle are wrong or in error, then it follows that every battle that labor has waged and lost against the combinations of wealth has been wrong.

It is not surprising that the salaried editor of a subsidized journal should favor the disfranchisement of the negro, but when the editor of a labor journal gives his apparent approval to the assassination of the Fifteenth Amendment, it is absolute evidence that he is swayed by that prejudice that can only find lodgment in a measly, contracted brain.

## Gone But Not Forgotten

MEMBERS of the Western Federation of Miners will be pained to learn that Hon. Eugene Engley has passed away to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." Engley was a man who had endeared himself to the membership of organized labor, but in proving his loyalty to the class whose shoulders bear the burdens of industrial servitude, he was visited with all the wrath of corporate vengeance. Engley during the Waite administration was attorney general of the state of Colorado, and his legal opinions never favored the aggregations that preyed upon the people. He served several terms as a member of the legislature of Colorado, and the measures which he framed and introduced demonstrated that he was a humanitarian whose heart was ever beating in sympathy with the masses of the people. It was during the Cripple Creek strike that Engley showed the material out of which he was made. When a prostituted governor paroled convicts to be utilized as thugs to serve a Mine Owners' Association, and when the state militia was "farmed out" to the mine operators to crush the Western Federation of Miners, he did not hesitate to place himself on record relative to the lawless acts that disgraced a state administration. When uniformed ruffians were shouting "To hell with the constitution," and when miners were being bull-penned and deported, Engley was fearless in his

condemnation of the high-handed outrages that were perpetrated under the name of "law and order." For his fealty to the Western Federation of Miners he was marked for deportation and was forced to leave the district at the point of bayonets. But Engley was a man of courage, and after being deported he returned to the Cripple Creek district with a rifle on his shoulder, determined to face death in the protection of his individual liberty as a citizen. He was not molested further by physical force, but the mine operators and the members of the Citizens' Alliance concluded that there were other methods than violence that could be used effectively to get rid of the "undesirable citizen" who refused to bend his knee to the dictum of a mob that was backed by the armed power of a state. Engley was boycotted and his law practice dwindled away to such an extent that he could no longer live among the gentry that laughed at law and derided the constitution of a state.

Engley returned to Alamosa, Colorado, and on the 18th of the present month, after a battle with pneumonia, succumbed to the inevitable.

In the death of Eugene Engley the laboring people have lost a fearless champion, the state an honorable citizen and the community in which he lived a conscientious and upright man.

## Labor Is Blind

THE TOILERS' DEFENSE in a late issue contained the following pertinent editorial:

"Since the real object of the National Civic Federation is becoming so well known, it is up to the labor leaders who hold membership in the body to sever their connection therewith immediately. It cannot longer be successfully refuted that the Federation is the vehicle of great capitalists who use the connection of the labor leaders to placate and deceive the organized workers while they are engaged in raids of plunder and schemes of exploitation. It would be a joke were it not such a serious matter. While the American Federation of Labor with Samuel Gompers as president is fighting the steel trust, the steel trust officials and copper interests which are at the head of the Civic Federation are planning the annihilation of the Steel Workers' Union. What an inconsistency! How ridiculous the labor movement has been made to appear. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, et. al., should not be allowed to represent the organized workers of the country in the capacity of representatives of the Civic Federation. The labor movement is virile, aggressive and progressive, and as it grows more radical, capitalists become more concerned for the future. This gives the incentive to placate labor by devious means, through providing an agency of "reconciliation" which only reconciles a few men to good jobs, while the many are asked to applaud while they suffer. The labor movement is not the personal property of any man or set of men. It cannot be lead by a one-man power. The Civic Federation has never interfered where a large corporation locked out its employees. Its press bureau and

plate service is a means of publicity that is not consistent with the claims made by officials. The labor movement wants to keep its eyes open."

The fact that the membership of organized labor is blind to the treachery and duplicity of the National Civic Federation is responsible for "labor leaders" being identified with an association that is dominated and controlled by the capitalists of America. If the membership of organized labor had a clear conception of the purposes of the combination that is supported by Belmont, Schwab, Rockefeller, Gary, Baer and others of the same ilk, the president of the American Federation of Labor would not preside at the annual conventions of this body, and at the same time remain as the executive head of a labor organization that boasts of nearly 2,000,000 members.

Gompers, Mitchell and all the other labor lieutenants who annually grace the banquet board of a Civic Federation will scarcely separate themselves from this company of giant exploiters while the labor movement tolerates their presence in an organization whose sole purpose is to retard and delay the growth of a sentiment that is crystallizing against the brutality of the wage system. The vast majority of the membership of organized labor entertains the opinion that labor officials can flirt with the aristocrats of a Civic Federation and yet remain loyal to the class that is struggling against the cupidity of cormorants whose greed is insatiable. Whenever the membership of organized labor can penetrate the mask that conceals the hypocrisy and treason of the Civic Federation, just so soon will "labor leaders" be forced to know no interests save the interests of the working class.

## The Political Situation in Colorado

THE TEMPERATURE of politics in the state of Colorado is growing warmer. The corporations, through their henchmen, are already devising plans and schemes whereby their faithful servants shall have a complete monopoly of the legislative, judicial and executive departments of government. The "interests" have decreed that the Democratic party must be slaughtered, not that the Democratic party has proven recreant to the interests of the corporations, but that the Republican party for the next two years is considered more available to carry out the conspiracies against the welfare of the great majority of the people of the state.

The ultimatum has gone forth that Chief Justice Steele of the Supreme Court of Colorado must be defeated, as the corporations have recognized the fact that this incumbent of Colorado's judiciary is afflicted with a conscience and the "interests" have come to the conclusion that a judge afflicted with such an incumbrance as a conscience is bereft of those necessary qualifications that fit him for a seat in a "temple of justice."

The Democratic party in 1908 went before the people with glowing promises as to what would be done if only the citizens of the state would give that party their trust and confidence. The people listened to the siren voice of Democracy and routed the apostles who pretended to preach the Republicanism of an Abraham Lincoln, and placed in office the disciples who mentioned the name of a Thomas Jefferson with a holy reverence.

But no sooner had the hungry champions of Jefferson and Jackson secured their seats at the pie-counter than they immediately seemed to lose their memories and forget the pledges that they had made to win the confidence of those sovereign citizens who confiscated their ballots to restore the Democratic party to power.

During the political campaign of 1908 there was an avalanche of oratory and every Democratic spellbinder was placed under salary by the corporations in order that Charles Hughes, the famed corporation lawyer, might reach the senate of the United States. With Hughes in the highest law making body of the country, the Gas and Electric Com-



pany of Denver, the tramway monopoly, the telephone trust and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the smelter trust had no grounds to feel uneasy or worried.

To place a corporation lawyer in the United States senate, the Democratic party promised the people a direct primary law, the initiative and referendum and a bank guaranty law, but when the law makers of the state assembled to pass laws that were pledged to the people, the solons seemed to forget every plank in the platform and after a ninety days' session, adjourned without enacting into law any of the measures that had secured for the Democratic party in the state of Colorado a political victory. The governor of the state seemed to be shocked at the delinquency of his party and threatened to immediately call the law makers into extra session to pass the promised legislation, but the powers that seem to be in control of the Democratic party have been able, so far, to prevent an extra session of Colorado's legislature.

A short time ago the prominent Democrats of the state assembled in Denver and the extra session became the prominent theme of discussion, but the heavyweight Democrats rebelled against the governor calling together the law making body to make good the pledges of the

campaign of 1908. The governor has declared, however, that the legislature will be convened in the month of August in order that the party of which he is a member shall be forced to go on record relative to the legislation promised the people two years ago.

The governor seems to overlook the fact that his party has already gone on record and absolutely refused to enact into law the promised measures that aided the Democratic party to achieve political success two years ago.

The governor should know that the men of his party who betrayed the people in a regular session of the legislature will not redeem their promises in an extra session of that body. He should know something about the influences that killed the legislation that was promised, and he should know that the same influences that nullified the pledges of the Democratic party are still dominant and that no measures can be enacted into law without bearing the corporate seal of approval of the "interests." The extra session will be but a repetition of the farce enacted in the regular session, as Colorado is in the grip of the corporate interests and the Democratic party as well as the Republican party is obligated to obey the orders of a master class.

## A Clerk Complains

ECONOMY, you know, is the watchword of the administration at Washington. Of course, that doesn't mean that our lawmakers have to buy their own stationery or forego those little junketing trips or anything like that. That wouldn't be economy. But lopping off a hundred dollars a year from the salaries of a lot of \$900 department clerks is the way our government has decided it must economize. An eastern exchange tells of a sarcastic letter the secretary of the treasury received from a person signing himself "\$500.00 Clerk." It was as follows: "During the past year, by omitting to cross my 't's' or dotting 'i's' I have saved the government two cents in ink. Will you please add this to my salary? I am now using my lead pencil down to one-half inch. I hope in this way to save another cent. Long live this economical administration. I am short of paper or I would write a longer letter. We are one year nearer the poor house."—Labor Journal-Everett.

The letter of the impoverished clerk who has been living on a salary that is gradually pushing him towards the "bread line" will receive no consideration from the gentlemen "higher up," who feel no hesitancy in awarding fat contracts to a steel trust and who feel no scruples in appropriating a few hundred millions of dollars for our army and navy, in order that the government may be always equipped

to proclaim war when the "interests" can see spoils in human slaughter. Again, our president but a short time ago received an increase of salary of \$25,000 per annum, while the speaker of the house and the president of the senate were furnished automobiles at government expense, and the clerk whose salary bids for tripe and corn bread should feel some consolation in knowing that though clerks are struggling with poverty, that our wise statesmen are not haunted by the nightmare of want. The clerk should curb an appetite that clamors for a "square meal" and should take comfort in the Scriptural quotation: "Blessed are the poor, for they shall see God."

He should know that a dignified government is under obligations to make ample provision for our jurists when age incapacitates them for service on the bench, and that our generals in the army and our admirals in the navy must be permitted to draw their rations from the public crib when they are retired to private life. Such generosity on the part of the government precludes the possibility of permitting a plebeian clerk from receiving a remuneration for his services that would enable him to live even like a human being while working for "Uncle Samuel."

The dignified representatives of government must be cared for, even though the clerks eat at "fily joints" and sleep in garrets.

## The Philadelphia Strike Settled

THE STRIKE of the street car men of Philadelphia has been settled. No strike for years has attracted as much universal attention as the strike of the employes against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The vast majority of the people of Philadelphia recognized the justice of the demands of the strikers, and in a number of the industries of that city the employes walked out in the hope that their cessation from toil might bring pressure on a despotic street railway corporation. But regardless of the fact that the street car strikers were supported by a partial walk-out of employes in other industries; regardless of the fact that a state federation of labor threatened to call a strike covering the whole state of Pennsylvania, and regardless of the fact that the majority of the people of Philadelphia were in sympathy with the demands of the strikers, yet the strikers can claim no victory, as they have practically accepted the terms as dictated by Mayor Reyburn, who was a loyal and unflinching champion of the interests of the traction company.

The company offered terms of settlement through the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, and those terms of settlement were of the same character as those presented by Mayor Reyburn several weeks ago.

The men who are to be taken back will receive \$2.00 per day until regular runs can be secured for them, but the cases of 174 men who were discharged and whose discharge precipitated the strike, will be submitted to arbitration.

These men whose cases are to be submitted to arbitration are the aggressive, brainy men of the organization, and the company will do everything within its power to prevent an arbitration board from look-

ing with favor upon the cases of men who are looked upon as mentally equipped to spread the seeds of unionism among the employes of the traction company. The man of spirit, independence and mental power in a labor organization when involved in a strike brings up on himself the wrath of corporate power and he becomes a marked man to glut the vengeance of a corporation that looks with insolence on the demands of organized labor. He becomes a victim of the blacklist and he is made to feel that servility and mute submission on the part of an employe are the only traits of character that meet with the approbation of a soulless combination of exploiters.

If a number of the 174 men whose cases are submitted to arbitration will be selected for reinstatement with the traction company, it is only a question of but a short time when the company will discover sufficient reason for their discharge. The men who are to be inspected by an arbitration board might as well come to the conclusion at once that their employment will not be tolerated for any length of time with a corporation that has shown such merciless antagonism towards organized labor.

The settlement of the Philadelphia strike on the terms practically dictated by the company will furnish many editorials for syndicated sheets to proclaim against the so-called *sympathetic strike*, and these mortgaged organs of capital will endeavor to demonstrate that the *sympathetic strike* must result in failure. The strike in Philadelphia lacked the necessary *sympathy* to make it a success. It was a lack of *solidarity* among the employes of all the industries that forced the strikers to accept the terms of settlement as presented by the traction company.

## "Good" Unions

SETH LOW of the Civic Federation does love labor unions—some kinds of labor unions. He loves a union that does not strike or boycott or ask for the closed shop. He wants a union that will eat out of the bosses' hands—one of those unions like the Civic Federation helped to organize in the United States Steel Company's and International Harvester Company's plants.

These unions are content with a free reading room, a bathroom and library and some flowers in the front yard of the plant. Their own homes will be without books or bathrooms or flowers, because wages

will be too low to make such things possible.

Just why any workman should be interested in Seth Low's opinion on labor unions is hard to see. No one ever heard of an officer of a labor union or a union convention issuing instructions to the employers on how to form their commercial associations.

Perhaps that is where we make our mistake. If the next national convention of the American Federation of Labor would draw up some suggestions along that line similar to those which Low and the Civic Federation are so willing to hand out to the workers, it might be possible to reform the employers.



Perhaps the great capitalists are just waiting for some advice on that subject. For fear no one else will rush into the breach we are willing to issue a little handbook of rules for "good" employers' associations.

Of course, they should never discuss the question of wages. They should always pay what the workers demand. They should remember that the workers created all the value of the product, anyhow, and if the capitalists desire any profits they should make out their applications for charity. Perhaps the workers will organize a "welfare" department and give them free baths and lounging rooms and an occasional lecture on "How to Be Happy Though Hungry." Some of the more active and longer-nosed members of the union might be per-

sued to visit the homes of the bosses and teach their wives how to cook cheap cuts of beef.

Why not?

People expect workingmen to take advice from those who are exploiting them on how to avoid exploitation. Why should this not work the other way? Why should not the burglar give lessons on where to stow valuables, the pickpocket on how to display diamonds, the grafter on how to protect franchises?

There is no reason whatever about the whole matter and will not be so long as the workers are fools enough to take lessons from their bosses on how to fight capitalists.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## The Children of the Poor

UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION the Denver Express had the following editorial:

"They were the children of very poor parents."

"Such is the description of the dozen little girls, none over 13 years of age, who are held in Brooklyn as witnesses against 'white slave' dealers who held out the tempting sight of free moving pictures as a lure for these babes.

"Such is the description most often found whenever a look, be it casual or thorough, is taken at the girls and women who furnish material for this traffic in human flesh.

"So constant is this condition that the wonder is that long ago humanity has not recognized the very close relationship between poverty and sin, and instead of centering its efforts to reach out a hand to the 'prodigal daughter,' tried to remove some of the causes.

"For nineteen centuries the doctrine of brotherhood has been taught. Cathedral and humble mission have united their voices in proclaiming a doctrine of love. Mountains of dollars have been raised to shout the same message across seas. Lives filled with devotion have been sacrificed to spread its joyous note.

"And yet at the end of this time we find that it is possible for dozens of little girls in short dresses to be sold into a worse form of slavery than ever existed in the South!

"They were the children of very poor parents."

"Back of the poverty of some families may be found reasons in personal laxity. Back of many more will be found a system of government against which the helpless, struggling toiler has been unable to fight.

"The little daughters with their happiness and their very lives, turned over as victims to some lustful brute, is the last price demanded by the Powers of Privilege.

"These girls happen to live in New York. Their parents live in the squalid tenements—foul, darkened rooms on which some landlord has dodged his taxes and spent it, perhaps, in lavish splendor of a palace.

"The food, scant and coarse, has been made more costly by a combination, protected by a tariff, the extortion of which perhaps went for a banquet at Delmonico's.

"Toiling at sweatshop wages, robbed on every side, pressed down by inequality of opportunity, the labor of the parents has been rendered for the benefit of the few.

"The price demanded of these ghetto dwellers, in this instance, has been their daughters.

"The same story, perhaps in less brutish detail, might be written in any city.

"For every mountain there is a valley, for every peak a chasm.

"Perhaps it may come in the form of a gas bill; perhaps a water franchise with its extortions; perhaps a coal bill raised by a trust while the wage of the miner is lowered.

"Every Special Privilege leaves its scars. It may not always demand the little girls' bodies. It may only ask for their labor before maturity. It may only ask for the dolls that would have lightened their days with gladness and their little hearts with joy. It may only ask for the outings in summer, away from the heat of the city, with the fresh air that would enable them to grow strong.

"But as long as Greed through the weapons of Privilege exists, there will always be these tragedies, and to the procession of these little white slaves will be joined those other white-faced, half-starved, stunted souls above whom will be written the banner:

"They are the children of very poor parents."

The above editorial is strong and vigorous and contains a sympathy for the little girls whose poverty makes them victims for the professional procurers. But a million of editorials will not remove the cause that breeds the "white slave" traffic. The hellish system that puts a few men in palaces and multitudes in rented hovels makes it easy for the mercenary brute to ply his trade and wreck the virtue of little girls, whose parents are struggling with poverty.

That element of society that controls the functions of government is but little interested in virtue garbed in cheap cotton. The upper strata of society realizes that little girls who can wear silk and satin and who dwell in beautiful homes will scarcely be lured by the dehumanized monster who schemes to blight and blast the innocence of childhood, actuated by the incentive for profit. The professional procurer is nothing more nor less than the agent of the wealthy libertine, who feels but little scruple in glutting his animalism on the virtue of "the children of the poor."

But when these buds of womanhood, through poverty, are lost in the brothels of shame the "holier than thou," with righteous indignation, spurn the victims that have drifted to the "red light" districts because the system denied them the opportunity to live like human beings.

Not only are the little girls of poverty-stricken parents the prey of the procurer, but thousands of young women in mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops, struggling with poverty through the miserable wages paid by the "pillars of society," are forced to sell their honor for the necessities of life. These women—the unfortunate victims of the wage system—need not hear the oily tongue of the procurer to be led astray, for they can feel the grip of want gnawing at their vitals, and they know that virginity must be sacrificed to escape the wolf of hunger. The mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops populate the "red light" districts, but the owners of such establishments that pay wages that bid for dishonor are the cream of society who sometimes make generous contributions to churches, and make it possible for missionaries to carry the Word of God to the benighted heathen of foreign lands.

The complaining slave in a department store, mill or factory who pleads for an increase of wages in order that she may retain her virtue, is frequently met with the brutal language: "Get a friend," and the exploiter who has placed more value on profit than the purity of womanhood holds his head high in society and frequently occupies a cushioned pew in a fashionable church.

It is almost a waste of time to indulge in vigorous denunciation of the "white slave" traffic as long as gaunt poverty remains upon the earth which drives girls and women to lives of shame. Virtue will never be fortified or protected until the human race enjoys the heritage of industrial liberty, and industrial liberty can never come until the earth and all of its machinery of production and distribution are collectively owned by all the people.

## Exit Examiner

THE SMOOTH INDIVIDUAL who jostles you on the cars and picks your pockets is a contemptible sneak thief; the highway robber who holds you up on the street and demands your money and valuables at the point of a gun is a murderous scoundrel. These miserable specimens of the human family find their way to the prison cell or the scaffold; but there is a thief, a robber and a murderer who is a greater criminal than any of those who fall under the heavy hand of the penal code. It is the one who steals—not your money, chattels or goods, but the one who robs you of your good name, the assassin of character. William Randolph Hearst and his chain of newspapers have earned that title. They are the universal assassins of character. The devil never could tell a lie so damnable that the Hearst editors could not improve on Lucifer's methods.

The journalistic and political career of the originator of yellow journalism and the proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner and other newspapers of the same ilk is one continuous debauch of treachery, treason and assassination. Many men have been financially ruined and

a number of good families have been torn asunder; good men and women of tender age have been sent to a premature grave by this universal assassin. Its San Francisco engine of publicity has sent its blood-dripping daggers against Mayor McCarthy and the Union Labor administration. In its editorial and news columns the Examiner has continued to lie day after day; imaginary pacts existing between Mayor McCarthy and Patrick Calhoun, and things that have been done by the union labor supervisors, how they had been whipped into line and what they were going to do under the crack of McCarthy's whip, has been loudly and elaborately exploited by the yellow journalistic prostitute.

It would be quite interesting to know how much the Examiner, or how much Mr. Robert, its managing editor, or Mr. Hearst, are paid by the Manufacturers' Association, or the old party political manipulators and the capitalistic interests for their outrageous attacks upon the Union Labor administration in San Francisco in particular, and union labor in general. Judas received his thirty pieces of silver and Bene-



diet Arnold had his price. What is the consideration paid the Universal Assassin?

The indignation expressed by the trade-unionists not only in San Francisco, but throughout the state, against the Examiner and the Hearst newspapers, is both general and well founded. As Walter G. Mathewson, the secretary of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council, said at the meeting of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, Thursday evening, April 7th, "The union men are kicking the dirty sheet down their front steps, although they have paid for it a year in advance." They do not consider it a safe visitor to their homes. They also have in mind that the lock-out at the Homestake mine in Black Hills, South Dakota, is still in progress and that the request of the United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor for a boycott on all the Hearst papers is still pending.

They know that the Hearst papers, the universal assassins of character, is a more implacable foe of union labor than any Citizens' Alli-

ance or Employees' Association that they have been fighting in the past. They also know that the Examiner is an enemy of San Francisco.

While the merchants, professional men and the trade-unionists have been working harmoniously for the rebuilding and upbuilding of the progress and prosperity of the city, the San Francisco Examiner has never let an opportunity go by to destroy, wreck, ruin and assassinate all who did not consent to do its dirty work.

But the Examiner's carousal of character carnage is at an end. It has run its course. It has fooled union labor and the merchants of San Francisco long enough. It stands exposed in all its naked, hideous horror as the universal assassin and the deadliest foe of union labor and the worst enemy of San Francisco.

All that remains is the official seal to the boycott, and that will be forthcoming in due time.

Exit Examiner! -Organized Labor.

## Censured for His Confession

FRANCIS T. SIMMONS a short time ago delivered an address before the Student Commercial Club of the University of Chicago, and during the course of his address, made the claim that a man cannot be honest and make a million dollars engaged in the business of buying and selling merchandise. When the substance of his address appeared in the daily press he was flooded with letters from rich men all over the country taking issue with him, and Simmons answered them publicly by declaring:

"What I said was that no man starting on the savings of his salary and going into the buying and selling of merchandise at a profit can make a million in his lifetime and do it honestly at that business alone. Such a merchant might possibly show up a profit of \$100,000, but when he gets to the \$1,000,000-mark you begin to suspect him. He hasn't been straight.

"I have been in my line all my life and I know what I am talking about."

Simmons is rated as a millionaire and because he has been honest enough to confess that no man in business can reap a million dollars during a lifetime and remain honest, he has brought upon himself the displeasure of the smug and complacent skimmers, who believe that

every trick in trade business is legitimate and should bear the label of honesty.

Neither Simmons or the many men who censured him for his confession seem to realize that the whole profit system is dishonest, and that from the profit system is bred the misery and wretchedness that enslave the toiling millions of the earth.

The coal barons of America do not mine coal, but profit from the labor of others have made them millionaires and multimillionaires. It is not recorded that Andrew Carnegie, the founder of libraries, by his labor converted the ores of the earth into steel, yet the lauded Scotch philanthropist has amassed a colossal fortune that almost staggers the imagination and is known as one of the steel kings of the world. It is not known that John D. Rockefeller ever pumped a barrel of oil from the reservoirs of the earth, but the benevolent promoter of the "Foundation" has reached the billionaire summit, through a profit system which business men desire to be recognized as honest.

The wealth of the world has been produced by a class that is practically disinherited and the wealth of the world is in the possession of a class that did not produce it.

That wealth came into the hands of the class that did not produce it through the profit system, and such a system, while legalized, is not honest.



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

Pueblo, Colo., April 20, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$5.00, donated by the Pueblo Journeymen Barbers' Union to the locked-out miners at Lead, South Dakota. While we would have liked to have given more, the financial condition of our treasury at the present time is such that we could not very well do so. With best wishes, I remain, Fraternal yours,

ED ANDERSON,  
Secretary No. 219.

Rossland, B. C., April 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will find herein enclosed money-order for \$5.00 as a contribution to the defense of the right to belong to a labor union and work in the mines, mills and smelters in the state of South Dakota, and the right of the workers to join hands in an effort in their own behalf. Wishing the boys in the Black Hills every success, I am in the fight against capitalism.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,  
Executive Board Member District No. 6, W. F. M.

Pittsburg, Kans., April 19, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$1.00 towards helping the brothers at Lead, South Dakota. We are a small local and there is very little work here at the present time, but we couldn't keep from helping the brothers a little. In the future I hope we can do more. Yours fraternally,

E. S. KITCHEN,  
Secretary, O. P. J. A.

Pueblo, Colo., April 19, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money-order for \$30.00 as a donation to the Lead City lock-out. Extending in behalf of the local our best wishes for a speedy victory, we are, Truly yours, HARRY W. FOX,  
Secretary Local No. 12803, Federal Labor Union.

Passburg, Alta., April 19, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: In answer to an appeal by James W. Butler, representative of

your organization, for financial assistance to the striking miners at Lead, South Dakota, we have levied our members 50 cents a month until the strike is settled, but as the check of list was sent in before we received the letter from J. W. Butler, we took up a collection among the boys to send in for this month, which amounts to \$20.70, which amount please find enclosed with this letter. Our local is very small, about thirty members, consequently the amount is very small. Yours fraternally,

O. CARLSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer No. 2352, United Mine Workers of America.

San Francisco, Calif., April 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed a \$10.00 postal money-order as a donation from the Cigarmakers' Union No. 228, of San Francisco, in aid of the locked-out miners of the Homestake mine, Black Hills, South Dakota.

Fraternally yours,  
ROBERT RICKER, Secretary.

Pueblo, Colo., April 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed money-order for \$5.00, which amount was donated to the Western Federation of Miners at the solicitation of Emma F. Langdon. Hoping that this small donation will help along a little, I beg to remain, Fraternal yours,

FRED WOOD,  
Secretary No. 118, Sheet Metal Workers.

Millers, Nev., April 21, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will please find an express money order for \$150.00, as a donation from members of our local for our locked out brothers in Lead, South Dakota. With best wishes, I remain, Yours fraternally,

GEORGE MESSERSMITH,  
Secretary Local No. 264, W. F. of M.

Goldfield, Nev., April 20, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money-order for \$6.50, donated as follows: \$4.00 from myself and \$2.50 from Bro. August Wenzel, for the benefit of the Homestake locked-out miners of the W. F. of M. Hoping for an early victory, I remain, Fraternal yours,

J. J. MANGAN,  
Secretary Local No. 220, W. F. of M.





## BUSH & GERTS PLANOS

Exclusively UNION MADE  
SOLD BY

**FISHEL & CO.**  
DEADWOOD, S. D.

Donation of \$2.00 received from J. A. Cameron, McCabe, Arizona.

Pueblo, Colo., April 21, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: I appeared before the Building Laborers last evening in the interest of the locked-out miners in South Dakota, and am enclosing you a money-order for \$5.00, which they requested me to forward to you. Kindly mail receipt to W. W. Smith, 1511 Jason Street, Pueblo, Colorado. With good wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,

EMMA F. LANGDON,  
Solicitor for Relief Fund.

Manhattan, Nev., April 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find order for \$14.00 from Brothers W. A. Morgan and James Reid for the strike fund; Brother Morgan \$10.00, and Brother Reid \$4.00. Yours fraternally, JAMES BOYD,  
Secretary Manhattan M. U. No. 241, W. F. M.

Valdez, Alaska, April 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money-order for \$10.00 from Valdez Miners' Union No. 188, W. F. of M., a donation to our brothers in Lead, South Dakota, who are fighting a cause of righteousness and against oppression. With best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,

CHARLES McCALLUM, Secretary.

McCabe, Ariz., April 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find \$2.00 as a donation for our locked-out brothers in South Dakota, from Mr. J. A. Cameron. Yours for victory for the boys in the Hills.

A. E. COMER,  
Secretary No. 118, W. F. M.

McGill, Nev., April 20, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$115.50, which goes to show the good work being done by a committee of the Steptoe M. and S. Union No. 233, W. F. of M., in raising funds for their locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Please send receipt for same. Fraternally yours,

H. L. HARRY,  
Treasurer of Committee.

Calumet, Mich., April 18, 1910.

Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Brothers: Enclosed please find check for \$25.00, a donation to the Lead strikers from Copper Miners' Union No. 203, W. F. of M. Yours fraternally,

ELIAS SINISALO, Secretary.

Girard, Kans., April 19, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find \$4.45, donated for the benefit of the striking miners by the Palo Pinto Company, Texas Farmers' District Union No. 12, for which we would thank you to acknowledge receipt to them—Secretary, Green Bridges, Gordon, Texas. Trusting that the miners will gain the victory, and with best wishes for each and all, we are, Yours fraternally,

APPEAL TO REASON.

Los Angeles, Calif., April 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$10.00 that the officers and members of Los Angeles Lodge No. 311, International Association of Machinists authorized me to send. Same was donated at our last regular meeting for the strikers at the Black Hills mines, South Dakota. With best wishes for success, I am, Fraternally yours,

JOHN CHAPMAN, Secretary.

Pueblo, Colo., April 22, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money-order for \$50.00, which the lodge donated to the striking miners in the Black Hills. Hoping that you will reach a satisfactory settlement in a short time and with best wishes, I remain,

T. J. LYNCH,  
Financial Secretary Lodge No. 13, International Association of Machinists.

Stockton, Calif., April 21, 1910.

Secretary-Treasurer W. F. of M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find money-order for \$1.70 as our mite towards helping out the Homestake miners. Very respectfully,

R. W. BONNEY,  
Secretary Stockton Printing Pressmen's Union No. 132.

Pueblo, Colo., April 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find \$10.00 donated by Local No. 35, I. B. and B. H. (Blacksmiths and Helpers), of Pueblo, to assist the locked-out miners of the Black Hills. With best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,

EMMA F. LANGDON,  
Solicitor for Relief Fund.

San Francisco, Calif., April 19, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for \$100.00 which Local No. 77 of the Pile Drivers B. and S. I. W. have donated to the Western Federation of Miners. You have our best wishes for success in your fight and we can't see where you can lose. Yours fraternally,

W. E. TOSTEVIN, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Calif., April 21, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: The enclosed post-office money-order for \$25.00 presents the amount of contribution to your noble cause by Local No. 153, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We much regret our inability to do more at this time, but knowing that this small amount will be accepted in the same spirit in which it is given, I beg to remain, Very truly and fraternally yours,

M. L. STONES, Secretary.

Seven Troughs, Nev., April 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$75 as a donation from individual members of Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. of M., to the men who are locked out in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

Yours fraternally,  
R. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

National, Nev., Apr. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed check for \$13 as a donation to the locked-out miners of the Black Hills, South Dakota, from the members of National Miners' Union No. 254, W. F. of M.

R. J. McLEAN, Secretary.

Tuscarora, Nev., April 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Herewith find enclosed money order for \$30 as a donation to the gallant band that is fighting our battles in South Dakota, from the members of Tuscarora Miners' Union No. 31, W. F. M. We wish it were fifty thousand dollars, but this will help some.

Yours for victory,  
W. I. PLUMB, Secretary.

Silverton, B. C., April, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find \$25 as a donation for the miners of South Dakota, from Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W. F. M.

Yours fraternally,  
F. F. LIEBSCHER, Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find draft in your favor for the sum of \$150 in response to the appeal made by your representative, Mr. J. E. Morgan, for the locked-out miners of the Black Hills, South Dakota. Wishing you success in this fight, I am,

Yours fraternally,  
C. J. CARROLL, Secretary, Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Bankhead, Alta., April 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please place the enclosed check for \$25 to the account of the striking miners of Lead, South Dakota, donated by the Bankhead Local Union No. 29.

Wishing their cause success, I am

Fraternally yours,  
FRANK WHEATLEY, Secretary.

Pueblo, Colo., April 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$5 for the locked-out miners in the Black Hills district in response to an appeal made by Mrs. Emma F. Langdon.

Respectfully yours,  
M. LEW EVANS, Sec'y, Int'l Molders' Union No. 192.

Kennett, Cal., April 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will please find enclosed check for \$100, the proceeds of a dance given for the benefit of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills, South Dakota. There is some more due as proceeds of the dance but I don't know just how much and will send the balance soon. I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
H. C. EVANS, Sec'y Kennett M. U. No. 174, W. F. of M.

Garfield, Colo., April 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$25 for the locked-out brothers in the Black Hills. This is the proceeds of a dance run here for their benefit. Not only the boys of this local but the community in general send their best wishes to those who are standing up so bravely for their rights.

Hoping for an early and satisfactory settlement, we are

Fraternally yours,  
GEORGE HOWARD, Secretary Local Union No. 86, W. F. M.

Swansea, Ariz., Apr. 15, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find \$55 in cash, which amount was collected for the benefit of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills District, South Dakota, volunteer contributions from members of Swansea Miners' Union No. 156, W. F. of M.

J. E. CARTER, Secretary.

### A COMPLAINT FROM GOWGANDA MINERS' UNION.

To the Officers and Members of all Locals of the Western Federation of Miners:

The members of Gowganda Miners' Union (No. 154) beg leave to draw the attention of the membership of this organization to a practice which is very prevalent amongst members coming from the western camps, of retaining their cards, and declining to deposit same when requested. It is common knowledge to us here in Ontario that a great many so-called "union men" from the West are here working right in our midst, and benefiting from the efforts put forth by their fellow-workers here to make wages what they are today in northern Ontario. True, we have not yet got eight hours established, but the majority of the properties are working upon the nine-hour basis. These men come here and work amongst non-union men and listen to them slandering the organization and then they themselves repeat same, believing all the gibberish thus vomited up by those degraded and depraved monuments of misery and conceit.

Our fight here is all uphill, and it is deplorable to think that we must even be prepared to withstand the peevish and loathsome attacks of the wonderful "union men" of the West. We had another instance last week of a "man" (whose correct name we have not yet obtained) purporting to come from Bodie Miners' Union No. 61, California, and which he claimed was the "flower" of the whole federation. That's all very nice, but won't look well in print. If the remainder of No. 61 local resembles and acts like their member here, then they are all a bunch of choice flowers, indeed, and would be more in place in some old woman's garden patch. The person in question is working at the Blackburn mine (ten hours), right in the lap of a bunch of non-union men, and when asked to deposit his withdrawal, stated he would not, adding that in his opinion things were not handled right in this country, and that the Cobalt strike was a failure—a lie on the face of it. When asked if he were in Cobalt at that time he said he was not, but had heard a good deal about it. It is quite needless to say that he had this information



volunteered him from an outside source, because no union man could say with even a shadow of truth that the strike was a failure. On the contrary, it was an unqualified success as our conditions today go to prove.

Now, as to our locals in Ontario not being handled right, we would say that we are perfectly capable of handling our affairs as well as all or any single one of the locals in any part of the West, and furthermore will not sit behind any of them at any time. We will leave this statement to the secretary-treasurer for corroboration, or otherwise, as he sees fit, with regard to Gowganda No. 154, Elk Lake No. 140, and Cobalt No. 146.

If the union men of the West are to be judged from some of the beautiful unmuzzled curios who flock to this country, then God help the West. It is most annoying to come on a man claiming to be from a western local, and right amongst a lot of scabs refuse to deposit his card. We would remind our brother members throughout the West of the fact that the sun is still rising in the east and setting in the west, and let them take care that unionism is not doing likewise.

No member has any reason whatever to leave Gowganda district and return west without a paid-up card or a withdrawal. Secretaries will please make a note of this.

(Seal) FRED T. CARROLL,  
Financial Secretary.  
By order Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. of M.

#### A DAY'S WAGES FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS.

Eureka, Utah, April 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Just a few lines in regard to the conditions existing in this district. We have a good local here with about 600 dues-paying members, which is about seventy per cent. of the men working in this district; and we are steadily increasing in membership. The boys realize that the fight being waged in the Black Hills is their fight, and there is no trouble in getting them to pay their assessments. Pres. Charles Moyer visited us Monday, the 18th, and addressed a meeting in the Miners' Union hall with the result of members donating a shift wages out of their month's pay to go to their brothers in the Black Hills, and the majority are willing to keep this donation up until the great champion of labor, William R. Hearst, gives our brothers the right to organize. This voluntary assessment will permit us to send them about three times the amount of the present assessments. Brother Moyer went from here to Mammoth, and addressed two meetings, meeting with the same success as he did here. Many of the business men here and non-union men, members of the Carpenters' union and Electrical Workers, are donating a day's wages to help our cause in Dakota, and we urge our brothers to stand firm for our rights as citizens, and we will do our part here in Eureka, believing it will not be long before we will gain a complete victory in the Black Hills. I remain, with best wishes, Yours for the W. F. of M.,

(Seal) J. U. MORTON,  
Secretary No. 151, Eureka, Utah.

#### RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

Cobalt, Ont., April 19, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: At the regular meeting of March 6, 1910, of this local, resolutions were passed concerning members leaving the jurisdiction of this local without paying their dues, and a fine of \$25.00 was imposed upon said members, besides the payment of all back dues and assessments. Members in arrears for more than eight months and staying within the jurisdiction of our local subject to a fine of \$10.00.

The secretaries of other Ontario locals have entered protest here on the grounds that these resolutions are against the good and welfare of their locals and are an impediment to organizing in said locals. The matter was given due consideration at our last regular meeting, and those resolutions were rescinded, and I was instructed to send you the present notice, and ask you to publish same in next issue of the magazine.

The resolutions were published in number of March 17, 1910. Fraternally yours,  
ALBERT NAC GAUTHIER,  
Secretary of No. 146, W. F. M.

(Seal)

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Bisbee, Ariz., April 21, 1910.

Miners' Magazine:

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Pat McClur, who left Bisbee in 1907. Anybody knowing of his residence at the present time, please communicate with Alfred Simard of Bisbee, said party having important news to impart to him. Yours fraternally,

ALFRED SIMARD,  
Acting Secretary, Bisbee, Arizona.

#### SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Lead, S. D., April 22, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine.

About the only matter of importance that has transpired this week in connection with the lock-out in the Hills, was the city election, which was held on the 19th.

Two tickets were placed in the field, one composed of Homestake employes, known as the Citizens' ticket, and the other composed of members of the Lead Miners' Union, under the head of Union Labor. The election resulted in the defeat of our ticket by over two hundred majority, but the methods used by the Homestake company to accomplish its purpose would make Tammany Hall hang their heads in shame. Men were imported from outside camps several days before election and placed in wards where it was believed their services were needed, and on election day hundreds of special policemen acted as guards around the various polling places, armed with pick handles and guns. The judges of election were all appointees of the company and they did everything in their power to delay the union vote. Men who have been residents of Lead for twenty-five years were challenged, and in many instances it became necessary to secure affidavits consuming two or three hours' time. Over seven hundred votes were cast in excess of the last election and it must be remembered that at least five hundred legal voters have left the city since the lock-out commenced. We have decided to start criminal proceedings against a number of the illegal voters and will also institute a civil suit for the purpose of unseating the newly elected officers. There is one thing that we are confident of accomplishing, and that is, the exposure of the methods of the Homestake company, which heretofore has been regarded as a model corporation. With best wishes, I am, as ever, Yours fraternally,  
JAMES KIRWAN.

#### MOYER AT MAMMOTH, UTAH.

Mammoth, Utah, April 21, 1910.

On Tuesday, April 19, 1910, we had the honor of having our worthy president, Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, address the brothers of No. 238 at two meetings, which were largely attended. He spoke principally on the conditions of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills of South Dakota. He also asked for a contribution of one day's wages for the relief of our locked-out brothers in South Dakota, to which the entire

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

membership present responded freely and cheerfully. We extend our greatest sympathy to our brothers in the Black Hills of South Dakota, and stand at all times with our moral and financial support to help them in the time of trouble and affliction.

From the entire membership of No. 238, Western Federation of Miners.  
FRANK CLAYSON,  
Financial Secretary of No. 238.

#### NOTICE.

All mine workers are requested to stay away from the mines of the Canadian Coal Consolidated Co., Ltd., at Frank, Alta., and do justice to your fellow men, as the men employed at these mines are fighting against a reduction for mining coal, and for recognition of the union. By request,  
DISTRICT 18, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

#### FROM THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1910.

To the Editor:

As a result of the strike on the Lakes, a remarkable situation has developed in vessel insurance rates. For the first time in history wooden ships on the Lakes are given a lower insurance rate than is accorded to steel vessels.

At a conference between the vessel insurers and representatives of lumber carrying vessels at Cleveland, Ohio, April the 12th, rates for wooden vessels were made slightly lower than last year. Just previous to this meeting the insurance rate for steel tonnage was increased one per cent. above the 1909 rate.

The significant feature of this is that normally the greatest risk is attached to wooden tonnage, especially to those in the lumber trade, but nearly all of that class of vessels employ competent seamen, union men, and were not involved in the strike. Hence, they made a good showing last season, and have now secured a reduction of rates.

On the other hand, the big majority of steel vessels are in The Lake Carriers' Association, and were manned by strike breakers. Accidents were numerous and insurance risks greater because of employment of incompetent seamen.

Since the union men have now announced their determination to continue the strike this season, the insurance companies evidently expect the many disasters of last season due to inexperienced crews, to be again repeated, and have accordingly raised the insurance rates on such vessels.

The Lake Carriers are again recruiting non-English speaking laborers and young boys, placing them aboard of the ships to serve as strike-breakers. They have failed utterly to secure sufficient competent seamen.

Issued by the Press Committee, International Seamen's Union of America, 674 West Madison Street, Chicago.

#### NATURAL LIFE BY FAR THE BEST.

Life is an investment. You get out of it what you put into it in increased measure.

The music is not in the piano—it is in the soul of the player. The picture is not in the colors of the palette—it is in the artist's mind.

Moreover, you get out of life what you pay for.

The investment does not have to be in dollars. It is made daily in effort, in sacrifice, in love.

It is put in the Bank of Humanity, deposited to the credit of your neighbor—for the world begins in yourself and ends in him.

The thing that pays best in life is to be natural. And this means: Let your real self show through all exterior coverings. Let your own personality color your environment.

Let every noble thought in you have expression—put each high resolve to the test of actual experience.

Let the life in you—vivacity, appreciation, enthusiasm, affection and spiritual impulses—bubble over in natural and frank manner.

For thus only can you be yourself. If you are anything else, you have nothing to invest in life, you have no principal—you are speculating on borrowed money.

Be natural!

—David L. Brown.

#### MILWAUKEE AND SOCIALISM—WHAT THE VICTORY MEANS.

Milwaukee was the first large city in the United States to be captured by the Socialists. The victory was sweeping. Not only was the entire city ticket elected, but twenty-one Socialist aldermen were swept into office, while the Democrats and Republicans retained but a total of fourteen.

And what does the victory mean? It means that the working class, organized as a class politically, will, within a decade, and perhaps before that time, not only capture the majority of the states, but will take possession of Congress and the White House as well.

Something rather revolutionary about that, you say? Well, yes, but not half as much noise will be made about it as there was when Milwaukee Socialists captured the city hall in the Wisconsin metropolis. The people, when the time comes, will be prepared for it. They will want it. And they will get it, just as they have decided for a new order of things at Milwaukee.

There is no need for Socialists like the writer to try to deceive the public regarding the ultimate goal of the movement. Socialism means the absolute elimination of the profit system and the complete extinction of the capitalist class. Extinction and the revolution can be accomplished without bloodshed and even without injury to the capitalists unless the capitalists themselves attempt to use an unwarranted arbitrary power at a most inopportune moment.

#### Manages the City It Built.

There is no use denying the bald fact that the future belongs to the working class—the great, intelligent working people. You may say this class is not intelligent. Now let me say to you that the working class has already demonstrated its intelligence. It has built all the cities, built all the railroads, all the schools and universities, has provided all the means of production and distribution, and having done all that, can any of you say that this class has not the brains and the power to manage all of these things? The working class built the city of Milwaukee, and for the first time in history this great and powerful and useful class has taken possession as a class of what it built.

And what happened in Milwaukee—a city of nearly 400,000 inhabitants—



the day the Socialists took possession of all of the departments of government? Was Milwaukee turned upside down? No. For the first time in its life it was turned right side up, and men who represent a principle and who are earnestly striving for higher ideals began their duties, fully conscious of their responsibilities.

Mayor Seidel and his associates have taken possession of the reins of city government with a determination to make Milwaukee a better place for everybody in which to live, and when the word "everybody" is used, I mean a place that will be better appreciated by the capitalists themselves.

#### Socialists as Grafters.

Now how about all the graft that is to be distributed among the Socialist city officials and the Socialist aldermen? There will be none. Why? Because you can't find grafters where there are no capitalists to tempt them, and the capitalists in Milwaukee already have learned that it is useless to try to bribe a Socialist official. The capitalists will not dare to even offer a bribe. They already have learned in Milwaukee that the Socialists represent the interests of the workers and not the corporations, and that it is useless even to try to steal franchises or get profitable privileges without paying the people for them. John I. Beggs, the traction magnate of Milwaukee, Charles Pfister, capitalist, the brewery interests and the J. J. Hill railway interests, and others who have formerly sought "favors" from the Democratic and Republican aldermen and other city officials, will not waste their time now visiting the city hall, when they want to get something at "bargain prices." They will be listened to, of course, when they want what is necessary to properly conduct their business, but they will know better than to ask for a \$50,000,000 privilege and expect to induce the aldermen to grant it for a few thousand dollars' worth of boodle. So don't worry about graft. Graft not only will end under the regime of the Social Democrats; it already has ended.

#### Trust Contribution Refused.

The "business interests" found out before election that the Socialists wanted no dealings with them. One of the big brewing companies sent a handsome campaign contribution to Socialist Headquarters. The contribution was immediately returned with a courteous letter telling this capitalist institution that as the Socialist party was the party of the working class; it could not accept any contribution from any source that was opposed to the interests of the working class. Some of you may say that the interests of capital and labor are identical. Get that nonsense out of your head. The worker wants the biggest pay under the present system for the least work, and the capitalist wants the most work for the least pay. Their interests are not identical. They are just the reverse.

#### Education Did It.

But what caused this sudden change? It wasn't sudden. It was a steady, healthy growth. Education did it. Victor L. Berger and his earnest and loyal followers for years have pleaded and implored the working people of Milwaukee to claim their own. In 1898, Berger and his comrades succeeded in getting out a vote of 2,414. In 1900 the vote was 2,473; in 1902 it was 8,453; 1904, 15,056; 1906, 16,973; in 1908, 20,887, and in 1910 the vote was nearly 28,000. These figures show it was no sudden upheaval.

Six years ago the Socialists succeeded in electing some of their ward candidates to office and at every succeeding election the Socialists were re-elected by increasing majorities. And they deserved re-election because their voice, vote and efforts were always found on the side of the people or against the encroachments of "vested rights." And they always will be found on that side. Their training as members of the Socialist party has been for their own moral uplift, and they are imbued with such a spirit of honesty and justice, that they could not be successful grafters if they so desired. It is only by collective rascality that rogues can succeed in office, and as thousands of party members are constantly on the alert for faithful fulfillment of duties from their representatives, the office holder could scarcely make a crooked move without being suspected.

Remember also that the old party politicians are lynx-eyed for crooked moves, and their only hope is that the Socialists will become crooks and be found out.

So the Democrats and Republicans will be vigilant observers and judges, and at the end of two years, when they have not been able to detect a false move, they no doubt will claim the credit for keeping the Socialists straight.

#### Wood Carvers and Laborers.

And all of these men who have taken possession of Milwaukee to conduct its municipal affairs, are workmen—members of the working class. One of the aldermen has the proud distinction of being a "Laborer." He has no other "trade." Four others are machinists. Mayor Emil Seidel is a wood carver by trade. He began to earn his own living at the age of thirteen and he has been on the job ever since. He doesn't live on Prospect avenue, Upper Grand avenue, or thoroughfares like Fifth avenue, Michigan boulevard or in view of such places as Dupont or Rittenhouse square. He lives in a story and a half cottage and his wife does her own kitchen work, scrubs her own floors, washes her own dishes, darns her husband's socks, and makes over her little daughter's dresses. And she will continue to do so, for Mayor Seidel will not spend his official salary to buy luxuries for himself and family. The majority of it will be used to send out more literature, to teach the 20,000 workmen who voted for his Democratic opponent the error of their ways.

"I'll never be content," said Comrade Seidel to the writer, after the election, "until every child on this earth has an equal opportunity with every other child, and until the crime and shame of poverty has been swept from the earth. Poverty of mind, as well as of the stomach, I mean." And there was a determined glint in the eye of this sturdily built, earnest man as he spoke.

Does earnestness and determination of this character among the working class mean anything? Yes; it means that the future belongs to us as surely as it has a right to belong to us. And when I say working class I not only mean the man with the pick and the shovel. I not only mean those faithful workers, but I mean the managers, superintendents, foremen, bookkeepers, clerks, postmen and traveling men, and the small store keepers and small business men who now are simply occupying positions as collect-agents for the trusts.

#### Socialism Inevitable.

And let me again assure you, readers of capitalist minds, that this new order of things is inevitable. We don't have to dream of the coming of this beautiful change we are seeking. Facts before us prove beyond all question that it is on the way and events indicate that it will be here in your time and mine. But even if we knew it were not to come for a thousand years it would be our sacred duty at this time to assist in its development if we are convinced the co-operative order is right.

The science of Socialism is anything but impractical. It has engaged the best thought of the greatest minds of the age. The people have nothing to fear from the Co-operative Commonwealth. Marx and Engels beautifully expressed our sentiments in the Communist Manifesto in 1848, when they concluded their message to the proletariat with those ringing words:

"Let the ruling classes tremble. Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

But I don't believe the ruling class has cause to tremble because they will have to go to work. Work as the Socialist society would make it would be a most pleasing occupation. They would then belong to a useful class and

not be barnacles of society. They certainly would be infinitely more happy, if they are Christian men, than they are now, because they would see joy, happy homes and bright, smiling faces instead of degradation and sin and the rest of the curses of capitalist shame.

#### Brains and Morals.

Socialism is the hope of the world, and the man or woman who, after hearing a Socialist explanation, and after studying our literature and then is unable to believe in its application, is both mentally and morally defective. I say this advisedly, for there must be something wrong with the mental machinery of the individual who cannot see that the science of Socialism when applied to nations would bring harmony and order. And the same individual is morally defective if he cannot appreciate that every man and every woman is equally entitled to enjoy the fruits of the earth. So it is my positive conviction that it is absolutely impossible for a man, no matter how great his mental attainments, to reach a high plane of intellectuality or morality, if he is unable to appreciate and believe in the beauties and blessings of this great truth.

#### No Leaders, All Followers.

Life means more to me now that I have found this great truth. It means that I now know that there is hope for this world; that I have found a comradeship which enables me to know the way to end the crawling over the bodies of humans in this awful social pit we now have. It means to me that I have discovered that I am class-conscious and revolutionary and that the glorious chance has come to me to be a trusty follower in the most wonderful adventure the world has ever known. I do not say leader in this crisis, for there are no leaders. We are all followers. The principle of this great truth is our leadership. It leads us on to that new light. I too have been ground up in this great mass of plutocratic disorder. Years ago I could not see the way out for humanity. The terrible spectre of apprehension was always staring me and the rest of us in the face, and I saw no way to escape. But now I can see the glorious way to joy for the world, and that way is the Socialist way.

When this revelation came to me I saw that everything I looked at had a different aspect to my mind. I saw the fine equipages passing up and down Fifth avenue, Michigan boulevard or Pennsylvania avenue, containing handsomely-gowned women and well-groomed men, and I realized then for the first time that the scented garments and other belongings of the "upper" class were stained with the tears and blood of the women of the hard-working poor; were the evidences of destroyed lives of children forced to toil in the factory and mill; the flagrant evidences of the murderous thievery the world's best manhood has been influenced so long to patiently bear.

I, too, read books, editorials and speeches with a different understanding and marveled at the ignorance, stupidity and lack of logic of the authors. The rotten life, the tortured bodies, the monstrous poverty, the debauchery, the arrogant selfishness, the stupidity of the educated and the sickening mockery of it all was so repugnant to me that it wrung my very soul. Realizing all this I was compelled to go onward and upward toward this wonderful paradise for mankind. My one regret is that I haven't another life, to contribute to this cause so sweet and wonderful.

And when the dormant conscience of the world is aroused, as it will be aroused, all the standing armies, police, courts, churches and the rest of the tinsel power of the capitalist brutality will not have strength enough to attempt to erect a barrier.

#### Ruskin and Morris.

Before this truth penetrated my being I read the works of Dickens, Dante, Morris, Ruskin, Balzac and others with no object further than the interest I found in the narratives. In "Hard Times" I can now see that all of our cities are Coketowns; that honest old Stephen Blackpool is the kind of manhood our captains of industry have murdered and enslaved; that old Bounderby represents our capitalists, and that this civilization creates such despicable characters as the father of Balzac's Eugenie Grandet.

#### Evolution's Next Step.

I do not say that the capitalists have not been useful and will not continue to be useful for some time to come. But the need of their uselessness is becoming more apparent daily, and the world must be prepared for this new world that is to be. The present stage in the world's evolution is capitalism. The next stage is Socialism. I repeat it, it is inevitable. Nothing can stop it. It is not coming because it is wrong. It is coming because it is right. And let me again say it will be for the benefit of the capitalists as well as the workers, because the earth will be a more fit place than now in which to live.

And when you of the capitalist mind take the time, as I have done, to look down deep into this social crater, and have discovered the truth and the beauty of this great cause, life will seem so much more sweet to you. You will realize then for the first time that there is hope for the world, and instead of a feeling of contempt for this great working class, you will have deep reverence for it—the reverence that is its due.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article was written for the capitalist magazines, but they refused to print it.]



#### PROSTITUTION OF RELIGION.

(By Eugene V. Debs.)

It may be set down as a rule that the gentry who constitute the self-appointed protectorate over the domain of religion and who charge Socialists with being infidels and Socialism with attacking religion are themselves hypocrites who are profiting by the ignorance and superstition of the people and who use the cloak of religion to conceal their evil practices. Their pretended solicitude for Socialism is a sham. What they really fear is not that religion will be destroyed, but that hypocrisy and false pretense will be discovered.

Those pious misfits who do not know what real religion is are one in raising the cry against Socialism in the name of religion. Most of them have never read a chapter of Socialistic economics and are utterly ignorant of what Socialism really means, or else, knowing what it means, deliberately misrepresent it to receive the "well done" and the stipend from their masters.

It is so much safer for the average clergyman to speak against Socialism than for it, so far as his charge is concerned, his income, and his position in society. Some of them are by reflex so imbued with the hostility for Socialism of the capitalists who pay their salaries that they deem it their special duty to denounce Socialism as an attack upon the church and a conspir-



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acy against religion. Of course they speak in the name of religion, the religion of Jesus Christ, the homeless wanderer who sympathized and associated with the poor and lowly, and whose ministrations were among the despised sinners and outcasts.

These pious pickets of capitalism prostitute religion in the service of mammon. Of all men on earth they are the least fit to speak in the name of religion. They have no religion or they would not serve in such a degenerate role.

They are full of cant and glibly parrot their creed, but of real religion, the spiritual influence which exalts man and consecrates him to the loving service of his fellow man, they are as destitute as the arctic region is of sunflowers. Christ knew them perfectly and denounced them as hypocrites.

It is false and slanderous to charge that Socialism aims to destroy religion. The truth is that Socialism proposes to destroy the conditions which make religion impossible.

It is the veriest sarcasm to talk about religion in the cannibalism of the present system in which men devour each other like hyenas and in which the millions who are robbed of what they produce sink into hopeless poverty, while their sons are driven to crime and their daughters to prostitution.

Never until this brute struggle for existence is ended and our industrial life is organized on a basis of democratic mutualism will religion come to abide with men, not the religion of creeds written in books, but of deeds written in the hearts of men whose brethren are all mankind.—Appeal to Reason.

**In Memoriam.**

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved friend and brother, William E. Coomes, March 31, 1910, and

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

Resolved, That we, the members of Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M., extend to the friends and relatives of Bro. William E. Coomes our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, and have these resolutions published in the Miners' Magazine.  
(Seal) Committee.

WILLIAM BOLAN,  
C. V. SPYERS,  
GEO. HALPIN,

Rhyolite, Nev., April 16, 1910.

On the 5th and 8th of April, respectively, our two brothers, Herman Bunt and Dan McLeod, passed to that Great Beyond, and

Whereas, They both were loyal union men and good and kind to their families, and

Whereas, Brother Bunt leaves a loving wife and son to mourn his loss, and Brother McLeod a loving mother and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Bonanza Miners Union No. 235, W. F. of M., extend to the sorrowing families our heartfelt sympathies in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our departed brothers, that they be published in the Miners' Magazine and the local papers, and that they become a part of the records of this union, and that the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

JOS. E. GARRETT,  
WESLEY FRAZEE,  
GEO. T. PHILIPS,

(Seal) Committee.

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 many, and with the efforts of a renowned brewer, who has spent a great  
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# Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>ALASKA</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
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	<b>MISSOURI</b>						
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	Jos Adams	P. A. Huffer	285	Desloge
188	Valdez		M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Deleoure	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
<b>ARIZONA</b>							225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
106	Bisbee	Wed	Edw. J. Grant	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	227	Flat River Eng.		Alex Brown	N. J. Womack	602	Flat River
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	6	Chloride	217	Joplin			Glenn Thurston		Joplin
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	<b>MONTANA</b>						
150	Douglas M & S.		D. J. Bebb	Wm. Wills	145	Douglas	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. R. Carter	997	Globe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Theo Brockman	134	Aldridge
116	Hualapai	Sat	H. E. Wilkin	J. J. Sladish Jr	59	Humboldt	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	John Opman	120	Jerome	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Ed Larson	25	Neihart
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	A. E. Comer	36	McCabe	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	74	Butte M & S.	Thur	Chas. Whitley	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
159	Metcalf			Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	24	Clinton		J. O. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
124	Snowball	Thur	Thos. A. French	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
103	Star	Wed	J. W. Grau	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkorn
156	Swansea	Thur	T. B. Williams	A. K. Lillie	13	Harrington	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	R. McCormick	18	Poland	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan				16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>							175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	177	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	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	Healey M & M.	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hodley	131	Pony M & M.	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. P. Milligan	205	Pony
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	120	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter		Kimberly	208	Ruby L & D.W.	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
1	Ladies Aux. W.F.M.	Mon	Jessie Rutherford	Anna MacLeod	353	Rossland	25	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	A	Winston
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyie	130	Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	<b>NEVADA</b>						
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	284	Phoenix	30	Austin	Sat	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Rossland	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	200	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade		Hilltop
113	Tevada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Wescott		Chafey
105	Trail M & S.	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	239	Contact		R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	2	Edgemont
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							263	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	243	Fairview	Wed	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Buck Lile	83	French Gulch	230	Goldfield	Tues	David Shultz	J. J. Mangun	2429	Goldfield
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
91	Grass Valley						251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
115	Jackson	Wed	T. H. George	Samuel White	212	Jackson	264	Millers M & M.	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith		Millers
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	254	National	Sat	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		National
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	263	Pioche	Mon	E. K. Watson	W. B. Bruce		Pioche
206	Masonic		Ed Vandine	J. B. Scofield		Masonic	179	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	218	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Goodwin	F. O. Goetz		Olinghouse
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nicholls	76	Nevada City	244	Rawhide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdiek	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn
160	Rianda City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Rianda City	164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	George Conlin	71	Searchlight
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritgen	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	Richard J. Ryan	353	Skidoo	253	Silver Peak	Tues	J. Synott	Wm. Gregory	63	Blair
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	233	Steptoe M & S.	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	weGill
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	257	Storey Co. L.U.	Wed	Bert Holenmb.	R. McHenry		Virginia City
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
167	Winthrop M & S.	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	256	Vernon	Wed	Walter Mack	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
<b>COLORADO</b>							46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	250	Wonder		J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	262	Yerrington	Fri	W. O. Leach	Pat. Mooney		Mason
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. D. Peterson	543	Creede	<b>ONTARIO</b>						
234	Cripple Creek D.U.	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	154	Gowganda	Sun	Chas. McKee	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	<b>OREGON</b>						
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	H	Garfield	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
15	Ouray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ouray	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	84	Custer	Thur	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	357	Deadwood
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	Marion C. Leuke	278	Telluride	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Casper	502	Trinidad	19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell		Rochford
<b>IDAHO</b>							5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey		Atlanta	<b>UTAH</b>						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm White	E. G. Locke		N. Bingham Canyon
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	19	De Lamar	201	Bingham M & S.	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Bingham Canyon
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosse	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	205	Eureka E F & B.	Tues	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Frank Clayson	65	Mammoth
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mimgassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	415	Mercur
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray	144	Park City	Sat	John Edebstrom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
17	Wallace	Sat	Wm. F. Hornshoe	W. H. Irlie	47	Wallace	<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
<b>MICHIGAN</b>							224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
203	Copper	Sun		Elias Sinisalo	950	Laurium	123	Northport M & S.	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Onni Tuomi		Crystal Falls	<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
236	G												



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