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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
Aug. 25th
1910
Volume XI
Number 374



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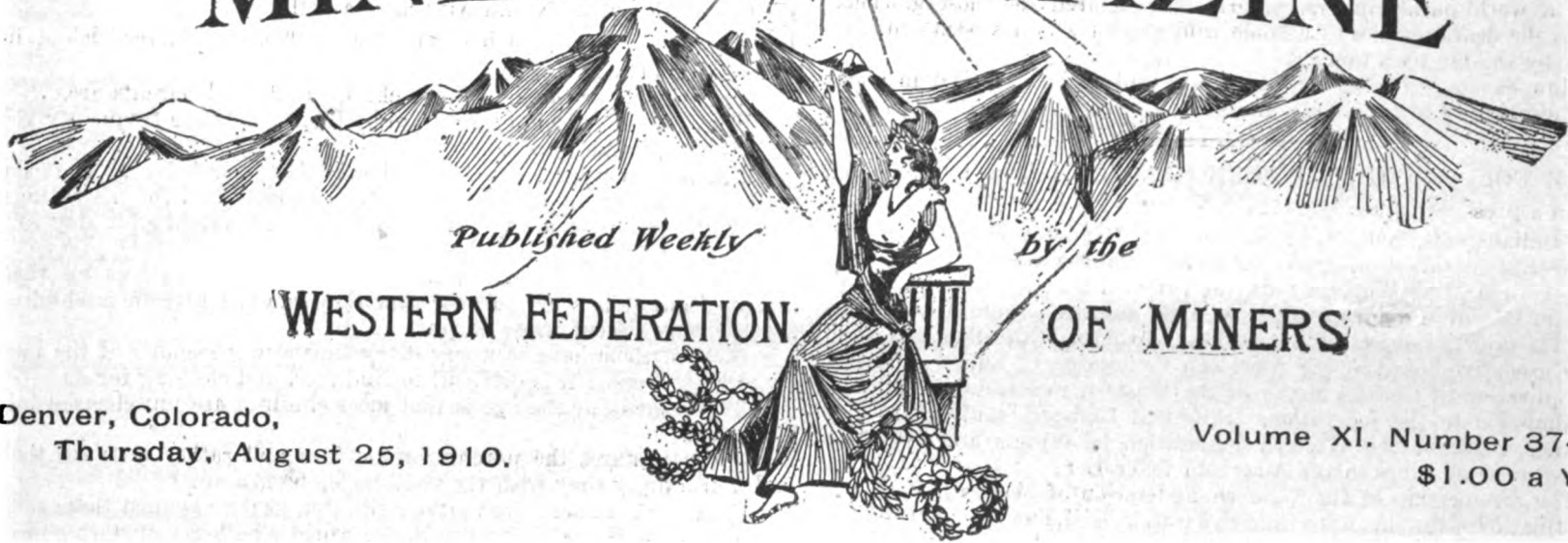
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, August 25, 1910.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

THE MEMBERSHIP of organized labor of Alaska is putting up a strenuous fight for the election of William O'Connor for delegate to Congress. O'Connor is a union man and is looked upon as worthy of the trust and confidence of the working class. The laboring people of Alaska have realized that the natural resources of that great territory are being rapidly gobbled by the "interests" who use the law makers at Washington to legalize their robbery. The labor movement of Alaska proposes to send O'Connor to Congress in the hope that a man of courage and ability may halt the licensed highway-men in burglarizing the storehouses of Nature.

THE MEMBERSHIP of organized labor are working hard in Arizona to have labor's voice heard in the organic law of that commonwealth. But the exploiters are just as busily engaged in a campaign to frustrate every attempt of the labor movement to frame any part of the constitution.

The editor of "The Voice of the People," the official organ of the Labor party, was assaulted by the political hirelings of the corporations, but the union men of Arizona are not halted by such assaults, but will continue the fight until even the common enemy will be forced to respect the political power of united labor.

THE EMPLOYEES of the Emerson-Branting Company, the largest manufacturing company of Rockford, Illinois, were granted a vacation of two weeks, and while they were enjoying their vacation without pay, the company concluded to issue a circular letter to every employe giving due notice that on their return to work each one would be expected to renounce allegiance to organized labor. The foremen of the company were given special instructions to question closely every employe and if his answers are unsatisfactory the employe will be *urgently requested* to sign an *employment agreement*. The missionaries of the Homestake Mining Company of Lead, South Dakota, must have been doing work at Rockford, Illinois.

WILSHIRE, the "moneyless" millionaire, who has used the endearing term, "My Dear Comrade," as gracefully and as courteously as "Teddy the Terror" used "My Dear Harriman," is being dragged into the limelight and questioned as to the manner in which he squandered \$900,000 wrung from the unsophisticated "suckers" who believed that when a man proclaimed Socialism he was, "like Caesar's wife, above suspicion." A number of prominent Socialists are now urging that Wilshire be expelled from the party. If he is guilty of swindling hundreds and thousands of the members of the Socialist party, then the party, instead of expelling Wilshire, should send him to a public institution where the characters of men are judged by the clothes they wear.

THE EIGHTEENTH annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which recently adjourned in Denver, with delegates present from all over the country where mining is carried on, from Alaska and British Columbia, from Canada to Old Mexico, was a great meeting and the deliberations of that body forcibly impresses upon one the growing power of organized labor. The hearty endorsement of the administration of Pres. Charles H. Moyer, the unanimous and emphatic decision to support and uphold the striking miners in Dakota, and the grand stride made towards closer affiliation with all labor organizations throughout the land to stand together, not only in the industrial field but in the political field as well, marks an epoch in the labor movement that is going to be far-reaching in its beneficial effects to the wage worker. There is hope for the future.—Rico Item.

IF THE VERY ESTIMABLE women who protest against cigarette smoking by Alice Roosevelt-Longworth could reason from cause to effect they would not blame the girl, but would place the responsibility where it belongs.

We'll confess we're a trifle "shy" on heredity and that sort of

LIFE is but a tragedy for the millions who slowly starve to death in the fetters of wage-slavery.

THE LAND THIEVES are all politicians, and many of them reach Washington instead of a penitentiary.

DURING THE GORE BRIBERY investigation it came out that even the baby Indians had signed away their interests in the lands wanted by a New York syndicate. The greed of capitalism does not hesitate to disinherit even helpless children.

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN has been branded as a grafter, but the "second gentleman of the land" has shown his dignity by remaining silent.

A diplomat will always recognize the fact that "silence is golden" when "something is rotten in Denmark."

THE UNION MAN who won't demand and purchase labeled goods, wherever possible, is a traitor to his class.—Colorado Industrial Review.

The "union man" who will vote for a candidate nominated by a master class, what is he? Don't all speak at once.

THE EXPENSES of the "White House" in which "Injunction Bill" and his family live, cost \$239,400 per annum. Should a workingman and his family insist on wages that would give such a sum for living expenses, they would be furnished apartments in padded cells and their neighbors would send condolences to their relatives mourning their mental condition. But when Taft spends \$239,400 of the people's money to enjoy life, he is a statesman and pronounced "safe and sane."

dope, but it stands to reason that where a child is raised as her father's pet, and that father is the type of a man that Roosevelt is, the girl is to be congratulated that her worst offense in cigarette smoking.

If the girl is masculine, blame the old man. He never uttered a sentimental sentence in his life. His entire career has been smash, shoot, slay and kill—main strength. He believes in force—a standing army, a world-paralyzing navy. He has declared the most glorious sight is the death agonies of a noble wild animal who has been brought to bay by the hunter's bullet.

How can a girl be gentle, womanly and refined, reared in such an atmosphere of bluster, brag and shout?—Toledo Union Leader.

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN SENT OUT from Indianapolis in a press despatch:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 17.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared in the special convention of the United Mine Workers today and denied that he was in Indianapolis in the interest of any faction in the miners' organization.

"He said the object of his visit was to meet with other members of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor and hear the application of Charles Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners for admission to the federation. President Gompers said it was the intention to admit the Western Federation of Miners and establish a department of mines in the American federation."

The membership of the Western Federation of Miners have voted on affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, but affiliation will only be accepted on the conditions named by the joint committee and approved by the referendum vote of the Western Federation of Miners. The joint report of the committee asks that jurisdiction shall be granted in the metalliferous mining industry and unless such jurisdiction is conceded by the American Federation of Labor, no charter will be accepted from that body.

THE MEMBERS of the Legislature of Colorado were convened in special session by Governor Shafroth for the purpose of redeeming the pledges in the platform on which they were elected. In the regular session the pledges were ignored, and a majority of the members of the Legislature obeyed the orders of the corporations to enact no legislation that would be inimical to the interests of the combinations that dominate the state politically. But the governor of the state insisted that the pledges made by the lawmakers before election should be redeemed after election. But it is somewhat difficult to conceive of men ignoring political pledges during a regular session and redeeming those pledges in a special or extra session of the Legislature. The governor declares that he desires to force the members of the Legislature on record, so that the people may know the derelicts who have become indifferent to the planks of the platform through which the sovereign citizens were deluded and mesmerized into voting for political tricksters who are strangers to truth and shameless to honor. The primary bill, the bank guaranty law, the initiative and referendum were a few of the measures promised to the people, but the legislative jugglers seem determined that no measure shall be enacted into law, unless it bears the label of the corporations.

FORTY-ONE of the suits brought by widows and parents of miners who died in the Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster last November were recently settled by the company paying plaintiffs the sum of \$1,620, an average of less than \$40 per man. That looks like a "full dinner pail," doesn't it?—Hinkley Herald.

The observing man who has a grasp of the industrial problem and who has a clear conception of the infamy of the hellish system under which we linger until death, knows that *human flesh* garbed in the rags of labor, is the cheapest commodity in the world. The man with moral courage who lifts his voice against the industrial murders that are committed in mines, mills, factories and sweatshops, becomes a target for the venom of editorial hirelings who have assassinated conscience to please the wholesale murderers who are heralded as "captains of industry." The beggarly sum of \$1,620 pays for the lives of forty-one men who were sacrificed to glut the appetite of greed.

Widows and orphans, bereft of husbands and fathers, must find consolation in the few paltry dollars thrown to them by a corporation whose criminal negligence cries to heaven for justice.

Such a settlement is a disgrace to the state of Illinois, a blot on our boasted civilization and a confirmation of the often-repeated declarations that capitalism is without a heart or soul.

EDWARD McLEAN and wife have a little boy.

This little boy is heir to \$100,000,000. He is the richest in America of his age.

The parents are fond of their child, as all good parents are.

They are also afraid of kidnapers. Rich people are frequently visited by unwelcome guests.

The McLeans have made a steel cage for their infant. The cage is placed over the golden cradle and the carriage used for his outings. A Pinkerton is always close to the child, watching it day and night.

The workingmen's children are not as "precious" as all that. Many of our toilers are so poor that they can not give their children a reasonably decent dress or pure food.

Most of them have to worry every time a new member of the family arrives, because it is difficult to find food and clothing for it.

The tragedy of the age is that most children are unwelcomed into the world.

Poverty stares the parents in the face and rather than see their children hungry they wish they had never been born.

And what chance have the poor children as over against those rich?

It makes all the difference in the world whether you start a child out with \$100,000,000 or with nothing at all.

Where did this McLean baby get its \$100,000,000? Did it earn them? By what right has this child to such a vast fortune?

We'll just ask another question: Why are other children penniless?

It is our will that not one of these little ones should perish.

But if the McLeans' should be safe, let them use their fortune toward getting a system when all children will be well cared for and when no one shall be able to say that one possesses what belongs to another who has created it.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

EVIDENCES OF DECLINE in the industrial activities of the country are increasing. Ellis Island reports a decided decrease in the number of immigrants during the past month, and the flow of immigration and emigration has come to be regarded as an unfailing barometer of industrial activity.

The same story is told by the diminution of the staple exports of this country—breadstuffs, meats, cotton, and mineral oil. During July the decrease in the value of these exports amounted to over \$6,000,000 as compared with the same month last year, and during the seven months ended with July the decrease amounted to about \$56,000,000. The other day we noted the great decrease in the exports of copper. In general it may be asserted that the decrease of exports is due mainly to the fact that the average level of prices is higher here than abroad. Thus last year, when the price of wheat was maintained here above the international level, Russia and Roumania and Argentina supplied the needs of the wheat importing countries that formerly used to depend mainly upon imports from the United States.

Another indication of the industrial depression is furnished by the published figures of unfilled tonnage on the books of the United States Steel Corporation on July 30, which amounted to 3,970,931 or 286,863 tons less than at the end of June. During the three months ended with June the decline in unfilled tonnage—that is to say, orders on the books—amounted to 1,144,720, giving an average of 381,570 tons a month. On the face of it, therefore, the decline in unfilled orders would seem to have been arrested to some extent in the last month, and the conclusion might be drawn that an improvement has set in. But such a conclusion would be misleading, for the mere statement of unfilled orders on the books gives no information whatever as to the amount of new business booked during the month, nor as to the actual production of the month. In fact, according to the Iron Age, a leading trade authority, July showed a decrease both in new orders and in shipments as compared with June.—New York Evening Journal.

Politics in Nevada

POLITICS ARE BECOMING warm in the Sagebrush state. The hungry politician who is but the mortgaged vassal of the fellow "higher up" is proclaiming his virtues and bellowing about what he will do for the masses if only a majority of the voters will clothe him with official authority. The shackled chattel of the man "higher up" is about the lowest type of unblushing manhood that has ever imposed his presence on a patient people. The lickspittle in politics lacks the honor that is talked about among thieves, and is even bereft of that shame that sometimes mantles the painted face of the social outcast in the "bad lands."

Nevada has had her wildeat promoters and professional swindlers, but the measly politician who licks a master's boots in order that he may be furnished a stall in which he may gormandize himself at the fodder-crib, is a species of debauched manhood that baffles language to portray.

The people of Nevada have a duty to perform, and they should

not shrink from crucifying politically every moral pervert whose appetite is whetted for spoils.

Nearly three months ago organized labor of Nevada met in convention to formulate ways and means by which the political atmosphere of the state might be purified, but a number of the representatives of labor who participated in that convention seem to have fallen asleep and become oblivious to the political conspiracy that is being hatched to place Nevada under the absolute domination of a Mine Owners' association and the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

For the mine operators and the Southern Pacific Railway Company to wield the political scepter means the trampling under foot of the rights of the people and a miscarriage of justice that would put to shame the dishonored courts of Old Mexico. There never was a time more urgent in the history of Nevada, when the people of that state should arouse themselves from their lethargy and indifference, than now, and through united political action sweep into obloquy the degenerates who are libels on their sex and whose brazen and glaring

corruption is a stench even in the nostrils of every man and woman who lays the slightest claim to respectability. For some time Senator Nixon has posed as the political Napoleon of Nevada, and with his vast wealth has been able to pave the road from Nevada to the Senate of the United States. Nixon is class-conscious and fully recognizes his class interests. His ambition to reach the highest law-making body of the Nation was not to serve the people but to advance and promote the interests of the combinations of which he is a part.

Nixon aspires for another term in the United States Senate, and to glut his political ambition is using a stalk-horse in the shape of a caricature who has crawled to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the state. A freak, who insulted Blackstone by adopting the legal profession, is a Democratic candidate for senatorial honors, and has entered the political arena because his Republican master, to whom he has mortgaged himself for thousands of dollars, issued a dictum to the spineless nonentity to play the role of the Judas to the political party in which he claims membership. This traitor in politics, who disgraces the judicial ermine, has shrieked his vengeance against the Western Federation of Miners and branded the brawny men whose

labor dragged Nevada from obscurity to the limelight of public attention, as "red-necks" and "anarchists," and climaxed his hissing enmity by shouting in the session of a Board of Pardons, "They all ought 'o be hung." This political leper who poses as a Democrat to elect a Republican, spewed his malignant hatred for two men whose persecution was backed by Nixon to the extent of \$10,000. Think of a creature on the Supreme Bench of a state, hurling his verbal vitriol against helpless men incarcerated behind the walls of a prison! Where is the spirit of justice that could permeate the pigmy soul of a human wasp, who spits his malice against unfortunate men, whose convictions were secured through prejudice and blood-money raised by corporations? What could this living disgrace in a temple of justice accomplish in the Senate of the United States for the people of Nevada? The people of Nevada will make no mistake when they crucify politically such men as Nixon and Sweeney, and when these political vultures go down to their Waterloo, the people will have served notice that men of noble mould alone are wanted to execute the law and administer justice.

Significant

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, the master class is being taught some lessons that may leave an indelible impression on their memory. The street car strike has given birth to some developments that were unexpected. It is customary for the policemen to wield implicit obedience to a superior officer, but at Columbus, Ohio, the people have witnessed the spectacle of fifty-three regular policemen and twenty special policemen refusing to board cars manned by scabs and strike-breakers and tendering their resignations rather than dishonor themselves by using brute force to suppress men who have been waging a brave and determined battle to wrest some semblance of justice from the iron grip of a street car monopoly. The uniformed policemen of Columbus, Ohio, by their refusal to yield obedience to the man "higher up" and become chattels to promote the interests of a despotic railway company, have set an example that will be followed by the policemen of other cities who are commanded by higher authority to prostitute themselves in aiding corporate gluttons to awe and intimidate strikers by a demonstration of armed force.

The policeman has commenced to show resistance to bowing in mute submission to the man "higher up," and a time is coming when

the policeman will absolutely refuse to become a brass-buttoned, uniformed thug, to do the dirty work of soulless corporations. When that time comes it may be dangerous to the interests of capitalism to give orders to a police force to quell strikers, for the policemen, instead of tendering their resignations to the civil authorities of a city may retain their arms and proffer their assistance to the class that is waging war against the heartless aggregation that demand dividends under all circumstances and at all hazards.

But the logician will reason that if the police force fail to yield obedience to higher authority that the state militia and federal troops will step in to uphold what is called "the majesty of law." But the logician should reason a little further, and realize that while policemen become permeated with sentiments favorable to strikers that state militia and federal troops can scarcely escape becoming infected with a desire to help the weak against the brutality of the industrial tyrant.

The armed power which capitalism has built up to hold labor in subjection may in time become the power to destroy the hellish system that makes brutes of men.

Internal Strife Means Defeat

AT THE SPECIAL convention of the United Mine Workers called by President Lewis to adjust the difference between the United Mine Workers of Illinois and the National executive board, there appeared a bitterness of feeling that may ultimately result in shattering the power of the largest labor body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The most prominent officials of the United Mine Workers of Illinois have been unsparing in their criticism of the policy pursued by Lewis relative to the strike in Illinois, and the language that has been hurled back and forth can have but the effect of weakening the solidarity of an organization which but a few months ago was hailed as the most powerful labor body in America. The editor of the Miners' Magazine has no desire to assume an attitude recognizing either side in the controversy, that has inflamed the passions of men to such an extent that the very life of the United Mine Workers of America is placed in jeopardy.

It should be apparent to every intelligent man in the ranks of the coal miners that during a conflict with the coal corporations that the membership of the labor organization involved should stand like a

stone wall, determined that no internal dissension shall give joy to the common enemy.

If President Lewis has forfeited the trust and confidence of the membership through a mistaken policy, or even if he is guilty of becoming blind to the interests of the men whom he is supposed to represent, he can easily be reached without destroying an organization that has taken years to build to its present magnitude.

The Lewis following and the following opposed to Lewis may feel that each are right in the positions assumed, but each following will be forced to admit that the present internal strife and disruption are welcomed by the combinations that are spending money and energy to wreck the United Mine Workers of America.

Criminations and recriminations will not strengthen the United Mine Workers, but will ultimately discourage the rank and file of the membership, who in every conflict bear the brunt of battle.

If there are personal ambitions to satiate or animosities to be appeased among the officials of the United Mine Workers they should be laid aside until the flag of victory waves in triumph over the defeat of the common enemy.

Looking Into the Future

WHILE JOHN MITCHELL, in company with his friend Theodore Roosevelt, was inspecting conditions in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, a number of daily journals made the announcement that the great "labor leader" would be a candidate for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America at the next election. Mr. Mitchell with becoming modesty denies that he has any ambition in that direction and declares: "I have not given the matter any consideration whatever, and neither have I authorized my name to be used in that respect."

It is but a short time ago when a few of the politicians of New York presented the name of John Mitchell to Teddy the "trust buster" for his consideration, expecting that the spectacular gentleman who insisted that Taft should be his political heir, would give his approval to the gubernatorial nomination of Civic Federation John. But Teddy, believing that "silence was golden," did not commit himself, and it is not known as to whether the "labor leader" meets the requirements demanded by the chief executive of the "Ananias Club."

But that Teddy and the aggregation that is lining up with the inventor of the spiked club, has political designs on John, there is

not a question of doubt, but that Mitchell will be tendered the nomination for governor of New York is scarcely within the range of probabilities.

That he will be a candidate for president of the United Mine Workers of America is not only possible, but very probable. It is a well known fact that Pres. Thomas Lewis of the United Mine Workers has suffered in reputation through the criticisms and censure of many prominent men among the coal miners, and it is probable that all the forces that are against Lewis will be united on some man whose policy will be more aggressive than the man who now seems to be losing his prestige with the men of the coal mines.

Neither Theodore Roosevelt, the coal barons, nor the Civic Federation have any desire to see an aggressive man at the helm of the United Mine Workers. If there is danger that Lewis will be dethroned by a more aggressive man, it is but reasonable to presume that the Civic Federation, backed by Teddy, will insist that Mitchell shall declare himself a candidate, knowing that Mitchell still retains a prestige that may defeat an aggressive candidate. Mitchell is recognized as "safe and sane," as the journals that speak for the interests of exploiters have hailed him as "the greatest labor leader that

the world has ever known." With Mitchell at the helm of the United Mine Workers, the coal barons and "the friends of labor" will enjoy that blissful peace of mind which always comes to the exploiter, who knows that labor is in the hands of a *conservative leader*.

When Mitchell declared that he had not given the presidency of the United Mine Workers "any consideration whatever," he probably

spoke the truth, as Mitchell is now in "the hands of his friends," who will do the *considering* as to what role Mitchell shall play in, that he may subserve the interests of that respectable element who fatten in indolent luxury.

The near future seems to be pregnant with a few sensations that may heal the blindness of the working class.

Let Morrisey Answer

P. H. MORRISEY, who for many years was grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has been in evidence in the city of Denver. P. H. Morrisey, assisted by the railway corporations of Colorado, established "Railroad Day" and gave a picnic to the railway employes of the state at "Lakeside" to impress on them that railway magnates hungry for dividends had hearts that were overflowing with "the milk of human kindness." Morrisey receives a salary of \$15,000 per annum, and this corpulent salary is paid from the coffers of railway corporations, in the hope that Morrisey can "deliver the goods."

The work of Morrisey is to tax all his sagacity and eloquence in an effort to carry conviction to the employe in the railway service that there is an identity of interest between the man with the overalls and the gentleman robed in broadcloth. Morrisey is president of the Railway Employes and Investors' Association, and this organization has been launched by the railway corporations in the hope that it may become a powerful ally in arresting any legislation that may affect the material interests of the railroads.

The railway companies are not to be blamed for using every legitimate and peaceful means to accomplish their ends, but a "labor leader" who has prostituted his manhood and become a traitor even to his own convictions, has become even unworthy of the contempt of honorable men.

The labor press and labor orators have almost impoverished the English language in the use of words to picture the deathless enmity of such men as Post, Parry and Kirby towards the labor movement, but Parry, Post and Kirby are angels compared to the degenerates of the Morrisey type who wear a mask to hide their infamy. If there is an "identity of interest" between employers and employes, between railway corporations and their slaves, then why maintain a labor movement? Are the strike, the lockout and the blacklist the proofs of the identity of interest between master and slave? Is the policeman's club, the rifles of state militia and federal troops, and the injunctions from courts demanded by employers and corporations, the conclusive evidence of the brotherhood between the exploiter and exploited? Let Morrisey, the Judas, answer.

Preparing a Stupendous Steal

THE COUNTRY has been partially aroused over the issuance of currency bearing the legend, "secured by United States bonds or other security." This has largely taken place of all other money in circulation and makes bonds and stocks issued by the railroads and industries, far in excess of real value, available for currency issues. It is a steal involving millions.

Yet this is only a beginning. The press announces that only at the present time the Aldrich-Vreeland currency is to be really issued. This is the final consummation of the work of putting out worthless paper in place of real money. The Wichita Eagle, a Republican paper, frankly says that this money is to be issued to prevent a possible panic. To quote: "The banks in the central reserve cities propose to be prepared for anything short of a general breakdown of credit. There have been in the treasury at Washington for a year or more many millions of notes engraved and ready for signature to be turned over to such associations when called for."

These associations are banks that are on the inside and which hold quantities of trust stocks and bonds. The stocks and bonds are deposited with the government and currency issued against them to these banks. They still get the dividends and interest on the stocks and bonds and have a free gift of the millions of dollars of currency issued against them.

The press announces that J. P. Morgan is now perfecting a combination of banks to control the deposits that are to be brought in through the new postal savings bank law, having a combined capitalization of a billion dollars. In other words, the government under this law will merely collect the small deposits of the many and give them into the hands of a trust, which will have power to use them in buying newly issued industrial stocks and bonds, and when these securi-

ties are purchased they may be deposited with the government and currency issued against them. It will be doubling their resources from the issuance of currency, and, besides, utilizing the money of the many in order to make the few millionaires.

Henry Clews, the Wall Street banker, in an article dated August 7, 1910, says: "More than one billion dollars in new securities were issued in the past six months." This is that much more watered stock, to be bought with money given to the banking trust, through the operation of a fake postal savings bank. It represents a billion dollars more indebtedness fastened on the people of the United States. The stocks bought with the people's money, and nominally belonging to the bank trust, will be used as a basis for issuing the asset currency now ready in the treasury to the extent of perhaps half a billion more—this last a direct steal made possible by Aldrich, author of the bill, providing for it, and the congressmen who voted for the measure. This is a steal now under way.

Much is being said of the steal involved in former watering of stocks. It is as nothing compared to this new steal which is being consummated. We seem to be ten or fifteen years behind the times in our information. We are thinking of what the capitalists have done and not of what they are doing now. Until the people arouse to the gravity of the situation the capitalists will work their sweet will, putting them deeper into debt through the issuance of bonds with which they have nothing to do, but on which they must pay dividends, and using the money of the wage worker as their own for purpose of binding more burdens on his back.

It is impossible to grasp at once the magnitude of this new infamy. You must think over it slowly to do that, and then it will fairly stagger you.—Appeal to Reason.

International Capitalism

LOOK HERE on this picture, and on this:

In the midst of all our misery, in this torrid, treeless, ant-hill of a city, with rebellious workmen walking the dusty streets and lying in jails and hospitals; with out-of-work suicides ranged in ghastly exhibition at the morgue; with sick and dying children stretched on squalid beds in airless rooms whose walls rock and shudder under the never-ceasing jar of traffic—in the midst of all this horror and wretchedness there coolly trickles out, like a mocking, triumphant laugh, the report that a New York syndicate stands ready to furnish one hundred million dollars to far-off Asiatic Turkey. This "surplus" wealth of the country is to be used in opening up to modern development the rich mineral and oil fields of Kurdistan and the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates.

And furthermore, they say, if the mines prove as valuable as indicated in the preliminary survey, the American capital sent abroad will exceed many times the amount which the syndicate is prepared to spend on the first construction.

These two pictures stand toward each other in the relation of cause and effect.

The labor, the docility and ready submission of the workers—this is the syndicate's rich home field. As long as they are permitted to exploit it, they will continue to furnish hundreds of millions for the

"development" of foreign countries, for the exploitation of fresh slaves.

On what security do they rest, those fabulous sums which the syndicate stands ready to expend in Turkey? Examine carefully the foundation of this extraordinary confidence. Is it the honor of the government or a new parliamentary law? No. Honor and law can not yield profits or pay back principals. Only muscle and brain can do that. Would our business-like capitalists carry their money to Turkey if the Turkish government did not lord it over helpless human chattels and if it did not act for a determined ruling class with an army at its back? Would capitalists lend money to weak governments like Egypt and China if there was not somewhere at their command organized brute force—armies—that could, as a last resort, be relied upon to keep the real producers at work? Would the old Sultan of Turkey have invested his money in American securities that were not secure? No. To the everlasting shame of our workingmen with a vote, American securities are still secure.

And behold how confidently the syndicate promises to Turkey more hundreds of millions in the future! For, in proportion as our workers have grown restless, the army has grown strong.

But the paid soldiers of capitalism are not keeping pace with the volunteers of revolution. Our army, too, grows mightier every day.

Agitation, education and organization are slowly but surely winning out. The worst of the road has been passed and the goal lies straight before us. Solidarity is our weapon. And the solidarity of the workers is the nightmare of the bosses.

It is true, we have been unconscionably slow. Our enemies themselves have been disappointed in us. When the English Parliament passed the first law that gave to the working class its first substantial purchase on political machinery, Lord Ludlow, who had opposed the bill, said desperately to his colleagues: "Now let us have free schools. Let us educate our masters." The class-conscious aristocrat did not dream that the workingman would not know how to use to his advantage the political power he had fought for so savagely. It was all so

clear from the aristocrat's height. Of course their economic is the proletariat's gain. Of course, the workers would use the power to make themselves richer and more comfortable than they had been under the old dispensation. But nothing of the sort took place. The workers divided their forces between Tories and Liberals, and each faction neutralized the other. They were no better off than they had been before.

The blindness of the working class—a blindness which has not perceptibly diminished—consists chiefly in this: We have not known what we wanted, and have not known what was our duty. We know now. We want the earth. It is ours by right, and we will fight and ill not give up the fight till it is ours in fact.—New York Call

Official Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners

ELEVENTH DAY—JULY 29, 1910.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Charles H. Moyer.

Roll call showed all delegates present.

The following Resolution No. 111 was read:
No. 111.

In view of the fact that this convention has set a time for the delegates to visit the graves of George Pettibone, John Murphy and Myron Reed, to pay our respects to our honored dead, be it resolved, that a committee be appointed to provide special cars for the transportation of delegates; and, be it further,

Resolved, That the committee be empowered to purchase flowers for the occasion.

NEIL J. MCGEE, No. 244.

MARION C. LEAKE, No. 63.

Moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, seconded by Delegate John Harper, No. 60, communication be adopted. Motion carried.

Committee appointed: J. C. Williams, No. 90; W. E. Scoggins, No. 2; W. E. Stewart, No. 106.

Discussion was taken up on resolution No. 16.

Moved by Delegate Phil Christian, No. 1, seconded by Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111, that "five days" be stricken out, and "fifteen days" substituted in paragraph 3. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, seconded by Delegate John Harper, No. 60, as an amendment the words, "one member from each district as" be stricken out.

Moved by Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, seconded by Delegate W. E. Scoggins, No. 2, that all that portion of the resolution pertaining to nominations of officers be stricken out.

Moved by M. J. Scanlon, No. 121, seconded by Vice-President Mahoney, that amendment lay on the table. Motion carried.

Report of Special Auditing Committee read as follows:

Denver, Colo., July 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your Special Auditing Committee, appointed to audit the books of the Black Hills lockout, beg leave to report as follows:

We have checked the account of James Kirwan, who had charge of the funds from December 10, 1909, to May 13, 1910, on which date his account was balanced by the Bank in Lead, South Dakota.

We find that James Kirwan has fully and accurately accounted for all the money received from headquarters and also from Lead City local, his accounts, vouchers, and receipts checking correctly with headquarters, the Lead City local and the Miners' and Merchants' Savings Bank of Lead City, South Dakota, where the money was deposited.

We recommend that the Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. of M. prepare a set of books to facilitate and simplify the keeping of accounts of the kind.

A. M. FLUENT,
JAMES COWAN,
W. K. CARPENTER,
ARTHUR E. COX,
PETER JOREY,
M. F. GALLAGHER,
MIKE CONNORS,

Special Auditing Committee,
Denver, Colo., July 25, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your Special Auditing Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Black Hills lockout beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully checked the books of W. E. Tracy, who had charge, of the funds from May 13th, 1910, to July 8th, 1910, on which date his bank book was balanced by the bank. We find that W. E. Tracy followed the system of keeping the accounts that had been in use from the beginning of the lockout.

After a thorough investigation we find that W. E. Tracy has fully and accurately accounted for the full amount received from headquarters; his accounts and vouchers checking correctly with headquarters and his bank at Lead, South Dakota.

We recommend that W. E. Tracy be commended for his accuracy in the discharge of his office.

A. M. FLUENT,
JAMES COWAN,

ARTHUR E. COX,
PETER JOREY,
MIKE CONNORS,
W. K. CARPENTER,
M. F. GALLAGHER,

Special Auditing Committee.

Moved by Delegate Frank Snellman, No. 200, seconded by Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, that report be concurred in. Motion carried.

Constitution committee's report on resolutions 20, 59, 38, 26 and 86 with recommendations read as follows:

No. 20. Anaconda, Montana, July 12, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

Sec. A. The following amendments to the constitution were proposed by Anaconda local No. 117, W. F. M., at a regular meeting held July 1, 1910. First, strike out lines 6 and 7 of Sec. 9, Art. of the constitution and insert the following, "but in no case shall any member of the Executive Board be entitled to cast proxy at the annual convention of the federation.

Sec. B. Second, strike out all of Sec. 3, Art. VIII, of constitution.

JAMES McNULTY, Pres.

DAN LEARY, Secretary.

No. 26.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the W. F. of M.:

Brothers:—

Whereas, The vote by proxy has been the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction in our ranks and has furnished one of the strongest arguments for some of our members who are in favor of seceding from the W. F. of M., and

Whereas, Our officials have been accused of using the power of unions who have no vote, to perpetuate themselves in office, to block all legislation that might interfere with their personal interests, in view of the foregoing it is the duty of the W. F. of M. to amend their constitution, so as to protect their officials from the slanderous attacks of such members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That any local of the W. F. of M. not having at least one delegate present at the convention to cast the vote of their union shall not be represented by proxy. This to be an addition to Section 2, Article II of the Constitution.

No. 59, Amendment to Constitution.

Amend by inserting section to be known as Section 7, Article II, and to read as follows: "No proxy vote to be allowed after the convention convenes."

No. 38, Amendment to Constitution of W. F. of M.:

Section No. 2, Article No. 2. Strike out all of said section and insert the word "thereof" in line twenty-six (26) and insert the following:

Provided that no delegate or Executive Board Member shall cast the vote, either by proxy or otherwise, of any local of which he is not a member. No delegate or Executive Board Member shall in any event cast more than five (5) votes.

Approved by Butte Mill and Smelters' Union No. 74, W. F. of M., at the regular meeting held July 7, 1910, and ordered presented to the Eighteenth Annual Convention.

A. M. FLUENT, Sec.-Treas.

No. 85.

To the Eighteenth Annual Convention:

Amendment to Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 2, line 26, page 1, beginning after the word "thereof" cut out rest of Sec. 2 and insert the following after the word thereof, "No delegate shall in any event cast more than five votes and no proxy votes shall be allowed on the floor of the convention."

Introduced by

R. W. JONES, No. 111.

To the Officers and Members to the Eighteenth Annual Convention We, your committee, beg to report on resolution No. 20, 26, 59, 38 and 85, and recommend that No. 59 be adopted as a majority report.

JOHN HARPER,
M. C. LEAKE,
A. J. RUANE,
NEIL J. MCGEE,
F. F. CARROLL,

Committee.

I beg to submit No. 26 as a minority report and recommend that same be adopted.

AL McCLELLAN.

Moved by Delegate Harry Fry, No. 130, seconded by Delegate

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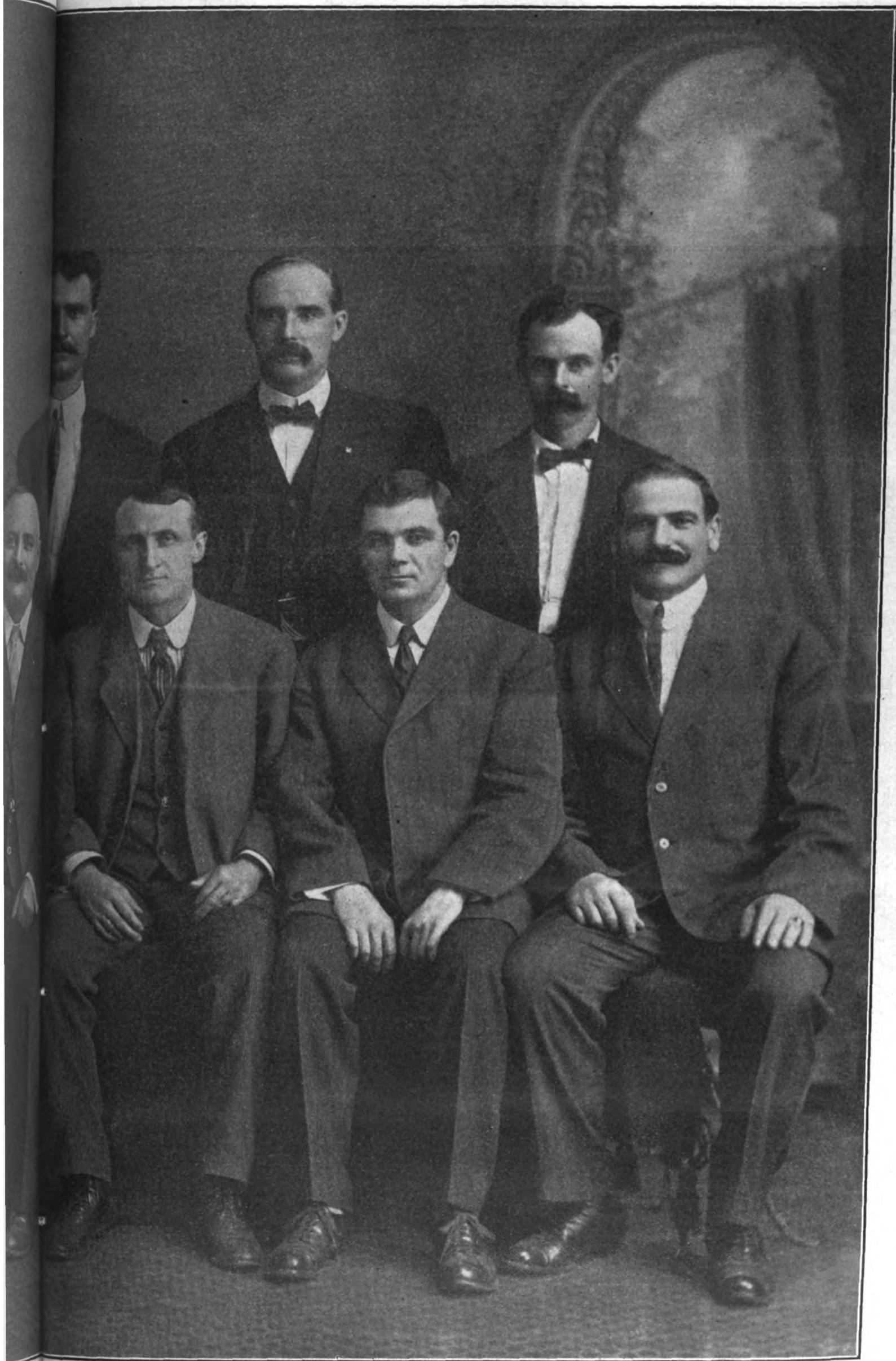
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Officers and Members of the Executive Board of t



Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners

Stewart, No. 106, that the majority report be adopted.
 Moved by Delegate John Driscoll, No. 1, seconded by Delegate
 Kavanaugh, No. 1, that the minority report of committee be
 substituted for report of committee.
 Moved by Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, seconded by Delegate
 E. Miller, No. 203, that entire matter be laid on table. Motion
 carried.
 Resolution No. 87, together with report of committee on consti-
 tution read as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
 W. F. M.:

I herewith submit the following changes to the preamble Section
 18, after the word wage, strike out "slaves" and insert the word
 "workers." Strike out after smelter the words "of the world." The
 motion will then read thus:

"Therefore, we, the wage workers employed in and around the
 mills and smelters have associated in the Western Federation
 of Miners.

E. G. LOCKE.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
 W. F. M.:

We, your committee, beg leave to report on resolution No. 87,
 and recommend that same be not adopted as majority report.

AL McCLELLAN,
 M. C. LEAKE,
 A. J. RUANE,
 NEIL J. McGEE,

I beg to report as minority report that same be adopted.

JOHN HARPER.

Moved by Delegate John Driscoll, No. 1, seconded by Arthur Cox,
 No. 1, that majority committee report be concurred in.

Moved by J. C. Williams, No. 90, seconded by Delegate Tom
 Morris, No. 10, that minority report be substituted for committee's re-
 port. Motion lost.

Moved by Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, seconded by J. F. Maki,
 No. 28, that the matter be laid on the table. Lost.

Original motion put and carried.

Resolution No. 86, together with report of committee on consti-
 tution, read as follows:

Page 11, Sec. 8, line 38, strike out "over fifty" and insert "fif-
 teen."
 AUGUST WENZEL, No. 220.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
 W. F. M.:

We, your committee, beg to report on resolution No. 86, and rec-
 ommend that same be adopted.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

Same laid on table.

Delegate M. J. Scanlon, No. 121, gave notice of motion to recon-
 sider resolution No. 16.

Resolution No. 100, together with report of committee on Strikes
 and Lockouts, read as follows:

Denver, Colo., July 26, 1910.
 To the Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your special committee, acting on the report of the Execu-
 tive Board, would recommend that paragraphs 38 and 45, regarding
 strikes and lockouts, be referred to the committee on Strikes and
 Lockouts.

ROBERT ADAMSON,
 J. F. MAKI,
 M. C. JONES,
 B. McCARTHY,
 SAM HONEY,

Committee.

Denver, Colo., July 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention
 W. F. M.:

We, your Strikes and Lockouts committee, having given a thor-
 ough consideration to strikes and lockouts, reported in the various
 official reports to this convention for the past year, respectfully sub-
 mit the following facts, recommendations and observations for your
 consideration:

The Greenwood strike grew out of an attempt of the union to
 force through the company all workers in their employ into the union.
 We call your attention to the fact that such action on the part of the
 union was poor tactics, as no company will, or can not be expected to
 organize a force naturally and diametrically opposed "under a com-
 petitive wage system" to their interests, unless having every assur-
 ance of being able to control such force. All workers should draw a
 lesson on working class tactics from actions and influences which have
 attended the various strikes and lockouts in such instances, exerting
 every effort in the future in getting the masters at a disadvantage.

We call particular attention to the manner in which the seces-
 sion move in Butte during the month of September was handled by
 the miners of that camp. When the seceding engineers declared their
 intention of severing their connections with the W. F. of M., we called
 for volunteers to inform our members of the fact. Every miner with a
 few inglorious exceptions, walked off the hoists rather than work
 with engineers who had been declared unfair to the W. F. of M. While
 not being officially declared a strike, the action taken was effective,
 and our members stood loyally for the principles involved. It had
 been repeatedly declared that the whole controversy had been man-
 euvred by the companies for the purpose of testing our real strength,
 and if this is true, we hope they will benefit by the lesson given.

The Black Hills situation presents some features which should
 be food for serious thought and effective propagation among the work-
 ers. As has been clearly shown, no demand for a change in hours or
 a raise in wages, or any demand made upon the company, for any-
 thing, the only demand made by the union being on the workers, and
 yet this corporation arrogates to itself not only the right to control
 the natural resources of the earth, but the brain, muscle, and independ-
 ence of the workers who wrest from natural resources, through the
 application of labor power, all wealth the world contains. The history
 of the Black Hills lockout is a glaring illustration of the contempt
 with which the master holds the slaves of production, and of the
 lengths he will go in stripping them of the last vestige of self de-
 fence, leaving them powerless as individuals to stem the tide of in-
 satiable greed. We can not find language sufficiently strong or il-
 lustrative in urging this convention to devise and put into effect ways
 and means of raising sufficient funds to adequately defend the fine
 example of solidarity and determination of the boys in the Black
 Hills to the last extreme, and we recommend that the incoming Execu-
 tive Board go to any and all lengths possible in assisting the Hills
 workers in their struggle for the right to organize.

We recommend that the delegates of this convention bring to the
 attention of their constituency the facts in connection with the tactics
 used by employer and employe in these various instances, believing same
 to be of a educative nature, and urge upon all members a close
 study of such tactics and influences as have been used and surrounded
 our struggles during the past year. We recommend that this con-
 vention seriously discuss and consider the possible evolving of some
 new plan of action in the Black Hills lockout, and that it be the will
 and determination of this convention to continue with renewed en-
 ergy the struggle in the Black Hills.

We also find on investigation and from several years' experience
 in labor matters that the strike is the only really effective weapon in
 the hands of the wage workers, when all other reasonable methods
 of arbitration fail, but should be resorted to only when there is a
 certainty that it will have the approval of a majority of our mem-
 bers, and the support of those employed in collateral industries.

(Signed) COMMITTEE ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Moved by Delegate James Roperts, No. 71, seconded by Delegate
 Frank Snellman, No. 200, that report of committee be adopted. Mo-
 tion carried.

Resolutions No. 68 and No. 72, together with report of organiza-
 tion committee, read as follows:

No. 68. Joplin, Mo., July 20, 1910.
 To the Delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Convention, Western Fed-
 eration of Miners.

Greetings:

We, the members of the Joplin Miners' Union, No. 217, of the
 Western Federation of Miners, in regular session, Wednesday night,
 July 20, 1910, hereby send you our most earnest appeal for help and
 assistance.

We wish to state that this district, consisting of Joplin, Webb
 City and vicinity is becoming ripe for organization, that the miners
 will be forced to organize sooner or later. It was only last week that
 the employes at one of the mines of the largest mining corporation
 in the United States, went out on strike, numbering about 700 men.
 They are sticking together and will continue to do so until their de-
 mands are granted. This should show to you the state of conditions
 in this district.

We must state that as a local union, we are very weak and have
 but a very small membership. We are not growing fast and that is
 due to several weaknesses. The first of these weaknesses is the lack
 of finances, second the lack of organizers and the third because of the
 lack of money and organizers, we are not able to carry on an effective
 campaign.

We are doing all that is within our power to do. The miner of
 this district must be educated and his attitude towards organization
 changed, but we have no means by which we do these things, therefore
 we appeal to you, the delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Convention
 of the Western Federation of Miners, to give us, and all the districts
 in the state of Missouri some consideration, some attention.

We appeal to you to send a number of good organizers into this
 district.

We appeal to you to appropriate money for the organization of
 this district and the rest of the districts in Missouri as well.

Our members are new to the work, we lack experience, we need
 organization, and we need help, we urge you to consider our appeal.

For the betterment of conditions for the workers of this district,
 and for the welfare of the workers in other districts, which are so
 affected by the strike-breaker and scab from this district, we remain,

Yours for organization,

(Signed) C. L. BAILEY, President.

(Signed) A. R. LOCKHART, Secretary.

No. 72. Denver, Colo., July 22, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates at the Eighteenth Annual Convention
 of the W. F. M.:

Brothers:

Whereas, Special stress has been placed on the labor conditions
 in the states of Missouri, Michigan and other middle states and especial
 efforts have been made to organize the above named states by com-
 petent organizer. In view of the above facts we ask the delegates of
 the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the W. F. M. to gaze on the
 far West (California) and consider the conditions existing there.
 Thousands of men in the mining districts, railroad tunnels, aqueducts
 and other underground work are unorganized, not one-tenth can show
 a union card. Special efforts have been made by some of the locals
 and the California State Union, W. F. M., to organize the mining dis-

tricts, and enforce the eight-hour law in places where it was being openly violated. Funds not being available at the time to continue our work of organization, indifference to the efforts of our Executive Board Member, locals are dropping from our ranks and our numerical strength greatly reduced.

We therefore appeal to the members of the Eighteenth Annual Convention for all assistance possible at the present time, in the form of competent organizers to help keep California in the folds of the W. F. M.

W. J. MARTIN, Secretary-Treasurer California State Union.
Denver, Colo., July 25, 1910.

We, your committee on organization, recommend that the two above mentioned communications be placed on file, and beg to say that the subject of both of these communications will be treated on another report of the committee.

of organization, indifference to the efforts of our Executive Board

TOM CORRA,
MAURICE CONDON,
J. E. CARTER,
MATT A. KALEB,
FRANK SNELLMAN,
JOSEPH GORMAN.

Moved by Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, seconded by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, that report of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report of Organization Committee read as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, now here assembled.
Greeting:

We, your committee on organization, after carefully reviewing the situation in the mining industry, and particularly that portion over which this organization claims jurisdiction, recommend that this convention go on record as favoring to increase the present force of W. F. M. organizers throughout the whole jurisdiction.

In the opinion of your committee it is very important that the work of organization be pushed to the very limit, and to this end we would recommend that the force of organizers in the state of Michigan be increased and that a force of organizers be sent into the Mes-saba range in Minnesota at once for the reason that these two iron producing states must of necessity be organized at the same time, if we ever expect to make any real headway, and gain a substantial footing in the iron mines of this country.

Missouri, Alabama and Tennessee should be attended to as soon as possible. Utah is also an important district in which every effort should be made to bring the thousands of the unorganized workers of that state into the folds of this organization. We also recommend that the state of California be given such attention that may be within the power of this organization.

Your committee firmly believes that if competent organizers are placed in the field of these several states, that the membership of this organization could be very rapidly increased and thereby place the organization in a better financial condition and numerically stronger to resist the ever increasing encroachments of organized capital. In support of our recommendation we would like to point out to the delegates the facts that for the past year the organizers in the state of Michigan in their efforts to organize these men have more than paid for their own expenses, and we believe that by employing competent organizers the same can be accomplished in other fields.

With this knowledge your committee feels justified in recommending that the delegates at the convention instruct the incoming Executive Board to employ all of the organizers that may be necessary within the next year in order that the work of organization may be properly attended to.

Respectfully submitted,

TOM CORRA, Chairman,
MAURICE CONDON,
J. E. CARTER,
MATT A. KALEB,
FRANK SNELLMAN,
JOSEPH GORMAN, Secretary.

Moved by Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, seconded by Delegate Robert Adamson, No. 151, that report of committee be adopted.

Considerable interesting discussion took place on resolution.
Motion put and carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 90, together with report of committee on Good and Welfare, read as follows:

No. 91. Denver, Colo., July 27, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
W. F. M.:

Brothers:

We herewith submit for your consideration a statement containing the names of members of Globe Union No. 60 who have transferred into Miami Union No. 70, and Pinto Creek No. 228, with the amounts of assessments paid by them at the time of their transfer. These parties were members of Globe Union, and working within the jurisdiction of No. 60 prior to the organization of Miami No. 70 and re-organization of Pinto Creek No. 228, and were included in the quarterly reports of No. 60 as being in good standing and their assessments, which have been charged up to No. 60, would have been collected by the local at Globe were it not for the organization of the locals at Miami and Pinto Creek.

Therefore, we must respectfully request that the amount collected by Miami and Pinto Creek locals, amounting to \$104, be placed to

the credit of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, together with all of assessments from No. 1 to No. 6, inclusive, that will be collected by those locals from members of No. 60 transferring during the quarter ending September 30, 1910.

M. H. PAGE, No. 60.
JOHN HARPER, No. 60.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention:

We, the committee on Good and Welfare, beg leave to report as follows in regard to resolution No. 91, that we recommend that the convention refund the assessments charged up to Globe, that were collected by Miami, No. 70, and Pinto Creek, No. 228.

GEORGE S. DUNN,
R. W. JONES,
JOHN KORPI,
VALENTINO DA PRA,
M. CONNOLLY,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate John Harper, No. 60, seconded by Delegate M. H. Page, No. 60, that report of committee be adopted.

Moved by Delegate Thomas Ryan, No. 2, seconded by Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, as substitute, that the matter be referred to incoming Executive Board. Motion carried.

The Good and Welfare committee reported Nos. 96 and 97 as follows:

No. 96. Denver, Colo., July 26, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
W. F. M.:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I hereby charge Local Union No. 157, Elkhorn, Montana, with conduct detrimental to the best interests of the local unions of the W. F. M. in that vicinity, namely, by permitting and maintaining a lower wage scale than the wage scale maintained by the other local unions of that district, such conduct being a menace to the welfare of said locals. I respectfully request that the charter of No. 157 be revoked and jurisdiction given to nearest local.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. PIERCE.

No. 97. Denver, Colo., July 25, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
W. F. M.:

Dear Sirs:

Having received complaints from several local unions in Montana protesting against the wage scale maintained by Local Union No. 157, Elkhorn, Montana, and requesting that the charter of said local be revoked, I informed the several locals that the matter would be submitted to the Eighteenth Annual Convention, and I herewith submit it for your consideration.

J. C. LOWNEY, Dist. No. 3.

Elkhorn, Mont., April 13, 1910.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, the undersigned, wish to appeal to all our brothers throughout Montana about Local No. 157, Elkhorn, as regards the wage scale in its jurisdiction. It was passed at a regular meeting to choose a committee to amend our by-laws and draw up a wage scale. Then the same was put to a referendum vote of the union; it was adopted by two-thirds of a majority. The wage scale was presented to the Elkhorn Silver Mining Company and rejected. On Monday night, April 11th, we took a vote to see if this union would enforce the scale and call a strike. Result was 85 against enforcing and 50 for.

Now, this being the only local throughout Montana not paying the wage scale, we would like you to appeal to the Executive Board at once, and take the charter away from there, and put this under the jurisdiction of some other local with a wage scale. We know it would be easy to enforce a union wage scale if this was left to another local. Now, brothers, we wish you to understand that this is not the local itself that is making this request, but the undersigned, on behalf of the fifty-six members who voted "for." You will get no satisfaction if you write to this union for information, but please write to Executive Board Member Lowney, as the majority of the fifty-six will be hiking down hill talking to themselves.

Signed by Members of Elkhorn Miners' Union, No. 157.

Similar communication read from Elkhorn pertaining to same grievance.

Denver, Colo., July 29, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention
W. F. M.:

We, your committee on Good and Welfare, beg leave to submit our report on communication No. 96, and recommend that the same be submitted to the Grievance Committee.

HARRY LAPPIN,
GEORGE S. DUNN,
R. W. JONES,
JOHN KORPI,
VALENTINO DA PRA,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

Moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, seconded by Delegate Frank Snellman, No. 200, that this matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Motion carried.

Committee on Ways and Means reported as follows:

No. 57.

We would recommend that the incoming officers and Executive Board put forth every effort possible in placing an eight-hour law upon the statute books of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your committee on Ways and Means, beg leave to report as follows: Acting on paragraph 57 of Executive Board's Report, advise that recommendation of Executive Board's report be concurred in by this convention.

W. E. SCOGGINS,
JOHN DRISCOLL,
ROY CAMERON,
AUGUST WENZEL,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, seconded by Delegate Jerry P. Shea, No. 144, that report of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Committee on Ways and Means reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

We, your committee on Ways and Means, acting on Paragraph 41 of the President's report regarding Special Organizing and Defense Fund, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee recommends that an assessment of one day's wages be levied during the year on all members of the Federation.

We further recommend that a committee of five be appointed to draft a strong letter to be sent to all members of the Federation, urging upon them the necessity of paying the said assessment.

Dated Denver, Colorado, July 23, 1910.

(Signed) W. E. SCOGGINS,
JOHN DRISCOLL,
AUGUST WENZEL,
ROY CAMERON,
ADOLPH LAUBE,

Committee on Ways and Means.

Moved by Delegate James Roberts, No. 21, seconded by Delegate M. H. Page, No. 60, that report of committee be not concurred in.

Moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, seconded by Delegate Thomas J. Ryan, No. 2, as a substitute, that report of committee be adopted with the further proviso that the time of levying assessment be left to the judgment of the incoming Executive Board.

Question was called for and a roll call vote demanded on the substitute motion, which resulted as follows: Yes, 224; no, 65.

Yes—Dan Holland, 5; John Powers, 4; Maurice Condon, 5; Al McClellan, 5; John Kavanaugh, 5; Jerry O'Neill, 4; John Driscoll, 5; W. A. Willis, 5; Phil Christian, 4; Frank Curran, 4; Arthur Cox, 5; T. J. Ryan, 5; W. E. Scoggins, 5; Matt A. Kaleb, 5; J. A. Sanford, proxy, 4; Peter Jořey, 2; Frank Curran, proxy, 1; Wm. E. Tracy, 2; W. J. Louttit, 5; Roy Cameron, 2; Tom Corra, 3; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; M. Connolly, 1; John J. Condon, 3; E. J. Peterson, 3; J. P. Madigan, 2; Sam Kilburn, 1; John A. Sanford, 1; R. H. Pierce, 1; Alex McKay, 1; Neil J. McGee, proxy, 1; Neil J. McGee, proxy, 1; J. L. Conklin, proxy, 2; Harry Fry, 1; John Melvers, 2; John Melvers, proxy, 1; J. L. Conklin, 1; James Cowan, 2; Sam Honey, 2; John L. Conklin, proxy, 1; John Harper, 5; M. H. Page, 5; J. A. Holmes, 1; Marion C. Leake, 1; E. G. Locke, 5; M. Connolly, 1; John H. Matthews, 3; Thomas Bosanka, proxy, 1; Wm. Davidson, 2; John C. Driscoll, 2; Harry Lappin, 2; Walter Hadden, proxy, 1; M. F. Gallagher, 1; Charles H. Tanner, proxy, 1; John C. Williams, 4; John Hickey, 1; Walter E. Hadden, proxy, 1; Walter E. Hadden, proxy, 1; Charles Tanner, 2; W. K. Carpenter, 2; W. E. Stewart, 5; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; R. W. Jones, 2; T. W. Bosanko, proxy, 1; A. E. Comer, 1; M. J. Scanlon, 5; T. W. Bosanko, 2; J. F. Maki, 2; Harry Fry, 1; R. H. Pierce, proxy, 1; Angus J. McDonald, 4; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; Robert Adamson, 5; John Korpi, 1; Fred F. Carroll, 1; George Bryant, 2; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; Tom Corra, proxy, 1; Walter E. Hadden, 2; Fahle Burman, proxy, 1; Frank Snellman, proxy, 3; Frank Snellman, 2; Guy E. Miller, 4; John Korpi, 1; J. K. Weiffle, 1; Fahle Burman, 1; Valentino Da Pra, 1; Guy E. Miller, proxy, 1; August Wenzel, 2; R. L. Lashley, 1; John Turney, 1; Marion C. Leake, proxy, 1; Neil J. McGee, proxy, 1; Neol J. McGee, 1; August Wenzel, proxy, 1; Fred G. Clough, 1; J. C. Lowney, 1; Joe F. Hutcheson; Howard Tressidder, 1; James Kirwan, 1; William Davidson, 1; Yanco Terzieh, 1; President Charles Moyer, 1; Vice-President C. E. Mahoney, 1.

No—William McNichols, 4; Mike Connors, 4; M. D. Harrington, 4; Charles R. Waters, proxy, 1; C. R. Waters, 3; A. J. Ruane, 4; C. R. Waters, proxy, 1; Thomas Hancock, 3; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; John R. Bruce, 3; M. C. Jones, 3; James Roberts, 3; A. M. Fluent, 4; W. J. Martin, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; J. E. Carter, proxy, 1; Dan McKelvie, 4; Mike Connors, 4; Bernard McCarthy, 4; Joseph Gorman, proxy, 1; Jerry P. Shea, 3; Joseph Gorman, 4; J. E. Carter, 2; J. P. Shea, proxy, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1.

Not Voting—Joseph Richards, Lester McKenzie, proxy; Lester McKenzie, Dan Leary, George S. Dunn, F. Szymanske, Tom O'Connor, Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills.

Absent—H. C. Evans, proxy; H. C. Evans, William Jinkerson.

The Committee on Strikes and Lockouts reported as follows:

Denver, Colo., July 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your committee on Strikes and Lockouts, beg leave to make the following recommendation that each delegate on return to his respective local proceed to appoint a committee to wait upon the business men and request of them to purchase no brooms except those bearing the union label, and we further recommend that each member

of the W. F. M. see to it that no broom is used in his home not bearing the union label.

GEORGE BRYANT,
JERRY O'NEILL,
J. L. CONKLING,
JOE RICHARDS,
WILLIAM McNICHOLS,
TOM O'CONNOR.

Moved by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, seconded by Delegate H. M. Page, that the recommendations of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Strike and Lockout Committee's report with recommendations read as follows:

Denver, Colo., July 27, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention:

We, your committee on Strikes and Lockouts, beg leave to make the following report: We hereby declare the Waugh Drill Company unfair to organized labor, and we deplore the fact that the machinists are not organized along industrial lines, and recommend that our organization use its best efforts to bring about a closer affiliation along industrial lines, and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, your committee, recommend that all members of the W. F. M. use every effort to assist the striking machinists by asking the membership to use their influence with their respective companies to prevent further purchase of the Waugh Drill.

JOS RICHARDS,
WILLIAM McNICHOLS,
R. H. PIERCE,
JERRY O'NEILL,
T. O'CONNOR,
J. L. CONKLING,
GEORGE BRYANT,

Moved by F. F. Carroll, No. 154, seconded by James Cowan, No. 51, that committee's recommendation be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report of Ritual Committee on resolution 6 D with recommendations read as follows: No. 6 D.

With reference to the ritual of the organization we would recommend that the custom of repeating the initiative section of obligation should be abolished, and that instead of same, let the candidates after hearing the obligation read carefully and distinctly, say the words, "I promise," individually, and thus save a great deal of unnecessary delay. We are of the opinion that this would be infinitely more satisfactory to all concerned.

JOE O'NEILL,
HARRY MORTON,
ROBERT McKNIGHT,
NICHOLAS KING,
JAMES T. JOHNSON.

On resolution No. 6 D, page 13, Ritual, we, your committee on Ritual, beg leave to submit the following report: We recommend the same be not adopted.

W. J. MARTIN,
M. D. HARRINGTON,
DAN McKELVY,
J. K. WEITFLE.

Second section on pages 8 and 9, as follows, we recommend the same be not adopted.

W. J. MARTIN,
M. D. HARRINGTON,
DAN McKELVY,
J. K. WEITFLE.

Moved by Delegate F. F. Carroll, No. 154, seconded by Delegate Joseph Gorman, No. 146, that the report of committee be rejected.

Moved by Robert Adamson, No. 151, seconded by Delegate E. G. Locke, No. 67, that the matter be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Convention adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. tomorrow.



WILL CELEBRATE LABOR DAY.

Tuscarora Miners' Union No. 31, W. F. of M., will celebrate Labor Day September 5th, 1910, with a grand ball, literary exercises and music. Tuscarora, Nev., Aug. 9, 1910.

Tickets of admission, \$1.50.

Proceeds to be given to the locked-out miners in South Dakota.

By order of the Union,

W. I. PLUMB,

(Seal) Secretary.

A. S. CAREY,
President.

NO NOBLER CAUSE.

Henry Demarest Lloyd.

The labor movement is a new Christianity, for it will Christianize industry; it is a new democracy, for it will democratize privilege and injustice out of the world of business; it is a new philanthropy, for it will humanize the relation of employer and employed, buyer and seller.

It is a new political economy, for the greatest destroyer of wealth in the modern world is wealth; and the labor movement, by putting all to work and

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opening to all the riches of Nature, now locked out, shut down, will create a true wealth of which our wildest avarice cannot dream. It is the logical sequence of all the great emancipations, reformations, religious revivals, and patriotism of the past.

It will emancipate two kinds of slaves—master and man—the slave who has to submit to starvation, Gatling guns and injunctions, and the slave who uses them. This new emancipation, continuing and consummating all the others, will give a new strength to all the great words embodying the hopes and achievements of the race. Salvation, home, heaven, individuality, fatherland, family, freedom, humanity, all these keynote words will be filled fuller when we have made each other brothers in industry, disciples of the golden rule in business, fellow citizens in the true commonwealth.

It is not a movement of hate, but of love. It pities the man who can stand at the helm of any of the great concerns of modern industrial life made possible only by the countless efforts, loyalty and genius of thousands of his fellow-men, living and dead, and say: "This is my business!"

It says to him: "This is not your business; not my business; it is our business." It says to him, in the words of the Persian proverb: "The power that is not founded on love is always the power that has failed." It pities him as robbing himself of the greatest joys and triumphs of leadership. It seeks to lift him from the low level of selfish and cruel millionairism to that of a general of a great, co-operative host of industrial brothers.

The labor movement will put the strong man, the born captain of industry, in a place as high above the plutocrat as Lincoln, the elected and beloved leader, is above a Czar. The rise of the people has always meant that all live for all—you and your children, you and your fellow worshipers of one Father of all men, you and your fellow citizens with one vote and one flag, you and your associates of the trades unions, the society where an injury to one is an injury to all; in all these—in family, church, guild, society, city and state, you are, so far as you are true, doing as you would be done by, living for all.

The new rise of the people we call the labor movement has for its mission to put this rule of all for all into action among the miserable multitudes of modern industry now living in anarchy and civil war.

It means to civilize, Christianize, republicanize, humanize, economize these masses of industrial combatants destroying themselves and destroying society.

Looking back over the thousands of years they have traveled, the people can see that nothing was able to stop the republic; looking forward they know nothing can stop the co-operative commonwealth.

LINCOLN AND THE SLAVE.

By Robert Hunter.

How much food for thought one finds in the life of Lincoln, that great, gaunt, melancholy man.

How remarkable it is, for instance, that Lincoln should have spent most of his time in close association with pro-slavery men, yet surely no man hated slavery so much.

Read the following account of a walk which Lincoln took with two friends through the streets of New Orleans:

"One morning in their rambles over the city the trio passed a slave auction. A vigorous and comely mulatto girl was being sold. She underwent a thorough examination at the hands of the bidders; they pinched her flesh and made her trot up and down the room, to show how she moved, and, in order as the auctioneer said, that 'bidders might satisfy themselves' whether the article they were offering to buy was sound or not. The whole thing was so revolting that Lincoln moved away from the scene with a deep feeling of 'unconquerable hate.' Bidding his companions follow him, he said, 'By God, boys, let's get away from this. If ever I get a chance to hit that thing (meaning slavery) I'll hit it hard!'"

The following extract from a letter to a friend shows Lincoln's suppressed hatred of slave hunting.

"I confess I hate to see the poor creatures hunted down and caught and carried back to their stripes and unrequited toil, but I bite my lips and keep quiet. In 1841 you and I had together a tedious low-water trip on a steamboat from Louisville to St. Louis. You may remember, as I well do, that from Louisville to the mouth of the Ohio there were on board ten or a dozen slaves shackled together with irons. That sight was a continued torment to me, and I see something like it every time I touch the Ohio or any other slave border. It is not fair for you to assume that I have no interest in a thing which has, and continually exercises, the power of making me miserable."

No less moving is the story of Lincoln's futile effort to save a young negro from slavery:

"Some time after the election of Trumbull a young negro, the son of a colored woman in Springfield, known as Polly, went from his home in St. Louis, and there hired as a hand on a lower Mississippi boat—for what special service I do not recollect—arriving in New Orleans without what were known

as free papers. Though born free, he was subjected to the tyranny of the "black code" all the more stringent because of the recent utterances of the Abolitionists in the North, and was kept in prison until his boat had left.

Then, as no one was especially interested in him, he was forgotten. After a certain length of time established by law, he would invariably have been sold into slavery to defray prison expenses had not Lincoln and I interposed our aid. The mother came to us with the story of the wrong done her son and induced us to interfere in her behalf. We went first to see the governor of Illinois, who, after patient and thorough examination of the law, responded that he had no right or power to interfere. Recourse was then had to the governor of Louisiana, who responded in like manner. We were sorely perplexed. A second interview with the governor of Illinois resulting in nothing favorable, Lincoln rose from his chair, hat in hand, and exclaimed with some emphasis: 'By God, governor, I'll make the ground in this country too hot for the foot of a slave, whether you have the legal power to secure the release of this boy or not.'

Now, these three quotations are about all there is to explain Lincoln's passionate hatred of slavery.

He spoke much on the subject, but his arguments were chiefly logical, powerful statements of abstract political principles.

Occasionally he showed the white flame burning underneath, but not often. He usually suppressed it utterly. He labored to appear reasonable, calm and even conservative.

As a result most of the Abolitionists doubted his good faith. He seemed to take only an abstract intellectual interest in what was to them a supreme moral crusade.

And yet no Abolitionist could have had the moral power and passion to have written the following lines in the midst of the terrible Civil War:

"Fondly do we hope—ferently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills, that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

Is there anywhere in literature a statement of equal fire and passion? To me that is the most terrible utterance of a righteous wrath ever spoken.

And when you read the lines, think of Lincoln, slow, patient, melancholy, struggling to suppress all bitterness, yet uttering this terrible prophecy, "until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil should be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword."

**MILLIONS AND MISERY.**

The life, the wealth, the enterprise of Kansas City center at the National Bank of Commerce. The great bank, with its marble dome and halls, speaks eloquently of the city's commercial superiority. The fifteen stories of elegantly furnished offices tell the same tale of wealth and grandeur. Bonds and stocks and mortgages drawing interest from every worker on earth line its vaults. Automobiles worth a modest fortune glide up to its doors. Richly-dressed women with maids to wait upon every wish, and every action bespeaking the ease and grace of wealth and refinement pass in and out of the marble-and-gold halls of the ladies' department like fluttering rose leaves.

Thus do we see the mighty Bank of Commerce by day. Now let us take a glimpse of the great, sombre structure as the shadows of twilight fall upon it—as the woman of fortune drives away in her auto and bright-eyed stenographers trip lightly to their homes. Another class of women is taking possession of the building—women bent and stiffened by toil, bowed by the cruel load of labor, struggling in the hopeless misery of despair. No auto bring them to their destination, no elevator lifts them swiftly from floor to floor. Submissively they climb the wearying flights of stairs, for they are the chore women of the Bank of Commerce—the slaves of mop and broom, the despised menials of millionaires, whose work makes all the brightness and beauty of the day possible. From seven o'clock at night to six in the morning these workers scrub floors, clean cuspidors and polish electric light

—DRINK—

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fixtures. Each woman has charge of an entire floor of sixty or seventy rooms, and only by unceasing, heartbreaking toil is she enabled to accomplish her terrible task within the eleven hours allotted.

"It's oh! to be a Slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save—
If this is Christian work."

So wrote Thomas Hood of the sewing women of England in the last century; and well might the same poem be applied to the chore women of the Bank of Commerce.

Great sums are raised in Kansas City for foreign missions; thousands of dollars are probably contributed by the tenants of this very building to alleviate distress in Kamchatka or abolish slavery in Timbuctoo—while all around them exists a degrading wage slavery more barbarous than any system ever devised by uncivilized potentate.

And now what is the wage of these toilers in Kansas City's greatest bank? For what sum do they relinquish the brightness of womanhood and the gaiety of life? What amount do they receive in lieu of the youth and energy that they devote to this task during 300 hours of the month? The magnificent sum of \$35—a sum hardly equal to the amount drawn out of the bank for daily pin-money by many of its lady depositors; a sum unequal to that which a society girl spends on the single item of hosiery. But even the \$35 is not always in their meagre pay envelope. If they should fail to be on duty Friday or Sunday nights, two nights' pay is deducted for each absence.

And the great pity of this is that the lot of these chore women is no worse than thousands of others, not only in the Bank of Commerce, but in every big building in the city. It is the civilized process of exacting the last ounce of endurance from the worker. The process that makes it possible to pay dividends on stocks and bonds and mortgages. That rears the splendid palaces of the South Side and causes the shacks and tenements of the North End slums.—Kansas City Socialist.

In Memoriam.

Anaconda, Mont., Aug. 12, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call to his last long rest, our late esteemed President and brother, James McNulty, therefore be it

Resolved, That Anaconda Mill and Smelters' Union has lost a faithful officer and a loyal member, and that we, the members, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement and sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem, we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine and also the local papers for publication; that a copy be sent to his sorrowing family and that a copy be also spread on the minutes of our meeting.

MICHAEL LINEHAN,
JOHN MANGAN,
PATRICK McHUGH,
AL MINES,
J. J. GIBBONS,

Committee.

Park City, Utah, Aug. 10, 1910.

Whereas, Bartly McDonough has passed into the great unknown, and Whereas, Through his demise the Park City Miners' Hospital loses one of its oldest and most efficient officers and the directors an able, trusted colleague, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Park City Miners' Hospital take this means of expressing their sorrow and sincere sympathy, with the bereaved wife and children, who have lost a loving husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the hospital, a copy be sent to the family and a copy published in the Park City Record and the Miners' Magazine.

DAVID BAXTER,
President.
JERRY B. O'SHEA,
Secretary-Treasurer.
ED MASON,
JNO. EDENSTROM,
THEO. NEIMUTH,
W. T. QUINN,

Committee.

Park City, Utah, Aug. 12, 1910.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His mysterious providence to remove from our midst our much beloved and esteemed brother, Bartley McDonough, who was a loyal and faithful brother of this union, be it

Resolved, That we extend our profound and sincere sympathy to his bereaved relatives, and

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of those resolutions be sent to his relatives and a copy published in the Park Record and the Miners' Magazine.

DAVID BAXTER,
JNO. EDENSTROM,
THEO. NEIMUTH,
W. T. QUINN,
PAT McEVOY,

Secretary,
Committee.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, James Gray, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Elkhorn Miners' Union

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

OLYMPIA'S EXQUISIT

The Olympia Brewing Company is now on the market with their new brew, rightly called "Exquisit." We want to call special attention to the readers of this journal to this particularly fine article. It was only after months of experimenting and with a great deal of care and labor and the very best materials obtainable in this country and Germany, and with the efforts of a renowned brewer, who has spent a great deal of his life in perfecting fine brews, that this particular article is made possible. We only ask of the reading members of this journal to give it a trial at any of the places where it is sold in the City of Butte, and we feel sure that their verdict will be a satisfactory one as far as the quality of the beer is concerned. There will be no difficulty in finding places where it is sold, as nearly every first-class house in Butte carries the brew.

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TERRY, SOUTH DAKOTA

No. 157, W. F. of M., extend to the sorrowing relatives of Brother Gray our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
W. T. PLUMMER,
JOHN WALKER,

Committee.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

Table listing local unions and officers for states including ALASKA, ARIZONA, BRIT. COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IDAHO, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEVADA, and WASHINGTON. Columns include No., NAME, Meet'g Night, PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, P.O. Box, and ADDRESS.

Table listing local unions and officers for states including MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEVADA, and WASHINGTON. Columns include No., NAME, Meet'g Night, PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, P.O. Box, and ADDRESS.

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Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals	3.00 each
Constitution and By-		Delinquent Notices	1/4c each
laws, per copy95 each	Application Blanks	1/2c each
Notification Blanks ..	.91 each		

Due stamps at rate of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

BELL TELEPHONE 311

INDEPENDENT 1311

WHITE & KREBS COMPANY

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
129 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA.

The Connell Store

SHOWS THE MOST
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UNION MADE
CLOTHES
IN BUTTE, FOR MEN

M. J. Connell Co.

BUTTE, MONTANA



This Label should be pasted on every Package containing

BEER, ALE OR PORTER

As the only guarantee that the package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

DON'T BE A SCAB

DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA

Where members of Organized Labor are Locked Out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:

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