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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
Oct. 27th
1910
Volume XI
Number 383



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly

WESTERN FEDERATION

by the

OF MINERS

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

Address all communications to Miners Magazine,
Room 606 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

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Signed

Department

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VOTE FOR THE INITIATIVE AND REFENDUM.

LET NO LABORING MAN or woman in the state of Colorado fail to cast his or her vote on the 8th of November for the initiative and referendum.

THE LUMBER TRUST in the state of Wisconsin has confiscated the property of John Dietz after using the sheriff's office to dispossess him, shoot him and members of his family. The law is great in America.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has postponed the cases of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison until January 16th, 1911. It is suspected that the coming election had much to do with the action of the Supreme court.

IN WHITE PINE COUNTY, Nevada, organized labor has placed a full labor ticket in the field and has launched a labor journal in support of the candidates. It will not be long that the "labor leader" will cry: "No politics in the union!"

THE VOTERS of Colorado should awaken from their usual lethargy and indifference and see to it that the initiative and referendum becomes a part of the Constitution of the state at the coming election.

The corporations are making a desperate effort to defeat the amendment and will succeed, unless the people shall meet the emergency with a determination that corporate rule must be strangled to death in Colorado.

THE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS of Chicago have forced their employes to strike. At the present writing, there are 5,000 men and women involved. The detective agencies have been able to secure jobs for their thugs at \$8 per day per thug.

IT IS REPORTED that C. A. Post, the breakfast fodder freak, has presented his imitation union with a \$400,000 headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich. It is a safe bet that Post has plenty of strings attached to that gift. When that noisy gent lets anything get away from him it will be because he is blindfolded, gagged and shackled.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE is still on at Columbus, Ohio. The strikers are now denouncing the governor on account of his attitude in the strike. The governor furnished the street car company with the state militia to suppress the strike, because the governor was class conscious.

Many of the strikers voted for Governor Harmon and he is now rewarding them for their ballots.

THE AMERICAN Humane Association and the National Association of Audubon Societies recently met at Washington and discussed the best methods to be employed in the protection of birds and animals. The press does not report that these professed humanitarians gave any attention to the protection of children.

The feathered tribe and the brute creation have enlisted the sympathies of short-haired women and long-haired men, and it is to be hoped that in time humane societies will note the condition of ill-clad, starving children.

A STARVING MAN, in New York willing to work, snatched a hand-bag from a lady, containing 53 cents, and he is now awaiting the action of the grand jury.

In being brought before the police magistrate, he pleaded guilty to the charge and declared that he "was starving to death."

When a young man 24 years of age, willing to work, must snatch a hand-bag from a woman to save himself from starvation, it is about time for intelligent men to cease prattling about the glorious rights and liberties that are incorporated in our boasted Constitution.

HON. DAVID C. COATES, formerly lieutenant governor of Colorado, is a candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket in the state of Washington. It is scarcely possible that Coates will be elected to Congress at the coming election, as the Socialist party is not yet sufficiently powerful to send Coates to the House of Representatives. But there will come a time in the state of Washington when Coates will represent the people in Congress, and when that time comes, the voice of Coates will be heard demanding that the rights of the people shall be considered.

With such men as Coates in Congress the day of corporation rule would be drawing to its close.

THE GARMENT WORKERS of Chicago in their strike against the clothing manufacturers are going through the same experience as the garment workers of New York. The hired thug and policeman have become the allies of the manufacturers and the strikers are subjected to insults and brutality that would even disgrace Russia.

Some time the working class on the soil of a republic will realize that capitalism is no more humane in America than in the monarchies of the Old World, and when that time comes, the men and women with callous hands will feel no pride in knowing that they were born beneath the folds of a starry banner that is hailed as an emblem of liberty.

The club of a policeman in America is as brutal as the weapon of a Cossack in Russia.

A. F. M., has been organized at Prosperity, Missouri, by Guy E. LOCAL UNION known as Prosperity Miners' Union No. 232, W. Miller.

“GENERAL” J. S. COXEY, who led his army of penniless, hungry soldiers across the continent in 1894, is now in New York with a bank account of \$3,000,000. It is said that CoxeY has made this vast amount of money from a rock quarry at Massillon, Ohio. CoxeY declares that there is a change coming in the United States, and that such a change will come, either by evolution or revolution. According to the press reports, CoxeY intends engaging a special train to tour the country in order that he may educate the people to bring about the change by peaceable methods. It is said that he intends spending the \$3,000,000 in educational work, and if the amount is not sufficient, he intends going back to the quarry to raise more funds to educate the people to bring about a change in government through a bloodless revolution.

PRESIDENT TAFT, while recently feasting at a banquet in New York, was called upon to make a speech and in the course of his remarks said: “Our Democratic friends are saying that if the Democratic party came into power it would reduce the expenses of this government \$300,000,000.”

“Injunction Bill” made a mistake when he gave utterance to the above statement.

It was a Republican Senator who declared that a business man could run the government cheaper than it was being run under the present regime.

Nelson Aldrich is the man who made such a declaration, and Senator Aldrich is looked upon as the most shameless corporate tool that ever dishonored “the American house of lords.”

J. WESLEY HILL, who has organized the “Individual and Social Justice League” to combat the influence of Socialism, has been uncovered. The clerical gentleman has made records in Helena, Minneapolis and Ogden. In all of these places Hill has left unpaid bills and creditors are mourning the fact that they ever placed any trust or confidence in the honesty of the hypocrite who prostituted Christianity to bilk his numerous credulous victims.

Hill, while in Utah, was a real estate shark and on account of his position in the church was able to exchange a number of worthless lots for good, sound, current coin of the realm.

Hill buncoed a seamstress of Ogden by the name of Alice Rogers out of \$140.00 and the lady of the needle is still hoping and praying that a just God will so change the callous heart of Hill, that he will restore her the money which she so sadly needs.

According to the late exposure of Hill it seems that his assaults on socialism will be halted by his own infamy.

Capitalism must hire a cleaner reprobate than Hill to throw rocks at Socialism.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the local columns of the Denver Express last week, and is another proof that the man with limited capital in business is doomed:

“Restaurant proprietors in Denver are being asked to form an association to protect themselves from the proposed entry into the city of

the so-called ‘restaurant trust.’ The restaurant trust is better known in the East as the “White Kitchen Company” of New York City, a concern that owns and operates a string of cafes that stretches nearly across the country.

“Agents of this concern are said to have been in Denver recently, seeking locations for a half dozen or more cafes which they plan, it is said, to open simultaneously.”

The operations of the “restaurant trust” were mentioned in the Miners’ Magazine a few weeks ago, and now the trust in its march westward, is about to establish a monopoly of the restaurant business in Denver.

The restaurant trust is backed by Standard Oil and the millions of the octopus will be used until the trust has driven the restaurant men from business in the large cities. The restaurant men of Denver are about to organize against this “trust,” but in what way they can prevent the trust from establishing itself in Denver does not seem apparent.

The “trust” has got the money and will experience but little difficulty in securing the necessary locations. The “trust” is engaged in all departments of commercial life and is in a position to furnish all necessary supplies to the restaurants that may be established in the various large cities. The trust is in a position to undersell the average restaurant proprietor, and as the majority of the people extend their patronage to the places where they can secure the most goods for the least money, it is reasonable to presume that the “White Kitchen” has come to stay.

THE LEAD CALL, the official organ of the Homestake Mining Company, has for some time given space to a standing article under the caption: “History of Homestake Shut-Down.” In this made-to-order history furnished by the Call, appears the following significant sentence: “The avowed determination of the organization to force the complete unionization of the camp meant, if the company allowed such action to succeed, that the Western Federation would practically control the Homestake mine.”

The above sentence in the official mouthpiece of the Homestake Mining Company, discloses the real reasons for the lockout.

As long as the Lead Miners’ Union had only a part of the employees of the Homestake Mining Company enrolled as members of the local union, there was no serious objection to the organization maintaining an existence in the Black Hills. But as soon as the company discovered that the local union had taken steps to unionize the camp completely the management of the company realized that the company could no longer control the union.

The fear of losing control of the local union at Lead by the company was the cause of the lockout, and the Call in its statement, furnishes the evidence.

The company was not satisfied with its dividends but must control an organization.

What for?

In order that the management would at all times be in a position to reign as a czar.

A union which the Homestake Company could not control must not be tolerated, and the members must be starved into submission by a lockout.

A union which can be controlled by a corporation can scarcely be looked upon as real labor organization.

Some one should now write an article and attempt to prove the “identity of interest” between master and slave.

The Initiative and Referendum

THERE ARE BUT A FEW DAYS until the people of the state of Colorado will be given the opportunity to go to the polls and exercise their constitutional right of citizenship. The ballot wielded intelligently is a powerful weapon by which the interests of the masses of the people can be promoted.

The extra session of the legislature of Colorado, which has recently adjourned, has presented to the people an amendment to the organic law which should be made a part of the Constitution of the state. The initiative and referendum will give the people a voice in legislation and will put out of business to a vast extent, the corrupt and debauched chattels of corporations that infest every legislative body to prevent any laws being enacted that are inimical to “predatory wealth.” The initiative and referendum will be a power in the hands of the great mass of the common people, which will ultimately nullify the corrupt influences of corporate wealth and give the governed a voice in the government under which they live.

At the present time the representatives of corporations are busily engaged in an effort to poison the minds of the voters against the initiative and referendum. A “slush fund” has been raised by the combina-

tions, who see in the initiative and referendum a power being placed in the hands of the voters to curb the despotism of aggregations that know no law that raises a barrier against rapacious greed.

The laboring men and women of the state of Colorado cannot afford to permit themselves to be deluded by the specious sophistry of professional politicians, who are now, with brazen audacity, proclaiming that the initiative and referendum is “un-American.”

The prostituted sheets and hired orators that are now belching their opposition against the initiative and referendum have already received the Judas money and are endeavoring to “deliver the goods” to a *master class* that for years has been struggling to fasten the gyves of bondage on the limbs of the common people.

The very fact that the corporations of Colorado are against the initiative and referendum and have raised a fund to defeat this amendment to the Constitution is one of the strongest arguments that could be advanced why the people should rise in their united political might on the 8th of November and deposit a voice in the ballot box which will serve notice on the combinations of wealth that the people propose in the future to be the sovereign power in the state of Colorado.

His Record

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN has opened in Colorado and the paid orators are endeavoring to tell the people for which party they should cast their ballots. But the most brazen outrage that has been committed by any one in connection with the present political campaign is the action of a few repudiated labor “skates” opening political headquarters and parading a painted sign heralding John B. Stephen, the Republican candidate for governor, as “the working man’s candi-

date.” The record of John B. Stephen as a member of the House and Senate of the state will not bear out the declaration at the *labor skates’* headquarters that he is “the workingman’s candidate.”

In the Fifteenth General Assembly, John B. Stephen did not hesitate to enter the shameless conspiracy that disfranchised 12,000 voters in order that the infamous Peabody might be seated as governor. John B. Stephen, “the workingman’s candidate,” did not hesitate to cast his

ballot for a man who was not elected governor and who while governor farmed out the state militia to the mine operators in order that organized labor might be bull-penned and deported.

John B. Stephen voted for the anti-boycott law in order that the relentless enemies of the labor movement might experience joy and happiness over the fact that one of the most powerful weapons in the arsenal of organized labor might be wrested from the hands of union men and women when battling against wrong and injustice.

John B. Stephen to bolster up his record as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, introduced an eight hour law, but John B. Stephen permitted the representatives of corporations to so emasculate his bill that it was practically worthless.

But why go into detail to demonstrate that John B. Stephen has forgotten his allegiance to the principles of unionism? The very fact

that he was nominated for governor by a Republican convention in the state of Colorado furnishes the indisputable evidence that he can be relied upon to serve the interests of the corporations in case he becomes the chief magistrate of the Centennial state.

Again, it should not be forgotten that Jesse F. McDonald, who was made governor by a political conspiracy hatched by the corporations, is the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and likewise campaign manager for John B. Stephen.

Jesse F. McDonald, who, as the fraudulent governor of the state, entered into a collusion with the mine operators and the Pinkerton agency, to kidnap Mayer, Haywood and the lamented Pettibone

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that "Polly Pry" is now the press agent who is endeavoring to immortalize John B. Stephen, whom a few labor *skates* are boosting as "the workingman's candidate."

Welcome May Be Envied

JOSEPH WELCOME of Chicago, some two weeks ago, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life and Judge Kavanaugh in handing down the sentence of the court, arraigned the unfortunate wretch as follows:

"Welcome, you committed a terrible crime. Your punishment is to be more terrible still.

"You compelled your own wife to make public commerce of her soul for your gain. When she sought to escape you shot her. It wasn't your fault she lived, and you, in fact, then killed another woman who was making her cleanly, useful way in the world. You could hardly get twelve men in the jury box who would not inflict the death penalty upon you, yet it is the policy of the law to regard a plea of guilty as in some measure of itself a mitigation.

"The instinctive unreasoning horror of mankind regards death as a severe punishment. This idea is not correct. You are now to receive a sterner punishment. Your victim died but once. You will die a hundred times; you will suffer more the day you put on your prison clothes than she did in her death. After that there will be only the hopeless, painful years from day to day, from month to month, stretching out forever and in agony.

"You will be wiped out of human knowledge; even your name will be taken from you; henceforth you will be known by a number. You will not be permitted to lift a hand or whisper a word; you will have no right except the right of mere existence.

In four or five years the eternal solitude and silence will begin to crush in upon you like an iron weight. You hear that street car bell ringing in the street as it passes now. You will remember it in after years as the most exquisite music. It will mean hurrying crowds that go where they like and do as they please; it will mean the greatest of all pleasures—freedom.

"You can only dream of it by day and by night, and your dream will be torture unspeakable. In the summer you will guess that there are cool rivers running somewhere under green trees, and you will long for the sight of even a green leaf with an aching you never thought you could experience.

"In a few weeks the holidays with their lights and festivities and happiness will be here, and many a Christmas will roll over you in your iron cage and high stone wall, but you will never hear a child laugh again.

"You are so elated now at the thought of saving your life that you

don't realize all this. I want you and the others here in the court room to understand it. You aren't sorry yet for your crime; you have only a great self pity. There will be few worse men than you in that great prison, but I may say, the law has taken its full and ample revenge upon you"

The above language issuing from the lips of a judge on the bench will seem brutal to men and women who have hearts that beat in pity for the human outcast who is relegated to a living tomb. It is true that Welcome is shorn of liberty and denied the constitutional rights of citizenship. It is true that he can no longer walk the streets as a free man, nor can he go and come at will.

He is an unwilling slave behind the forbidding walls of a prison and he will wear the despised livery of the criminal.

He can no longer hold his head erect and speak to his fellowmen without the consent of the prison watchman in whose custody he has been placed.

But while Welcome has been condemned to a bastille, whose doors may never open to liberty, yet, there are millions of so-called free men whose lives are as dark and as dreary as the man condemned to the confines of an iron cell.

Welcome is a slave behind prison walls, but millions of men and women who lay claim to citizenship and who have committed no crime, are slaves to the mines, mills, factories and sweat shops, who never hear the birds sing nor hear the murmur of the babbling brook.

Millions of men and women in wage slavery scarcely hear the laughter of a child, nor hear the music that "soothes the savage breast."

Slavery in our industrial life is about as horrible as slavery behind the walls of a prison.

Welcome has lost his name and will in the future be only known by a number, but this judge should know that countless thousands of laboring men, women and children in the mines, mills and factories are only known by a number.

Welcome will not be haunted by the fear of hunger nor will he lack for clothing and shelter, but millions of men and women outside the walls of a prison, who are condemned through poverty to work for a master class, can always behold the wolf of want prowling at their doors, and are shrouded in the gloom of a starless night.

Welcome will be, probably, envied by the penniless and homeless wretch whose stomach is empty and whom poverty has given "the key of the street."

Greed Arouses Slaves to Action

THE EMPLOYER of labor, in his greed for profit, seems to be sowing the seeds of unionism in the hearts of those who toil for another. The following in a daily journal shows how the unorganized sought shelter beneath the flag of unionism:

"Two months ago Mollie Hamer, a New York necktie maker, went to her employer and demanded that working conditions in his plant be improved to the standard of common decency.

"Mollie Hamer was promptly discharged.

"The other day 20,000 New York necktie makers went on a strike to enforce the same demand that cost Mollie Hamer her job. For the necktie makers, who were unorganized when Mollie Hamer lost her job, are well organized now. When Mollie Hamer lost her job, they were apathetic and resigned. Now they are awake and full of fight. They have been working for years under conditions that are intolerable. Now they are determined to have at least sanitary rooms to work in. Thoroughly organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they are prepared to make a stern fight for their cause.

"All this because Mollie Hamer demanded better working conditions and was fired for daring to make such a demand. For it was Mollie Hamer, twenty-three years old, who organized the necktie workers."

The above statement in a daily journal shows that the brutalism of employers can kindle into flame the smoldering embers of a dying spirit

of independence. The discharge of a woman ultimately aroused 20,000 people from their lethargy and awakened them to the fact that they were abject slaves.

"The hand that rocked the cradle" became the potent factor in uniting an army of men and women, who refused to remain longer silent and resistless, while exploiters were grinding profit from the life-blood of thousands in wage slavery.

The necktie workers are now organized, driven into the labor movement through the unbearable tyranny of employers, who had trampled under foot every human right and liberty in order that dividends might be minted from sweat and blood.

Capitalism, in its cruelty, is nerving men and women to meet the future with a courage that will meet every emergency.

The tyrant in the industrial realm may at times defeat the slave, but the spirit that yearns for economic liberty can never be conquered.

The desperation of capitalism to subjugate labor will give birth to Lincolns in the labor movement, whose simple eloquence to the toiling millions will inspire them with a courage that knows no surrender.

The slave is rising from his knees and the tyrant is trembling on his throne.

The not far distant future will behold a world without a master and without a slave.

Across the Sea

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine there appears a lengthy article from the pen of Charles P. Stewart, the London correspondent of the United Press. This article should be read by every union man

and woman in America. The article is a concise historic sketch of the conditions that have led up to the present crisis in England. The men of the labor movement across the ocean can no longer see any brotherly

love between employer and employe. They can see no "identity of interest" between the master and the slave. They realize the brutality of our murderous system of exploitation and are coming together in a mighty army to fight the profit system, until heartless capitalism becomes a corpse. The employers of labor beyond the sea are federated into a united organization and are using every weapon to crush and ultimately destroy the forces of organized labor. But the men of calous hands in Great Britain are not dismayed. They do not shrink as they gird themselves for the battle.

They know that right must ultimately prevail and they know that labor united on the industrial field and in the arena of politics will force capitalism to its knees to beg for mercy.

They no longer halt in defying the employers but are marching

on, bidding defiance to the courts, because they have recognized in the courts the allies of a master class. They know that *justice* as administered by the judiciary is but the dictum of the judicial slave who has pledged himself to uphold the interests of a class that controls the courts.

The laboring men of Great Britain have at last recognized the fact that craft and trade organizations are powerless to meet capitalism and have started to lay the foundation upon which will be built an industrial organization that will cover beneath one flag the labor movement of a continent. Craft and trade organizations have become obsolete and experience is teaching intelligent men and women that the union of the future is the one which heralds to the world: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Alabama Democracy

THE FOLLOWING press dispatch from Washington in the daily journals of last week, should be interesting reading for every laboring man who is contemplating casting his vote in the coming election:

"Washington, Oct. 17.—Believing that hundreds of Southern negroes are being deprived of their liberty by big planters under forms of law, the federal government this week will ask the Supreme Court of the United States to declare unconstitutional the so-called Alabama 'labor contract' law.

"The treatment of negro farm hands under this law is interpreted by the department of justice as a reduction of these laborers to a state of peonage. Compulsory service in satisfaction of debt is taken by Attorney General Wickersham as the object to be accomplished by the legislation.

"It is claimed by Attorney General Garber of Alabama that the law in question is not aimed at the negroes as a class. The case comes to the court on the appeal of a negro, Alonzo Bailey, from the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama which held the law constitutional and punished Bailey for violating it by assessing a fine equal to 116 days hard labor for the county.

"Bailey entered into a written contract to work as a farm hand for the Riverside company during the year 1908 for \$12 per month, the contract reciting that Bailey had received \$15 in advance and was to receive the balance at the rate of \$10.75 per month. He worked a month and a few days, and then quit, it was claimed, without just cause. He failed, the record alleges, to refund the money advanced him and was prosecuted."

The membership of organized labor when reading the above dispatch from Washington relative to peonage in Alabama can realize that the man with the black skin who is compelled to work for another and who becomes indebted to an employer becomes in the eyes of the law a criminal.

But according to the dispatch, the attorney general of the state has declared that the law is not directed against the negro as a class. If that is true, then the peonage law of Alabama affects every white laborer who may become indebted to a master class. It is easy to understand the reasons which prompted the attorney general of the state of Alabama to make the claim that the law was not directed against the negro as a class. Had he admitted that the law was enacted for the sole purpose of reaching the black man who was in debt then he would be making an admission that would furnish logical grounds upon which to question its constitutionality. Such an admission would give the law the color of class legislation and the precedents established by the judiciary are against any legislation of this character.

But the courts of Alabama, up to the highest court of the state, have held that the peonage law was constitutional, and why?

Simply because the planters and employers of labor insisted that such a law should be held to be valid by the courts.

Such a decision by the Supreme Court of the state of Alabama furnishes the absolute proof that the judiciary of the state is controlled by the combinations that are clothed with economic power, and that the courts are but the allies of employers to make valid the legal infamy that was written on the statute books of Alabama.

In Alabama, Democracy reigns triumphant and, yet, labor is peoned.

Labor in this state is compelled to pay poll tax for the privilege of casting a ballot and labor, under Governor Comer, was driven from its temporary homes in tents at the point of bayonets to appease the wrath of coal barons, who demanded that coal miners should remain mute and humble under unbearable conditions, and look pleasant while enduring a lingering death on starvation wages.

Democracy in Alabama is as tyrannical as Republicanism in Pennsylvania.

That Hearst Estate

IN ORDER that the readers of the Miners' Magazine may not forget the situation in the Black Hills, it might be well to again make the statement that the lock-out still continues in the mining district of South Dakota.

The smaller mine operators of the Black Hills are practically whipped and are looking into the future with despair written in their faces.

The smaller mine owners endeavored to operate their mines with imported thugs, but they soon discovered that the tailings of humanity gathered from various mining districts were poor material to place in a mine in the hope that dividends would be forthcoming.

The smaller sharks in mining have squandered the surplus that they accumulated from the labor of members of the Western Federation of Miners, and they now realize that the octopus of the Black Hills, the Homestake Mining Company, used them as allies in an attempt to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners from South Dakota. The smaller mine operator is practically out of business, but the flag of the Federation still remains unfurled in the Black Hills, and will remain unfurled until even the despotic Homestake company is willing to concede the common rights that are due to the working class.

From the very moment that the Homestake Mining Company declared a lock-out against the membership of organized labor that great reformer, William Randolph Hearst, has hid behind the skirts of his old mother and declared that he had nothing to do with the Hearst estate, which practically controls the management of the Homestake Mining Company. When Adam ate the apple in the days of old he showed the "yellow streak" of the coward, for when God accused him of eating the forbidden fruit he pointed his finger at his long-haired partner and held her responsible for his act of disobedience. So now, after thousands of years have elapsed, the labor world can witness a reformer, politician, journalist and an aspirant for the presidency of the United States, pointing his finger at his old mother and declaring that he has nothing to do with the Hearst estate.

Think of this brave and dauntless representative of American blood holding up an aged woman of four score years as the Hearst estate and denying that he has anything to do with the management of her property.

But William Randolph Hearst is a sport who yearns to be in the lime light, and if his syndicate of journals can possibly keep him before the vision of the American people, "Willie" will not be lost in obscurity.

But a short time ago the Hearst journals, which are recognized as a part of the Hearst estate, but which are not edited or managed by his mother, announced that "Willie" would give \$50,000 to the human bird who would fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

What noble impulses must have actuated the humane heart of "Willie" as he offered \$50,000 to the aviator who would sail in the air from New York to San Francisco?

This \$50,000 given to an aviator performing a feat in the air shows the stuff out of which "Willie" is made and should forever endear him to the American people as one of those grand characters whose heart is swimming in "the milk of human kindness."

It may be possible that Willie grabbed this \$50,000 from the Hearst estate (and the Hearst estate is his mother) in order that some daring manipulator of an airship might sip sparkling nectar in the fashionable cafes of "gay Paree" and have surplus coins to throw at the "fairies" who dance behind the footlights.

But, again, it will occur to the American people that \$50,000 extracted from the Hearst estate for the feat of an aviator will fill the larders of the locked-out men, whose labor for more than thirty years in the Homestake mine made it possible for "Willie" to be a sport, politician, journalist and plant in his measly heart a desire to disgrace the White House.

How the wives and children of the locked-out miners of South Dakota will venerate the name of William Randolph Hearst as they realize the joy and happiness that will come to them through the gift of \$50,000 to an aviator. How the tears of gratitude will stream down their cheeks as they meditate on the generosity of the pampered darling of the Hearst estate, throwing \$50,000 at a featherless human bird operating an air ship from New York to San Francisco?

Let us bow our heads while we pray to the Great Jehovah that the mama of "Willie" may live another hundred years, in order that her magnanimous son, when confronted with his infamy and hypocrisy, may be able to take shelter beneath her petticoats.

The System Must Be Destroyed

THE LEGISLATURE of Colorado that was called into extra session by Governor Shafroth adjourned last week, after being in session for a period of 71 days at an expense to the state of \$75,000. The legislature was called into extra session because that body of law-makers had failed to redeem the pledges in the platform during the regular session.

The candidates for the legislature two years ago promised the people that, if elected, they would enact the following measures into law:

The Headless Ballot, the Bank Guarantee Bill, the Public Service Commission bill, the Anti-pass law, the Initiative and Referendum, Direct Primary and the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

At the regular session not a single pledge was redeemed.

At the extra session, the initiative and referendum, the direct primary and the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people were placed on the statute books, and before the extra session had adjourned it was rumored that the three measures enacted into law would be taken into the courts in the hope that corporations might be able to use the judiciary to nullify what little the legislators had accomplished.

Governor Shafroth, on being interviewed on the work performed by the legislature, said:

"The special session redeemed three of the platform pledges, the

initiative and referendum, the direct primary and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The election of senators by direct vote is provided for in the primary bill. I feel that what the legislature has accomplished will pay the people of the state for whatever the session has cost."

It is reasonable to presume from the record of the governor that he is honest in his opinion, but if the election of United States senators by the people is something to be proud of then why are the people not jubilant over the fact that members of the legislature are elected by a *direct vote of the people*?

The citizenship of the state of Colorado have *directly* cast their ballots for the members of the legislature, and yet, the majority of that body have trampled under foot the most of the pledges made to the people and manifested the most stubborn reluctance to enact into law any measure that might not meet with the approbation of a class of privilege.

It has become apparent that officials elected by a *direct vote of the people* are as corrupt and as brazen in their shameless rascality as men who are *indirectly* selected as "servants" of the people.

The same damnable system inoculates public officials, whether elected *directly* or *indirectly*, and the little that the extra session of the legislature has accomplished will teach the people that the system which debauches public officials must be ultimately destroyed ere justice can prevail.

There is a Remedy

THE DENVER POST, a short time ago, had the following editorial which is significant and shows to some extent the sentiment that is being entertained for the man who has been clothed in the ermine of the judiciary:

"When Judge Moses Hallett gravely opines that the initiative and referendum are not only wrong, but that they cannot even be voted on at the coming election, he forgets one very important thing, to-wit, as the lawyers say, that he is no longer on the federal bench. This makes a tremendous difference in the popular reception of his views.

When a federal judge speaks, fearless reply is attended by many terrors. It is in his power to take any man away from his family and business, and send him to jail for contempt, no matter how richly this contempt may be deserved. He may wax silly, or corrupt, or arrogant, or tyrannical, or brazen, but the man on the ground has no remedy.

"But when the federal judge retires, and steps down to join the world of men, public opinion is no longer gagged and bound. If he makes a fool of himself, or a tool, it is the popular privilege to 'bawl him out,' just as any other citizen is 'bawled out' when he fights the general welfare, or opposes honest and desired reforms.

In thinking about the initiative and referendum, bear this in mind: These laws are entirely in the interests of the people. They will restore power to the people, and forever end the control that corrupt corporations now exercise over our public business. These greedy, grasping, bribe-giving corporations do not want the initiative and referendum. They want to continue the political control that directs all legislation. And just as the people are fighting for the initiative and referendum, so are the corporations fighting against them. And in this fight they have enlisted the aid of every man under their influence, every paper in the state that has taken their dirty money. When a man attacks the initiative and referendum, put him down as a 'kept' man. When a

paper cries out against these great reforms, put it down as a 'kept' paper."

The Post has practically declared that Judge Moses Hallett is a "kept" man, for the Post has made the statement: "When a man attacks the initiative and referendum, put him down as a 'kept' man."

If Judge Moses Hallett is a "kept" man "off the bench," then who will say that he was not a "kept" man *on the bench*?

By what course of reasoning can anyone assume that a man *on the bench* is infallible? Is it not reasonable to assume that the man *on the bench* has the same frailties as he has *off the bench*?

In other words, is it consistent with good, sound, common sense to suspect the integrity of the man *on the bench*, if he shows by his conduct *off the bench* that he is susceptible to the influences of corporate power?

According to the editorial of the Post, the federal judge *on the bench* may be deserving of contempt, "he may wax silly, or corrupt, or arrogant, or tyrannical or brazen, but the man on the ground has no remedy."

Think of such a condition in the administration of *justice*. If the judiciary in its dictums commits the most serious offenses or gravest wrongs against a citizen, there is no remedy.

It may be that the courts will continue to rise to despotic heights until the rule of the judiciary shall become as repugnant as king rule, but when that time comes there will be a *remedy*, for an outraged people has always a *remedy* to dethrone tyranny.

There was a time when the people revered the judiciary, but that time is passing away, and not even the appeals of a capitalist press can keep alive the reverence that was once felt for the courts.

The people are no longer blind to the moral degeneracy of men *on the bench*, and a day is not far distant when it will be dangerous for a court to assume power that is not authorized by law.

Deserves the Support of Organized Labor

THE LOS ANGELES RECORD, one of the Scripps newspapers published in Los Angeles, California, does not propose to haul down its flag at the command of the corporations and commercial institutions of the Golden state. Since the explosion which destroyed the building of the Los Angeles Times, the Record has been threatened by every combination of California that is against the labor movement, but the Record has refused to desert its principles and bids defiance to the hosts of Mammon that prostitute principle for profit.

The following are extracts taken from a lengthy editorial in the Los Angeles Record and should be the means of bringing every union man and woman in America to the support of the Record, in order that predatory wealth may know that organized labor is not indifferent to fidelity on the part of a daily journal that courageously battles for the rights of the oppressed.

The editorial extracts from the Record are as follows:

"The unions had nothing to fear from the Times—they have nothing to fear today.

"But the awful crime probably committed by some insane murderers has been made the subject of combined attack on the cause of unionism. This being the case, what was the plain duty of The Los Angeles Record?

"To take up the gage of battle thrown down by the Times and its adherents. And we have done so, realizing just what the consequences may be.

"The Record stands for the people and has no apology to offer.

"The Record fears nothing but dishonor. Defeat if need be, with honor, is glory enough. Victory with dishonor is contemptible, unthinkable.

"Have some labor leaders been wrong? Surely. But what of that? Have the leaders of capital always been right and fair? Everyone knows they have not. Has Gen. Otis always been fair? No less fair man ever uttered an editorial. Has Sec. Zeehandelaar of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association always been fair? The very question is absurd.

"Now, whatever else may be charged against capital, it cannot be said that it has stood for 'A Square Deal' except on rare occasions.

"From the days of Watt Tyler's rebellion down to the present hour all the machinations of an utterly selfish aristocracy of wealth and privilege have been brought to bear against the common man, and yet his cause has advanced steadily upward and onward.

"Up through the ages he has toiled and sweat and fought for the cause of 'The Average Man' against privilege, caste, power in high places, injustice and oppression.

"Sometimes the battle has been waged feebly, sometimes the banners have all but drooped and fallen in the dust, the tumult and shouting have all but died, the music has all but ceased and the grime of the highway has all but covered the brave uniforms with which the soldier so bravely rode to the fight.

"But, the banners have not quite fallen, the music has not quite ceased and the fire in the heart of 'The Soldier of the Common Good' has never gone quite out. For the cause must win. Right shall not be

forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne. Is the struggle long and dreary—then the victory will be more glorious?

"Gentlemen of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, let us understand each other.

"The Record has no fight or quarrel with you either collectively or individually, per se.

"You have a perfect right to organize to better trade conditions, to meet and discuss such problems as may be thought advisable, but when you come out frankly and declare that your chief purpose is 'just so long as we retain our manhood and have breath in our bodies, we expect to continue this fight against union labor as at present organized and exploited'—when you by your president come out and make this official statement, The Record desires to go on record with this acceptance of your challenge:

"Just so long as we retain our manhood—just so long as God gives us breath and the consciousness to see the right—just that long will The Record be found fighting for the cause of organized labor, and, gentlemen, if this be treason—if this be treason, make the most of it!"

"Why, we couldn't do otherwise if we were dastards enough to consider it. In Los Angeles there are five daily newspapers; one of these is frankly hostile to the cause of the laboring man, three others have succumbed to the 'influences' of the powerful M. and M., led by Mr. Zeehandelaar and his associates.

Do you think the editors and responsible owners of this newspaper could ever again look themselves in the face—do you think they could ever again walk the streets of this city, and meet their fellowmen, if now, of all times, they treacherously deserted the cause for which they have always stood and fought and for which the workingmen of Los Angeles have sacrificed so much?

They most certainly could not.

"And here is another thing, gentlemen, for you to keep in mind when you are trying to figure out some way to make The Record do as you want it to, and it is that every employe of The Record, from the editor down to the copy-boy, believes that the stand taken by The Rec-

ord is absolutely right. The Record is not gotten out by a lot of men who are writing what they do not believe in, for the sake of the contents of the pay envelope, but instead the employes are, every one of them, firm in the belief that The Record is fighting for a principle that is right, and are enthusiastically working for that principle.

"When does a man need his friends most? When he is in trouble, of course? Four newspapers for the M. and M. association and one for the man who works? Yes, we accept the challenge, and we are proud of this glorious opportunity to show that the faith we have professed in the past is not a vain thing but a real living, vitalizing force.

"Ashamed of the man who works and struggles to better his condition? God forbid!

"Gentlemen of the Market Place, you are fighting with the weapons you have been trained to believe most effective. You have declared that unless The Record betrays the cause of organized labor, you will cancel your advertising contracts and ruin us financially. Some of you have already cut out your business; others of you have cut down your space; still others have declared their intention of cutting out as soon as opportunity offers.

"Very well, gentlemen, this may be your idea of 'business,' but The Record is not controlled by 'business,' thank God; and this is our answer to your threats: We are going to carry the banner of 'Human Rights' right up to the ramparts of 'Industrial Greed' and 'Predatory Wealth,' if need be. We are not going to be intimidated or scared or put out of business.

"It is now ten days since the Times disaster. In that time over 3,000 subscriptions have come voluntarily into the office of The Record. The circulation of this newspaper is bounding upward as never before.

"Offers of moral and financial support have come from almost every quarter, from some quarters where they were least expected. We cannot thank you in words for these expressions of confidence and regard. God knows we would like to do so, but you friends of ours, please be certain of one thing:

"We will not betray you no matter what the cohorts of organized commercialism may do."

One Big Union for Great Britain

By Charles P. Stewart.

(London Correspondent of the United Press.)

ORGANIZED CAPITAL and organized labor in Great Britain are marshalling their forces for the greatest industrial struggle that England—perhaps the world—has ever seen. The workingmen believe themselves face to face with a carefully planned attempt to crush unionism out of existence. The captains of industry consider that labor tyranny has reached a point where a definite stand must be made against it or they will be ruined.

Many causes have combined to create the present situation. There has been an undoubted disposition in the employers' part to take unfair advantage of the agreements into which they have entered with the unions. Among the men there is a growing tendency to disregard agreements entirely. Judgments have been gradually piling up against the unions in the courts which the men set down to capitalistic manipulation of the judiciary. Last, but not least, there is the agitation against the House of Lords, which has gone so far as to start a class war in England.

What is known as the "Osborne judgment"—the decision which practically ends the present system of labor representation in Parliament—has merely precipitated the crisis, but is not responsible for it, as many people imagine. The present situation has been developing for years. Both sides have foreseen it and both have been preparing for it.

In a sense, the Labor Union Congress held at Sheffield recently—the most important industrial conference ever held in Great Britain—deliberately undertook to precipitate hostilities. Decision after decision was reached, anyone of which the unionists must have realized would render warfare inevitable.

The first of these decisions looked to the federation of all labor unions into a single great organization. Hitherto each trade has had its own individual union which, apart from contributing to a common fund for the support of labor members in Parliament, has been absolutely independent of all the rest. In future, there is to be a single great union, to which all of the 2,500,000 of organized British workers will belong. Employers and employers' federations will no longer have to contend with mere local unions—they will be faced, in every dispute, by the entire combined forces of labor throughout the whole country.

The congress also ended insubordination in labor's ranks and put a stop to the unauthorized local strikes of which there have been so many of late. Gathered together, the leaders found themselves strong enough to crush these sporadic attempts at insurrection once and for all. Henceforward labor unionists will have to obey orders from those in authority or leave the central organization.

But the congress' last decision was by far the most immediately important. By a vote of 1,771,000 to 13,000 it was resolved to fight the "Osborne judgment" tooth and nail. And not only was this decision important in itself, but it proved the capitalists' contention that labor was hopelessly split upon this matter to be utterly false.

The unionists have finally reached a point where they have abandoned the battle cry "We defy the employers" for the slogan "We defy the law." Defiance of this kind is rare in England, and for that reason is all the more remarkable. And, as might be expected, the unions have strengthened themselves enormously by the firmness of the stand they have taken. Three weeks ago the union leaders regarded the situ-

ation as ominous for their organizations. It looked as if their authority was to be set at naught, the unions rent by disagreements over the action to be taken concerning the "Osborne judgment," and the common fund reduced to zero.

The determined stand taken by the Sheffield Labor Union Congress has removed all these dangers.

The fight over the "Osborne judgment" is not to be fought solely on its own account. Apart from nullifying the judgment, it is intended to serve as a demonstration in force. Not only do the unions mean to compel a reversal of the obnoxious decision—they mean to show the world, and more especially the employers, how great is their united strength and to what limits they are prepared to go to enforce their wishes.

The first weapon which the leaders intend to take up is the parliamentary one. At the present moment labor is an important factor in the House of Commons. Time after time labor votes have been the means of keeping the present Liberal administration in power. Hardly a week passes, indeed, that the labor members' forty votes fail to hold the scale between the two great parties. They are consequently a group to be cultivated.

When parliament reassembles, then the labor leaders will approach the Cabinet with a friendly request for legislation to upset the "Osborne judgment." The ministers say just now that they have not yet decided how to act upon this request. If they finally decide to let the laborites have what they want, all will be well and good. If not, upon the first important vote, the labor members will do their utmost to turn the administration out of office on the spot.

Failing in this, other methods are to be employed. Taking a leaf out of the Suffragettes text-book, the labor leaders will defy the law and go on just as if no "Osborne judgment" had ever been rendered. That is to say, the unions which have been enjoined from using their funds to maintain labor members in Parliament, will keep on levying money for parliamentary purposes and spending it as before.

This will naturally mean the leaders' imprisonment for contempt of court. The unionists know this, and three of the most prominent of them—David Smillie, M. P., of the Scotch Miners; John Brace, M. P., of the Welsh Miners; and Stephen Walsh, M. P., of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners—have already signified their willingness to go to jail.

The miners' unions are behind them. They have pledged themselves to stop at nothing, physical or financial, to set the "Osborne judgment" at naught. And the miners are not only the richest but numerically the most powerful—they number 550,000—of all the labor unions in Great Britain. One by one the other big unions have voted to follow the miners' example.

The importance of this decision cannot be overestimated. It has changed the whole political outlook in the country. The greatest industry in the land is in open and unanimous rebellion against what has hitherto been the supreme and unquestioned authority.

Whether, in the face of this fact, any administration would have the courage to arrest a popular leader is doubtful. Should it do so it would certainly arouse such a storm among the country's workers as has never been known before. And even though the ministry succeeded

in dealing with the situation for the time being, its defeat in the next election would be assured. English workmen sometimes criticise and complain of their own leaders, but they allow no one else to do so.

In any case the matter must quickly come to a head. Late autumn is the time for collecting the "parliamentary levy." Practically all the unions will collect it as a matter of course. This will mean a climax at once.

One other great weapon—the most dangerous of all—remains to the unionists. It is the general strike.

Modern leaders of the British labor movement do not, as a rule, approve of the strike. They prefer to use their influences in other ways and to obtain their ends by peaceful means if possible. In all the great industrial disputes of recent years this method has been entirely successful. Strikes are resorted to only when everything else fails.

It will be so in the present case. Only as a last resort will a strike be declared. But if it is deemed essential, it is almost impossible to estimate the extent of trouble which may ensue. By means of the coming federation of the unions, it can be made universal. In half an hour the industrial life of the entire nation can be paralyzed.

If a general strike cannot bring about what the unionists want, then nothing can.

In one word, labor has simply got to win in the impending struggle. If it loses, its power as a national vital force will be ended. Not only will the trades unions lose their parliamentary representation, but they will be hopelessly discredited in all eyes. The employers' federations will be correspondingly elated and will assuredly go to lengths in their dealings with the men which they have never dreamed of before.

And the importance of it all is that the battle over the "Osborne judgment" can be regarded only as a preliminary skirmish in the great warfare between capital and labor upon which Great Britain is on the eve. Everyone sees that the crash cannot be much longer delayed. Each side, in its relation to the other, has reached the "irreducible minimum" of its demands. In any question for negotiation practically no room now remains for compromise. In fact, every recent attempt at compromise has failed.

If the men go into the big campaign with the memory of a victory in the "Osborne case" in their minds, they are more than likely to win. Should they, on the other hand, have to fight after a loss, it will mean that the employers will have to deal only with a force terribly weakened and demoralized.

The Great Superstition

THE REV. DR. FRANK CRANE, in the Chicago Evening Post, October 14, says:

"Poverty, failure, disappointment, heartbreak, bereavement, these are somehow forms which the highest truth about life seems to take. * * * The loveliest grace of any man or woman is real humanity, * * * and it is rarely visible in a life until it is crushed and bruised by the hammers of adversity."

This is the attitude, clearly and unequivocally expressed, of the theological mind toward the problems of life. "Poverty and failure" are complacently attributed to "the touch of God."

This has been the teaching of all institutional creeds. It was man's interpretation of the meaning of life while he was weak and helpless, ignorant of nature and the powers latent in the human race.

With the dawning of reason, man refused any longer "to beg the question" by ascribing to "an inscrutable providence" the evils that confront him.

Formerly the plagues which swept millions out of existence were God's punishments. Today we find that they were caused by filthy, insanitary conditions. The mortality of the children of the poor in the slums is four times as great as among the children of the well to do. It is a matter of food, fresh air and sanitary environment and not "God's desire to bereave and break the hearts" of the poor fathers and

mothers of these little ones in order to make them "real humble."

The modern scientific mind no sooner recognizes an "evil" in a concrete form than it proceeds to remove it.

He recognizes that material poverty, the want of food, of clothing, of pleasant, comfortable homes, is an evil, and sets about to remove it. Poverty is the mother of an endless brood of evils. She breeds stunted children and brings on premature old age. She robs the face of smiles and darkens the mind with fear. When she comes in at the door love flies out of the window. Poverty is the potent cause of drunkenness, prostitution, suicide and murder. She breaks the spirit of man, and makes of him a cringing slave to some imaginary power, personified in the institutions—the systems—which serve to exploit him.

Modern man knows nature to be rich and bountiful beyond all measurement, and that she will give him for the asking, not in the sweat of his brow, but in the joy of creative labor, all he wants.

Then will the church turn away from the pessimism of a world-weary orientalism and the cant of a greed-blind plutocracy, which wants the worker to accept poverty from the hand of God in real humility while it revels in splendid opulence.

When will the church abandon its flabby mysticism, its promises of a good time in another world, and join the workers and thinkers in making this world a good place to live?—Chicago Daily Socialist.



MINERS.

I will send you the best and finest Souvenir Socialist Pocket Knife you have ever seen, post-paid for \$1. If you should send direct to the factory, this same knife would cost you \$1.50. Anyone ordering this knife and is dissatisfied for any cause, upon the return of it to me, I will not only refund the money, but pay all expenses connected with the transaction. Ladie's pen knife, 75 cents each. In ordering single knife enclose 10 cents extra if to be registered; three or more to one address registered free of charge. All profit made by me on these knives will be used to further the cause of Socialism.

Address J. A. WILLIAMS, Lock Box 111, Soldiers' Home, California.

THE UNITING OF LABOR.

Now that the miners of Illinois and of the Southwestern District have succeeded in signing new contracts with the operators, very few are yet the parts of the country in which shut-downs are in order.

In northern Colorado, some parts of Pennsylvania, in the Back Hills of Dakota and in a few other regions the miners are still fighting for recognition.

It is but a matter of a short time now when the uniting of the forces of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers, amalgamated with the recognized strength of the American Federation of Labor, that shut-downs will be out of the question.

When that time comes the miners could arrange a wage scale, based on different conditions for every mine in the country, giving the operators opportunity to reach their decision, after which if the miners' rights were not respected a general strike could be called.

A strike of this character instead of being called in the spring or summer should be declared in the heart of winter, during that period of the year when the miners' work is more considered and appreciated by the operators.

While a shut-down at that time of the year would naturally effect the poorer classes on account of a raise in the prices of fuel, which on account of the scarcity, the operators would raise skyward, it would nevertheless have the tendency to diminish the profits of the operators and would, if nothing else could, cause them to come to quicker settlement.

Unless the miners' rights are recognized we can look forward to the time when the uniting of the forces a demand for justice and a living wage will be made.

Let us all put no stones in the way of this progress.

EUGENE DERUE.

LIBERTY VS. PROHIBITION.

By Clarence Darrow.

Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, the leading labor attorney of the United States and who it was that pleaded the case of the United Mine Workers in the great Anthracite coal strike and who with John Mitchell won that great victory for the Miners' Union in an address delivered to the union men of New Bedford, Mass., on "Liberty vs. Prohibition," referring to prohibition said, "I admit I am somewhat impatient at this crusade. I am impatient with its hypocrisy. I am impatient on account of its prejudices.

"Who are these people who come to you and ask you to give up anything that has been wrung from the labor and suffering of the past? Are they your friends? Have they fought your battles when you have made your brave struggle for a chance to live? Have the prohibitionists stood at your head and fought your rights? Who are they, that shutting their eyes to all the experiences of the past, never knowing your feelings or knowing your cause, or having sympathy for your troubles, would presume to place themselves at your head and tell you what to do?"

"I object to a great body of men, the trade unionists of America, who represent the hopes and fears and the sufferings and the aspirations of their fellow men, who have done more than any other class of men in America to make life better for the poor and weak, to give more comfort and happiness to mankind—I object to this great body of men being led down the blind alley of prohibition by a handful of fanatics who know nothing about their cause.

"Do you know that the life of a workingman is not more than 60 per cent as long as the life of the rich? Now, why? Is it rum or champagne? No, it is work. The whole body of men who toil are born into this world and know nothing but to work from morning till night. No other trade than to earn their living by their hands. They die when only a little over half of their life is lived. Do you know all of the people who are born into this world, all who come upon the earth, one-fifth or one-sixth of the human race of the whole world go out through one door and that door isn't rum—that door is tuberculosis. One out of every five or six. They die from lack of air and food and room and opportunity to live. They die, not on account of rum, but on account of monopoly and if one-tenth part of the energy spent on tuberculosis, that great scourge would have been wiped away years ago. Do these gentlemen care anything about tuberculosis patients? No. A man may be eaten alive by tuberculosis, and the prohibitionists look square in his face and say, 'Oh, Rum! Rum!' Why, in our tenement districts tuberculosis goes from father to son, from mother to daughter, from sister to brother, and in our sweatshops and factories they die like flies, because men have monopolized the earth and the prohibitionists look on and shout 'Rum!' Let me tell you more. A half million workingmen were killed and maimed last year, the victims of our industrial machines. They were ground up by cars; they died in molten vats of steel and lead; they had their arms and hands cut off by machines; they fell from the tenth or fifteenth story of an iron structure, up in the air, while working for bread for their families. They died by every spindle and engine that makes these great industries what they are. Half a million of these lives and limbs could have been saved if man cared for life and didn't care for dollars. If they tried to make machines safe, safe to protect human life, men and women and little children, these lives would have been saved. The other day, in the state of Illinois about 300 poor fellows went down into the earth with a torch on their head and lived a lingering death of perhaps a week or ten days, and never came back to their families and homes. The reason was that men were more interested in making a

mine profitable than making a mine safe. (Applause.) Do you hear any of the prohibitionists sigh and do you see them shed tears, and do you hear them raise their voices in agony because a half-million poor working men are ground under the wheels of industry every year to make money for men? No. They don't see the tears of widows and they don't hear the dying groans of the poor victims of our industry. They are too busy shouting 'Rum.'

The Only Way.

"Now there is one rule of life. If you give men opportunity, give them food and clothing and drink and sunlight and homes, they can look after their own morals and they can't do it any other way. (Applause.) Do you know the whole theory of prohibition is wrong. If they get one thing they will want another. Today is rum. Tomorrow it will be tobacco; next day it will be coffee. The theory is wrong; man can only progress by liberty. Is there any doubt? Look back to the origin of the human race, back to the time when man rose from the brute creation and looked the world in the face. Every step has been a struggle; he has been ruled by kings, by tyrants, by the great, by the strong. But he has slowly fought his way upward to the position he occupies today. Every step has been a struggle, every footprint has been marked by blood. It has been a long and painful battle that the human race has fought. Every step has been inspired by the spirit of liberty. And take the dream and ideal of freedom from the human race and slowly and painfully it will go back to the brute creation from whence it came."—Exchange.

REPORT OF WILLIAM E. TRACY.

Laurium, Michigan, October 15, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Since leaving the Black Hills three weeks ago I have visited Ishpeming, Negaunee, Ironwood, Laurium, Hancock and South Range. Also I spent some of the time on the Mesaba iron range in Minnesota.

As to the conditions in Minnesota I find them radically changed since my last previous visit to that region.

The ideas of unionism are at this time generally received with favor by a very large portion of the laborers. The disastrous results of the failure of the strike of 1907 are now much more in evidence in the unhappy condition of the working men, many of whom, perhaps, were at that time active in their assistance and support of the employing companies. Now they are getting their reward in the shape of about as hard working conditions as it is possible for men to endure. Many of them have learned the lesson in a way that they are not likely to forget.

From the present indications it may reasonably be inferred that the managers of the steel trust will soon hoist the "Jolly Roger" and make another attack. Who or what is their intended victim it is impossible at this time to say. Let all working men beware, for the blow will certainly fall upon them in the end, no matter who else may suffer first.

Our organizers in the Michigan Iron region are working with gratifying results. Our locals there are steadily increasing in membership and while I have as yet not been able (for the want of time) to make a complete tour of that district, I feel justified in saying that our progress has been fully as successful as could have reasonably been expected.

In the copper country our men have met with more difficulties and the condition of our locals is not as healthy as in the iron region. Here it was that the Homestake Company sent its agents to recruit scabs and strike-breakers, are here, unfortunately, they succeeded by lies, calumnies and false representations, in securing some efficient men to serve their purpose. Also, our work of organization has been somewhat hampered and retarded by their underhanded tactics. Notwithstanding this, we are still making progress here and we have no reason to complain of the results which our organizers have obtained in the copper country.

As to the present industrial condition prevailing among the miners and mine laborers in Michigan and Minnesota, I consider it as bad. Wages are low. The necessities of life are expensive. At this season of the year many of the men who have been employed in the open-pit mines are being discharged preparatory to shutting down for the approaching winter. The force of men employed in railroad work and on the Great Lakes is being reduced. These causes tend to make desirable employment difficult to obtain. Some relief is afforded by reason of the reopening of operations by the lumber companies and the demand for men to work in the saw mills and logging camps. It is still painfully evident that many must suffer in the near future by reason of unemployment.

WILLIAM E. TRACY.

WILL THE LEGISLATORS ACT?

The most vivid picture of daily life ever conceived by the human mind is without doubt the departure of the miner, who on leaving his home in the morning, happy in the thought of the future holding a betterment of conditions for him and while his work is of the most hazardous kind, still he must continue on in order to produce the daily necessities of life for his loved ones.

The return of the miner in most cases, when they are brought home to their families either dead or dying, is the most sorrowful moments of the lives of the relatives. All their hopes have vanished, their families are in despair, never more will they see their loved ones, never will they realize the happiness of which they often dreamed, that of some day saving enough money out of their wages to abandon the mines and work at other less perilous occupation.

The greedy corporations are not satisfied with the earnings they are daily accumulating out of the mines. They want more, even at the cost of human life, this on account of their not expending a small percentage of their enormous profits to better protect the lives of their workmen, who have made the millions they possess.

In many parts of the country the mines are not fit for humans to enter. They are poorly ventilated, propped and lighted, and almost daily the life of some of the workmen are snuffed out.

The United States government should pass such stringent laws as would hold the operators responsible for the lives of their employes, when they are compelled to work under such conditions.

Our legislators could make honor for themselves and cause their names to go into posterity by proposing such laws that would compel the operators to pay a per capita tax to the government each month for every worker in the mines, this total going into a fund for the protection of the widows and orphans of the victims of corporation greed, same to be paid to them in the form of a specified amount at the death of their sole support and as a pension for the balance of their lives.

Laws of this character would have a tendency to cause the operators, on account of government supervision, to employ every safe appliance and modern improvement known to safeguard the lives of the men who daily imperil their lives as well as their families' future existence.

Conditions as now exist cannot be allowed to continue; such catastrophes as occur so frequent cannot go on forever. Even corporations will some day be brought to an accounting by Uncle Sam. EUGENE DERUE.

BARBAROUS AMERICA—THE DOCTRINE OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

By Robert Hunter.

The Doctrine of Fellow Servant is very important. It means that when any man enters the employ of a great corporation he becomes responsible for

all the stupidity, carelessness or recklessness of all his fellow servants.

He doesn't choose his fellow servants. They are chosen for him, but he assumes all the personal risk which comes from working with them.

There is still another doctrine which the law advances to do the injured out of justice.

And this doctrine is called the Doctrine of Contributory Negligence and "it is dramatized once for all," says William Hard, "in the case of Smith of Seligman.

"Smith, an engineer for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, started off to get some sleep. He was called back by the master mechanic.

"There was a train of oranges that had to be hauled to Pinto. Smith objected. He said he felt unable to handle an engine. The master mechanic insisted. It was an urgent case. Smith climbed back on his engine.

"Smith reached Pinto at 3 o'clock that afternoon. At half past eight in the evening he was on his way back to Winslow.

"It was then that he committed his act of contributory negligence. He got into a collision.

"He had been on duty thirty hours and thirty minutes. He fell into a doze. He forgot just where he was. He ought to have run his train at that point off the main track onto a side track. He forgot about it. And in the midst of his contributory negligence another train ran into him.

"Smith's right hand was badly crushed, and its subsequent use for the purpose of his trade was rendered impossible. He had made the mistake of dropping off to sleep after more than thirty hours of continuous work.

"The Court of Appeals of Texas did not condone Smith's offense. The court admitted that in Arizona, where the accident happened, there was a law forbidding railway companies to work their employes more than sixteen hours at a stretch. Under that law, when a man had worked sixteen hours, he was entitled to enjoy nine hours' rest.

"The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe had kept Smith at work for almost twice the legal length of time. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was a law-breaker.

"But Smith was a contributory negligent and hopelessly careless person. His real character was exposed by the court.

"The allegation," said the court, "that the laws of Arizona prohibit railway companies from working their employes for more than sixteen consecutive hours does not excuse the contributory negligence of the appellant (Smith) which arose from his working such a length of time that he was unfitted for business. He knew his physical condition far better than the railroad company could have known it, and he cannot excuse his carelessness in falling asleep on his engine. The petition presents a clear case of appellant (Smith) having been hurt through his own negligence in stopping his engine on the main line instead of taking a siding, as he should have done."

Now that's the whole story. It's the law. It's the Doctrine of Contributory Negligence.

Smith ought to have known better. Think of a man running an engine along the main line when he was asleep!

But the courts know their business. Smith got no sympathy from them. It was Contributory Negligence that Smith done and it was his own fault. And anyway, it's the law.

DEEMS IT AN INJUSTICE.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, October 11, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the United Mine Workers of America:

Greeting: No doubt many of you will be watching the columns of the United Mine Workers' Journal anticipating a reply from me to Secretary Perry's interview in the United Mine Workers' Journal of September 29th.

I desire to say that I prepared a reply to this interview and forwarded a typewritten copy requesting the editor to give it space in the Journal. I am in receipt of a letter from the business manager of our official organ, notifying me that my reply cannot be printed in the Journal for the reason that it is in violation of Article 15, Section 2, of the national constitution.

I shall suffer this injustice rather than resort to the practice of circularizing our local unions, being opposed to that policy, and I shall leave the membership of our great organization to draw their own conclusions as to why my article was denied publication after the Journal had published the interview of Secretary Perry.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. WHITE.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

Whereas, we are in receipt of a communication from the United Shoe Workers of America citing instances of unfair tactics on the part of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; and,

Whereas, if the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has acted in the manner set forth in the letter of the United Shoe Workers and as the president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is stated to have admitted, in the A. F. of L. convention in Toronto, the authorship of a circular letter, a copy of which the United Shoe Workers enclose, said circular being addressed to the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of America and the tactics as set forth in it being absolutely in conflict with the attitude and interests of true unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we stamp with our utter disapproval the tactics of any labor organization acting in the manner described and that we condemn as a traitor to organized labor any labor official who acts in the disgraceful manner President Tobin is reputed to have done; and, be it further

Resolved, That we ask the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for an explanation, and if the charges preferred against them in the communication of the United Shoe Workers be true that they be condemned as a scab labor organization and traitors to the working class.

COBALT MINERS' UNION No. 146, W. F. M.
JOSEPH GORMAN,
ANGUS E. McDONALD,
F. RADCLIFFE,
Committee.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Phoenix, B. C., October 13, 1910.

Kindly insert in the Miners' Magazine. Information wanted concerning the whereabouts of Edward Hughes, formerly of Farnworth, Lancashire, England. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his brother, Isaac Hughes, of Phoenix, B. C.

Fraternally yours,

A. A. WHITE, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of George W. Snyder, who was formerly a member of McCabe Miners' Union, McCabe, Arizona. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Orville Snyder, 1009 Cypress Street, Oakland, California.

Contributions

DONATION TO W. F. M.

Butte, Montana, October 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed \$1.00 as a donation to the locked-out brothers in the Black Hills from Dan Lynch of the sheriff's office, Butte, Montana.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. LOWNEY,

Ex. Board Member District No. 3. W. F. M.



TAKE NOTICE!

D. Crawford, father and brother, now prospecting, would like you with us. For information call on J. J. Doaner, Mesa, Arizona.

EASY NEW ENGLAND.

New England has, for some time past, been easy for the fake insurance, industrial and financial concerns. Five hundred and twenty per cent Miller found some of his richest picking there. Swindling insurance and fraternal concerns flourished lustily. Rev. Frank Jernigan, who claimed to mine gold from the ocean but really mined it from suckers, got rick quick, and got away quicker, in New England. Tom Lawson has pulled off deal after deal and the crowd stands gaping for him to give them more. Now it is a concern headed by another clergyman, the Redeemable Investment Company of Boston, promoted by Rev. Norman Plass, that is in trouble. It seems to have been a large and bloated affair, with fine, gorgeous literature, magnificent offices and wonderful promises. But it didn't mine in the least, taking small investments from rather poor but foolish persons.

In view of the record during the past few years one might be led to consider New England the Fool's Paradise. While each paradise has been short lived, there has always been ready some benevolent swindler to supply another. Stringent laws have been passed, usually when the swindlers have got away with the goods. Officials have become zealous and active, after the dupes were fleeced.

And all this happens in and around Boston, the city of culture and the stamping ground of the financial crook. It might be easy to dispose of the matter by saying that the people who invest are merely fools. But there is something deeper and more important in the matter. Living is hard in New England, and it takes scraping and self-denial to gather together a few hundred dollars. Then, before the eyes of the people, there is constant evidence of the ease and comfort wealth can bring. They hunger for it. There is also constantly before them the stories of investments of a few hundred dollars that brought tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands in return, such as those in the Bell Telephone, the Western railroads, the copper mines, the General Electric and others. Trading and playing on these two things the swindler finds it easy.

He finds it as easy to dupe the man—and the woman—with a few hundred dollars sweated out of his or her very life blood, as the politician finds it to fool the voter. New England is our oldest industrial section. It is still strong industrially. Its agriculture has declined and its sturdy farming population has deteriorated. Capitalism has clutched and strangled New England, and its blind, harassed people turn and twist trying to get away from the grip of capitalism. But when they do struggle and make a venture almost invariably it is in some swindling concern that leaves them stripped of the few dollars they possessed. The swindler helps out what capitalism began.

But while there is an outcry against the swindlers who thus operate, the stealings of the swindlers are inconsiderable compared with what an industrial concern takes. Why, from the fake benevolent concerns, from Jernigan and his salt water mine up to the Redeemable Investment Company, the stealings of the whole outfit, Lawson included, does not amount to what the Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford or Worcester concerns strip from their workers in the course of a year. But the swindlers work into the scheme of capitalism, nevertheless. They help grind down the workers still further and they place new barriers in the way of the smaller members of the middle class.—New York Call.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

Look. In gloomy caves I see the sacred serpents coiled, waiting for their sacrificial prey. I see their open jaws, their restless tongues, their glittering eyes, their cruel fangs. I see them seize and crush, in many horrid folds, the helpless children given by mothers to appease the Serpent-God.

I look again. I see temples wrought of stone and gilded with barbaric gold. I see the solemn priests thrust knives in the white breasts of girls. I see altars red with human blood.

I look again. I see other temples and other altars, where greedy flames devour the flesh and blood of babes. I see other temples and other priests and other altars dripping with the blood of oxen, lambs and doves. I see other temples and other priests and other altars, on which are sacrificed the liberties of man. I look; I see the cathedrals of God, the huts of peasants; the robes of kings, the rags of honest men.

I see a world at war—the lovers of God are the haters of men. I see dungeons filled with the noblest and best. I see exiles, wanderers, outcasts—millions of martyrs, widows and orphans. I see the cunning instruments of torture, and hear again the shrieks and sobs and moans of millions dead. I see the prison's gloom, the fagot's flame. I see a world beneath the feet of priests; Liberty in chains; every virtue a crime, every crime a virtue; the white forehead of honor wearing the brand of shame; intelligence despised, stupidity sainted, hypocrisy crowned, and bending above the poor earth, religion's night without a star. This was.

I look again, and in the East of Hope, the first pale light shed by the herald star gives promise of another dawn. I look, and from the ashes, blood and tears, the countless heroes leap to bless the future and avenge the past. I see a world at war, and in the storm and chaos of the deadly strife thrones crumble, altars fall, chains break, creeds change. The highest peaks are touched with holy light. The dawn has blossomed. It is Day.

I look. I see discoverers sailing mysterious seas, I see inventors cunningly enslave the blind forces of the world. Schools are built, teachers slowly take the place of priests. Philosophers arise. Thinkers give the world their

wealth of brain, and lips grow rich with words of truth. This is.

I look again. The popes and priests and kings are gone. The altars and the thrones have mingled with the dust. The aristocracy of the land and cloud have perished from the earth and air. The gods are dead. A new religion sheds its glory on mankind. It is the gospel of this world, the religion of the body, the evangel of health and joy. I see a world at peace, a world where labor reaps its true reward. A world without prisons, without workhouses, without asylums—a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where the poor girl, trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the pallid face of crime, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function.

And as I look, Life lengthens, Joy deepens, Love intensifies, Fear dies—Liberty at last is God and Heaven is here. This shall be.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

LUMBER TRUST OF WISCONSIN CONFISCATES PROPERTY OF JOHN DIETZ.

For years John Dietz struggled to build a home for himself and family in the Wisconsin forests. For years and years he grubbed and planted and reaped until his little clearing assumed the dimensions of a farm and John F. Dietz in his little log cabin by the Cameron Dam, was monarch of all he surveyed. His was the toil that made the wilderness blossom and with that rugged backwoods reasoning he argued that this little plot of God's earth belonged to him by rights of his stubborn conquest of Nature's resources. Consequently when the great lumber trust of Wisconsin tried to turn the creek running through his little home into a flume to shoot their logs down to the saw mills, this man of blood and iron objected and fought off the minions of the great Weyerhaeuser Trust with the same indomitable courage as that with which he fought off the wolves and panthers of an earlier date.

But commercial wolves had the strong arm of the law behind them, and for six years harried Dietz in an effort to serve an injunction on him. For six years the wily old pioneer fought single-handed against the great lumber octopus—his children grew to manhood and womanhood and still he fought on, vainly believing that the rights of an American citizen were greater than the so-called rights of capital.

The lumber trust in the meantime conquered the state of Wisconsin, the government of Wisconsin, the courts of Wisconsin, but they could not conquer John Dietz and while Roosevelt was talking conservation for Alaska, this rugged toiler was fighting for the conservation of his own little homestead and yet he received no word of encouragement from the strenuous one.

But one man cannot hold out forever and when his children were ambushed and shot John Dietz surrendered to overwhelming odds. It was a great victory for the lumber trust but a greater victory for John Dietz—he set a glorious example; by his desperate fight for his little log cabin. And his battle with the trusts will be talked of wherever the love of liberty exists.

Dietz is lodged in a felon's cell—Weyerhaeuser, the criminal head of the lumber trust, dwells in marble halls—but John Dietz of Winters will go down in history with John Brown of Osawatimie and their names will be revered by our children's children's children, long after miserable carcasses of the lumber barons are dead, damned, rotten and forgotten.—Kansas City Socialist.

MEN WANTED!

The government advertisement published elsewhere is a humiliating confession of the utter rottenness of the modern state. The government taunts the wage slave with his misery and offers the active young man more than the employer will pay. Bitter satire and biting sarcasm!

Evidently the advertising end of the killing department has a keen wit. A cheap scab concern wanting men in some off-corner of the earth could not paint its generosity to laborers in warmer colors. Evidently somebody gets a rake-off on every man "gotten." Surely the dignified War Department would not stoop to the clap-trap of a snide advertisement to "get men!"

Capitalistic conditions are shown up in great shape: "What wages are YOU working for? "How much do you have left in your pockets after board, lodging, clothing and other necessities?" "Nothing, of course, my dear Uncle Samuel. Your law makers and your judges have been legislating until there is nothing left for me. And about YOUR "GOOD PAY" AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE WORLD?"

"Yes, I want to see the world. It's a glorious world, and a man who is assured of "board, lodging, clothing, medical attendance, medicines, baths, lights and the advantages of schools, libraries and gymnasiums, etc." (by the way, what is included in the etc?), will, indeed, be blest beyond the common lot of men. I have a friend with a wife and kiddies. They, too, will be glad to see the world!"

"What did you say, uncle? No married men need apply! Children not wanted! Married men can work for private bosses who, on your own showing, don't pay more than what will keep me, a single man! Say, uncle, what kind of dope are you giving me?"

"And you will give me "A STEADY JOB FOR THIRTY YEARS OR LONGER IF DESIRED." AND A "GOVERNMENT CHECK EACH MONTH AFTER THAT!" Say, uncle, I believe I'll take that and let my married friend go to hell. That's where my present employer told me to go when I took your advice and asked him "for these advantages."

And what do you want me to do, uncle? Where are the schools, libraries and gymnasiums you promise me? What, you don't mean to say that there is nothing to do but to hang around forts and to take care of myself with a little drill and target shooting to keep me in good health? I am to see the world, have plenty to eat, good clothes and all that, and do no useful labor! Who pays for it all?"

"Oh, I see. Congress appropriates the money for the property owners pay the taxes—and take it out of the workers in higher prices for goods and lower prices for labor.

"A life job, an old age pension and a pension FOR LIFE IF permanently INJURED OR INCAPACITATED IN LINE OF DUTY! Gosh, that does look good!"

"Pray what is "THE LINE OF DUTY?"

"What, to shoot and kill the enemies of my country! Who are these enemies of my country?—the Philipinos, the Indians, the negroes of Africa! Well, that is a damn small business. No, you don't mean that we may have to fight Japan or England or Germany? Oh, they want markets for their goods, and we want markets for our goods, and so the workingmen are going to kill each other in order to get markets for our master's goods. Why not make goods for ourselves and let other people make goods for themselves, and if they want to exchange with each other let them exchange, and if they don't want to exchange, let them alone?"

"What, we must have more markets to sell our goods or else the factories will shut down, fields will lie fallow and mines will close and our people will freeze and starve!"

"You surely do not mean to say that the people of the United States are so stupid that they will starve with millions of acres of unused land; go naked while shoe and cotton and woolen mills stand idle and freeze when

there is plenty of coal in the ground?"

"Why should the workers not employ themselves and supply their wants? Let us supply our HOME MARKET, THE NEEDS OF OUR PEOPLE BEFORE WE UNDERTAKE TO KILL THE WORKERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES."

"Uncle Sam, you are an old fraud. Why don't you set the young men at work doing something useful—creating wealth, rendering service to the public? No, I will not enlist."

"Old fellow, you don't represent the whole people any longer. You stand for the millionaires, the corporations. I am a worker; I get but little pay; I may be a homeless tramp tomorrow, but I am not for sale. I CANNOT BE HIRED TO KILL MY COMRADES IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

Counting cost of food, clothing and barracking of the private soldier, it amounts to less than six hundred dollars per year, and yet this is GOOD PAY compared with what the wage slave toiling for PRIVATE CORPORATIONS get.

In other words, IF YOU ARE WILLING TO SHOOT YOUR COMRADES, you are to be insured of a comfortable living free from want or the fear of it. YOU ARE TO GET THE BENEFITS OF STATE CAPITALISM.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

GREED OF CAPITALISM.

Organized capital as represented by trusts and corporations has always been class conscious and has done all in its power to further its own ends through corrupt practices in politics. This is well illustrated by the story of Jay Gould. When representing the Erie railroad before the railroad commission in the state of New York he said that in a Republican district he was a Republican, in a Democratic district he was a Democrat, but in every case he was an Erie man. So it is with organized capital; in a Republican state it is Republican, in a Democratic state it is Democratic, but in every instance it is for the enlargement of the powers of associated capital. It does not use its influence for the common good and the public welfare, but only to coin humanity into dividends and profits. It has no human sympathy nor fellow feeling. It will enslave the child of tender years. The reports of our labor commissioners show by actual photographs of child labor conditions, children under 9 and 10 years of age working in factories and mines from nine to twelve hours per day. When they become exhausted the superintendent sprinkles water in their faces to revive them again. It would seem that no human being could be so cruel, but corporate wealth has only one idea and all human effort must be and is subjected to this one desire: to make interest and profit.—Labor Argus.

IN MEMORIAM.

Nevada City, Calif., October 5, 1910.

Whereas, Nevada City Miners' Union No. 93, W. F. of M., is called upon to mourn the death of one of its members, Brother Samuel F. Renfree, who was accidentally killed by a cave in the Champion mine, September 28, 1910; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Renfree, Nevada City Miners' Union has sustained the loss of a true and faithful member, who was ever ready to help the cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Nevada City Miners' Union No. 93 of the W. F. of M. tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

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

RICHARD WEARN,
M. C. RODGERS,
JOHN HOOPER,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Calumet, Michigan, October 10, 1910.

Whereas, the Grim Reaper has visited our ranks and taken from us one beloved brother, Ole B. Norum; and,

Whereas, our late brother was a man, who in his past life exhibited all the characteristics of true manhood, and bore the love and respect of all who knew him; and,

Whereas, organized labor has lost a good friend, the community a good citizen, his family a kind father and loving husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Copper Miners' Union No. 203, W. F. of M., extend to the friends and relatives of Brother Ole B. Norum our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

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

W. M. WILKINSON,
A. M. MALETO,
MICHAEL GREGORICH.

IN MEMORIAM.

Leadville, Colo., October 18, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, W. F. of M., the following resolutions were adopted:

In the prime of life and enjoying the best of health Edward Koski, falling down a stairway, receiving injuries which resulted in his untimely death at 4 p. m., October 12, 1910, Cloud City Miners' Union is called upon to mourn the loss of a member who was always true to the principles of unionism and a constant worker for our cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Cloud City Miners' Union, extend to the sorrowing relatives of Brother Edward Koski our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That Cloud City Miners' Union, as a mark of esteem to his memory, drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing relatives of our deceased brother, a copy entered upon the records of our union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

M. L. BUCHANAN,
ED L. BRISUEHAN,
C. N. LARSON,
Committee.

BILLY SUNDAY AND THE RED FLAG.

Billy Sunday unloaded an argument which was no doubt lauded by the Business Men's Exchange, and perhaps prepared for him by them, at a meeting of a large body of children last Saturday. He led up to his point which he wished to emphasize by displaying the flags of the different nations, and having the children say which they represented. He went over many, then produced the Red Flag, previously telling them that red stood for "danger." He said, "The Red Flag stands for danger, insubordination and law-breaking." He told the children to "beware of the Red Flag."

Billy's definition is correct, if it was properly applied, but the application he wished to convey is absolutely incorrect, malicious, and a lie. The Red Flag has always stood for "danger" to the master class, the oppressors and tyrants. The Red Flag flaunted in the face of a tyrant, or a tyrannical government always produced the same effect as it would to a gentleman cow. Billy Sunday ignored the fact that the Red Flag was the recognized international flag. That it was always the flag of the down-trodden in the past, and is revered to this day because it was the color of the flag of the serf and the slave.

Every tyrant that ever lived would have applauded an argument against his right to rule as he saw fit, and would have rewarded the one who would teach and agitate subordination to his rule. Therefore, the masters of today who live off the sweat and blood and toil of men, women and children have the best reason in the world for supporting Billy Sunday.

It is our guess that if Jesus Christ was on earth today and saw the misery, want and destitution of his chosen people (the poor) He would lay the blame on the ones who live by the sweat of another's brow, that He would teach insubordination to their rule, and would sail under the banner which would strike terror to their hearts no matter what color that might be, Billy Sunday to the contrary, notwithstanding.—Free Press.

WINDY TEDDY THE REACTIONARY—A SATIRE.

Not in years have we read a more effective bit of satire in journalistic writing than recently appeared as an editorial in the New York World. It was called forth by the amazing assumption of the "Little Father" role by Mr. Roosevelt when addressing the friends of constitutional government in Egypt. The successor of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, as president of the United States, took precisely the same position as was taken by George III. and the Tories of 1775. He rightfully denounced assassination, but he did not stop there. In words that would not have been surprising from the autocratic emperor of Germany, he opposed and sought to discourage the campaign of educational agitation on the part of young Egypt in favor of constitutional government. He had been in Egypt a few days—quite long enough, in his judgment, to be in a position to speak with certitude. Not only did he oppose the efforts for constitutional government, but he gravely informed the young Egyptians that they would not be ready for self-government for three generations. This speech was calculated to warm the hearts of all the reactionary sovereigns of Europe, whom the president was to visit, and was, as we would naturally expect, praised by the government organs of Germany and the Tory press of Great Britain—the same press that denounced as traitors Samuel Adams and John Hancock in the early days of our own struggle. The assumption of the ex-president of the republic was as impertinent as it was presumptuous. Under no circumstances had he any right to meddle with the politics of foreign lands. But to patriotic Americans, and indeed to lovers of free institutions and fundamental democracy throughout the world, what spectacle could be more humiliating than that of a successor of Jefferson and Lincoln discouraging the noble aspirations of a subject people for constitutional rule?

It is small wonder, indeed, that the young Egyptian students in the colleges and the leaders in the battle for constitutional government for Egypt should have been amazed and indignant at this attempt to bolster up autocratic foreign rule, and that they should have indignantly marched under the windows of the hotel where the ex-president was supposed to be stopping, shouting for liberty and constitutional government.

One of the more moderate of the leaders, it is stated, said that Mr. Roosevelt meant well but he did not know what he was talking about. This remark afforded the editor of the New York World the text for his brilliant satire, which we reproduce below:

"For three days we have been waiting impatiently for the fires of heaven to shrivel up that dog of an infidel at Cairo who said that Col. Theodore Roosevelt 'doesn't know what he is talking about, but he means well.' Withered be the brain that conceived these infamous insults and palsied be the tongue that uttered them.

"To say that Theodore Roosevelt means well is like saying that the multiplication table means well, or that the law of gravitation means well or that the binomial theorem means well, or that the precession of the equinoxes means well, or that the wisdom of the ages means well. And to say that he doesn't know what he is talking about is to deny knowledge. As Omar Khayyam once remarked about Col. Roosevelt: 'He knows about it all. HE knows—HE knows.'

"Col. Roosevelt knows what is best for the Egyptians, just as he knows what is best for Americans and Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans and Spaniards and Italians and Japanese and Russians and Chinese and Canadians and Patagonians, and for the birds of the air and the beasts of the field and the fishes of the sea and for every living thing that walks or creeps or flies or swims or crawls.

"He knows all about Egypt, just as he knows all about religion and science and art and literature and music and truth and honor and justice and courtesy and marriage and child-birth and death (and Socialism!) and the life everlasting—just as he knows why the morning stars sang together, and how to cure ringworms and spavins, and the relation of pragmatism to the progress of society—just as he knows why there is no great opera in English, and the relation of gross earnings to dividends in the management of railroads, and how intensive agriculture will relieve the congestion of great cities and whether China will ever menace European civilization, and in what surgical cases the use of stovane is inadvisable, and whether the immortality of the soul is scientifically demonstrable.

"Omniscience does not cease to be omniscience merely because it has secreted itself in the jungle for eleven months in order to commune with itself for a dollar a word.

"This Cairo person, whoever he may be, is no less degraded than the Egyptian scum that paraded under Col. Roosevelt's windows uttering such hideous cries as 'Vive la Constitution.' As for the abominable assertion that the Fountain-head of Truth does not know what he is talking about, we reply, in the precious words of Col. Roosevelt himself that it is a shameless falsehood and 'by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and uglier word.'—Twentieth Century Magazine.

THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME.

That the trades unions have done more to preserve the sanctity of the home than all other agencies combined is a pretty wide and sweeping assertion, and one that will not be conceded or accepted without a clear demonstration as to its truth. It is, however, undeniable that organized labor is the only movement in all this world of ours that makes a special object of the betterment of the social conditions of the workers. The trades unions have undeniably increased the wage rate of their members. The trades unions have undeniably forced every reduction in the hours of labor. The trades unions have forced the fight for better factory acts and for sanitary workshops. The trades unions have always led the agitation against child labor and for the protection of womanhood. These things are so plainly apparent that no intelligent individual would think of denying their truth, therefore, in raising the wage rate, the trades unions have enabled millions of workers to provide better and more comfortable homes for their wives and families, to place more nourishing food on the table, and to clothe those dependent on them with better raiment. It means, if it means anything at all, that the trades unions, and the trades unions only, have made it possible for the workers to live in real cottages instead of hovels.

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No working man would die for his boarding house, but thousands of them would perform die if necessary for their little homes and families. The more dollars that organization enables a man to secure in return for his labor the better home it will enable him to provide. But it is not only the having of a home in itself that counts, it is also necessary that a man shall have time to live in and enjoy his home and associate with his family also. In other words, a man must have recreation, time for necessary amusement, time to read and store his mind with useful knowledge, and time to really be and feel like a man ought to feel, and that boon has been won only after years of agitation and after many a fierce conflict solely through the organized labor movement. Men who have poor and poverty-stricken homes do not make good citizens, the girls and boys brought up in them are sure to drift out upon the street. Honest poverty is no crime, but it is more difficult to live virtuously in a hovel than amid comfortable surroundings. Go out into the tenement districts where vice and disorder is rife, they are not the homes of union men, but they are the kind of homes that union men would be forced to inhabit if there were no unions to protect them, for the comfortable homes they now enjoy were only made possible by the agitation of the trades union movement. That's how unionism protects the sanctity of the home and family.—Labor Argus.

SHALL WE HAVE AN OLIGARCHY?

None are so blind as those who will not see; none so dull as those who will not understand, and none need more of constant repeated warning of dangers besetting them than these.

It is no silly nightmare of ours that constantly impels these warnings against an oligarchy that has grown up in this country under the power of privilege and pilfering. The purpose of this oligarchy is perpetuity for itself, if possible, together with the retention of the power to pillage and pilfer the people and the country forever. And their heaviest and strongest efforts to attain this are now directed to the overthrow of organized labor of this country, since organized labor is the only force now offering any resistance to that purpose.

Oligarchy, which is government by a few, only awaits an opportune time to secure its purpose. It has put the people to sleep; it has hypnotized them. It has lulled them into a fancied security that there is no danger, that all is well; yet drastic military laws have been enacted, laws for the removal of officers chosen by the people at the will and discretion of the governor have been passed. The sovereign power of a state has passed into the hands of a single individual (the governor) to be called into existence whenever the man

and the time seem auspicious to this oligarchy. Remember this law exists not alone in Dakota, but in several of the states, and no doubt will be enacted in others in due time. In connection with the enactment of these laws this same oligarchy is employing every means known to ferment division and strife among the people, to divide them against themselves, and especially the labor of the country against itself. Everything that can be done is done to embitter union and non-union labor against each other, the latter which is controllable, against the former, which is not controllable, but is organized to defend and protect itself against this oligarchy of the privileged and predatory. There is a purpose in this, not only to weaken unionism and cheapen labor, but when the crucial time has come for predatory wealth to strike for its perpetuity, to pillage and control, it trusts to have such a division of the people and labor to secure its own success. Do you think this impossible? Do you think it would not be attempted? Do not give them the opportunity by your indifference to the bitter struggle now waged against organized labor. Your cause and that of labor in the end is the same, and you are permitting organized labor to do all the struggling now. Help them and aid them with your voice and purse, or you may yourself be taken in turn by this selfish, vicious, venomous power that is intolerant of all opposition to its will. Has not this privileged and predatory class dared to rob the people for years? Has it not dared to show that it intends to continue to do so if it can, by enacting into law wherever it can a one-man power, to rule and dominate an entire people under military force and law? Does not this class defy the governments, both state and national, to regulate its powers granted by these governments? Have they not corrupted the courts and the representatives of the people in congress and legislatures? Have they not committed and suborned thousands of privileges to accomplish their ends? Have they not waged private bloody war on labor that has refused to be coerced? And think you, if the man and the opportunity offers, they will balk at treason, followed by civil war and bloody strife?

No, they will not. If necessary they will make the sacrifice of their pilferings to secure in perpetuity their power to pilfer and pillage. What was done fifty years ago can be done again. And you, laboring men, you men who must do the fighting, will you fight one against the other and destroy every hope of humanity for the stability of government by and for the people, or will you fight for its preservation and for each other against the enemies of the people of the government and of yourselves?

Cease your bitterness toward each other, encouraged by your mutual enemies. Get together and unite as intelligent men should; vote in common, affiliate in citizenship and opinion, and thereby preserve to yourselves your rights and the instillations of a free government.

UNITE.

—Black Hills Register.

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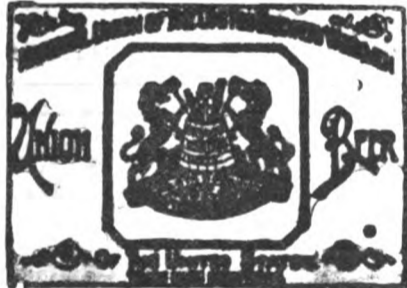
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