



HON. FRANK W. OWERS.

**JUDGE OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF COLORADO.**

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CONTINUED HISTORY OF COLORADO CITY STRIKE.

Governor Peabody, on March 19th, appointed an advisory board to investigate the causes of the strike at Colorado City and the Cripple Creek district, and to secure all the information obtainable from both sides in the controversy. The governor, in the appointment of this board, issued the following address to the people of the state of Colorado:

To the Public—Every person in Colorado is interested in a greater or less degree in the unfortunate conditions existing at the present time between the employers of labor and the laboring classes, in certain sections of the state. They as well as I can foresee that if conditions continue as at present great depreciation in the industrial resources will result, and the production of our state will be materially lessened, while if conditions should grow worse, great suffering would result therefrom, and serious losses would be endured by the commercial and industrial forces of the commonwealth.

To Secure Harmony.

I can foresee what such a result would be to the wealth investor and the wealth producer in the development of this western country, and I have labored as earnestly, diligently and unceasingly to bring about a harmonious settlement of these conditions as my strength and ability would permit, and while I have been partially successful in relieving the severe tension, yet I am fearful that such relief is but temporary, and that something should and must be done to harmonize all factions to the unfortunate troubles now existing.

Business of the Board.

Looking towards that end, it is necessary that I have in my possession all the information it is possible to obtain, and such information should be furnished from non-partisan and disinterested, reliable sources. To the end that I may not only act wisely and judiciously in the premises, but that the entire public may know that everything is being done for the benefit of labor and the protection of capital that it is possible to accomplish, I have seen fit, and do hereby appoint an advisory board to take these matters in hand and thoroughly investigate the causes which led up to the present condition of affairs, the complaints and demands upon one side and the other, the reason and justification, if any, for refusing to grant the demands, and to make a full and detailed report to me of their conclusions in the premises.

Co-Operation Urged.

At the same time I call upon employers of labor who may be visited by this advisory board to furnish them voluntarily all the information they possess concerning the matters in issue, and I also ask the labor organizations and laboring men to co-operate in an equal measure in furnishing such information to this board as may be by them required.

The personnel of the advisory board is composed of the following well-known gentlemen, whose ability, integrity and patriotism no one for a moment doubts, to-wit:

President William F. Slocum of Colorado Springs.

Honorable Charles D. Hayt of Denver.

Reverend Thomas A. Uzzell of Denver.

Honorable Frank W. Frewen of Cripple Creek, and

Father Joseph P. Carrigan of Denver.

And I hereby ask this board to immediately proceed to the scene or scenes of the labor troubles within this state and to make as early report to me as the investigation and circumstances will permit. Asking the public to withhold their ver-

dict until this impartial report can be furnished, I am respectfully,

(Signed)

JAMES H. PEABODY, Governor.

In viewing the address of the governor with a critical eye, the intended harmony of the address is broken, and there seems to us notes of discord. In the opening of the address, the governor declares that "every person in Colorado is interested," and yet further along in the address he urges that "information should be furnished from non-partisan and disinterested, reliable sources." Towards the close of his address he calls "upon employers of labor, who may be visited by this advisory board, to furnish them voluntarily all the information they possess concerning the matters in issue, and also asks the labor organizations and laboring men to co-operate in an equal measure in furnishing such information to this board as may be by them required."

The governor shows a recklessness in the preparation of his address that leaves the public in doubt as to what interpretation can be safely placed on the conflicting expressions used.

After the advisory board had been appointed an impression was gaining ground that the board would practically become an arbitration tribunal, with powers to render a decision.

President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, in order that the public might have a definite conception of the position occupied by the Western Federation of Miners in reference to the advisory board, issued the following statement:

"Since the governor has appointed an advisory board for the apparent purpose of making a thorough investigation of the conditions existing at Colorado City and the Cripple Creek district, and securing all the evidence that is available to more fully acquaint himself with the facts as they exist between employer and employe, the impression is gaining ground that this advisory board will eventually resolve itself into an arbitration commission. We raise not the slightest objection to Governor Peabody using every resource at his command to gain access to every fact and condition that present themselves in the conflict pending between labor and capital in the state. He will have our earnest and hearty support in probing the controversy to the very marrow. It seems strange that the governor is still seeking information.

"Sherman Bell, the war-whooping belligerent, posed as

the personal representative of the governor and seemed to be loaded with more information than would fill a respectable encyclopedia. The officers of the state militia made their reports with commendable regularity. The governor, himself, took his exit from the capitol and spent several hours in El Paso county on an expedition for information. Feeling that his eyes might have deceived him, or that he might have been under the hypnotic spell of some evil genius, he dispatched his private secretary to Colorado City to gather more information, and his secretary had many interviews with both parties to the controversy.

"The governor has had access to the daily papers, which have published everything that is known in connection with the strike.

"The governor was present at a lengthy conference between the mill managers and the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, when both sides were presented in such a manner as to acquaint the governor with all the phases and features of the situation. Every avenue has been open, so far as the Western Federation of Miners was concerned, to furnish the unvarnished story from the standpoint of the strikers.

"We cannot see that the advisory board will be able to add to the information which is already in the possession of the governor. If this advisory board, which has been appointed as a bureau of investigation, is to be converted into an arbitration commission, the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners will be forced to file, immediately, a bill of exceptions. An arbitration commission that was appointed last October by President Roosevelt have just brought in their verdict, which is an insult to the honor and dignity of organized labor. The United Mine Workers of America, a working army of a quarter of million of men, in the opinion of Roosevelt's commission, were deemed unworthy of recognition as a union.

"We have no personal antipathy to any member of the advisory board which Governor Peabody has selected for the purpose of investigation and securing information. We are willing, and have always been willing, to submit the justice of our cause to arbitration, but in doing so, we demand that the Western Federation of Miners shall have an equal opportunity with the corporations in naming the parties who shall constitute the board of arbitration.

"CHARLES MOYER, President W. F. M.

"WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Sec. Treas. W. F. M."

The advisory board organized by selecting Judge Hayt as chairman. The board commenced the taking of testimony on March 21st in the city of Denver. President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood were placed upon the witness stand and gave a detailed statement as to the cause that led up to the strike. Manager MacNeill of the Standard mill at Colorado City and Superintendent Hawkins of the same plant, were examined by the commission, but nothing was elicited except that which is familiar to the people of the state. Superintendent MacDonald of the Florence mill, which belongs to the mill trust, gave testimony as to the conditions and wages paid in Florence. The advisory board took their departure on the afternoon of March 25th for Colorado Springs to have a conference with the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association. It is the intention of the board to take testimony at Colorado City and the Cripple Creek district.

The Elkton mine, in the Cripple Creek district, on the 24th of March, attempted to ship ore to the Standard mill. As soon as it was learned that the Elkton company had made arrangements for the shipping of ore to the unfair mill the mine was visited by a committee of the district union and the miners walked out in a body.

Reports are being circulated throughout the state that the mine owners, through their association, are to take concerted action against the Western Federation of Miners. The Daily Press, the official organ of organized labor in the Cripple Creek district, had the following to say editorially in its issue of March 24th on the expected attitude of the Mine Owners' Association:

"That there is to be a concerted action on the part of the mine owners, with the exception of the Portland and the Woods properties, is firmly believed by a great many people, who claim to have inside information direct from some one in attendance at the meeting held in Colorado Springs Saturday night.

Some mysterious prominent mine owner has stated that all the properties, except the Portland and Woods interests, would be closed during the week and that the mine owners had decided to begin the fight to annihilate the Western Federation of Miners and reduce wages to \$2.50 per day.

Acting on information that a general shut-down would take place this week, the Denver & Southwestern Railroad Company has ordered a curtailment in the suburban service over the F. & C. C. branch, station agent assistants have been

laid off, switch crews have been transferred to other points, and other retrenchments ordered.

Unconfirmed rumors are so rife that the community is in a turmoil. If the mine owners have taken the action reported—to annihilate the Western Federation of Miners—we wish to inform them they have a job on their hands, and one, too, that many of them will wish they had not tackled.

The Western Federation of Miners is no weakling. Back of it is the American Federation of Labor, with over 2,000,000 members, the American Labor Union, with 50,000, and the railway organizations of the country. All of these organizations have pledged the Western Federation their moral and financial support.

When the mine owners of Colorado start in to wipe out the Western Federation of Miners they may just as well start in with the determination to wipe out organized labor all over the United States.

When one falls they will all go with it. But the Western Federation of Miners will not fail. Bear this in mind.

How about the mine owners themselves? If this fight against the Western Federation of Miners is started, more than one deluded mine owner, who, through an employers' association, denies the employes the right to organize, will find himself in financial straits before the end shall have been reached.

He will find himself wondering where the next meal will come from, and will curse the day he was duped into a scheme whereby a few will be benefited and himself ruined.

The Western Federation of Miners will flourish when many of those who now wish its destruction will be praying for an opportunity to work for \$3 a day.

It is a big undertaking, gentlemen."

Since the militia was withdrawn from Colorado City Sheriff Gilbert, the servile ally of the mill trust, has furnished deputies to the number of sixty-five, who have been busily engaged in goading the strikers to deeds of violence. When they failed to incite violations of law, the supposed peace officials of the sheriff's office made a brutal attack upon the pickets. Criminal proceedings will be entered against the deputies who made the unprovoked assault, and the sheriff will be confronted with a suit for damages.

President Moyer took his departure for Colorado City on the morning of March 26th to co-operate with D. C. Copley, a member of the executive board, and Attorney Murphy of the Federation, in bringing before the advisory board the tes-

timony of the men involved in the strike. The advisory board, on reaching Colorado Springs, went into a conference with the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association. The conference lasted several hours behind closed doors, and after adjournment nothing was divulged as to the results of the meeting.

The advisory board met with the strikers on the night of March 26th in Knights of Pythias hall in Colorado City, and after listening to several addresses from the members of Mill and Smelters' Union, the meeting adjourned.

The advisory board, on the 27th of March, received testimony from the strikers. The evidence presented to the board showed a condition in Colorado City that almost beggars description. It was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the employes of the mills were unable to support their families on the miserable wages of the mill trust. The testimony was of a character that made the coal barons of Pennsylvania look like philanthropists.

A committee of mining and business men of the Cripple Creek district visited Colorado City in the afternoon and presented a proposition to President Moyer to the effect that the strikers would be taken to the Cripple Creek district and given employment, providing the strike was declared off. The proposition was rejected by President Moyer and the Mill and Smelters' Union.

The Rocky Mountain News of March 28th has the following telegraphic report of the visit of the mining and business men's committee from the Cripple Creek district:

A committee arrived from Victor this afternoon and immediately went into conference with President Moyer and the union officials in Colorado City.

The committee was composed of Thomas Cornish, Frank Hart, Charles Lee, Nelson Franklin, J. B. Cunningham and J. H. Gardner. They are business and mining men of the gold camp. Representatives of district union No. 1 were present. John Harper, president of the Victor union; Dan Griffin, secretary, and H. Easterly came in the interests of the union at Victor.

The committee was firm in its efforts to bring about an adjustment. "We will put your men to work," they said to President Moyer, "pending the time Mr. MacNeill will take to reinstate your men. We can find room for 100 or more. Mr. MacNeill has given a verbal promise to reinstate your men and will do so. He dare not do otherwise in the face of public sentiment in this state. We can guarantee the reinstatement

of your men. By next Monday morning every man now on strike will be given work in the Cripple Creek district if you will but say the word."

Written Agreement Asked.

Mr. Moyer and the union officials wished a written statement. If Mr. MacNeill is willing to reinstate the men they consider that he should say so, not only verbally, but that it should be one of the stipulations in the agreement. He should do as the managers of the Telluride and Portland mills have done, and insert a positive clause as to when the men will be reinstated. Mr. Moyer said this afternoon: "We want to know that our men will be reinstated. Let Mr. MacNeill do as Mr. Peck and Mr. Fullerton have done, and insert the time limit. All we want is the change in the clause which specifies as to when the men shall be put to work. Our men have homes here, and they will not leave."

Cannot Leave Homes.

Charles Burr said: "Our men cannot leave their homes and go to Cripple Creek. We want a definite clause as to the reinstatement of the men. Mr. MacNeill has given verbal assurance to reinstate the men and we believe it should be but proper to insert the time clause in the first paragraph of the proposition."

At 11 o'clock to-night the same committee from Victor waited upon Mr. MacNeill and the officials of the mill trust in the office of Attorney Babbitt. Mr. MacNeill was firm that he could not let the men go who are now employed at his mill. He stated that he was willing to reinstate the strikers as fast as he could find places for them. He said that he did not wish to set a time limit, as such a course would look as if he were betraying the interests of those who are now working for him. He further stated that he believed that if the Federation would accept his proposition that he then could place himself properly before the employes who have stood by him, and that as they drifted away as time went on the union men could be put to work. The starting of the old Philadelphia mill would give places to all the strikers now in Colorado City.

President Moyer said that they must have a positive assurance as to the reinstatement of the men and that a thirty days time limit be set. The proposition submitted by the Victor committee was placed before the union, but rejected. The men did not think that it was fair to ask that they leave their homes and that they give up their places to the strike breakers. They will work alongside strike breakers if they are but

given their old places in the mill. They simply wish for reinstatement and they do not care as to who else works with them. President Moyer stated that the union men would not leave Colorado City.

Intense interest reigns throughout the Cripple Creek district, and the union meetings call forth a large attendance.

It was reported on the evening of March 28th that the strike had been settled and a report to that effect was published in the afternoon daily papers, but investigation proved the report to be a fabrication.

The Rocky Mountain News, in its issue of March 30th, contains the following signed statement from Charles D. Hayt, the chairman of the advisory board:

In view of the great public interest in the strike of the mill men at Colorado City and the resulting boycott of the Standard mill, which now so seriously affects the Cripple Creek mining district and threatens to involve the entire industrial interests of the state, the parties who have been directly concerned in the endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences have authorized me to make an authoritative statement to the public of the present status of the negotiations for peace.

Dispelling Rumors.

Up to the present time, the negotiations have been of such a character that all the parties interested, including the representatives of each side to the controversy, have thought that it would be detrimental to the cause to make such public statement, but at a meeting held this morning it was deemed advisable to set at rest the various conflicting reports which have been published and which to some extent have served to increase rather than diminish the tension, which is now at the danger point.

As soon as the members of the governor's advisory board were sufficiently advised of the real cause of the strike, they concluded that if the parties could be brought together in a heart-to-heart talk it might result in an amicable adjustment of their differences. This belief was strengthened by the fact that the board was of the opinion that such differences were too slight to be the cause of involving this state in an industrial war.

Assisting Committee.

In order that we might be fully advised of the conditions in all parts of the district now affected by the strike, we requested the business men of the town of Victor, in the Cripple

Creek district, to appoint a committee to assist the board in its endeavor to bring about a settlement. This committee has been with us for the last three days and has rendered most valuable service. It consists of Mayor Nelson Franklin, J. H. Cunningham, Thomas Cornish, J. R. Gardner and H. C. Moore, each and all of whom have worked night and day in the effort to avert the impending calamity from the Cripple Creek district. Too much credit cannot be given to this committee, individually and collectively, for the zealous, self-sacrificing efforts they have made in this behalf.

Many private conferences have been held the latter part of the week, at all of which the following parties have been present with the advisory board:

Charles M. MacNeill, vice president and general manager of the United States Reduction and Refining Company.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners.

Nelson Franklin, chairman business men's committee of Victor.

I have no hesitancy in saying that all of these parties have worked unselfishly for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment.

Attitude of the Leaders.

Both Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Moyer have fully stated at these meetings the positions of the bodies represented, respectively, by them, and both have seemed desirous of making concessions for the purpose of harmony; and where concessions have not been made each has fully stated the reasons why such concessions were refused. We believe that these meetings have resulted in bringing about a better understanding between the parties, although, unfortunately, no adjustment has as yet been arrived at. At times it has seemed to the board that an agreement would certainly be made within a few hours, while at other times the prospect of reaching such an agreement has seemed to be very remote.

Vindication of President Moyer.

The statement that Mr. Moyer agreed at any time to certain terms and afterwards refused to sign a written agreement embodying such terms is incorrect. Both Mr. Moyer and Mr. MacNeill have repeatedly stated that a written agreement was unnecessary and that in case of an adjustment each would take the verbal agreement of the other made in the presence of the board. A written agreement has not been contemplated for this and other reasons.

Hopeful of a Settlement.

We believe that an amicable arrangement may be made between the parties within the next forty-eight hours. We base this belief, primarily, upon the fact that the difference seems one of form as to the agreement rather than upon the result, which we think will be certain to follow if either of the propositions given below shall be adopted. The principal contention at this time is as to a limit of time within which men who have been discharged are upon a strike shall be taken back. It appears to us that the difference is one of form merely, for the reason that we think that as soon as the boycott is taken off the increased shipment of ores to the Colorado City mills from the Cripple Creek district will necessitate the employment of all the men who have had experience in mill work.

The offer of the business men's committee of Victor to give employment in the Cripple Creek district to all former employes at the Standard mill who are now out of work at a wage of \$3 per day ought to simplify the matter of employment very much. Aside from this, we are informed that the Telluride mill at Colorado City will start up the first day of April and furnish employment to not less than fifty men.

At 11 o'clock to-day the meeting of the board and the parties attending, to-wit, Mr. Moyer, Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Franklin, was adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday evening at the Alamo hotel. In the meantime President Moyer will visit Denver for the purpose of conferring with his associates, returning to Colorado City to-morrow afternoon, when the matter will again be taken up by the Mill and Smeltersmen's Union of that place.

In conclusion, the board desires to thank all those who have so generously assisted it in its labors, and to acknowledge in particular the aid rendered by the Hon. Francis J. Crane, mayor of Cripple Creek. We think there is good reason for the hope that the differences may be adjusted at the conference which is to be held Monday evening, and would make a final appeal to all parties to take no step that will intensify the feeling now existing, at least until the result of to-morrow night's conference shall be known.

Attached exhibit A shows the terms submitted by the men, and exhibit B gives the terms of settlement now conceded by Mr. MacNeill. Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. HAYT, Chairman.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., March 20, 1903:

President Moyer returned to Denver on Sunday, March 29th, and in the afternoon held a long conference with Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, D. C. Copley, member of the executive board; John C. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor, and John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners. After the conference the members of District Union No. 1 of the Cripple Creek district were notified to meet with President Moyer Monday, March 30th, at Colorado City. President Moyer and the district union met in the afternoon, and the session continued until 2:30 Tuesday morning. At 5:30 Tuesday evening President Moyer delivered his ultimatum to the advisory board, which reads as follows:

"March 31, 1903.

"Charles D. Hayt, Chairman, and Members of the Advisory Board:

"Gentlemen—The Western Federation of Miners, since its birth has never ignored the rights of any element of society. It has been the disposition of the organization to avoid by all honorable means a war between the employer and employe.

"We realize that when capital and labor confront each other on the industrial battlefield that various interests suffer through a long and protracted struggle. The aim of our organization is to build and not destroy.

"We appreciate the efforts of the operators and the business men of the Cripple Creek district who have demonstrated their amity in co-operation to avert a struggle that may paralyze the industries of Colorado."

"The Western Federation of Miners entertain for many of the mine managers of the Cripple Creek district the highest regard, and are not ungrateful for the fairness and justice that have prevailed in the far-famed mining district since the days of 1894. It is our desire that the cordial and friendly relations that have existed for years between the miners and their employers of the Cripple Creek district shall not be disrupted if it is possible to maintain such relations by an honorable adjustment of the present differences.

"The propositions submitted to the Western Federation of Miners by Manager MacNeill are vague and misleading. While his propositions may have the veneer of a disposition to act honorably and fairly with the members of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125, they admit of interpretations that question his intentions of dealing justly with organized labor in the future. It seems that his propositions have been drafted to furnish loopholes through which he might escape if emergencies arose.

"The Western Federation of Miners cannot accept, in honor to the organization, the propositions as presented by Manager MacNeill. The acceptance of Manager MacNeill's basis of settlement would be dishonorable to the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills, who have met the Federation on fair ground and honorably adjusted the differences of contention.

"But, while we refuse to accept the conditions of settlement as we interpret them from the propositions set forth by Manager MacNeill, we will demonstrate our feeling of appreciation for the public, the business interests of Colorado, and the advisory board who have labored zealously to bring about an amicable settlement.

"The chairman of the board, in an official communication addressed to the public, expresses the belief that the differences seem one of form as to the agreement rather than upon the result which we think will be certain to follow if either of the propositions shall be adopted.

"The chairman and the members of the advisory board have certainly placed a charitable construction on the propositions of Manager MacNeill; the Western Federation of Miners, to be as magnanimous and as generous in the construction of Manager MacNeill's propositions as the advisory board, are willing that you place Manager MacNeill on probation and give him until the 18th day of May, 1903, to carry out the beliefs and impressions of the advisory board.

"You may give him a fair trial and an opportunity to reinstate the men involved and thereby prove his sincerity as to his conduct toward organized labor in the future.

"We grant this concession in appreciation of those who have assisted and dealt fairly with us and whose interests would suffer through a prolonged struggle.

"We make this concession in appreciation of the advisory board and of those parties who have interested themselves to prevent an industrial conflict.

(Signed)

CHARLES H. MOYER."

The ultimatum of President Moyer was presented to Manager MacNeill by the advisory board and the strike which lasted a period of forty-seven days passed into history. The settlement of the strike caused great rejoicing throughout the state, particularly in the Cripple Creek district.

The Cripple Creek Daily Press, whose editorial batteries poured continuous volleys into the fortress of the mill trust during the battle of the Federation, fired a parting shot as the

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," as played by a brass band, must certainly arouse the patriotism of men who are looking for jobs.

Labor and capital seem to be more reconciled to each other, judging from the number of strikes taking place throughout the country.

What is the difference between capital and labor? Strikes. Why are there strikes? Because "the interests of capital and labor are identical."

Free schools are a mockery while children must work in wage slavery to protect themselves from hunger. Any civilization that demands children of school age to work in factory or mine to prolong a starved existence is damnable and a disgrace to the man who wields a ballot.

Henry Clews, the Wall street banker, has raised his warning voice in the harmony chorus of Hill, Yerkes, Baer and Parry against Socialism. It will now be in order for the conservative braves in the ranks of organized labor to issue a fresh circular from the press in approbation of the timely words of the New York usurer and stock gambler. "Identity of interest" is the slogan of conservatism. Mr. Clews and the working man should be brothers. The wolves and sheep should be on friendly terms. The lions and the lambs should banquet together. Nit.

Socialism does not mean confiscation. The fact that Socialism demands the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution proves beyond a question that Socialism aims to prevent the few who have brought about a monopoly of natural resources and the great industries of the world to continue the confiscation of the products of those whose labor produces all wealth. Socialism means to restore, as far as it is possible, the opportunities which have been stolen from the masses of the people by the legalized conspiracies of the few. Socialism means a restitution of the rights and liberties which morally belong to humanity. When Socialism becomes triumphant and the people are the government, the wealth of every nation shall belong to those who produce it, and no man or combination of men will have a license to profit on the necessities of human life. Under Socialism humanity will be the standard of value.

The babies are welcome—in the mills.

Sammy Gompers begged an eight-hour law from a Congress that sanctioned riot cartridges in time of strikes. Good!

Bradstreet's reports show 175 failures among the small business men, but there is no report of any trust giving up the ghost.

The injunction will survive and flourish as long as the judiciary is the property of the capitalist. Abolish capitalism and you will banish the necessity which demands the injunction.

Organized labor advocates the use of the strike and boycott to win a battle on the industrial field, but the members of organized labor join hands with the class that demand from the courts the injunction which renders labor weaponless. If labor votes for injunctions, then labor should get injunctions. Labor voting for thistles should not expect to receive figs.

The surplus values of labor, which is the excess above the amount which is paid to labor, is the power in the hands of monopolists by which the executive, judicial and legislative departments of our government are corrupted and debauched. We can never have a government founded upon purity and justice until the power which corrupts is removed from the hands of those who profit by corruption.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been waging a relentless war against the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employes of British Columbia. The company has denied the right of its employes to join hands in an organization that has for its object the uplifting of toiling humanity. This soulless and heartless octopus has decreed that organized labor must be crushed and annihilated and is using every function of government which it controls to carry out its mandate. The railway company will fail. Organized labor may be temporarily defeated, but never conquered. The same spirit will again rally the shattered remnants of the organization, after the fire and smoke of battle has passed away, and the organization will become stronger and more formidable as it arises Phoenix-like from its ashes. Organized labor will become more potent under the rain and hail of vindictiveness and persecution. The masses must conquer the few.

LABOR IGNORED.

The lawmakers of Colorado have returned to their homes to make explanations to their constituency for the flagrant profligacy of the Fourteenth General Assembly. The Seventh General Assembly, which went down in history branded with the infamous stigma of the "Robber Seventh," was saintly and honorable compared with the unholy aggregation of cheap boodle grabbers who adjourned sine die on April 6, 1903.

The people of the state of Colorado, by a vote of more than 70,000, commanded the Legislature to enact an eight-hour law, but a few lobbyists at the state capitol representing the corporations were more potent than the voice of the people.

The initiative and referendum was first fatally wounded and then murdered, in satisfaction of the pecuniary obligations which Democracy and Republicanism owed to corporations.

The exemption law, which protected the unfortunate working man, was torn from the statutes and scarcely a protest was heard from the motley combination who pawned their manhood and honor to win the approbation of their corporate masters. There may have been a few men in the Fourteenth General Assembly of Colorado whose intentions were honest, but it would require the ability of a detective agency to discover the few whose political linen needs no washing at a laundry. Not a single measure was passed in the interest of the people, and eighty per cent. of the voters of Colorado will remember the Legislature of 1903 as the most incompetent and dishonest body of men that ever came together for the purpose of moulding legislation.

The brazen disregard of the Colorado Legislature for the wishes of the people has been shown in nearly every legislative body of the West, and if the laboring people remain indifferent a little longer the peons of Mexico and the coolies of China will have more liberty and be treated with far more consideration than the slave who labors under the Stars and Stripes. Labor armed with ballots, begging from a capitalistic Legislature, becomes even a travesty on a parody and out-clowns the clown. Beggary never commanded respect, and until labor stands erect and uses the elective franchise with a class-conscious intelligence, there is no hope for the victim of labor who is the prey of all under the present industrial system. If the acts of the Legislatures of Colorado, Arizona, California, Idaho and Montana have taught lessons by which the laboring people will profit, the expensive experience can be borne with patience.

MINE OWNERS ORGANIZE.

In the city of San Francisco, on the 18th of March, seventy of the most prominent mine owners in the state of California assembled in the Palace hotel for the purpose of forming an organization to fight to a finish the Western Federation of Miners. Among the seventy men who met to put on the armor to combat unionism in the West, three state senators participated in the deliberations as to the advisability of refusing to recognize the miner through the representative of an organized body. One of the state senators, who is a prominent mine owner, was elected chairman of the temporary organization, and in an interview after the meeting had adjourned, gave notice that the Mine Owners' Association of California would refuse to recognize the Western Federation of Miners. The mine owners of California appropriate to themselves a right to organize, which they deny to the men whose labor has made them industrial monarchs of California. This state senator, whom the mine owners of California have selected as the temporary executive head of the organization, declares that no discrimination is intended towards union or non-union men, but the very fact that the Mine Owners' Association refuse to treat with the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners in the adjustment and settlement of grievances, is an open admission that discrimination is contemplated by the mine owners. The mine owner is aware of the fact that the miner in his individual capacity is unable to enforce any demand that is made upon his employer. He knows that "in unionism there is strength," and that the miner can only maintain some of his dignity and manhood by joining hands with his brothers of the same craft and presenting his demands through a committee of an organized body. The miner as an individual is helpless, but the miners in their collective strength with all the other departments of labor organized, will be a power which the mine owners realize cannot be ignored. It is the purpose of the Mine Owners' Association of California to intimidate, as far as possible, their employes from entering any organization that has for its object the uplifting of the miners and protecting them from further exploitation on the part of the czars of the Golden state. The mine owners of the West throughout all of the mineral-producing states and British Columbia, are taking similar action, and in the near future a battle royal will be fought to exterminate from the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope the Western Federation of Miners. It is probable, from a survey

of the present situation, that all the corporate interests will take a hand in the battle, believing that the Western Federation of Miners once annihilated, all other organized crafts will succumb to the inevitable. The oppression of the employer has brought into existence the labor organization, and the union of laboring men will never be abolished until the necessity for its existence has been removed. The mine owners and the corporations of the West may wage their battle against unionism with every weapon at their command; they may weaken the strength of organized labor for a time by wresting victory from the conflict, but the defeated hosts of labor will rally again and again and remain unconquered and unconquerable until the corporate power which is now held in the hands of the few shall become the common property of all. The laboring men of this nation will not tamely submit to the arrogant dictation of men who have grown haughty and insolent through the wealth that they have accumulated through a legalized system of robbery.

The masses are awakening to the fact that they have thoughtlessly donated the opportunities by which the few can oppress the many, and with their ballots they will restore to themselves the heritage that belongs to all humanity. Organized wealth may temporarily hold in subjection the movement of the disinherited, but the few who have monopolized the natural resources of the earth must go down before the mighty power of the countless millions whose voice at the ballot box will cause the corner stones upon which the structure of private greed rests to crumble into atoms. The capitalists are forcing the issue, and when the climax shall be reached humanity shall be the victor in the conflict.

Twenty thousand mill operatives went out on strike in Lowell. The owners of the mills have shut down indefinitely. The warehouses of these industrial lords are filled with the products of the men and women who have been forced to strike for better conditions. The prices of the material woven in the mills will take a skyward route, and the privileged few who own the tools of production will revel in prosperity while the many whose labor filled the warehouses will suffer from want. 'Great system!'

President Roosevelt will be the guest of F. Augustus Heinze when he reaches Butte, Montana, on May 27th. "Birds of a feather flock together."

SITUATION AT VANCOUVER, B. C.

In the early part of March the coal miners working in the Extension mines at Ladysmith held a meeting and declared their determination to form a local union of the Western Federation of Miners. The coal miners at that meeting passed a resolution calling James A. Baker, a member of the executive board of the W. F. of M., who is likewise the general organizer for British Columbia, to come at once and affiliate the coal miners of Ladysmith with the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Dunsmuir, who for years has reigned with undisputed sway on the island, upon learning that his employes were about to rally under the flag of the W. F. of M., ordered the immediate discharge of seven men who had taken a prominent part in the organization of the coal miners. Upon the discharge of the seven men who were conspicuous in gathering the men into a union of the W. F. of M. the entire force of more than a thousand men walked out of Dunsmuir's mines in justification of the right of labor to unite for mutual protection.

Dunsmuir, the Baer of Vancouver, standing upon the lofty summit of his purse-proud arrogance, declares: "I will never recognize the affiliation of my miners with the Western Federation. Rather than consent to it, I will close the mines and keep them closed for two years."

The two significant words used by the coal baron of Vancouver, "my miners," conveys an intimation that Dunsmuir not only holds a mortgage upon the flesh and blood in the shape of humanity who have slaved to establish his commercial supremacy, but that the miners have handed over to him a warranty deed transferring to his keeping the ownership of their person to be utilized for the personal aggrandizement of their royal master. "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," and Dunsmuir has retreated behind the stockade of patriotism and branded the Western Federation of Miners as an organization importing foreign agitators to disturb the domestic harmony that he claims prevailed between himself and his employes. Dunsmuir is acting a role that has been played by every capitalist whose love for profit would furnish fuel to feed the smoldering embers of race prejudice, in order that labor disunited through sectional hatred becomes helpless to defend itself from corporate murder. "Divide et impera" is the battle cry of the capitalist in every land. Divide and conquer is the slogan of proud and arrogant wealth. The mission of the Western Federation of Miners is to obliterate the bound-

ary lines of nations and bring man into a brotherhood whose country is the globe. The Western Federation of Miners knows no race or creed, but desires that the serpent of sectional hatred shall be destroyed wherever and whenever it lifts its hydra-head.

The capitalistic press of British Columbia, in its fawning sycophancy to Dunsmuir, has circulated a report that the leaders in the Western Federation of Miners were in league with the great copper trust to paralyze the copper output of British Columbia, and that \$50,000 had been expended by the Federation with that object in view. This report has been circulated with the expectation that Dunsmuir would be lifted upon a pedestal around whose base would be gathered the loyal subjects of the king to honor the pure and unadulterated patriotism of the commercial hero who longed to defend British Columbia from the dreaded American Moloch which seemed to have an appetite to gather into its commercial maw the copper industry across the border. The Western Federation of Miners plays no favorites among employers of labor. Wherever the Federation has unfurled its banner there becomes the battlefield to challenge and halt injustice. Dunsmuir and the members of the copper trust "are birds of a feather," and are recognized by the Federation as fortifications of private ownership, which must be bombarded by the political power of organized labor before monopoly capitulates to collective co-operation. The coal miners of Ladysmith and Nanaimo, in their gallant struggle for human rights, have presented a solid front and their loyalty to the cause of unionism is as true as is the needle to the pole. There has been a perfect unanimity among the membership, which demonstrates that the miners of Ladysmith and Nanaimo honor the obligation which makes them members of the Western Federation of Miners.

The moneyed magnates are becoming seriously alarmed that the working man is retrenching on production of offspring. Overproduction in a commodity known as humanity, under present industrial conditions, has become dangerous to the weal of the class who receive but one-fifth from the loaf of capitalism. Men and women who are doomed to toil will find no pleasure in gazing upon sons and daughters born into the world to serve Mammon as slaves. When men and women are industrially free, then will the vaunted liberty of which we boast be a priceless legacy to bequeath to posterity. Man must be emancipated from wage slavery before the advice of Roosevelt will be seriously considered by the laboring classes.

The Mine Owners' Association of California have commenced the importation of men from Washington to take the places of the striking miners. How long will working men cut their own throats by taking the places of strikers who are fighting a battle against corporate oppression—a battle that is even in the interest of the slave who degrades his manhood to scab for the mercenary benefit of a tyrant? That question can only be answered at the ballot box by the working people when they unite their political power to abolish the industrial conditions that breed the pests which now afflict organized labor.

There is great rejoicing on the part of some people over the fact that Swift, Hammond, Armour, Cudahy and Schwarzhild companies have been fined \$5,000 for violating the anti-trust law in Missouri. These people who are jubilating have not taken into consideration the fact that the people will pay the fine. A slight increase on the price of beef and the fine is paid by the dear people.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers; S. O. Burdett, attorney for the West Virginia mine workers, and Christopher Evans, one of the mine leaders, had a conference with President Roosevelt in reference to deputy marshals murdering defenseless miners while they slumbered in the good old Democratic state. Teddy was affable and promised to take the matter under advisement while swinging the western circle to inflate his presidential boom for 1904.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain has been commanded by the judiciary to hand over the sum of \$115,000 to the Taff Vale Railway Company as damages which the corporation sustained through the employes declaring a strike. This judgment rendered by the court against organized labor in England, exemplifies the beauty of the labor union incorporating. This vast sum of money has been paid to the railway corporation, and a few more strikes and a few more judgments of this character will bankrupt the labor organizations in England. The same influences that forced organized labor to incorporate in England are at work in this country, and it is only a question of a short time when the legislative representatives of corporations will introduce measures for the incorporation of the labor unions in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

SOCIALISM THE ONLY REMEDY.

We have received a lengthy communication from W. M. Penn of Redding, California, which indicates that the gentleman has been making some investigations along economic lines, with an honest desire to ascertain a solution for the grave problems that confront men and women whose only capital is their labor power.

The gentleman starts out by saying: "Socialists wish to own all the tools of production and distribution. As money is the god of all, and the principal tool of production under the present system, why not control it?"

Money is not a tool of production, nor is money a necessity of life. If it were possible to gather all the money of the world and destroy the same in the "twinkling of an eye," not a single atom of that wealth that is conducive to man's happiness and enjoyment would be eliminated. Money forms no part of the bill of fare which man consumes to sustain life. Money forms no part of his wearing apparel and is therefore not a necessity to human existence. Money in itself is not a tool of production, but under our present system is utilized by the owners of the tools of production and distribution in the payment of labor for operating the machinery of production in converting the natural resources of the earth into wealth for profit.

A billion of gold could lay in a vault for centuries and this gold would not add anything to itself, nor would it bring into existence a single necessity that is needed in the sustenance of human life. The men who own the means of life will own and control the money market. If Mr. Penn, who has written us the communication, had a monopoly of all the money in the world and was devoid of the means of life, he could be forced to give up all his money to the man or men in whose hands were placed the power to starve him to death. Therefore the men who have a monopoly of the resources of nature, together with the machinery of production and distribution, are complete masters of the situation. Humanity cannot eat money nor wear it, and therefore money does not enter into the necessities of life under proper economic conditions. Under Socialism the natural resources, the machinery of production and distribution, would be the property of all the people, to be used and operated in the production of the necessities of life for the rise of the human race and not for profit. Under Socialism profit would be completely eliminated. The medium of exchange would be a labor certificate, which would certify to

the value that the holder had rendered to society by his or her labor, and that certificate would purchase from society any article of consumption up to its face value. The labor certificate which would be issued under Socialism would be a credit given by the people to the man or woman who had performed labor, and this certificate, after performing its purchasing power, would become the property of the government, to be disposed of as society saw fit.

The gentleman's insurance scheme appeals to no one except those who have money to invest. There are millions of people throughout the world who are penniless and homeless whose miserable existence depend upon crusts and rags, and the proposition of an insurance investment would be an utter impossibility. Depositing the accumulation of insurance investments in national banks furnishes no security for a return of the investment.

There can be no industrial liberty while wage slavery exists. Men must have equal opportunity to work—to receive the full product of their toil—and this can only be brought about by taking from the hands of the few the tools of production which the few do not use and placing the same in the hands of all as common property to be used for the collective benefit of all the people. When every man and woman have an equal opportunity to work and receive all that their labor produces, there will be no necessity for insurance. Government statistics show that labor produces in value under our complicated system of competition about \$10 in value per day. Under Socialism, co-operation would take the place of competition and all waste labor would be eliminated.

Waste labor, which is supported by productive labor, being eliminated under Socialism, productive labor would bring forth greater wealth per capita, and this wealth being the property of those who produced it, would practically abolish poverty. Insurance is but the product of the industrial conditions under which we live. All the fraternal organizations have arisen through the necessity which forced men to protect their families from want.

Labor receiving but one-fifth of the value which labor produces, cannot buy back the products of labor, and hence we are confronted with depressions and panics in which human life is sacrificed in order that the few may exact their toll from the masses. When the incentive for profit is banished from our civilization, man, and not money, will be the standard of value. The products of labor will not be seeking foreign markets, nor will men be armed with the implements of war to

indulge in human slaughter in order that commercialism may reap a harvest of gold. Under present industrial conditions the laborer receives barely sufficient to keep his muscular machinery in motion to produce wealth for the so-called captains of industry. John D. Rockefeller is powerful, not on account of his personality, but because he has managed to obtain a monopoly on oil and exact a tribute from all humanity who must use this necessary article of consumption. J. P. Morgan is powerful on account of the vast machinery of distribution which he controls and operates for profit. The coal barons of Pennsylvania are powerful through the fuel they have cornered that lies treasured in the earth. Take from these men the things that have made them powerful and oppressive, and transfer the same into the hands of all the people, as the collective property of all, and you have assassinated the means by which men become masters and slaves. The conflict will go on until all the means of life are in the hands of the whole people, to be utilized for use and not for profit.

THE VERDICT OF THE COAL COMMISSION.

The strike commission, after a session of five months, brought in their verdict in the controversy between the coal barons and the United Mine Workers of America. The findings of the commission were not a surprise to that vast number of men and women who realize that justice can never be administered under a capitalistic system. The United Mine workers had no voice in the selection of any of the representatives who made up the composition of the tribunal which rendered its decision in one of the greatest strikes that has taken place in the history of this country. The men who acted in a judicial capacity to determine the right and wrong involved in the contention of both parties to the strike have lived in a world whose atmosphere has not been loaded with the wails and groans of the overworked and the underpaid. The majority of the commission belong to that upper strata of society who have never felt the pangs of hunger nor shivered in the wintry blasts for lack of fuel and clothing. None of the commission belonged to that proletarian element who have felt the sting of poverty or felt the weight of that yoke of bondage which corporate power places upon the back of labor. The United Mine Workers made a mistake when they permitted the President of the United States to exercise his judgment in the selection of men who formed the arbitration commission. The verdict which has been rendered will be a valuable

lesson to organized labor. In the future the labor organization will be emphatic in a demand that all tribunals appointed to arbitrate differences between employer and employe shall have such a representation as will warrant a judgment that will be founded upon the facts presented by evidence in the investigation of conditions.

The coal commission has granted an increase of ten per cent. in wages, and one per cent. on every five per cent. in the advance of the price of coal above \$4.50 per ton. In other words, the coal commission entertained the opinion that for every dollar the coal barons were able, through a monopoly on fuel, to fleece the dear public out of over \$4.50 per ton, the man who risked his life and suffered the fumes of powder smoke, who performed the labor in wresting from Mother Earth this necessary commodity of commercialism, was entitled to 20 cents. The commission must have reasoned along the lines of justice with a vengeance when they concluded that the coal miner, who bears practically all the burdens in bringing coal to the surface, should only have a one-fifth share in the advance on the price of coal. The granting of an increase in the rates and wages of those who are employed in and around about the coal mines will have but little effect in advancing the welfare of the coal miner and his family. The coal barons, in conjunction with their coal mines, have established the commissary department, where the coal miner is expected to purchase the necessaries of life. A concession of ten per cent. in his wages means that the coal corporations will receive it back through the "truck" stores, whose schedule of prices on every staple article which the coal miner must buy will be fixed to consume his wages. The "truck" store will eat up the advance in wages, so that the coal miner can claim no victory because the Coal Commission has conceded a ten per cent. increase in wages.

The Coal Commission has said "that no person shall be discriminated against because of membership in any labor organization." It would have been impossible for the commission to have uttered any other declaration without bringing upon every member of the commission the odium and condemnation of every honest thinking man and woman in America. No commission in this country would dare to say that the employer had a right to refuse employment to a man upon the grounds of his membership in a labor organization. The commission knew that if their declaration sanctioned or approved of discrimination on the grounds of a miner being connected with the United Mine Workers of America, that

they would be practically establishing an unprecedented right upon the part of the employer to place upon the black list the names of employes who were members of a labor organization. The commission were forced, through the very spirit of our constitution and laws, to frown upon discrimination, and any declaration that gave the slightest recognition to discrimination would have been branded as infamous.

Disputes in the future are to be settled by a conciliation board of six men—three operators and three miners. If the six men who shall form the board of conciliation fail to arrive at a decision, a gentleman clothed with the ermine of the judiciary shall have the power of selecting the seventh factor, whose decision shall be final and binding. The courts are recognized to-day by organized labor as partial to capital. Nearly every labor law that passes a legislative body is declared unconstitutional. What justice can be expected from tribunals which, upon the slightest pretext, grant injunctions to corporations which shackles the power of organized labor in its struggle for justice. The commission might as well have said that any judge sitting upon the bench shall have full power to render a verdict in all disputes arising between employer and employe, and his finding shall be final and binding.

The most vital principle at stake with the United Mine Workers was completely ignored by the commission. The commission failed to make a specific declaration requiring the coal corporations to recognize the miners as an organized body. Recognition of the union of these men would have had a weightier significance than all the judgments rendered by the coal commission.

Notwithstanding the fact that from every part of this country money flowed into the treasury of the coal miners' organization to enable the miners as a body to combat the greed and tyranny of lawless plutocracy, this commission refused to go upon record requiring the corporations to treat with committees selected by the United Mine Workers of America.

A quarter of a million of men joined together to promote their mutual welfare did not seem to appeal to the commission for any recognition as an organization.

The commission has tied up the United Mine Workers for three years. A vast portion of the people who will fail to investigate the verdict rendered by the commission will condemn the miners if they fail to keep sacred the obligations that have been placed upon them. Men and women who devote no time to the study of industrial conditions will condemn

disobedience on the part of the miners. The mandates of this commission must be held sacred by the miners to meet the approbation of the public. A vast number of our people will never observe the slow but sure invasion of the coal baron, who will ignore, as far as it is possible, any concession granted to his wage slaves.

The evidence that has been brought before the commission will educate the people and implant in the minds of the laboring army of this country the conditions under which the coal miner toils in his struggle to support himself and his family. The suffering that has been endured by the miners and their families under the reign of coal baronism in the anthracite regions will actuate men in every department of labor to go to the polls on the day of election and cast a ballot for themselves. The testimony that was brought before the coal commission has hastened the march of the masses towards the goal of industrial liberty, and a few more strikes and a few more verdicts from arbitration commissions of the Roosevelt character will bring about a political strike that will burst asunder forever the links in the chain of wage slavery.

Frank Morrison, the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has written a letter to President Harry of the State Federation of Labor of Oregon, in which the following appears to brace up the waning hopes of the conservative crew:

"While our representatives of organized labor have been successful in securing the adoption of laws favorable to organized labor by the state Legislatures, we have not been so successful with the Congress. Congress died, and with it all legislation. Of course we feel that it was very nearly passed, and that if an opportunity had been reached for a vote it would have passed."

What rot for the secretary of the American Federation of Labor to hand out to his faithful per capita tax dupes who furnish the financial material which enables Samuel to pose as a begging lobbyist at Washington. He mourns the demise of Congress as the impediment which prevented his soliciting organization from receiving crumb legislation from the national law makers. Congress belongs to the corporations and trusts and Congress will always expire before "an opportunity will be reached" to grant any concession to labor beggars. It is about time that the American Federation discarded "no politics in the union" and issue an ultimatum commanding the rank and file to enforce their demands with a united ballot.

Sympathy for laboring men on a strike is even cheaper than a hand-out.

The United Mine Workers of America have won everything except—the strike. The coal barons have a commission mortgage on the miners to work in peace for three years. The coal barons are not commanded to recognize the organization, and when the miners rise in wrath against any imposition of Baerism a good, merciful, honest representative of the Injunction Factory will handle the scales of justice.

The labor organizations throughout the country are advocating higher initiation fees and dues as a means to equip organized labor to fight money with money. The advocacy of higher initiation fees and dues is laudable, but if the money in the banks to the credit of organized labor can be attached, and strikes can be made legal grounds for an action against labor by the employing class, then higher initiation fees and dues mean large judgments in the courts against labor. The plot thickens.

T. D. Nicholls, president of district No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, was appointed as one of a legislative committee to visit Washington and intercede with the "servants of the people" for the passage of the anti-injunction bill. Mr. Nicholls departed for home "a sadder but wiser man." The prominent labor leader of the anthracite regions was taught a few lessons about how things are done in Washington that caused all his molars to become "wisdom teeth." We would respectfully ask Mr. Nicholls to turn on the light and let his constituents have the benefit of his experience and observation in the National Law Manufactory.

Since the courts in England awarded a judgment for damages against an incorporated labor organization, the employers of this country are experimenting with judicial medicine on organizations whose members assume the liberty to strike and withdraw from the employment of their masters. There are now several suits for damages pending in the courts on account of strikes, and if the decisions of the Injunction Factories are in favor of the plaintiff corporations, then organized labor is presented with a conundrum that will tax the ablest brain in the production of a solution. The courts as well as the trusts are furnishing food for the working man's reflection.

THE STRIKERS ENJOINED.

The Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 143 of Keswick, California, and the Iron Mountain Miners' Union No. 169 have been fighting a battle for recognition from the Mountain Copper Company, Limited, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The strike of these unions has been going on since last November with the exception of a few days when the strikers returned to work under the provisions of a settlement which it was expected the Mountain Copper Company would keep inviolate. When the company resumed operations the management ignored the terms of settlement and the members of both unions who had taken an active part in the former strike as members of the Federation, became victims of discrimination. A strike was again declared and has been waged with such ceaseless vigor by the Federation, that the foreign corporation which does business under the protection of the Stars and Stripes was unable to secure a sufficient number of "Eliot patriots" to keep the wheels of industry in motion. Scabs were shipped from all parts of California, and even the Northwest was scoured by employment agents of the corporation to gather material to usurp the places of the strikers. As each importation of scab material was dumped inot Keswick through the instrumentality of the foreign corporation, the union miners and smeltermen met them at the depot and when the facts were presented many of the men who were imported through misrepresentation deserted the corporation and joined the strikers in their demand for a just recognition. The corporation was in despair until the federal judiciary of California came to the assistance of the magnates who live across the Atlantic, and granted the usual formidable injunction to restrain the strikers from interfering with the Mountain Copper Company. The temporary restraining order of the court was served upon 136 strikers, to remain in force until the 13th of April, when the defendants are to appear in court. John H. Murphy, the attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, departed for California on the 7th of April and will appear in the United States District Court in San Francisco to argue against the permanency of the injunction.

Since writing the above we have been informed that arguments on the injunction served upon the unions at Keswick and Iron Mountain were postponed until April 20th to enable the attorney of the Western Federation of Miners sufficient time to secure necessary affidavits.

JUDGE F. W. OWERS.

The cut in this Magazine represents a man in whom the laboring people of Colorado have the utmost confidence. He has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting in those many virtues that elevate the judiciary. Judge Owers is serving his second term on the bench in Colorado and his loyalty to principles founded upon justice has won for him an enviable record. During the great strike at Leadville in 1896 he proved invulnerable to the influence of corporate wealth and stood like a stone wall against the machinations of greed debasing manhood in the interest of profit. His legal opinions published in the Denver daily journals during the recent strike at Colorado City, defining civil and military authority, were copied in many of the leading labor publications throughout the United States, and stamp him as brave and fearless and the dauntless champion of human rights.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, in the early period of the strike in Colorado City, forwarded communications to the executives of the different railway organizations requesting the co-operation of the Brotherhood of Engineers, Trainmen, Conductors and Switchmen in the battle of the Federation against the mill trust. President Moyer received answers from P. M. Arthur, P. H. Morrissey, E. E. Clark and Frank T. Hawley. The letters are all similar in substance, with the exception of the letter from Hawley of the Switchmen's Union. The following is the letter of P. M. Arthur and explains the position of the Engineers, Trainmen and Conductors towards other departments of organized labor while engaged in a strike:

P. M. Arthur's Letter.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 28, 1903.

Mr. Charles Moyer, President Western Federation of Miners,
625 Mining Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 25th inst. received and contents carefully noted. In reply will say that you are asking me to do something that I have no authority whatever to do. The policy of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been, when other organizations have been engaged in a conflict, to remain neutral. The members of the B. of L. E. are prohibited by law from taking the place of a striker where the strike

has been authorized by a labor organization. The engineers who are members of the B. of L. E. have no right whatever to refuse to haul cars from whatever source they come; by so doing they can be dismissed for insubordination and lay themselves liable to prosecution by the division of the B. of L. E. of which they are members.

The B. of L. E. can sympathize and render financial aid to members of other labor organizations who are engaged in a struggle against tyranny and oppression, but to refuse to haul cars loaded with ore, or any other product, that they cannot do under the laws of the organization. The members of the B. of L. E. know full well what they can and cannot do and receive the sanction of the grand chief, or in other words the grand officer of the brotherhood. My duties are clearly defined in the constitution and by-laws of our organization, and I have no more right to deviate therefrom than an individual member, so that I cannot comply with your request to come to Denver for the purpose of inquiring into the trouble you complain of. With kind regards, I remain yours very truly,

(Signed)

P. M. ARTHUR, G. C. E.

Charles Moyer's Answer.

Denver, Colorado, April 6, 1903.

P. M. Arthur, G. C. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

My Dear Brother—I received your inspiring letter of March 28th, and I must say that its contents revealed to me a conservatism in the organization of which you are the grand chief that should meet with the laudatory encomium of every railroad magnate and corporation in the United States. The isolation of your organization from every other department of labor will commend itself to Gould, Hill, Harriman, Vanderbilt and even J. Pierpont Morgan could raise no serious objections to a labor organization that stands alone and refuses to cooperate with the vassals of oppression who rebel against industrial serfdom. You can present the constitution and by-laws of your organization to the Economic League and the Civic Federation, and the capitalistic members of both organizations, with all their mental power of penetration, will scarcely detect a contemplated invasion upon the divine right of employers to revel in the unbridled license of treating their slaves in a manner that is most conducive to profit.

I have frequently heard, in the years gone by, that the railroad corporations were delighted to furnish you transportation "without money and without price," and that even the

Pullman Car Company, that secured federal artillery to slaughter strikers in 1894, felt honored when you accepted a complimentary to travel in their moving palaces.

I have heard that your position as grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has enabled you to shine in the real estate world in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and that your rent roll is worth \$60,000 per annum.

You tell me in your letter that "the policy of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been, when other organizations have been engaged in a conflict, to remain neutral." Further on in your letter you say: "The members of the B. of L. E. know full well what they can and cannot do and receive the sanction of the grand chief, or, in other words, the grand officer of the brotherhood." According to that statement your position is as autocratic as the crowned head of Russia, whose absolute despotism populated Siberia with men and women who failed to merit his royal "sanction." For years you have been the commanding figure in your organization. You have been a powerful factor in moulding the legislation that governs your organization. Have you and the coterie in whose hands the destiny of the organization has been placed been responsible for drafting a constitution and statutory enactments that lock in a prison the individuality of the rank and file of the organization? Did you submit for the consideration of your members a constitution that makes you the infallible paragon whose edict must command obedience? If the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers transferred into your hands their collective power, then I must exclaim, in the language of Christ: "God forgive them, for they know not what they do."

You remain neutral while humanity is battling for better conditions to live, as long as the weight of the corporate hand is not felt by the members of your organization. When you and your organization are involved in a life and death struggle, when the sky will be black and not a star can be seen by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, I will expect to hear your resonant voice reverberating in clarion tones above the storm and clash of war, commanding the toiling millions of America: "Hands off! remain neutral!"

I have received from E. E. Clark, grand chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, an answer to my letter that is almost a fac-simile in substance to your epistle, but as Mr. Clark has lately been associating with men of celebrity in Washington as a member of the strike commission, and as the politicians in the Republican party behold in

this model young man a representative of labor worthy of being rewarded with a federal plum, I could not expect to receive much consideration at his hands for the cause of the Western Federation of Miners.

I desire to inform you that P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, gave me the consoling assurance of his sympathy, and it was unexpected when I took into consideration the fact that this gentleman played a star engagement in the scab drama of a late railroad strike in Colorado.

I shall remember with everlasting gratitude the brave words of Frank T. Hawley, the grand master of the Switchmen's Union of North America, who proclaimed in his letter to me "that the injury of one is the concern of all." Such fearless words shall be treasured by the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, and the loyal hearts that beat in the bowels of the earth in the Rocky mountains and Pacific slope will echo with me the hope that this organization shall go on growing and expanding until its loyalty to the principle of unionism shall leaven with its honor the aristocracy which seems to prevail among the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. Yours fraternally,

CHARLES MOYER, President W. F. M.

John D. Rockefeller has decreed that President Diaz shall be elected to succeed himself as the mighty executive of the republic of peons. John has vast moneyed interests within the borders of the Mexican republic, and he feels that Diaz is the man who can subserve the interests of the oily magnate. What do the peons of Mexico think about it? Are their interests and Rockefeller's identical?

Eugene V. Debs has taken an active part in the municipal elections of the state of Ohio. The Socialist giant of Indiana carried the gospel of economic liberty to the citizens of Cincinnati and the vast audience that greeted and applauded the Socialist champion was a tribute not only to the great labor leader, but an evidence that the dormant brain of the masses is being aroused to industrial conditions and the remedy that is embodied in the Socialist platform for the deliverance of man from corporate serfdom. The eloquence of Debs and the logic of his arguments appeal to the common sense of every man and woman who are struggling to substitute liberty for slavery.

TRANSPORTATION RATES TO CONVENTION.

As we go to press Secretary-Treasurer Haywood announces the following railroad rates for delegates to the eleventh annual convention which meets May 25th., in the city of Denver, Colo.:

From all points in Montana to Denver and return, an open rate of one-fare, plus \$2.

Rate of one and one-fifth fare, on the certificate plan, from all stations in Colorado. Certificates will be signed by Wm. D. Haywood.

Delegates coming from California over the Southern Pacific or Central Pacific should purchase a round-trip ticket and obtain the benefit of reduced rates now in effect. These tickets are sold at all stations and are good for nine months. Delegates from Tuolumne county can purchase these tickets at Oakdale.

Reduced rates from British Columbia and all other states not mentioned are now under consideration and further information will be furnished by letter addressed to the financial secretaries of the local unions.

Delegates must take receipts from railroad and stage company ticket agents to enable the mileage committee to audit transportation accounts and insure reduced rates.

Judge Elmer in the Supreme Court of New Haven, Connecticut, granted an injunction that makes Jackson and Kellar look like pigmies in handling the machinery of the courts. The injunction of Elmer prohibited the strikers from picketing, loitering on street corners and forbade any other labor organization from in any way interfering with divine rights of the Railway and Lighting Company. The injunction prohibited labor to use the boycott, and appended to the injunction was an attachment on the bank account of the strikers as an organization. A repetition of Sammy Gompers' imperial mandate, "No politics in the union," should now be a palatable diet for the strikers of New Haven. "On with the dance."

Judge Landis of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has issued an injunction against the Iron Molders Union No. 339 which reaches into eternity. The injunction not only prohibits the men who are striking from refraining from picketing or interfering with the corporation in any way, but commands that all others who may afterwards enter the employ of the company shall be perpetually enjoined from doing likewise. Such an injunction is a yoke for unborn generations. The judicial mandate of Landis will arouse the people, and will cause a

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revolution in thought that will end the system that needs an injunction to protect it. Jackson, Kellar, Adams, Elmer and Landis are unconsciously using a weapon for the benefit of their owners that will cause the working man to place a higher value on his ballot.

It is reported that E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and a member of the late strike commission, is slated for assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. It is likewise hinted that Clark may step into the shoes of Carroll D. Wright when the federal statistician tenders his resignation to accept the presidency of the Clark University in New England. Roosevelt is making a bold and open bid for the votes of the railroad men of this country. With Sargent as commissioner of immigration and Clark holding down a federal job, it occurs to the wily Teddy that the railroad employes will be falling over each other in getting into the polling booth in November, 1904, to reward Teddy for his loyalty to Sargent and Clark, who have used the organizations over whose destinies they have presided to subserve their own interests. How long will the railroad men remain blockheads, blind to scheming labor skates who pose as warriors for what there is in it ?

As injunction follows injunction from the courts in aid of the corporations to subjugate and degrade "the dignity of labor," the last injunction generally has a few extra frills attached to it that make the previous ones look like bonfires to the Chicago conflagration. Judge Holman of the Windy City has granted an injunction against the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union which prohibits the strikers from "using threats or any other means to prevent the company from carrying on its business." The words "any other means" has a sweeping significance and its literal interpretation leaves organized labor without a weapon in the conflict of manhood against greed. In the presence of such an injunction what remedy has Gompers or Mitchell to offer? If conservatism continues to advocate "no politics in the union" the time is not far distant when the judiciary will be granting injunctions enjoining the wage slave from casting his ballot on the day of election.

The minister of the gospel who is not in sympathy with organized labor should be placed on the "scab" list.

WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

Miners' unions have been organized at Socorro, Arizona, and at White Oaks, New Mexico.

The miners at Lead and Central City, in the Black Hills, have secured an eight-hour day for all men working in shafts. This is another result of organization.

J. H. Watson, a reputed friend of labor in days gone by, has organized a union of twenty-six scabs at Revelstoke, B. C., to assist the C. P. R. against the striking railway men.

The Socialists elected the mayor, police judge, city treasurer and three aldermen in Anaconda, Montana. The policy of the Western Federation of Miners has taken root in the great smelter city and organized labor is fighting a political battle for industrial freedom.

The Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 at Colorado City, through a committee, have met with the management of the Portland mill and effected an amicable settlement. The mill men have secured an eight-hour day and an increase of wages that will average approximately fifteen per cent.

The miners at Silver City, Idaho, have established an eight-hour day. The Legislature of Idaho ignored the miners, but the members of the union at Silver City recognized themselves, and with the power of their organization enacted an eight-hour law whose constitutionality will not be passed upon by the courts.

Engineers' Union No. 80 of the W. F. of M. at Victor, Colorado, passed the following resolution at a regular meeting on April 6th:

"Resolved, That this union deplors the actions of the Chamber of Commerce of this district in their acts of toadyism and groveling disrespect for the union men of this district in naming MacNeill, the enemy of union labor and unfeeling tyrant of humanity, and the imbecile governor of our state as guests of honor at a proposed banquet to be given in this district, and that we shall regard an invitation to said banquet as a direct insult to this union and unionism."

The members of No. 80 seem to have some of the fire and the independence of the ancestry of '76.

The C. P. R. armed thugs assassinated Frank Rodgers, one of the members of the U. B. R. E., in Vancouver, B. C.

The miners of McCabe, Arizona, are having some trouble over an attempted reduction of wages in shaft work.

The miners of the Federation, in conjunction with the laboring men of other organized crafts, elected a Socialist alderman in the late municipal election at Telluride, Colorado.

The American Labor Union Journal and the Butte Labor World made a gallant fight for Socialism in the great copper city in the late city election. The plutes won by less than 100 votes out of a total of 9,500. One more battle in Butte and the enemy is vanquished.

D. C. Copley of the executive board is making a trip through Kansas and Missouri. It is probable that several hundred members will be added to the Western Federation of Miners as a result of Mr. Copley's visit among the miners and smelters of both states.

John H. Mackensie of Rossland, B. C., general manager of the Le Roi companies, was recently the recipient of a gold mounted ebony cane presented to him by the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38 in appreciation of his friendly relations towards the members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Charles R. Burr, who, with D. C. Copley managed the strike of the Mill and Smelters' Union at Colorado City, is now in Florence, Colorado. Mr. Burr has been selected to reorganize the mill men of Florence and it is safe to predict that Organizer Burr will accomplish the purpose of his mission.

A member of the Ward Miners' Union No. 59 asked a very consistent church member to join the union, and the devout worshiper in the temple of the Lord made the following reply: "No; I came here and do not intend to scab. I will not work for less than the regular wages, nor work more than eight hours for anybody, and I am as good a union man as anyone else." The union member made the following apt and appropriate answer: "I am as good a church member as you, and I never go inside a church and never give a dollar to help the church along." The church member retreated, as he was unable to take a dose of his own medicine.

The scabs employed by the C. P. R. received their wages of dishonor on the 15th of April at Vancouver, and as a consequence work is almost suspended to enable the hired Iscariots to load up on bad whisky.

The American District Telegraph Company, an auxiliary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has refused to recognize organized labor in Butte, Montana. The American Labor Union and the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly have taken up the fight and sent out an appeal to organized labor throughout the West for co-operation in forcing this monopoly to recede from its arrogant position.

The miners' unions of Amador county, California, are out on strike. The members of the unions have been discriminated against by the mining corporations in such a manner that united action became necessary to preserve the organizations from complete destruction. The unions have demanded recognition of the miners as an organized body and an eight-hour day. The strike involves in the neighborhood of 1,800 men.

As we go to press Marion W. Moor, who has had charge of the strike, wires from Jackson, California, that the strike is settled. Particulars in next issue.

The Mountain Copper Company, Limited, of Keswick, California, imported forty-five men from Joplin, Missouri, to take the places of the strikers, but J. T. Lewis, a member of the executive board, who has charge of the strike, having heard of the importation, sent a representative to Sacramento to interview the men and was successful in prevailing upon thirty-seven men out of the forty-five to refuse to act in the capacity of scabs.

Congress has assassinated every labor bill which the American Federation of Labor asked that body to enact into law. The representatives in Congress are aware of the fact that labor is continually dividing its strength between the two old parties which are owned and controlled by the magnates of wealth. As long as the leaders in the American Federation of Labor frown upon organized labor taking united political action at the ballot box, just so long will the petitions of a labor legislative committee be ignored. Labor must march as a solid phalanx to the polls on the day of election and deposit a voice that will make labor the master of legislative bodies. Servility will never command any respect from Congress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JOLTS FROM JARDINE.

Telluride, Colo., April 17, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—We are still improving in our work here, striving to gain a higher educational and mental level, and in pursuance thereof have gotten a library of some 400 books of the best literature, comprising fiction, philosophy, history, poetry, books of travel, etc; we also subscribe as a union to a couple of daily newspapers, including the Cripple Creek Daily Press, several weekly papers, and place them in files, whilst not overlooking the Magazine, as well as buying the three preceding volumes neatly bound, and in this way we try to give the brothers a good, clean loafing place and good reading, where there is no temptation for them to blow in their money in fighting booze or bucking the tiger, where they can improve their minds and thus become better equipped in fighting the battles of unionism, able to see more clearly, reason more soundly, make more or better logical deduction of any given issue, political, social or economic; will not be so liable to lose sight of the principle of an issue through the blandishments of some party pot-house politician aided by a few drinks and cigars. Oh, by the way, did it ever strike you, brothers, what cheap skates the majority of us are in selling our vote for a couple of drinks, in voting for some man because he happens to be a good fellow and gives us more booze than his opponent? Cheap, are we; well I guess yes. The only logical thing we can do, as union men, is to drop both old parties and stand by Socialism and Socialist candidates, become class conscious, vote for the men we can control, vote for our own interests and then when any old party office seeker comes around with the glad hand and the joyous look with the sunny smile, why, paste him one for luck, or, better still, drink his whisky and then give him the merry ha ha, and they will soon quit.

Talking about class-conscious spirit, the capitalist certainly has it, as exemplified by "our friend" Parry, president (with a small p) of the National Manufacturers' Association. He surely is class-conscious, but it is somewhat on the order

of Mrs. Partington* with him trying to sweep the popular tide of Socialism back from his little dinky sand house. Oh, yes, Parry is all right, with his narrow, bigoted ideas and Baerism, and we would like more of his type, as he is helping us far more than a dozen of so-called agitators. Back, back to the tall timbers, you narrow minded yawp of obsolete ideas. Where is the identity of interests that capital prates so much of? Brain can form a trust, but muscle can't, eh? What rot; what ignorance. All that Parry lacks is a real short mantle and a large sized iron halo to become a young Moses leading the poor deluded capitalists out of the Egyptian darkness into a promised land of scabs where the wages will be nothing and the regulations nil.

We thank the brothers of No. 102 of Troy, Arizona, for their sympathy, and hope to hear from them every month in the Magazine, as well as the rest of the brothers—C. A. Parisia, W. F. Hubbell, E. G. Locke, Saltaire, and say, where is the Arizona Cactus? By the way, we would like to suggest that every union of the W. F. M. subscribe to the magazine and also get the other three volumes. They are an ornament to the office as well as being good reading and showing our growth, besides helping our own cause along. Let some brother in every union bring the matter up under good and welfare. What think you? Very little do we hear from British Columbia. What's the matter with the Fernie boys?

In our last letter we forwarded a set of resolutions adopted by the Liberty Bell Debating Society and in them it was resolved that they be published, and through the publishing of them in the Magazine it has brought forth or created a little good, in that Charles A. Chase is getting a little more considerate of the living, as we understand that he is contemplating a better diet for the men and a general clearance of the offal, slop and old clothes around the bunk house, burning them up and producing a better sanitary condition. Possibly, however, his consideration is superinduced by the alarming statistics taken from the hospital records, which show that for six months we had 125 per cent. more sickness from the Liberty Bell mine than from all others put together, which goes to show that being miserly in putting up a good table and indifferent to the sanitary conditions of the sleeping quarters of the men is extravagance in the long run, therefore it behooves mine managers to see that their employes are given the best there is in the market, as well as comfortable sleeping quarters. By so doing they get better work, more satisfaction, more for their money, less complaint and it is cheaper in the end. This

advice is gratis, and for the benefit of the mine owners, managers, superintendents and foremen. Hold your temper; don't get mad. Adios!

PRESS COMMITTEE NO. 63.

FRATERNAL CRITICISM.

Wedekind, Nev., March 21.

Editor Miners' Magazine—After reading the several articles in the March Magazine, we noticed one signed "the Press Committee of No. 121," at Tonopah, in which they wisely state the several good things that union has done for the laboring class of this state at the last election, viz.: Drawing up an (1) Eight Hour Bill; (2) a Liability Bill; (3) a Bill to Create a State Mine Inspector, etc. But this worthy committee is not content to speak of the good things it did, but wish to cast a slur at our worthy state organizer, W. A. Burns, for stumping the state for a certain party for chief executive of this state and asks: "Has any one of those parties ever done anything for the laboring people that we could point at with pride?" Worthy brothers, we will try and answer that question and say yes. We do know this very chief executive of this state, and the same for whom Brother Burns stumped the state. He has done everything possible for the laboring people. A better and truer friend of the laboring people never lived, especially organized labor, and we voice the sentiments of this union by saying we fully approve of the action taken by Brother Burns in stumping the state for such a man, for he knew when doing so he was working with all his might for a true and loyal friend of labor and the W. F. M. This same present chief executive of this state is chief owner and president of two mines and a large mill, employing about sixty men. An agreement exists here bearing his personal signature stating that none but members of the W. F. M. shall be allowed to work in or around the mines or mills under his management, and his instructions to his superintendents are: "If they do not satisfy a committee from this union that they (new men) will join the union, they will not be allowed to work." Now, brothers, we ask you, does not such a man deserve our support and the support of the state organizer? If not, who are we to support? Remember, brothers, this man was a tried and true friend of organized labor long before he ever thought of sitting in the governor's chair, and Brother Burns knew it. We will further ask of the press committee of 121 if the same pen they used to write that article with was not the same pen which this same governor signed the Eight Hour

Law with and which later he presented to the Tonopah Miners' Union with his best wishes? We do not wish to cast any reflections on the good work that was done by the Tonopah Miners' Union, for they did well and we are proud of them. But, brothers, what do we gain by doing all those good things and afterwards abuse our true friends who assisted us? Start your state federation of labor, brothers, and we will be with you. Though small in numbers, true at heart are the Wedekind Miners' Union No. 172.

T. D. Murphy Recording Secretary.

THE STRIKE AT KESWICK AND IRON MOUNTAIN, SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

April 8, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The industrial battle that is being waged here by Keswick Smeltermen's Union No. 143, W. F. M., and Iron Mountain Miners' Union No. 169, W. F. M., against the Mountain Copper Company, Limited, of London, England, goes on with unabated vigor, despite the hostility displayed by the Shasta county officials who have sworn to impartially administer the law of this state. The deputies appointed by the sheriff of this county are very nearly all employes of the Mountain Copper Company, and the remainder are men who never did an honest day's work, and possibly never will. The sheriff has made a lamentable failure of the first important duty which has come within his sphere of office. He is as much a partisan of the company as the most ignorant scab deputy that ever worked a fifteen-hour shift to help defeat the purpose of their fellow workmen now on strike. Their actions when men alight from the passenger trains, resemble more those of an old time press gang impressing sailors than that of officers sworn to preserve law and order. Another move made by the enemy is to swear out blanket warrants charging the union men with riot and then have their subser-vient tools pick out any old striker whom he may choose and take him off to the county jail. They now have thirty men charged with riot. When they were arrested there was all kinds of bond money proffered. We have still a friend or two in the county. At the time of the arrest of the strikers one parasite on society (tin horn gambler), now an appointed deputy of the sheriff of Shasta county to preserve law and order, said "that if the county jail will not hold them that the county could erect a bull pen and they will undertake to fill it." One of the local divines remarked, on hearing that the strikers were

being arrested: "Good! It is too bad they don't all die." This expounder of the gospel of Christ, who preaches not for the good he may do but for the goods he may get, in the course of one of his sermons in which he was boosting for the Republican party, said that "Socialists are thieves." What profound depths of scholarly learning and sympathetic understanding of the principles of the Socialist Savior! Go to, thou Pharisee and hypocrite.

The first intimation that we have had from his High Mightiness Lewis T. Wright, manager of the Mountain Copper Company, since January 31, 1902, was given us to-day in the form of a petition for an injunction in the Federal Courts of northern California, restraining us from intimidating his employes or those wishing to enter his employment; in fact, to have us "get off the earth." In the bill of complaint for injunction the last section reads as follows:

"Your orator further shows that said defendants, in pursuance and execution of their said unlawful conspiracy, have daily and continuously since February 22, 1903, interfered with and prevented workmen from coming to your orator's employment at its said mines and smelters, by means of threats and abuse, the exhibition of deadly weapons, and violent assaults, similar to their conduct in the specific instances hereinbefore set forth; and have thereby deterred many workmen from coming to your orator, and have prevented your orator from bringing to its mines and smelters many workmen who are willing to work there, and that said conduct of defendants will be persisted in by them unless restrained by this honorable court, and that the natural and inevitable result thereof would be that your orator must conduct its said works without sufficient workmen and at a financial loss, and must ultimately close them down. That thereby your orator would suffer great and irremediable injury and the loss of its entire investment. That said defendants are insolvent and that your orator has no adequate relief at law. In consideration whereof, and forasmuch as your orator is remediless in the premises at law, for the wrongs done and threatened to be done, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, and is only relievable in a court of equity where matters of this kind are properly cognizable and reviewable."

This is the man Lewis T. Wright, who had nothing to arbitrate, who handed a committee of his employes (who were carrying the olive branch, and a list of their troubles) their time checks, and who would not recognize the fact that there was such a thing as a union in the smelter town of Keswick.

should he succeed in getting his injunction it does not enjoin the men from following the policy which they have pursued ever since the strike has been on.

The M. C. Co. has managed to keep one blast furnace and two McDougal roasters running in a crippled condition, and at about half their capacity. In forty days' run, the company have succeeded in shipping four cars of high grade matte to New Jersey refineries, their total output for the past four months.

On March 15 two brothers were arrested at two a. m. on John Doe warrants for the crime, to-wit: Assault with intent to kill. They were thrown in jail and kept there till 10 a. m. when the man who swore to the charge was brought by the constable before the brothers, arrested and said he had never seen them before, and up-to-date, despite their best efforts, the company deputies have not been able to fasten the charge on any of the brothers and I do not think that they ever will. In conclusion, I want to say that I never saw such servility on the part of officers of the law and county officials as right here in Shasta county, and yet it has had some effect, inasmuch as this strike has awakened some people to a few truths and they are fast deserting the old parties and intend henceforth to vote for no more "working man's friend," but the straight Socialist tickets.

J. T. LEWIS.

REPORT FROM NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, B. C.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I have taken upon myself to forward a report of our doings here. I am pleased to tell you that this local of the W. F. of M. has just drawn up a constitution and by-laws for our government and they were adopted at our last regular meeting. There is only one thing omitted in the order of business that I am sorry was left out, and that is political discussion. We still have some amongst us who seem scared to touch political discussion in the union. Now, comrade, I think at the next convention this should be one of the things discussed, and see if it could not be determined that it should stand on the order of business, as it is the only thing that can do any permanent good. It will help to educate the workers along the proper lines, and is the only way to make them see that they cannot get any good results from any of the old parties, but if they are ever to get the shackles off their limbs they will have to do it themselves by electing their own class into power on a straight class-conscious ticket.

I also wish to call your attention to another matter that in the near future will be causing trouble here, and that is the way some men are and will continue to be discriminated against. You must understand that our local member, when in the provincial House last year, got a bill passed known as the Compensation Bill, and it comes into effect on the 1st of May. The boss is using this means of disqualifying our men when he don't want them. The reason assigned: "I can't employ this man, he is too old, and now this bill is coming into effect we have to be more careful whom we hire; or he is a sickly man, and should he happen to get a knock with a piece of rock or coal it will be likely to kill him, and the company will be held responsible for his death." This is said of good men, men who are good workmen, so you will easily see that this sort of thing is going to cause trouble.

I wish more of the brothers of unions would read your Magazine, as it would give them lots of food for thought, but it is a hard matter to get the workers to read and think for themselves. They have been in the habit so long of allowing others to think for them that it is a wonder that their thinking organ is not destroyed. I close, wishing success to the W. F. M. and all the comrades and brothers.

THOMAS BROOKS, Nanoimo Miners' Union 177, W. F. M.

UNIONISM FLOURISHING IN UTAH.

Park City, April 8, 1903.

Editor Miners Magazine—The Western Federation of Miners extended its fraternal hand to its affiliated comrades and brothers on April 4th. A sumptuous banquet was spread in the Temple of Fraternity to the Park City army of the workers of the world, and the proclamation of emancipation was read to the imperial guards of the industrial army. Fraternity is our password and the calloused hand the card of membership.

"No nation can exist part slave and part free." The issue is Socialism or revolution—co-operative commonwealth or empire. We strike against the strike, for we abolish it forever at the polls. It is a relic of barbarism from the "pure and simple" wilderness of industrial savagery, and desecrates and pollutes the sacred name of freedom. Westward the star of unionism flashes like a meteor to its zenith and illuminates the dark and dismal dungeons of the prisoners of toil. It has not conquered an empire, but creates a word wide republic of its own.

One month ago, when I began the crusade of organization for the American Labor Union the pessimistic warts on the finger of progress proclaimed failure with one Tory voice. Today my results are this: Barbers' Union, Bartenders' Union, Carpenters' Union, Federal Union, Musicians' Union, Painters' Union (since merged with Carpenters' Union), Retail Clerks' Union, Teamsters' Union, and Park City Trades and Labor Assembly, with which all the above A. L. U. unions are affiliated, as are also the Miners' Union, Typographical Union and Cigarmakers' Union—nine A. L. U. unions in thirty days and a victory for one (Retail Clerks No. 355)! Let no Gentile Judas slander the Mormons again. The "saints" all wear buttons in "Zion," and I hold in my possession a proclamation by the president of the Church of Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ commending and endorsing the principles of unionism. We are one, and no religious distinction can sever the ties of industrial and political fraternity which unite the workers of the world in one grand army of liberation.

The unions above mentioned attended the labor festival on the 4th, and with one voice affirmed the brotherhood of man. Unity, solidarity, fraternity, was the burden of the song from 7 p. m. until 3:30 a. m. The early quitter can imagine the intense enthusiasm which commanded a continuous session of eight hours and thirty minutes. Butte and Cripple Creek, ship us your championship belts by telegraph.

GET TOGETHER.

Black Hawk, Colo., April 9, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—We have just passed through our spring election. We were successful in electing four aldermen. We now have a good working majority in the city council, having five out of six aldermen and the mayor in favor of organized labor.

We expect some members in good standing, the benefit of laws enacted through the efforts of organized labor, and union made material may have an enlarged market, so that we benefit not only ourselves, but organized bodies in other places as well. Our union has not grown much during the last eighteen months, on account of there being so many out of work, but we have been successful in adding a few now and again. On the first of the present month we raised our initiation fee to \$5. There are some people here yet who refuse to join the union by saying: "No, I guess not now. The union will never amount to anything here." If they would put their

ear to the ground and hear the rumbling of the union hosts they would be led to exclaim with the surprised Dutchman, when he said: "De longer you lif, de more you find oudt, don't it?" To those people I feel like saying:

Sleep on, old soul, and take thy rest,
For such as thee nature blest
With very little brains, and less gumption.

Some one had better look out if this sleeping giant ever does wake up, though. There'll be something doing, then.

I believe some steps should be taken towards bringing all labor organizations under one head into one compact body, so that we could all act in concert, and not one be pulling here and another hawing there; one out on strike and another hauling in tin soldiers and another bringing in strike breakers, and still more feeding them; one party out, and another says: "Let them fight it out for themselves. They're nothing to us; what do we care?" Such things should not be, and the sooner they are stopped the better.

We've been getting it in the neck long enough. Let's straighten up and get the man off our back. What say you, Brother O'Neill? Fraternally yours, CHRIS HANSEN.

ORGANIZATION.

Don't organize in spots. Fill up the gaps. Organize workers and then organize the workers into voters. Agitate first, then educate. Make the official organ compulsory and the battle is won. Affiliate every union in an assembly. Look at the U. P. strike without affiliation with the A. L. U. and look at the Canadian Pacific with it. Agitate the merging of the official organs of the W. F. M. and the A. L. U. and make subscriptions compulsory. An eight-page weekly official organ for both organizations, sent to every member for 4 cents per month, would organize the United States in one year. Farmers are organizing under the A. L. U. in Montana. See that your rural worker joins.

In all mining camps organize one Miners' Union and one Federal Union, and join them in an assembly. Then go after the farmers of the district and unite their union with the assembly. Accept no commission from the federation without one from the A. L. U. Solidify the town before you leave it. Look at Salt Lake! Rotten with A. F. L. wrangle! No affiliation; no "entangling alliances;" every strike lost; ten trades

absolutely unorganized; sympathetic strike never even attempted or suggested. Don't you know that the next serious strike must be won by a national or international strike to show capitalism and ourselves how omnipotent unified, consolidated labor is? Stop every wheel in America; silence every telegraph; stop every train; hold every ship at anchor; close every market; silence every press for ten days! Europe will follow our example, and it will be the last strike of labor. The next strike will occur at the ballot box and the war will be over forever.

There is not food enough to feed the world longer than ten days without our work in production and distribution; not jails enough to hold us; not soldiers enough to guard us; not police enough to arrest us, and not judges enough to "enjoin" us! The universal ten day strike is the means to the end!

SALTAIR.

Park City, Utah, April 8, 1903.

SITUATION AT HAYDEN HILL.

Hayden Hill, Cal., March 18, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Through your Magazine I wish to state the present situation in this camp.

February 14th the Hayden Hill Miners' Union was organized under J. T. Lewis, with a membership of twenty-five.

The Lassen Mining Company, with J. H. Collier as superintendent, has treated us very unjustly. We had no grievance whatever, and all we asked of him was not to discriminate between union and non-union men. Mr. Lewis talked to Mr. Collier and got his word of honor that he would not discriminate. Since Mr. Lewis took his departure for Keswick, Collier has persistently discharged union men at the rate of one a day until there were but nine union men left in the mine. Their places were immediately filled by non-union men. Committees were sent to Collier, but they could get nothing like a satisfactory answer.

A number of union men came to camp, but could not get a job when they were found to be union men.

At a meeting held March 9th a strike was voted upon. Twenty-eight members were present. The vote stood twenty-four for, three against and one blank.

Accordingly a committee was sent to Mr. Collier, asking him to employ no more men unless they belonged to a union. He absolutely refused to recognize this local branch of the Western Federation of Miners. He has unjustly misrepre-

sented us in every respect to the outside districts, so we take this means of letting the laboring class know the exact situation.

We are making excellent progress in our good cause, and expect to win, if such a thing is possible.

HAYDEN HILL MINERS' UNION NO. 180.

FLASHES FROM FERNIE.

March 12, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—There is still no change in the strike situation of Fernie, notwithstanding the efforts of the government labor arbitrator, William L. McKenzie King, and also of the conciliation committee from the B. C. Mining Association. Whatever judgment either may pass on the management of the C. N. P. C. Co., they can assuredly not pass an opinion detrimental to the interests of the company employes, for the men are so convinced of the honesty and justice of their cause that they would, for their part, show their case to the evil one himself. McKenzie King tried and failed, and have we any more reason for supposing that a committee from a body looked on (and with good reason) with suspicion by all honest labor leaders throughout the country, will meet with success?

When Manager Tonkin and this committee came from the coast the manager signified his willingness to interview the executive committee of each local individually, and then if he failed to come to an agreement with each, to see the district union—or practically the executive of the three camps—Morrisey, Michel and Fernie. It wouldn't do for Mr. Tonkin to jump off the pinnacle of isolation and independence at once; he must let himself down gradually or wound his prestige and pride in the eyes of the "saintly Baers of Toronto," who, reveling in every conceivable luxury, suck the life blood out of the miners working in a part of the country most of the coal magnates never saw. The coal operators at Toronto, in their fabulous mansions, by a pull of the wire can turn an honest workman from his humble shack if he refuses to pay ground rent for a piece of land that would never trouble the company if he were not there. The last quarter the company paid a dividend of 12½ per cent. Of course this seemed too big, and so they have watered their stock by a few million dollars, and so now only pay three per cent. on the nominal amount of capital, and in some cases get no return at all, running the mines in order to give the men of this valley employment. These books, showing the small returns to capital, have

been thrown open to the conciliation committee. The executive of each local went to Mr. Tonkin with the instructions to disagree, and so the district union was met and recognized. The management, conciliation committee and the district union have been in the closest conference together for the past week, but nothing practical has been accomplished. Mr. Tonkin submitted his terms and wage scale—an astonishment to the men and even the B. C. conciliation committee themselves. The extra half hour the Fernie miners are working underground he absolutely refused to curtail, and although in several small details his wage scale showed a slight increase, still in general it was at least fifteen per cent. lower than that existing prior to the strike. If Mr. Tonkin thinks there will be a game of "give and take," he will be sadly mistaken. The men are in good fighting fettle, sticking shoulder to shoulder, determined to win. But very few have left the town, and J. H. Tonkin, in the near future, will learn "that once organized labor stands together it is invincible." There have been no demonstrations of violence, and every camp is quiet and orderly, the men being well under control. The company tools and minions tried hard for cases of intimidation and two of our Fernie brothers were tried. To the chagrin of the company, one was dismissed and the other was fined \$15, but even this verdict has been appealed, and the men have fair hopes of turning the tide in their favor. The mining conciliation committee are now so puffed up by conceit and importance as to pursue the tactics of the Pennsylvania governor's commission. They take evidence on oath, investigate the books, weigh and measure the contents of the cars, etc., and are in a fair way of establishing a precedent and demonstrating the power of that most viperous and misleading, crafty, cunning scheme ever invented to pull wool over the eyes of labor—the B. C. Mining Association. There seems to be a prevalent rumor that some of the men are so seduced by this conciliation committee as to be ready to assign them full power to arbitrate their sacred rights. But the strong traces of insincerity and cunning are too obvious to every honest observer. For myself, I have more confidence in the representatives of capital than in the representatives of labor. An unbiased spectator can have no hope of an early settlement, for the coke contracts of the C. N. P. C. Co. are so sadly broken that even if the mines were opened up at once it would take a long, long time to repair them. However, we wish to show Mr. Tonkin that we have discerned all circumstances, favorable or unfavorable, that we don't care whether the strike lasts

one month or twelve, that we can afford to be just as independent as he, that our resolutions are fixed and immovable as the stars themselves, that submission is not in our dictionary, and that we prefer the hard, dry crust of starvation to the cowardly submission to injustice. THOMAS R. CRAIG.

SCAB LIST.

Hayden Hill, Cal., March 18, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Please publish the following list of "scabs" in your columns:

Samuel Harvey, timberman. He once made an application to the Cripple Creek W. F. M. Union for membership about a year ago. Tom Eddy of Iron Mountain is his uncle. George Depler, miner; Orié Ware, miner; William Terrill, engineer, a member of the Lumber Pilers' Union of Stockton; Dudley Abernathy, laborer, a member of the St. Louis Street Car Men's Union; Henry Levington, foreman, a dangerous man to organized labor; J. W. Nebeker, miner; Seward Kresge, timberman; William McCrary, laborer; Bert Harris, laborer; F. Latin, blacksmith, from Coose Bay, Oregon; Edd Hyett, boss mucker; Dan McClain, miner.

HAYDEN HILL MINERS' UNION NO. 180.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dutch Flat, Cal., March 21, 1903.

Whereas, Our brother members, W. J. Lohman, P. H. Lohman and Peter Blue have been attacked by a mob of masked men near You Bet and tarred and feathered; and,

Whereas, This disgraceful deed was performed by corporation tools; and,

Whereas, This dastardly act caused the breaking up of negotiations that were pending between this union and the mine operators; and,

Whereas, It was a direct attack on organized labor and lowered those parties who perpetrated this unlawful crime in the estimation of all liberty loving people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Placer Miners' Union No. 88, W. F. M., denounce this act of barbarism as an insult to organized labor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90 and the Miners' Magazine.

D. ARCHAMBEAULT, President.

J. S. HUGHES, Secretary Pro. Tem.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following letter was sent to the New Denver Miners' Union No. 97 of New Denver, B. C.:

Provincial Government Office,
Fort Steele, B. C., March 31, 1903.

The Miners' Union, New Denver:

Sirs—William Larson was drowned in Fish river in July, 1900. I administered his estate and have a sum of money to distribute to his relatives. I was yesterday informed that they lived in Colorado and that the deceased was a member of the Miners' Union. Can you give me any information? If you cannot, would you please send this letter to the nearest union. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. T. ARMSTRONG.

Telluride, Colo., April 2, 1903.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of the parents of William Jones, who was killed in the Bullion tunnel fire, notify V. St. John, Telluride, Colorado, box 278.

J. J. Lewis, the financial secretary of Judith Mountain Miners' Union No. 107, asks for information concerning the whereabouts of Thomas Anderson, a Norwegian by birth, formerly of Copper and later of Gilt Edge, Montana. Secretary Lewis has matters of interest to communicate to Anderson, and anyone knowing of the present address of Anderson will confer a favor by addressing J. J. Lewis, Maiden, Montana.

THE J. B. STETSON SCAB HAT.

Mr. Henry T. Scollin, who has been so ably representing the United Hatters of North America in this city for the past five weeks in their fight against the John B. Stetson unfair hat, has started on a tour of the state.

He intends to visit all of the unions, presenting resolutions and asking their support.

We want the miners to know that for the past ten years there has been no greater opponent of organized labor in this country than John B. Stetson, and we are not going to give our enemies ammunition to shoot us with.

The hatters union that Mr. Scollin represents has always been on the friendliest terms with the W. F. M. and we hope you will give him your heartiest support and assistance in his work for the label of the United Hatters of North America.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, March 28, 1903, our beloved and esteemed brother, Charles Erickson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. of M., extend to the friends and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy for them in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of esteem, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of two weeks, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his wife and children, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine and the Idaho State Tribune for publication.

P. D. LAMBERT, Vice President.

JOHN FREDERICK, Secretary.

Burke, Idaho, March 31, 1903.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Richard Dawe; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Central City Union No. 56 of the W. F. of M., deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and that we extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and these resolutions be placed on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to his bereaved friends and relatives; also to the Miners' Magazine.

JAMES LABEAN,

JOHN W. McCULLOUGH,

R. L. HIDDEN,

Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our ranks our esteemed friend and brother, Henry King, who died March 7, 1903; and,

Whereas, Victor Miners' Union No. 32, has by his death lost an active, earnest and honest member, the community a

loyal and upright citizen, and his wife a faithful and dutiful husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent her as a token of the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best, a copy spread upon our records as a tribute to his memory, and a copy sent to the Press for publication.

P. M. KELLEY,
WILLIAM DODSWORTH,
A. B. BEANIER,

Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to remove from our midst our beloved brother, E. T. Fisk; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of No. 73 of the W. F. of M., humbly submit to the will of the Almighty and deeply mourn the loss we sustain by the death of such a true and loyal brother; that we extend to his widow and children our deepest sympathy, and pray that they may receive consolation from our Divine Ruler.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes and copies sent to his beloved widow, Miners' Magazine and Mother Lode Magnet.

H. D. FRENCH,
E. W. WEARE,
V. J. L. DIEW,

Committee.

Stent, Cala., March 23, 1903.

Leadville, Colo., March 26, 1903.

Whereas, The Almighty God in His wisdom has called from this earth to his final reward our brother, Thomas J. Sullivan; and,

Whereas, His untimely taking has deprived this union and the Western Federation of Miners of an honored, respected and conscientious member, and an ever-faithful worker in our cause, and has broken the circle of a happy home; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, in regular session assembled, express to the family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and commend them to Him who knows what is best; that a copy

of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and spread upon the minutes of this union, and be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

HARRY HORSEMAN,
 JAMES McKEON,
 EDWARD NEFFSEY,
 Committee.

Phoenix, B. C., March 30, 1903.

Whereas, On the morning of March 19, 1903, it was the will of Almighty God to relieve from his sufferings our brother, John Thom, who died of Bright's disease at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy at Prescott, Arizona,

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Thom Phoenix Miners' Union has lost a true and loyal member; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our sympathy in their sorrow and great loss; that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Miners' Magazine and spread on the minutes of our union.

JOHN RIORDAN,
 H. HEIDMAN,
 C. H. TOWNS,
 Committee.

The labor unions of New Zealand are now condemning compulsory arbitration. The people of New Zealand have made a wonderful advance along industrial lines since the years of 1890 and 1891, when the people were so impoverished that public soup houses were established to save thousands from starvation. It is true that vast empires of land during the past twelve years have been reclaimed from the hands of the few, enabling thousands to engage in agricultural pursuits to obtain a living. The tension of those times have relaxed, but the same system which exploits labor in this country is in operation in New Zealand and the man who toils is beginning to feel the weight of the corporate hand. Compulsory arbitration takes a weapon out of the hands of labor which labor cannot afford to yield. The strike is the most formidable weapon in the labor organization and the strike will only be abolished when the political weapon—the ballot—shall take its place.

The Western Federation of Miners.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....No 625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 EDWARD HUGHES, Vice President.....Butte, Mont.
 W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.,.....625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney.....503 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

J. T. LEWIS.....Globe, Ariz. | D. C. COPLEY.....Independence, Colo.
 L. J. SIMPKINS.....Wardner, Idaho. | O. A. PETERSON.....Terraville, S. D.
 PHILIP BOWDEN.. Box 1063 Butte, Mont. | JAMES A. BAKER.....Slocan City, B. C.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY.	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride	Wed	F. Van Marter.	Chas. Parisia...	0	Chloride
155	Congress					Congress
150	Gleeson	Fri		Thos. Cowen jr.	5	Gleeson
60	Globe	Tues	Simon Kinsman	A. J. Bennett...	1082	Globe
34	Gold Road		M. Owens	W. H. Welsh	24	Acme
154	Groom Creek	Sat		Jno. O'Connell.	291	Prescott
101	Jerome	Wed	J. A. Millmore	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
98	Kofa	Tues	R. Kitchen	Jos. Juleff		Kofa
118	McCabe	Tues	S. D. Murray	Marion Moor	30	McCabe
153	Poland	Sat	Fred Reichalt.	Allen Marks	25	Poland
102	Troy	Sun	John B. Conyers	E. Grice		Troy
78	Val Minto	Wed	John Wilson	F. G. Mitte	351	Prescott
65	Walker	Wed	John Larson	Thos. Caldwell.	18	Walker
160	Weaver	Mon	A. D Smith	A. L. Greenleaf		Octave
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
43	Camp McKinney	Thurs	H. McDermott.	E. E. Eastwood		C'p.M'Kinney
156	Cumberland	Mon	O. W. Barber.	G. W. Richards		Cumberland
181	Enterprise	Sat	J. Pritchard	S. K. Mottishaw		Ladysmith
134	Fairview	Tues	D. McCacheren	Fred Watkins		Fairview
152	Frank	Sat	Wm. Beard	S. Sutherland	23	Frank, Alb'rt
76	Gladstone	Sat	John R. Galvin.	Thos. B. Craig.	299	Fernie
29	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland.	Geo. Dougherty	134	Greenwood
62	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. O. Benner.	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Fred Mitchell.	Richard Joyce	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fowler	Mich. Delaney.	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau		A. Chisholm	F. Treanor		Ferguson
166	Michel	Sat	Henry S. Bell.	G. W. Curyock		Michel
120	Morrissey	Sun	P. Christopher.	Jno. T. Davies.		Morrissey
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. Blackburn	P. T. Smyth	32	Moyie
177	Nanaimo		Wm. Neave	T. J. Shereton		
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	H. Williams	R. Sutherland	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Sat	Leo. McMullan	John Riordan	58	Phoenix
38	Roseland	Wed	Harry Seaman.	M. Villeneuve.	421	Roseland
81	Sandon	Sat	Thos. Farquher	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robt. Spencer	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	H. D. Lea	J. V. Purviance	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	Frederick Hall.	John Lawson	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Robt Elliott	W. B. McIsaac.	18	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador	Wed	Wm. James	H. D. Calvin	5	Amador
61	Bodie	Tues	Geo W. Robb	J. A. Holmes	6	Bodie
56	Calaveras	Thurs	Wm. P. Ryan	J. S. Wheeler		Angel's Camp
47	Confidence	Thurs	Geo. Thow	R. S. Henry	26	Confidence
141	French Gulch	Sat	J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	L. D. Wren	H. McConville.		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Thos. Roach	J. F. Sullivan	199	Grass Valley
169	Iron Mountain	Sat	R. M. Rogers	E. Cochran		Fielding

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No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
CALIF.—Con						
163	Ivanpah		A. H. Shipway.	Fred O. Godbe.		Manvel
115	Jackson	Sun	W. D. Oulds.	Hugo Gobish.		Jackson
143	Keswick M & S	Mon	T. J. Cromer.	R. L. Stark.		Keswick
51	Mojave	Sat	A. A. Moross.	W. O. Emery	1	Mojave
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	J. Trumbetta.	Wm. Wivell.	5	Coulterville
44	Randsburg	Sat	W. H. Nelson.	F. S. Jones.	398	Randsburg
173	Selby S. W.	Thurs	Alfred Peterson	F. J. Ferguson.	115	Crockett
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	John Baird		Groveland
124	Snow Ball		P. W. Doyle	Mike Koster		Needles
109	Soulsbyville	Thurs	J. T. Tonkins.	John P. Harry		Soulsbyville
87	Summerville	Fri	E. E. McDow.	Geo. E. McLeod		Carters
73	Toulumne	Thurs	M. S. Carsey.	Wm. Taylor	63	Stent
167	Winthrop	Mon	F. Schliemann.	E. A. Sheridan.	103	Winthrop
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	O. R. Smith.	W. T. Daniel.	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
75	Altman Eng	Tues	S. H. Daniels.	E. S. Holden.	77	Independence
21	Anaconda	Tues	T. H. Kestle.	J. J. Mangan	296	Anaconda
89	Battle Mountain	Sun	Chas. Baldauf.	W. McConnell	27	Gilman
64	Bryan	Sat	Aug. Anderson.	Jas. Spurrier.	134	Ophir
106	Ranner M. & S.	Wed	C. A. Mathews.	C. E. Johnson.	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk	Wed	Wm. J. Dailey.	G. E. Bolander.	105	Black Hawk
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Chas. R. Burr	Jas. McKeon.	132	Leadville
125	Colorado City	Sat	L. M. Edwards	W. R. Ennis.		Colorado City
20	Creede	Wed	J. J. Murphy.	Amasa Bunch.		Creede
40	Cripple Creek	Fri	Chas. Kennison	Geo. D. Hill.	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Crk S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery.	E. L. Whitney.	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City	Thurs	W. F. Sydow	M. A. Swanson.	175	Central City
93	Denver S. M.	Wed	Samuel Holtz.	B. P. Smith.		Denver
165	Dunton	Sat	D. L. Shaw.	H. E. Haney.		Dunton
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	J. Gedney, Sr.	Robert Carter.	1273	Durango
80	Excelsior Eng	Mon	O. E. Blaine.	W. A. Morgan.		Victor
110						
19	Free Coinage	Fri	E. L. Minster.	S. Parker.	91	Altman
159	Fulford	Thurs	Jas. Murphy.	Theo. Stremme	2	Fulford
30	Georgetown	Wed	Wm. Charles.	H. Rothholz.	498	Georgetown
92	Gillett M. & S		Thos. Kearns.	C. W. Adams.		Gillett
94	Golden S. M.		Wm. Nicholas.	R. M. Nichols.	157	Golden
50	Henson	Sat	John S. Boon.	Eugene Otis.	205	Lake City
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Wm. Bates.	J. E. Chandler.	412	Idaho Springs
45	Jamestown	Sat	James Beach.	W. S. Turner.		Jamestown
15	Ourray	Sat	G. E. Erickson	H. A. McLean.	1111	Ourray
158	Pearl		F. H. Hill.	P. J. Byrne.		Pearl
24	Pewabic Mount'n	Fri	Wm. Quintrell.	W. G. Evans.	8	Russell Gulch
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Jos. Conners.	Theo. Saurer.	562	Aspen
133	Pueblo S. M.		J. A. Kinningham	J. C. Peak.		Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	Jos. Mund.	Geo. Lawrence.	684	Rico
174	Ruby Silver	Sat	F. McCheaton.	C. H. Campbell	5	Montezuma
145						
26	Silverton	Sat	F. Schmeltzer.	Jas. Olifford	23	Silverton
27	Sky City	Tues	Nels Carlson.	A. J. Horn.		Red Mountain
63	Telluride	Sat	V. St. John.	O. M. Carpenter	278	Telluride
41	Ten Mile	Tues	A. T. Francis.	W. J. Kappus.	212	Kokomo
32	Victor	Sat	John Harper.	Dan Griffith.	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat	M. Comerford.	J. Satterstrom.	38	Vulcan
146	Wall Street		Geo. Brown.	A. S. Shipley.		Wall Street
59	Ward	Sat	G. Middleton.	Jos. D. Orme.	78	Ward
108	Whitepine	Sat	W. S. Barker.	M. C. Smith.		White Pine
IDAHO.						
10	Burke	Tues	Harry Garden.	Samuel Norman	164	Burke
52	Custer	Sat	David Hancock	R. L. Johnston		Custer
53	DeLamar	Mon	Jas. H. Hore.	Jas. H. Rodda.	25	DeLamar
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayes.	Frank J. Ryan.	107	Gem
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walt Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
	Idaho—Con					
9	Mullan	Sat	Gus Meyers....	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan
161	Mackay	Thurs	Thos. F. Tobin	Ralph Potter...	21	Mackay
66	Silver City	Sat	T. W. Mollart..	H. H. Holloway	....	Silver City ...
18	Wardner	Sat	M. Campbell...	L. J. Simpkins.	162	Wardner
	KANSAS					
149	.....				
147	Gas City S. M.	Mon	J. T. Woods....	Jas. H. Nelson.	76	Gas City
123	Iola M. & S		Chas. Chadd....	G. F. Titus.....	....	Iola
148	LaHarpe S. U.	Tues	Jos. Kauffman.	R. R. Deist	478	LaHarpe.....
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Fri	Jos. Bracken...	P. F. McNerney	473	Anaconda....
114	Anaconda Eng.	Fri	C. W. Shunk ..	David Storrar..	....	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Sat	Geo Drummond	George Reeb...	97	Aldridge
23	Basin	Wed	R. H. Pierce...	F. C. Knowles..	1	Basin
7	Belt	Sat	Fred Tegtmore	J. J. McLeod ..	....	Niehart
1	Butte	Tues	Wm. McGreth.	John Shea	498	Butte
74	Butte M & S	Thurs	Chas. Mahoney	J. W. Whitely .	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	Jos. Corby....	P. A. Stevens..	1625	Butte
126	E. Helena M. & S.	Wed	J. B. Kittle....	Andrew Grose..	11	East Helena..
86	Ge. Dewey Eng. ..	Mon	Sam Gregory ..	Edwin Hering .	233	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	A. S. McAlona.	L. E. Higley ...	D	Granite
162	Granite M & S ..	Thurs	Chas. Collins ..	Chas. Howland.	51	Philipsburg ..
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	B. B. Duffy ..	Jas. Lithgow ..	790	Great Falls..
35	Hassell	Sat	A. I. Schreier .	A. Scharnke ...	71	Hassel
54	Horr	Sat	Shirley Ross ..	Jos. Harmon ..	....	Horr
139	Jardine	Fri	George Marks .	George Freil...	....	Jardine
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	George Evans..	J. J. Lewis....	8	Maiden
103	Marysville	Sat	Thos. Strick ..	Nelson Maxwell	73	Marysville ...
138	Mount Helena ..		John Beaber ..	Phil. Bowden ..	1207	Helena.....
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Frank White...	W. W. Calder ..	1	Kendall.....
431	Pony		Berry Knutson,	Thos. Davidson	....	Pony
128	Sheridan		Richard Klietz.	Richard Lueck.	....	Sheridan.....
25	Winston	Sat	E. J. Brewer...	R. F. Whyte ...	A	Winston
129	Virginia City ..	Sat	W. I. Wall	J. E. Reid.....	95	Virginia City.
	NEVADA					
122	Berlin	Mon	Chas. Cassels ..	G. E. Anderson	....	Berlin
171	Edgemont	Sat	R. J. Edwards.	W. E. Clawson.	....	Edgemont ...
72	Lincoln	Wed	H. C. Lane....	R. J. Gordon..	17	DeLamar
175	Robinson	Tues	Frank Wolf ..	Chas. Graham ..	....	Ely
164	Searchlight	Fri	T. O'Connor...	A. J. Higgins...	....	Searchlight ..
49	Silver City	Tues	J. W. Hickey..	O. G. Hamilton	76	Silver City...
121	Tonapah	Tues	W. F. Kilker ..	Edward Hinch.	247	Tonapah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	J. C. Doughty.	S. H. Turner ...	67	Tuscarora ...
46	Virginia City ..	Fri	John W. Kitson	J. W. Kinnikin	1	Virginia City.
172	Wedekind	Fri	T. D. Murphy .	E. H. Diamond	....	Wedekind....
	NEW MEXICO					
104	White Oaks	Sat	Jos. Spencer...	F. G. Marsh...	101	White Oaks ..
	OREGON.					
130	Alamo	Sat	Jas. Nickerson.	E. P. McCurry..	....	Alamo
42	Bourne	Tues	A. McCormick.	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
91	Cornucopia	Sat	J. McKinnon ..	B. M. Patterson	28	Cornucopia ..
132	Greenhorn Mt. ...	Thurs	Wm. J. Smith..	E. G. Stevenson	....	Greenhorn ..
29	Susanville	Thurs	Chas. Graham..	R. O. Ingraham	....	Susanville ...
140	Virtue	Tues	S. H. Washburn	W. F. Allen....	....	Baker City...
	SO. DAKOTA.					
3	Central	Sat	P. S. Deneen..	W. G. Friggens.	23	Central City..
14	Deadwood M & S.	Thurs	John Meland ..	M. T. Commack	590	Deadwood ...
170	Hill City		H. E. Palmer ..	I. M. Howell...	....	Hill City.....
2	Lead	Mon	John Barron...	Thos. J. Ryan..	290	Lead City....
5	Terry Peak	Wed	Chas. Felt....	Geo. Hendy....	174	Terry
68	Galena	Wed	S. S. Burton...	R. A. Hosking .	78	Galena
116	Perry	Wed	Robt. Edyvean.	Jas. Bant	51	Roubaix
179	Rapid City			J. E. Burney...		Rapid City ...

Directory of Local Unions and Officers

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
UTAH						
67	Bingham.....	Sat	W. C. Conant	E. G. Locke....	31	Bingham
151	Eureka.....	Thurs	Godfrey Scherer	Nick Cones	228	Eureka
144	Park City.....	Sat	Jos. Ulmer	Edward Boyle..	891	Park City....
99	Valley S. U.....	Sat	E. J. Smith....	Jos. Ulmer.....	....	Murray
WASHINGTON						
17	Cascade.....	Sat	Patrick Reddy	Floyd Harman..	....	Silverton.....
142	Deertrail.....	Tues	Wm. Sparks... .	J. O'Leary jr ..	....	Deer Trail ...
168	Index.....	Sat	L. W. Callahan.	Thos. McIntyre	....	Index.....
178	Meyer's Creek...	Wed	John Benson...	Jas. A. Stack...	....	Bolster.....
28	Republic.....	Tues	Alex McKay ...	J. E. Keyes....	157	Republic.....
WYOMING						
157	Continental.....	.....	Wm. Mow	Wm. Malady....	....	Battle.....
.....

STATE UNIONS.

British Columbia, No. 6, Geo. Dougherty, President; Wm. Wilson, Secretary, Pheonix, British Columbia.

DISTRICT UNIONS.

Oripple Creek, No. 1, J. J. Mangan, President; E. J. Whitney, Secretary, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

San Juan, No. 2, V. St. John, President; O. M. Carpenter, Secretary, Telluride, Colorado.

Black Hills, No. 3, John Clancy, President; C. H. Schaad, Secretary, Terry, So. Dakota.

Kansas Gas Belt, No. 4, A. S. Murray, President; Jos. Kauffman, Secretary, La Harpe, Kansas.

Gilpin & Clear Creek, No. 5, Wm. J. Bailey, Secretary, Black Hawk, Colorado..

Liberty, No. 6, John Ham, President; E. W. Weare, Secretary, Carters, Calif.

Crow's Nest Valley, No. 7, John T. Davies, Secretary, Fernie, British Columbia.

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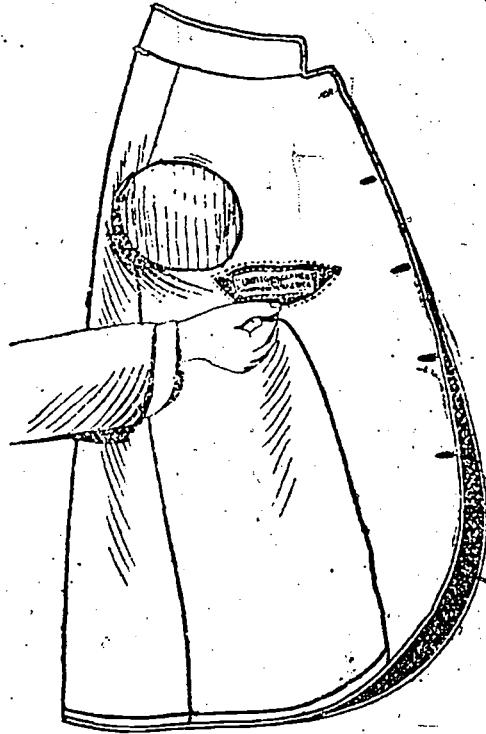
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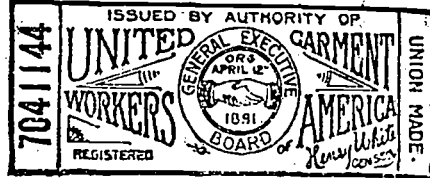


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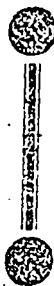
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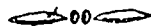
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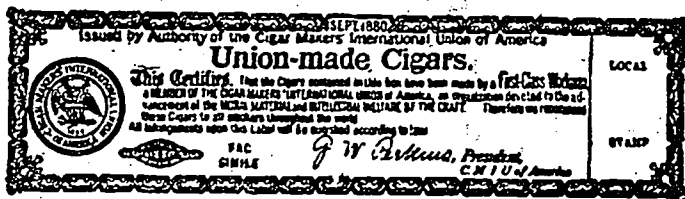


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