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MAGAZINE

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ORGAN OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Publication Office, 1613 Court Place, Denver, Colorado.

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EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

Communications containing more than two hundred words may not be published.

Write plainly on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used, write only on every second line.

Communications not in conformity with this notice will be returned to the writer.

Entered at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, as second-class matter.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

For the information of delegates attending the convention we will say that we have been unable to secure reduced rates on roads terminating outside of the states of Utah and Colorado except the Oregon Short Line, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern.

Those roads will give the usual rates of one and one-fifth fare, delegates to buy a straight ticket to Denver and take receipt for same, which will entitle the holder to return on one-fifth of the regular fare.

Delegates traveling over roads that refused to give reduced rates should try and make the best rates possible with the local agent. If they cannot obtain any reduction on the regular fare they should buy a straight ticket.

IN THE HIGHER COURTS.

Before the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, May 10th, Mr. Reddy, attorney for our boys serving a twenty-two months' sentence in San Quentin for delaying the U. S. mail, the day the B. H. and S. concentrator was destroyed at Wardner, Idaho, will argue the case of those brave men so unjustly imprisoned.

On May 14th, in Boise, before the Supreme Court of Idaho, he will argue the case of Paul Corcoran, who was sentenced

to seventeen years in the state penitentiary by the most corrupt methods that ever existed in any country under the sun; nothing to equal it ever transpired, even in China. The result in both courts will be watched with much interest by laboring men and all people who are in favor of justice.

THE CONVENTION.

This issue will hardly have reached its most distant readers before the delegates to the W. F. of M. and W. L. U. conventions will begin to gather in Denver. The Miners' Magazine extends to all a hearty welcome and hopes that their stay in Denver will be pleasant to them, and profitable to their organizations. The revival of business from the depression of the last seven years gives us the greatest opportunity for building up a large and powerful organization. Among the questions to be taken up will be the best methods to organize the districts that are not yet in the Federation; how to increase the influence of The Miners' Magazine, not alone among the miners but among all the workers of Western America. The question of a "Miners' Home" will also in all probability come in for a share of discussion. The plans for such an undertaking cannot be begun too soon, if only a committee is appointed to report a year hence—the time between the conventions will be utilized in doing this essential preliminary work.

The delegates have a great deal before them, and we hope they will not weary of well doing.

We desire to inform our subscribers that the June issue will not appear June 1st, on account of the convention of the W. F. of M. It is our intention to give a full report of the convention's proceedings in that issue, which will cause some delay, as we cannot allow it to remain over till the next issue.

This office requests each member that has or can get any choice specimens of ore to send them in by their delegates to the convention so we can have a collection representing our industry and also every mining camp throughout the West. It is earnestly hoped that every member will take the interest in this matter that they should, so we can have a collection second to none in the country.

It is with great pleasure that we present to our readers the portrait of Congressman Lentz. Elsewhere we print a sketch of his life, but here we want to say that to his untiring efforts and those of Congressman Sulzer of New York are due whatever has been accomplished before the military committee of the House. And while they have had to contend against

lying witnesses, bulldozing attorneys and the unfairness of the Republican members of the committee, yet they were able to hold them level.

It is the duty of unions everywhere to express their appreciation directly to these champions of labor who have done so much to expose the Steunenberg-Sinclair-Merriam outfit. Do not wait, but act upon this suggestion at your next meeting.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Arriving in Los Angeles, March 16th, we proceeded to locate our old friend, D. P. Kendrick, so well known to the delegates who attended the sixth and seventh annual conventions of the W. F. of M. for his earnestness and ability in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the organization along economic lines.

Mr. Kendrick's numerous friends in the W. F. of M. will be glad to know that he is comfortably situated, having sold some valuable mining property near Hedges, California.

Mr. Kendrick is as earnest in the cause of the oppressed as ever, and never neglects an opportunity to advance the cause of unionism among all crafts of labor, believing that organization and education is the only system through which the laboring people will gain their rights.

Sunday evening, in company with Mr. Kendrick, we attended a joint meeting of the Social Labor party and the Social Democrats in Elks' hall, which was well filled, and spent a pleasant evening with true men and women; earnest and unselfish in their labor, with no personal ambition to gratify, no selfish end in view—nothing but the advancement of the people from their present state of servile dependence to a higher state of civilization and equality; without a master and a slave; where all who labor shall receive the fruits of their toil.

Those were the underlying principles which animated every member of both organizations and induced them to unite and discuss with one another the best methods to adopt in their efforts to reach the ignorant, whom they are trying to help by a system of education in order that they may think and act for themselves and not by proxy, as they have done in the past.

It was very gratifying to notice the perfect harmony and good feeling so manifest; how tolerant every one was upon the rights and privileges due to all who desired to speak on any question.

It is to be regretted that socialists in other cities in the United States do not emulate the example of their associates in Los Angeles, by uniting in opposition to their common enemy.

We were invited to address the meeting, and after a short address we had the pleasure of shaking hands with nearly all the active members, who were anxious to have us remain in the city and address a public meeting, which was impossible on account of our agreement to be in Randsburg Tuesday night.

We were delighted to hear the kind words of praise for Job Harriman, candidate for vice president on the United Socialist ticket. He is a man admired by all who know him, and respected by those who hate him on account of his pronounced views on socialism.

We regret that the members of the W. F. of M. who take so little interest in economic questions could not attend such meetings; they would be greatly benefited and might be induced to awake from their slumber of indifference which is so prevalent in many communities.

After a fifty-mile drive across the desert by stage from the Southern Pacific railroad, we arrived in Randsburg in time to attend the regular meeting of the union, which was largely attended; every seat in the hall being occupied.

The following evening a public meeting was held in the Miners' Union hall, which was largely attended by the citizens of Randsburg. After the meeting adjourned the hall was cleared for dancing, which was continued till the early hours of morn. Financially and other wise, Randsburg union has made good progress since it was organized. Although many members are far from being as aggressive in protecting their rights as they should be, the majority understand that unions of workingmen organized on progressive lines are the only barrier that stands between them and a reduction of their present standard of living. In no mining camp in the West that we have ever visited have we found the mine operators so favorably disposed towards the unions of workingmen as in Randsburg, which accounts largely for the success of the miners' union in various ways.

Returning by stage to Mojave, we arrived in time to address a public meeting which was held under the auspices of Mojave Miners' Union. Mojave union, though young, has had a hard struggle for existence on account of the opposition of some of the mine superintendents who were formerly employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as detectives and gun men, who were determined to disrupt the union, but the members of the union were not to be dismayed by such people. When one of the companies beat the miners out of their pay the union elected a foreman to take charge of the property and all the men went to work in the mine under his orders and operated it in opposition of the gun men till they took out sufficient ore to pay their wages.

After a delay of twenty hours in Stockton, we arrived in

Stent, March 24, and attended the regular union meeting and addressed a public meeting in the Miners' Union hall the following evening. Tuolumne union has a magnificent hall in the center of the beautiful little town of Stent, which is surrounded by large, spreading oak trees, which gives it a delightful appearance.

Monday morning, in company with nine members of the union, we drove to Confidence and Summerville and visited nearly all the members of both unions. In the evening a joint meeting was held in Carter's hall, which was largely attended by members from Confidence union.

There are no truer union men in the world than the union men of Tuolumne county. Considering the opposition they have to contend with from mine operators and so-called union men from Butte, Montana, who go there in the winter and take advantage of the union schedule of wages and at the same time do everything in their power to injure the union.

Leaving Sonora for Grass Valley, we were agreeably surprised to meet a committee of twelve members of Grass Valley Miners' Union at Colfax, twenty miles distant, who acted as an escort to the hall, where it was our pleasure to meet nearly all the members of the union. After the meeting adjourned a program was arranged, when songs and speeches and music were features of the evening.

Upon returning to San Francisco the following day, in company with Mr. Reddy, we visited our boys in San Quentin penitentiary, who are imprisoned at the dictation of the Standard Oil Company. We found them in good cheer, without any complaint, and every one of them spoke in the highest terms of the warden and his assistants.

After three hours' conversation with them in the warden's office, without any prison official standing by to listen to our conversation, they declared that they would willingly serve one year in San Quentin prison than one week in Wardner "bull pen" and be subject to the outrageous tyranny of Captain Edwards, in command of the United States troops, and Bartlett Sinclair, the Standard Oil-trust agent.

With the exception of Charles Burris, who pulls down the scales at 135 pounds, all were content; but Mr. Burris, although a printer by trade, declared that he had contracted such a desire for manipulating a pick while constructing trenches around the bull pen under the supervision of Captain Edwards, that he found it very trying on his nerves to bask in idleness in the sunny clime of San Quentin, and was afraid he might decline in avoirdupois.

Every one of those martyrs, in conveying their thanks to their associates, declared that they would gladly serve a double sentence if it would only help the cause of organized labor.

JOHN J. LENTZ.

Representative John J. Lentz of Columbus, Ohio, represents the Twelfth Congressional district of Ohio, consisting of Fairfield and Franklin counties. He was born on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1856, near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio. After attending the district and high school in St. Clairsville, he taught school for four years and graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1877. He then attended the University of Wooster for one year and graduated from the University of Michigan with degree of A. B. in 1882. He took both law courses at Calumbia college, New York City, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1883. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus in October, 1883, and has been since 1887 a member of the law firm of Nash & Lentz. He was for five years one of the examiners of the city teachers and was appointed a trustee of Ohio University by Governor McKinley. He received votes for governor at the conventions held in Columbus and Zanesville, although not a candidate, and refused to permit his name to be presented to either of the three last conventions. He was elected national president of the American Insurance Union in 1896, '97, '98 and again in '99. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic State convention held at Dayton, August 23 and 24, 1898. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, defeating D. K. Watson, the Republican incumbent, by a plurality of forty-nine votes out of 47,000 votes cast. He was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress by a plurality of 702 votes against Edward N. Huggins, Republican. During this last Congress he has established a national reputation and very well he deserves it, for whatever question has come up before Congress, John J. Lentz is always on the side of the people. He is always the champion of the down-trodden and of those deprived of their rights, regardless of party politics. His activity during the Coeur d'Alene investigation clearly shows that he is the ideal representative of the people. Ben Marsh, representative of Illinois and a member of the committee on military affairs, tried to prove that Lentz and his associates took up this investigation for the sole purpose of creating Democratic campaign material by exposing the hand that McKinley had in sending and still keeping troops in the Coeur d'Alene district, and then turning to the witness on the stand (Lawyer Forney, special prosecutor of Steunenberg & Co. in Shoshone county) he asked him what party he belonged to. He answered the Democratic party. Then Mr. Marsh exclaimed: "I shall prove that there were just as many Democrats mixed up in those Coeur d'Alene outrages as Republicans". But Mr. Lentz replied that he did not care who had done wrong, he did not

care what politics Governor Steunenberg and associates professed; he wanted to see justice done to the miners' union and the perpetrators of the Coeur d'Alene outrages punished. Such is Lentz, and if he were the chief executive the United States would be governed differently than they are now by McKinley, Hanna, Dick, the big trusts, and the English ambassadors.

"YOU ARE A LIAR AND YOU KNOW IT."

On April 2 in the city of Washington, before the military commission investigating the persecution imposed upon the men unlawfully imprisoned in the Standard Oil "bull pen" at Wardner by General Merriam and his disreputable associates, Governor Steunenberg swore that Ed Boyce went to Wardner and secretly organized twenty men who in turn organized a like number, until they reached 160 and these were the men who destroyed the Bunker Hill mills.

When asked how he knew this, said, "James R. Sovereign, former master workman of the Knights of Labor told a friend of mine."

Mr. Sovereign, who was present, rose to his feet and shaking his fist at the governor, said: "You are a liar, and you know it." The governor steadfastly declined to divulge the name of his friend who gave him the information. At last, under pressure, he said, A. B. Campbell of Campbell & Finch, agent for H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil trust.

On another page we print a letter received from Mr. Sovereign, which covers this important matter and places the perjured governor of Idaho in a very unenviable position.

It is doubtful if history records such a disgraceful spectacle as the governor of a state perjuring himself before the world for the dollars of a corporation, and to add to this humiliating disgrace he acknowledges Mr. Sovereign's accusation: "You are a liar and you know it," without a protest; something that an honorable man would resent, even at the sacrifice of his life.

Were he not lower than the brute creation he would not have button-holed union men and told them that he was a member in good standing of the International Typographical Union, as he did in 1896, in Boise, Idaho, when he was aspiring for the nomination for governor, and succeeded in receiving it through the efforts of the president of the Western Federation of Miners, a fact that can be readily attested by honorable citizens of Idaho.

At the time we secured the nomination of this treacherous perjurer in 1896 we believed his lying words: that he was then a member of the typographical union in good standing,

who carried his union card, but had left it at his home when he came to the convention.

Since that time we learn that he was not a member of the typographical union, but was made an honorary member of the union in Boise after he began to incarcerate the members of the miners' union in the "bull pen," in order that he might deceive the laboring people and under the guise of organized labor carry out the dictates of the Standard Oil magnates, "his friends."

We are not surprised at the sworn statement of this vile wretch, who has persecuted the laboring people for the dollars of J. D. Rockefeller and his associates. He would swear away the life of every member of organized labor at the dictates of the corporations.

A. M. DEWEY.

For one year Mr. A. M. Dewey has traveled in the western states as special commissioner pretentiously collecting data in connection with the various strikes and lockouts that occurred during the past five or ten years in the western states.

In one place Mr. Dewey says he is empowered to investigate all strikes and lockouts. In another place he is the special agent of President McKinley, appointed on account of his pronounced views in favor of unionism, to report direct to the President the true condition of the working people.

In the Coeur d'Alenes he represented that he was sent there as special agent to make a thorough investigation, while in our office in Butte he said emphatically that he would not visit that country. However, he arrived there and spent most of his time with the mine operators and their minions in uniforms.

In one place he is a true Knight of Labor; in another he is a pure and simple trades unionist; in another he is a socialist; in another he is a communist; in another he is a single-taxer.

It is safe to say that President McKinley could not send a better agent among the people to ascertain their true feelings, he did his work faithfully and succeeded in deceiving the people who were foolish enough to be deceived by his plausible talk and revolutionary speeches, for which, if uttered by an honest laboring man, he would be arrested immediately and sent to the penitentiary.

When this administration detective arrived in San Francisco he found all of the active men in the labor movement and in the socialist ranks and told some of them about the terrible persecution inflicted upon the Standard Oil Company's agents in the Coeur d'Alenes by the Irish, who were so bloodthirsty

that life and property was not safe in that district unless surrounded by federal bayonets.

So anxious was this walking barometer of deceit and falsehood to shield McKinley in his dastardly work of disrupting organized labor in the Coeur d'Alenes to obtain the support of the Standard Oil magnates to again make his President by methods that would make the heartless pirates on the high seas blush with shame, that he sought to drag the Sisters of Charity into the blowing up of the Standard Oil concentrator at Wardner.

By this means he sought to prejudice the minds of those he thought silly enough to listen to his calumny and tissue of lies.

He then proceeds to Los Angeles and there addresses a Socialist meeting and weeps crocodile tears over the condition of the poor proletaire and belabors the heartless, soulless corporations for their unjust methods and corrupting influence, while two days before he told laboring men that he visited the bull pen and found it almost a palace, where the prisoners were rolling in luxury, while on the other hand the manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company invited him to the office of poor company, where he lives in mortal dread of the Irish and the Sisters of Charity, and there showed him the company's books to prove that the property did not belong to the Standard Oil Company.

We are puzzled to understand why socialists and union men are deceived by A. M. Dewey? Every one of them should know that he is a paid spy in the employ of the administration to ascertain the feelings of the people and report the same to the White House. Socialists and union men should not be deceived by him for in treachery he far excels Robert Pinkerton or any of his men.

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW.

For six months the Clerks' union of Butte, Montana, the supposed citadel of organized labor, has advocated the closing of stores at 6 o'clock p. m., except Saturday, when stores should remain open till 10 o'clock p. m.

In order to ascertain the attitude of the merchants of Butte on the proposed early closing a committee from the clerks' union waited upon all the merchants in the city and without hesitation every one of them replied that if the Clerks' union wanted the stores closed at that hour they were satisfied.

The Clerks sent a committee to each union in the city and asked for their endorsement, which was granted without a dissenting voice.

The union next called upon the pastors of the various

churches in the city and asked for their endorsement, which was obtained without difficulty.

At a public meeting in the Grand Opera house, which was filled to the door, amid great enthusiasm and without a dissenting vote it was agreed that on and after March 1st the 6 o'clock movement should take effect.

The new system did not meet with the approval of Marcus Daly, who runs a department store in Butte, where all his employes are compelled to trade or seek employment elsewhere.

Mr. Daly determined that his store should keep open as usual till 8 p. m. every evening, and to carry his scheme into execution the superintendents of his mines ordered the miners to attend the next meeting of the miners' union and rescind the action of the union three weeks previous when by a unanimous vote the 6 o'clock movement was endorsed.

Those so-called union men rushed from Daly's mines to their respective homes and then to the miners' union hall, determined to rescind the former action of the union which dared to sympathize with the Clerks' union without the consent or knowledge of Mr. Daly. Headed by the shift bosses and foremen of the mines, they began their disgraceful attack on every honest member of the miners' union who had the courage to oppose their contemptible methods, and from their foul mouths came their usual argument: "Throw him out!" "Throw him out of the window!" "Sit down!" "Knock him down!" etc., but, thanks to the efforts and determination of the true men of the union, Mr. Daly's slaves failed to execute their master's orders.

Such disgraceful conduct is not unusual. When the delegates to the eighth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners were elected, the shift bosses became so enraged at members who would not vote for Daly's delegates that they began to discharge 'them' in the union hall while the meeting was in session. Not satisfied with this, they committed personal assaults on men who refused to follow their instructions.

When Mr. Daly desires to use Butte Miners' Union to further his schemes he issues his orders to his superintendents who transmit them to men under their charge.

There is not an individual in Butte who is not in sympathy with the Clerks' union, except by Mr. Daly's deluded slaves, who long for an opportunity to execute his orders.

When the teamsters driving the delivery wagons refused to work in Mr. Daly's store after March 1st, members in good standing in the miners' union unhesitatingly took their places.

We have been in almost every state in the Union, and in every city of importance, but never saw women compelled to scab on their union by a corporation, until we saw it in Marcus

Daly's department store in Butte, where women stand behind a counter two hours each day in opposition to their union that stands between them and the tyranny of a heartless wretch like Daly who was forced to fly from the land of his birth on account of such persecutions.

There is not a city in the United States where scab-made goods are bought so readily as in Butte; over ninety-five per cent. of the miners who claim to be union men use nothing except scab-made goods; they know not what a union label looks like, neither do they care.

Those are the men who go into union camps in the West and take advantage of conditions perpetuated by the influence of unionism and do everything in their power against union principles. We trust the unions of the W. F. of M. will bear this in mind.

SOVEREIGN EXPOSES STEUNENBERG.

Frank Steunenberg, governor of Idaho, in his recent testimony before the committee on military affairs of Congress, seems to have relied on statements half truth and half falsehood, and it is acknowledged the world around that the meanest of all lies is the one that is half truth.

On the 2d of April, Steunenberg, with the evident purpose of bolstering up his outrageous conduct toward the people of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, testified that A. B. Campbell told him that I said that Ed Boyce came into the district ten days before the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill on April 29th of last year and inaugurated a perfect conspiracy by swearing in twenty men from the different mining camps; that those twenty men chose one each and swore them in, that the forty chose one each and swore them in, that the eighty chose one each and swore them in, and in that way 160 men were secured in the conspiracy to do this thing. This statement of Governor Steunenberg in so far as it refers to Ed Boyce is an absolute falsehood. No such statement was ever made by me to any one. What I did say and what I have said a hundred times and what was a matter of common notoriety, was that a demonstration was organized on the night of April 28th without the knowledge or consent of any labor organization or labor leader, and whoever among the labor organizations participated in the riot of the next day did so entirely on his personal responsibility. But now comes Steunenberg and prefixes a lie to my statement and, strange as it may seem, he attempts to make me the author of the very information I publicly challenged him and his representatives to furnish me. From April 29, 1899, to the time I left northern Idaho I publicly and privately

offered repeatedly to co-operate with public officers or private citizens to ascertain if Ed Boyce or the miners' unions conspired to commit any of the crimes committed on April 29th and if it could be shown that they were guilty I would publicly denounce them and reverse my attitude to conform to the policy of Steunenberg and General Merriam. But every time real, incriminating facts were demanded, Steunenberg and his henchmen were as silent as the grave. Now this same Steunenberg, whose appearance on the witness stand before Congress was conspicuous only for the utter absence of his memory and who hid behind his forgetfulness to conceal his own crimes, sneaks behind a third person to make it appear that my statements were justification for a reign of martial law that would challenge the admiration of Louis XIV.

Let us suppose that I really did say to Mr. Campbell all that Steunenberg swore I said; it only the more proves the perfidious character of the governor himself. A logical analysis of the statement applied to the chain of events under the orders of Steunenberg only tends the more forcibly to expose his own treachery and dishonesty in the management of public affairs.

In the first place, Steunenberg on May 3d declared all Shoshone county to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion and put the entire Coeur d'Alene district under martial law, arrested without warrant more than 1,100 citizens and imprisoned them in a vile bull pen without charge or the privilege of a trial. The privileges of the habeas corpus were suspended; that most sacred of all writs guaranteed by both constitution and statute to be held inviolate for the protection of the people against malicious seizure and detention. Therefore there was no court to interfere with the longing appetite of the governor for the bodies of men. He scorned the constitution and trampled all law under his feet to imprison and proscribe hundreds of people against whom no charge of crime had ever been made either by himself or anybody else. The only apology he ever offered for this outrageous conduct was that he did all these things for the sole purpose of punishing criminals and conspirators. Yet all this time he knew that Ed Boyce was the arch-conspirator because I had told A. B. Campbell how he swore in the first twenty men in the conspiracy to destroy the Banker Hill mill. Now if Steunenberg is honest and I stated to A. B. Campbell what he swore I did, why was I not taken before the coroner's jury which sat on the riot of April 29th for more than three months? Why was I not summoned before the grand jury that returned more than 400 indictments in five days? Why was I not subpoenaed before the trial court? Why was not Ed Boyce arrested and brought to Idaho to answer to the charge of conspiracy, arson and murder which was committed

at Wardner on April 29, 1899? Ed Boyce was never in hiding. He was never shielded by the executive of another state who refused to honor a requisition on behalf of Idaho. There never has been an hour since the riot of April 29, 1899, that the whereabouts of Ed Boyce was not known to the public. There has not been an hour from that time to this that the arrest of Ed Boyce involved anything more than the ordinary formality of service. Either Governor Steunenberg has no confidence in the statement he credits to me or he wilfully allows Ed Boyce to run at large with available evidence of a most dastardly crime hanging over him. The logic of this circumstance is of itself an impeachment of the governor's statement. He must either confess that he had no foundation for the statement or he must confess that he allowed me to remain in the Coeur d'Alene district for more than six months following the riot of April 29, without ever having been questioned by himself or subpoenaed before any jury or court to answer questions concerning the statement he swore I made to Campbell, or that he wilfully permits Ed Boyce to enjoy his liberty, while he has evidence of his guilt in his possession. I care not from which box he chooses his pill, the medicine is of his own preparation and he must swallow it. The statement referred to is a rank falsehood and needs no better refutation than the governor's own acts.

J. R. SOVEREIGN.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE W. F. OF M.

BY JOHN H. MURPHY.

Remembering that, of the many classes who make up our complex civilization, the miner and the farmer occupy positions which make them, of all other classes of people, the most useful and valuable members of society, it should, therefore, be the aim of the one who is privileged to address either class to endeavor to suggest something which, if adopted, may be at least a slight return to them in the way of substantial benefits for the incalculable good their services have been to mankind. The desire to make helpful suggestions is augmented all the more when it is considered that it is by their brain and muscle the interior world is made to yield up its treasures for the advancement and happiness of mankind; yet, nevertheless, as a class they bestow little thought upon self, nor do they plan very extensively for their own future general welfare. It is not fulsome praise nor an undeserved compliment to say that the miner is one of the most useful members of society. For modern civilization could not have attained its present stage of marvelous accomplishments if it were not for the base metals, coal, and the precious metals taken from beneath the earth's surface by the hand of the sturdy miner. Moreover, when it is

considered that all of the precious metals which he has added to the world's wealth is not of a temporary or of a short, fleeting nature, like the product from the efforts and labor of the majority of mankind, which is of such a nature that it soon decays and crumbles, much of it serving only for the briefest time, and little of it beyond a generation, but that the product of the miner's labor is, with ordinary care, imperishable, and that it will serve future generations as well as the present, the magnitude of his services appear immeasurable in their scope and extent. Besides this, while nearly each one of all the balance of mankind is engaged in a struggle to get as much as possible for his portion of the wealth which is already in the possession of society, and while each one's gain in this sharp struggle is usually measured by and represents a corresponding loss of another, the miner, scorning such petty struggle, is giving, and produces for, the world an additional amount of new wealth. His gain does not bankrupt his neighbors; it is not the sum total saved by the widow's denial to give to the money lender; it is not the loss of any mortal upon earth. Indeed, he who can say that his gain has not been at another individual's expense, occupies the grandest position imaginable in life. This the miner can say. Of this wealth, however, which he produces, experience has taught that he only gets a small portion, and that portion is scarcely sufficient to meet the current expenses of himself and family. So when sickness or misfortune overtakes him, his condition is attended with much pecuniary hardships, and when death takes him away his family is often forced to face poverty as well as grief.

To better the condition of the miner and his family is one of the objects for which the Western Federation of Miners was instituted, and it is the good which it is doing in this direction that is perpetuating its existence; and the question ever recurring and arising is: Can it extend its beneficent work so as to materially and substantially assist the miner and his family during a time of misfortune or distress? The answer is that much can be done by the organization to assist the miner and his family by establishing an insurance department.

By perusing the history of labor's progress and evolution, we find that at a very early period members of clubs and guilds, composed of workingmen, paid small amounts of money into a fund maintained for the purpose of assisting a member in case of pecuniary want, or to decently bury his remains after death; and often a certain amount was paid to the family of the decedent. This practice long antedated insurance companies, and so beneficial did it prove to the family and so valuable was it to the state, inasmuch as it kept large numbers out of the poor house, that England enacted laws to encourage the formation of such societies. In time many corporations were

organized, whose objects and existence was solely for the purpose of gain and profit of the stockholders and officers, and for a long while the glittering inducements which they held out to become insured in them, checked the beneficent work and practices which had been begun by the guilds. In recent years, however, many labor organizations have maintained and conducted an insurance department with signal success. Experience has taught that to supplement the opportunities which these societies afford their members to advance morally, socially and intellectually with the opportunity of, under certain conditions, receiving direct pecuniary benefit, is a source of growth and strength of the organizations and operates to hold all those who join as permanent members. The insurance department when once established does away with passing the hat around upon the death of an impecunious member: it substitutes a certain valuable right for humiliating and uncertain charity; and when men stand by while the members of the order are performing the last sad rites in laying to rest the body of a deceased member and behold his grief-stricken family, they praise the departed member for the foresight which he exercised in belonging to an organization which will shortly carry to the family a few thousand dollars, so that they will not be left in a cold, cheerless world to combat poverty as well as struggle with grief. Each member of that family becomes thereafter enlisted as missionary in the miner's cause, and they labor to build up the organization which cheered and made brighter and better the existence of the husband and father during life, tenderly laid his remains to rest after death, and which turns to aid and care for his widow and orphans in such a substantial way.

What these other organizations have done the W. F. of M. can accomplish. It is peculiarly incumbent upon the W. F. of M. to establish such a department of its own, because many fraternal societies, which insure their members, will not admit to membership men engaged in mining, nor will all regular insurance companies insure, or take risks upon their lives, and those companies which do take such risks, charge the miner a much higher premium upon the principal sum named in the policy, than is charged to men engaged in the other ordinary vocations in life. Thus, the miner is forced, uninsured, to encounter the dangers in life and leave himself, in the event of disability and his family in the event of death, unprotected, or else pay an exceedingly high premium for the insurance which he may carry. By establishing such a department in the W. F. of M., there will not be any sum collected except that which is actually necessary to pay the claim arising from time to time under the policies of disabled or deceased members. There will be no dividends to be paid stockholders nor princely sal-

aries to be paid managing officials, nor high percentage of the premiums collected paid to a horde of agents who go about the country soliciting insurance. All of these large and unnecessary expenses will be saved to the individual who insures in the W. F. of M. The member's money will be used to help his own class, and not enrich the class antagonistic to his interest. In short, it will place an insurance where the cost will be within the reach of the member. Of course, the old line companies point to the fact that many fraternal societies have ceased to exist. The same may be said of many of the insurance companies which existed for a long time, during all of which period they were receiving large profit and gain from those who had insured in them, and the vision of their wrecks unmistakably proclaim, "We are not our brother's keeper." Let the members of the W. F. of M. ask themselves why it is not possible for them to run their own insurance department at actual cost, when old line companies, which are under such great outlay for agents' salaries and other expenses, reap greater dividends from it than can be had from conducting most any other legitimate enterprise.

Space prevents my outlining a plan upon which this beneficent work can be conducted, but the plan is not a complicated one, and as before stated, the practice is older than any other form of life or accident insurance. It would be difficult to conceive of anything which will be more far reaching in its benefit to the membership at large and which will produce such a solidifying effect for good between the members and also between the general organization and the local union than the establishment of a good, strong insurance department, and therefore it is to be hoped that at the coming convention the delegates will give this matter such attention as its importance merits.

PHOENIX UNION.

On March 22 a meeting of the unions of the province of B. C. was held in Nelson to consider which political party, Liberals or conservatives, should receive our support at the next election, as it is the intention of our members to protect their rights by political action.

Times are dull in Phoenix, but we expect to see better days soon, when the mine operators realize that the eight-hour law will not be repealed.

On February 18 John Middleton, a member of Phoenix union, was thawing giant powder on the blacksmith forge of the Golddrop mine, when it exploded, injuring him so severely that he died the following day. This unfortunate death deprives the union of a true member, who was loved and respected by his associates.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

ATTORNEY COHEN'S CLOSING SPEECH IN THE SMELTER HEARING.

Gentlemen of the Board of Arbitration: In the arguments made before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the eight-hour law one of the attorneys representing the smelter employers took occasion to criticise the statements made by the Smeltermen's Union in the communication sent by them to this board, because they did not then say that the work of smelting caused disease. At that time there was no one representing the smeltermen to explain this seeming omission. I think we have shown that it is a dangerous and disease-breeding business even if it was not set forth in the first request made for intermediation. If the business is so safe and healthful, why do the two smelter employers hire a firm of doctors? And why do they keep a dollar a month out of every employe's wages to pay these doctors, and to buy the medicines? Just double the sum that the railroad companies keep from their men, and every one will admit that railroading is dangerous. If the price is any criterion, then smelting must be twice as dangerous and unhealthy as railroading. Smelting cannot be a healthy business when two smelters' employes have to pay a doctor and drug bill of over \$14,000 a year.

"Smelting is not dangerous," said this attorney, "if a man washes before he eats and takes a bath occasionally." If bathing is so good, what have the smelter companies done toward making it possible for their men to bathe? We have seen that after years and years of work in the smelter, the men have in most cases been unable to get a home of their own, and when they did get one it was because the wife earned the money that bought it. And such homes—why, a good bathtub with the plumbing attachments costs half as much as one of their dwellings. But speaking of bathing, they get enough of it, in a way. Working over the molten lead and rock will induce perspiration enough to make the life of smeltermen one long Turkish bath. Some years ago there was talk by the men of putting in baths at their own expense in one of the smelters, and the company graciously gave its permission. Nothing, however, came of it.

Another argument of this attorney against shorter hours was that it dragged down the strong to the level of the weak, and a very touching example was given of a strong man who could more easily work nine hours than a weak one could work eight and thus lay a foundation for a small fortune. How a man can lay a foundation for a fortune by doing more work for less money than the poor fellow who preceded him, is not easy to understand, but when we remember that the same gentleman quoted a lot of Adam Smith's teachings, we will have to

consider it as one of those subtleties of the eighteenth century political economy, that every one cannot grasp. The tendency in a free labor market is not as this gentleman supposes, in the direction of a condition where the strong and capable supplant the weak and win the prizes. On the contrary, with the constantly increasing use of machinery in all lines of business, the weaker man, from the muscular standpoint, can step in and supplant the stronger, and women take the place of men, to be in turn ousted by children. So the battle is not with the strong when used in that sense. The doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" does not apply in this case in the sense in which that greatly misunderstood phrase is usually applied.

Another point in his economic views should be noticed. If long hours were conducive to wealth the British laborer of two generations ago who worked from dawn until dusk should have accumulated a "small fortune," but his wages were very much less than they are now, and the Chinese laborer who never loses but one day in the year gets no wages at all. Long hours do not go with high wages, notwithstanding that all the pretty copy-book maxims hint that way. But it is impossible to work ten and twelve hours at smelting. We have seen that the men of different temperaments, different strength and varying desire to make and save money, one and all say that from twenty to twenty-six days a month is the most they can work. One works until he is sick and takes his rest in bed; another, more prudent, lays off to prevent getting sick. But all of them say a rest of six to eleven days a month they must have. A wage scale for these men, which reads \$2.50 per day, means only \$1.66 a day, when we only can count twenty days, instead of thirty, because every one knows that a smelter runs every day in the year.

You have seen how these men came out at the end of the year working at a certain scale. Suppose, now, to this scale we add ten per cent. and then cut of 33 1-3; this is a net reduction of twenty-three per cent. That is the proposition of the smelter employers. If these men can only keep even, what will become of them if they must take a reduction of twenty-three per cent. in their wages? But—these men are not unreasonable, they do not want as much for eight hours as they formerly got for twelve. They are willing to throw off twenty per cent. of their wages instead of 33 1-3 per cent, and we think it will result in no loss to the employer in time, because the increase of vitality from the increased rest will give them the capacity for better and more work. Many employers of labor say the result of an eight-hour system is to give them as great returns in eight hours as they formerly had in ten. If this is true in ordinary lines of business, will it not work out even better in a business where overwork not only exhausts, but some-

times gives them a disease from which they never recover?

As to the question of food, we have seen the smeltermen's bill of fare, when he can afford it, is rather better than other laborers of the same class, and the reason is not far off. The dust, smoke and fumes, when they have no other bad effect produce nausea; from this it goes to the stomach and bowels, causing much trouble, until finally it firmly settles in the system and affects their wrists and hands. While this slow absorption of poison is going on, the first symptom is loss of appetite and better food is required. It must be better, because of the indigestion, and it must be more nourishing because of the very hard and continuous work. This makes the smeltermen an undesirable boarder and some boarding house keepers in the eastern part of town refuse to board the twelve-hour men.

This same attorney also spoke of the right of a man who wanted to take "exceptional risks for an exceptional reward." Where is this exceptional reward? Not, surely, in \$2.50 per day of twelve hours which the smelter companies offer their men. Here, again, the theory goes to pieces when it comes in contact with the facts. The men inhaling the fumes and being poisoned with them, with a chance of being burned or meeting with other accidents, get no better wages than other workmen in trades that are less dangerous, if they get as much. The men who dig in the Denver streets get \$1.75 for a day of eight hours, and they work in the fresh air and in the daytime.

There is no pay for exceptional risks; the people who perform the dangerous and disagreeable work of this world do not get extra pay for the additional danger. The girls who make matches until their fingers rot away scarcely eke out an existence, and so it is with the sailor. The poor wages of the coal miner and the risks he takes are too well known to make it necessary to repeat them.

In the smelting business we can see the growth of a great industry, one that has grown up in less than twenty years. During that time this city has trebled in population. We do not know how many times the smelter companies' wealth has increased, but we do know of new machinery introduced and other improvements made. While this city has been growing at a very rapid rate, the smelter industry has developed even more rapidly, and while great wealth has been accumulated by the owners, what has been the share of labor? We have heard the men and in all this development and increase they have had no share except enough to live on. Everything else has gone on, but they have stood still, I mean financially, because if they have lost their health at this business, it is positive going back. Those who have a home in nearly every case had help in earning it, and some do not any more than keep going notwithstanding the fact that their

It is not possible to give a
definite answer to the question whether the
cost of living for the employees has
been increased by their service: this question should be
followed by the smelters. In the case of a man earn-
ing \$2.00 per day, we find the cost of living for the
principal items to run about the same for a month.
Meat and groceries from \$25.00 to \$35.00, according to the
size of the family. Fuel \$5.00, rent \$5.00. If he owns his
own house there is insurance, taxes, and often interest in the
place of rent. If this man averages twenty-four days a month
and that seems to be the uniform number of days, he will
get \$48.00, really \$47.00 after the dollar for the doctor is de-
ducted. If the food costs \$30.00, fuel \$5.00, rent \$5.00—this
makes \$40.00—leaving \$7.00 a month for all other expenses,
clothes for himself and family, doctor and drug bills (for the
dollar kept out by the company is only for medical service
and medicines for himself). \$7.00 a month—\$1.75 a week for
all the hundred and one items that a family needs, barring
only food, fuel and shelter.

The company's doctor who had the hardihood to tell your
honorable board that smelting was no more dangerous than
working on the streets, must have been reading the new edition
of "The Arabian Nights." His imagination seems to be affect-
ed with an Oriental disregard for the verities of the world.

And now I wish to say a word for the other side. You have
not pledged yourselves to accept the decision of this board, and
you will probably reject it if it does not suit you. But you have
your choice. You can meet with your men once a year and
agree upon a scale of wages, or settle through the good offices
of this board. This is the businesslike way of doing it. The
two parties come together and make a contract. If this is not
done and the Smeltermen's union is crushed, they will have to
fall back upon legislation. The next campaign will be an anti-
trust campaign, and many measures will be proposed in the
interest of labor which will injure capital without helping la-
bor. By a simple act of justice now, those measures can be
prevented. Should your opposition to unions be so strong as
to say they must be crushed, you will invite an agitation not
only for a constitutional amendment providing for eight hours,
but one which will continue until you lose all your privileges.

WANTED

All Miners, Laborers, Mechanics, Millmen
and other workmen are requested
to "KEEP AWAY" from the

GRANITE, POORMAN, ROYAL CANADIAN and ATHABASCA MINES,

In Nelson District, as a general strike has been ordered against these properties, owing to the refusal of the managers to adopt the "Slocan Compromise Wage Scale," which is from and after this date the recognized union regulation wages for Nelson District, namely:

Shaft work, \$3.50 to \$4; machine men, \$3.50; hammersmen, \$3.25; underground and overground laborers, \$3; with uniform rate for board of \$1 per day.

By order

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NELSON MINERS UNION.

March 14th, 1900.

RESOLUTIONS FROM IDAHO.

Burke, Idaho, April 2, 1900.

Whereas, The Honorable Messrs. John J. Lentz, Wm. Sulzer, James L. Slayden, Thos. N. Jeff, Nicholas K. Cox, James Hay and others, members of the House Committee on Military Affairs are doing such noble work in their heroic and successful efforts in bring out the true facts of the shameful and illegal methods employed by the officials of the state of Idaho in reference to the Coeur d'Alene riots, and without whose active support, diligence and influence the state of affairs as regards the actions of said state officials would be practically unknown; be it

Resolved, That Victor Union No. 37 of the Western Labor Union of Burke, Shoshone county, state of Idaho, highly commend, appreciate and thank the honorable members of said committee for their tireless and fearless efforts in the interest of right and long-delayed justice; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our union and a copy forwarded to the Hon. John J. Lentz and the press.

H. J. SEIDERMAN, Pres. pro tem.

JOHN FREDERICK, Secretary pro tem.

WHY WE ORGANIZE.

Redding, Calif. April 15, 1900.

We organize because we must. Unity of action is the greatest safeguard of our individual rights. Charity and brotherly adorn, but stern necessity is the impelling force of unionism. Opposition between capital and labor is inherent in our institutions.

Capital, the accumulated product of labor, is in supreme control. The dollar is master of the man who creates it. The enlightenment of the nineteenth century has revealed to the workman the intolerable injustice of the situation. Our protest is voiced through trades unionism.

By organization we seek education in the realm of industrial economy.

Unionism is a new and progressive science. The justice of its demands and the fundamental truths in its tenets are recognized and endorsed by an ever-increasing number of the foremost scholars, poets and thinkers of the age.

Through its agency present conditions must change. Old institutions must give way to the new! The burdens and rewards of physical toil must be equalized. We are the architects of our own destiny. Every wage earner should join an

organization of his craft and assist in the great work of reconstruction even now at hand.

Our leaders should be patient as Job and wise as serpents in marshalling the forces of reform. Upon them rests the responsibility of our future course.

We of the rank and file should appreciate their burdens and render every assistance in our power. Our Federation is the victim of outlawry and attack by the monied oligarchy in control at Washington. Let us accept the issue like men and rely for vindication upon the sense of right and justice in the hearts of the American people.

T. H. ECKLES.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Tuscarora, Nev., March 21, 1900.

Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo.:

Tuscarora Union No. 31 greets your magazine with interest and satisfaction. Heretofore not contributing anything to its pages, however we will try and let the brothers in different parts of the country know we are alive and thriving. Although only eighteen months since we have been organized into a union, we have about 130 members in good standing. At present we have two mines operating—the Dexter and Young America—the former employing about eighty men, mill and all; they have a forty-stamp mill and cyanide plant, with an electric plant for motive power, transmitted twenty miles, and are at present preparing to sink another hundred feet. The Young America is an entire new plant, the shaft being sunk last summer to a depth of 200 feet, where large bodies of ore were encountered. They have just completed a ten-stamp mill. So far, the roads being in bad condition, no motive power could be procured. Adjacent to this property the Tuscarora Gold Mining Company sank a 200-foot three-compartment shaft through ore bodies and are expected to further develop their mine this coming summer. The Tuscarora Chief and Eclipse are small properties now under bond and development.

We all hope some day to see the old silver-producing camp bloom out as a great gold producer. Wood and coal are expensive here, largely retarding the development of many prospects of good showing. We have a good comfortable hall to hold our meetings in and contemplate erecting a new one. Harmony has so far prevailed, sickness not prevalent and everything looks prosperous for the union. Our camp is accommodated by a daily mail and W. F. Co.'s express. Thus we are still in daily communication with the outside world.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

FROM MISSOURI.

Joplin, Mo., March 20, 1900.

As much has been said and written of late about the unexampled prosperity of the southwest Missouri lead and zinc fields, I thought a few facts concerning them might not be uninteresting to the Magazine readers.

The method of developing mineral lands has usually been for the owners in fee to divide the land into lots 200 feet square. These lots are leased to miners for terms ranging from two to five years, on condition that the ground shall be worked continuously in a workmanlike manner. The operators pay a royalty or rent to the owners of the land of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The royalty on lead is often based on the selling price of lead in St. Louis or other market.

Under this system the individual operators assume all risk of losses through failure to strike ore, and when successful the landowner receives a handsome sum weekly without assuming any risk and absolutely without cost to himself.

This royalty is simply gate money exacted from labor for the privilege of going into the earth and bringing out its treasures.

The Missouri and Kansas Lead and Zinc Miners' Association, which was formed last summer, has steadily added to its membership until at present it embraces about ninety per cent. of the ore producers of the district; and is adopting the John Hayes Hammond tactics of assessments upon value of ore marketed by its members, and has a large fund at command. The ostensible purpose of this emergency fund, it is said, is to keep in touch with the ore and metal markets of the world, and be prepared at any time to make large shipments abroad should our home markets be threatened with a surplus.

It will be seen that the sub-leasing system in vogue here offers many inducements to operators at a minimum of risk; it also renders the miner independent of control except as he is bound by the terms of his lease; it also lessens the danger of labor disputes on a large scale, for labor is unorganized and helplessly dependent upon the good will and pleasure or the caprice of the Missouri and Kansas Lead and Zinc Miners' Association. Twice already they have ordered a shutdown, causing a loss in wages of near a quarter of a million dollars. It is said that more than \$10,000,000 of outside capital has been invested here in the past year and I suppose that dividends will be declared though wages be reduced.

Our union here is growing steadily. We initiate new members at every meeting. The American Federation of Labor has the trades outside of the miners pretty well organized here. Some twenty trades unions send delegates to a central

labor body, which meets twice a month. This body is beginning to create a healthy sentiment in favor of unionism. And I do not believe that it will be so very easy for western mine operators to recruit carloads of scabs in Joplin to break down unionism in the West, as it has been. We shall do our best to see that this shameful thing shall not again occur.

SOLON P. CRESS.

Joplin Miners' Union No. 88, W. F. of M.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LOCKOUT.

At a meeting of the district union of British Columbia it was agreed to accept the following scale, which was offered by the mine operators, namely:

\$3.50 per day for machine men.

\$3.25 for hammersmen.

\$3.00 for laborers.

When the mine operators were notified of this action they decided not to make any reply until a certain date fixed by them.

With this action we have no fault to find, but when those operators use such tactics for the purpose of further reducing the wages of the miners of British Columbia and to repeal the eight-hour law by open threats that they would destroy the industry of the province rather than consent to their employes' working eight hours in cold, damp mines in a severe climate, we believe it is time for the provincial government to interpose and not allow them to put their threats into execution.

In British Columbia the members of the Western Federation of Miners have conducted their case with admirable skill and intelligence against superior forces.

The Canadian government, contrary to statutory law, permitted the mine operators to ship men from the United States to take the place of the miners of British Columbia who were trying to uphold the law of the province; while the rich mining companies were violating it.

Premier Laurier declared he was powerless to stop the importation of American scabs into the mines of British Columbia, because there was an agreement between the Canadian government and the United States government at Washington that the alien laws of both governments should not be enforced.

This is the work of capitalists everywhere; they lose no opportunity to fasten the chains of slavery upon the working people to advance their selfish interests.

Now is the time for the workingmen in both countries to emulate the example of the capitalists and take possession of both governments by electing their own men to office and consign those officials to political obscurity who use the working-

men of our country to defeat their brothers across the forty-ninth parallel when struggling for their rights against the sordid wealth of a band of stock-jobbing money sharks.

Let us break away from the old political parties and vote for ourselves and those principles we advocate, and not for the perpetuation of our masters.

THE IDAHO LABOR COUNCIL.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the "Idaho Labor Council," held at Wallace, Idaho, March 29, 1900.

Whereas, Efforts are being made by the tools of the McKinley administration and the photographic press of the country to cut short the investigation now being held by the Congress of the United States into the Idaho labor troubles for the purpose of determining the responsibility for outrages that have been perpetrated under the cloak of the state administration; and

Whereas, such efforts are mainly directed toward misleading the public as to the actual industrial conditions of Shoshone county, state of Idaho, and vilifying and maligning those who have the honor and the peace and dignity of this grand Republic at heart and who are honestly endeavoring to place the blame for the many outrages that have been committed against the citizens of the state of Idaho, where it properly belongs; and

Whereas, Said efforts endeavor to stamp as a criminal organization the Western Federation of Miners, and uphold the unconstitutional acts of Governor Steffenberg and Bartlett Sinclair in compelling free-born citizens of the United States to sign away their birthright and ask for a permit to seek employment before being allowed by the state authorities to look for work in Shoshone county; and

Whereas, Messrs. Lentz and Sulzer of the Congressional Investigation committee have shown themselves to be on the side of right and justice and have been instrumental in conducting the investigation in as fair and impartial a manner as could be done, considering the tremendous odds that have been arrayed against them on the committee and the apparent desire on the part of the administration to whitewash those who have openly robbed American citizens of their inalienable rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of these resolutions and the desire of the Idaho Labor Council, in session assembled, that this investigation be thorough and searching and the blame for all misdeeds placed where it rightfully belongs; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn Governor Steunenberg and President McKinley for their unfriendly attitude toward labor organizations and law-abiding and peaceable citizens of the state of Idaho, in declaring and maintaining martial law in the state of Idaho when no necessity exists therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to Messrs. Lentz and Sulzer our heartfelt thanks for their noble efforts in behalf of organized labor throughout the United States, in exposing the state and federal administrations for their abuse of power and for using their office as a cloak to trample on the constitutional rights of the citizens of the state of Idaho; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the withdrawal of the federal troops and the discontinuance of martial law and of the pernicious and odious permit system, to the end that American citizens may enjoy the right of seeking employment without begging for the consent of hirelings of the Standard Oil Trust; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the leading daily papers of the United States for publication and that a copy be forwarded to Messrs. Lentz and Sulzer.

A LETTER FROM THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Although as yet unable to obtain a copy of the Miners' Monthly, I have for some time been aware of its existence. Knowing as I do that the Western Federation of Miners are not in the habit of doing things by halves, I feel it a most commendable venture, and one that will result in everlasting good, not only to miners but to all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Proper newspaper representation is a want that has long told against labor organizations. It has always been a question in my mind if the subsidized and distorted accounts sent out by the so-called telegraphic news or the Associated Press were not a curse instead of a blessing inflicted on the people of the United States. Where so many thousands of people allow the daily papers to do their thinking for them, the time is now ripe for reform literature to be scattered broadcast.

The Western Federation would not be doing its whole duty unless it gave its aid financially and mentally to scatter those germs of truth, which will in the near future revolutionize the social evil now existing under the supreme rule of trusts and subsidized newspapers. Go on with your good work, brothers; there is a little colony of Western Federation men in this far distant land who are anxious to see the Miners' Monthly go straight to the front. We are with you, heart and hand.

And now that so many eyes are turned northward, toward the land of gold and the midnight sun, perhaps a word of description as I have found it would not come amiss or be without interest to your readers.

There is a vast difference in mining here in the Northwest Territory now in 1900 than there was in 1897, the year I first came to Dawson. The old style of burning the ground by wood fires and hoisting the dirt after the fashion of the Thirteenth century with the old-fashioned "armstrong" windlass, has now given place to steam thawers and hoisting engines; there is now more dirt hoisted and mined and more men employed in mining.

There are five creeks in the Klondike country that present a busy scene, winter and summer, namely, Eldorado, Bonanza, Sulphur, Dominion and Hunker, including bench claim on each creek. The average wages are \$5 per day and board. In addition to this they have a very peculiar if not unique way of paying employes, who are first required to sign a contract to take their pay on bed rock, or out of the dumps when it is washed up in the spring. That looks all right on a claim whose pannings show from 25 to 35 cents per pan, but in all those mines where such contracts are signed and you will find from three to five hand rockers down in a side drift rocking the best dirt; a man with a rocker can handle about three cubic yards of gravel per day—there is just that much of the best pay dirt that never gets on the dump. There is always a great deal of wonder expressed by the authorities why a claim that has always paid dividends and its royalty, does not clean up enough in the spring to pay its employes 50 cents on the dollar. Strange—very strange.

There is no doubt that many of the placer gold mines in the Northwest Territory are as rich as the world has ever produced, but it is a very hard country to prospect in, on account of the difficulty in transporting provisions and prospectors' outfits, but hard and rugged and forbidding, as the ice-bound mountains are, their difficulties can be overcome; but the foolish greed of the Canadian government at Ottawa has done more toward stopping development in this country than all the ice and snow. They have by their avarice "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." All prospecting has stopped. No more new creeks have been opened and in a year from now the present paying creeks will all be worked out and then good-bye to Dawson. These mining booms are something like lightning—they seldom strike twice in the same place.

On all the best creeks the ground has been closed to locators, and is being held in reserve by the government for large English companies, such as the London exploration companies

who propose to work all this ground by cheap imported labor or by the cheaper method of giving the daily papers a few dollars to keep up the cry that Dawson is deserted of Miners, Cape Nome has caught them all, big wages and plenty of work. The men who are caught by such announcements will find upon arrival here that there are hundreds of unemployed workmen here who would be willing to work for their board or just enough to get them out of the country.

It is true that the stampede to Nome has almost depopulated Dawson City, but not so on the creeks; there are as many miners here now as ever, and hundreds are tramping about from mine to mine begging work every day. I would say to my fellow miners, "Do not be deluded into the belief that there is any scarcity of miners in this district. If you have funds enough to bring you to Dawson, take it and go any place in Alaska and prospect for yourself, but above all things keep on Uncle Sam's side of the fence."

There is as good mining ground on the American side, and besides, what you take out of your claim is your own. Here, in the Northwest Territory, you have no title to your ground—only a lease from the government for which you pay ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of your mine, subject to its being confiscated to the crown at any time.

W. R. GOLDENSMITH.

Dawson, N. W. T., March 12, 1900.

A VISIT TO THE GRASS VALLEY MINERS' UNION.

The 30th of March, 1900, was a notable day in the history of the Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90 of the W. F. of M. It marked the official visit of President Edward Boyce, and was made the opportunity for one of the finest demonstrations which our union has yet witnessed or participated in. In the afternoon a reception committee of seven members went to Colfax, twelve miles distant, to receive our honored president. They were escorted over the route and back free of charge through the kindness and courtesy of the general manager of the road, Hon. John F. Kidder, who takes quite an active interest in the union and its affairs.

Brother Boyce was greatly surprised to meet the delegation at Colfax, and was profuse in his thanks for the kindness and attention which had been shown him. On reaching Grass Valley, a carriage was in waiting at the depot to convey him to his hotel. He was accompanied to the hotel by several members of the committee, who strove to entertain him until the appointed hour for the evening meeting.

At 7:30 p. m. Green's brass band, which had been secured

for the occasion, met in front of Hollbrook's hotel and rendered several choice selections of music. At the conclusion of the outdoor serenade a procession was formed which, headed by the band, marched to Fraternal hall, where the regular meeting of the union was held. At the conclusion of the regular business, President Boyce was introduced and his appearance was the signal for great applause on the part of the members. He was visibly affected by the generous and spontaneous reception which the members—of which 150 were present—had accorded him, and in his prefatory remarks he touchingly referred to the kindness manifested. He commented on the harmony which apparently existed among the members and officers of the local union, and commended them for the highly prosperous condition of the organization. He said it was a pleasure to mingle with such a united and harmonious body of men and he really felt that he was in the home of his friends.

He then reviewed the labor situation and elucidated several questions of great moment to laboring men. It is unnecessary to give a synopsis of his remarks, as his views are so well known to the members of the Federation. But he laid particular stress on the necessity of thorough organization on the part of the miners of the Pacific coast, and that they should stand united to meet the onslaughts and encroachments of corporate tyranny and oppression. He spoke for an hour in a quiet, even, forceful manner and the cheers which reverberated through the hall when he resumed his seat were evidence of the high appreciation of his remarks. At the conclusion of his remarks a reception was held and every member was given an opportunity to meet President Boyce and shake him by the hand.

On the adjournment of the meeting the members repaired to the banquet hall where a repast awaited their coming. There were several invited guests present and a most pleasant and profitable time was enjoyed. After the cravings of the inner man had been thoroughly gratified, President M. Wallace of the local union rapped the assemblage to order and assumed the position of toastmaster. Songs, speeches, recitations and selections by the band were then indulged in for an hour and a half. The most notable speech at the banquet board was that delivered by the Hon. Charles E. Clinch, the mayor of the city, who was present as an invited guest. After commenting on the stability and prosperity of the miners' union he spoke to prove the great benefit such an organization was to every business man because of its power and ability to maintain the standard rate of wages. He concluded by saying that he hoped that Grass Valley would never become a cheap labor camp as the miners were deserving of everything they received. He received three hearty cheers for his generous and manly

sentiments, and when we consider that he is one of the most important and influential citizens in this community, being affiliated with the largest mining corporations in this district, his speech possesses more than ordinary significance.

On Saturday President Boyce visited Nevada City to ascertain the facilities for organizing a branch of the Federation. He was accompanied by the officers of the local union, but on investigation found that the necessary number of names could not be secured. It is to be hoped that ere long a union will be organized in that town as there are a large number of miners working there who may some day feel the necessity of such an organization.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1900.

Edward Boyce, Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir—The eyes of all labor organizations of the United States are now focused upon the actions of the House committee on military affairs at Washington city, now investigating the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the regular army in their unwarranted and illegal wholesale arrests of citizens of Shoshone county, Idaho, during the reign of terror inaugurated by the declaration of martial law by General Merriam May 2, 1899, and by Governor Steunenberg on the 3d of May, 1899. The report of General Merriam, dated May 2d and directed to the War Department, shows that on that date he declared martial law:

Boise, May 2, 1899.

Adjutant General Army:

Troops concentrating at Wardner and Mullan will control outlets from mining camps. If not disapproved, I will direct to scrutinize travel outward and detain suspected passengers. This is martial law, but no other course likely to secure rioters.

MERRIAM, Brigadier General.

The governor's proclamation of martial law bears date of May 3, 1899.

The investigation has now been going on five weeks; during that time twelve witnesses have testified against the civil and military authorities, and two witnesses have testified in favor of them, namely, Attorneys Cozier and Forney. The latter two, although trying to shield and exonerate the authorities, have succeeded in convicting them in the eyes of all fair-minded men.

Spectators in the committee room were astounded to learn that such dastardly treatment of men not convicted of any crime would be tolerated in any civilized community. Even the Republican members of the committee (and they are doing all in their power to shield the authorities) opened their eyes

in horror when witnesses were relating their terrible experience in the infamous "bull pen." The recital of the cruel, vindictive and brutal treatment of innocent men by the white officers and black soldiers sent a thrill of indignation through the spectators.

Dr. France, the tool of the Standard Oil Company, that arch fiend and fit companion for his satanic majesty, smiled with ghoulish glee when any atrocity of a revolting character was brought out in evidence. In fact, Congressman Sulzer reprimanded him for his hellish mirth; while Bartlett Sinclair, the dictator, looked very serious as the evidence accumulated convicting him of ordering the cruel treatment of innocent men, and using insulting language to the wives and daughters of the prisoners. Governor Steunenberg, with that stolid indifference which he displayed throughout the reign of terror which he inaugurated last May, was an impassive spectator during the first three weeks of the investigation; but an anxious look has now crept into his eyes. Two weeks ago he accidentally met ten of the witnesses against him. The hypocritical scoundrel stated to them that he did not know that such deeds of cruelty had been perpetrated upon them. He asked them if there was any use in attempting to explain to them that he had no animosity against them; asked if they would believe him; he received for answer, "No!" in language more emphatic than polite.

During the examination of Mr. Forney the witness stated that he had procured thirty-five indictments against rioters, some of whom were in the "bull pen." He acknowledged that he did not try to give them a trial or allow them to give bonds for their appearance in court. Yet he had the effrontery to say that not one of the 1,200 or 1,400 men thrown into the "bull pen" was innocent. United States District Attorney Forney stated in cross-examination that the arrests made by agents of Governor Steunenberg and by General Merriam were all illegal.

So far during the investigation every motion made by the Republicans have passed by a strict party vote. The Democrats were compelled to prosecute (as the Republicans term it), while the Republicans will defend the army and state officials. To-day the evidence of the miners and friends of organized labor was all in. While the evidence was of a most convincing character, yet we believe that the Republican party will white-wash both army and state officials. The Associated Press, as usual, sent out garbled reports of the evidence. Six army officers, two state officials, three "bull pen" deputies, three old-time scabs, all assisted by five attorneys, now take the case.

SANDON MINERS' HOSPITAL.

Sandon, B. C., April 10th, 1900.

When the miners organized as a union in Sandon, it was deemed advisable to have a hospital in connection with the union. After a good deal of hard work by members of the union and outside friends, the Sandon Miners' Union Hospital was opened on March 1, 1899, and has continued to flourish ever since. The hospital has a ward with six beds, operating room, bath room and private accommodation for the staff. It also has a sitting room for convalescent patients.

The matron of the hospital is a graduate of St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Massachusetts, and has the full confidence of the Miners' union.

From the opening until April, 1900, seventy-six patients have been treated in the ward with good results; in fact, there have been only four deaths, one of typhoid fever and three of pneumonia; one of the latter being only six hours in the hospital. There have of course been a great many out-patients, all of whom received satisfactory treatment. The hospital is not confined to miners alone, but to any who pay the subscription fee of \$1 per month. It is largely taken advantage of by the public generally. During the misunderstanding between the mine owners and the miners the funds dropped a little, but the board of directors were always able to meet their accounts without the assistance of the union, who of necessity are responsible for all bills.

Several mines do not pay into the union hospital at present, but after the little difficulty that existed here has blown over, there is no doubt but that all the mines will pay into this hospital.

The hospital receives financial aid from the provincial government and also from the city council of Sandon.

A PROGRESSIVE UNION.

Number four of our magazine received and the interest taken in the publication is something the promoters may be proud of, for it places us in direct communication with our members within the Federation and the labor world in general.

At our entertainment last week we had one of those real good times for which our union is noted. Everything was free and every union man and woman and their children were invited to attend and enjoy themselves for the evening.

There is nothing small about the smeltermen of Butte only their leisure moments—in other words their liberty. When a

man is continually in the yoke twelve hours out of twenty-four hours he has very few privileges and little ambition, but we do get out occasionally.

Our members are congratulating themselves on the selection of delegates to represent us at the next convention. We are positive that the world could not produce two better men than Brothers Haggarty and Whiteley to represent the cause of labor and advocate the emancipation of the poor wage slave. The only thing we regret is that they are not elected to represent us in Congress. Had we a Congress and Senate composed of such men, with E. V. Debs as president, justice would rule this land and not money and greed, as at present.

PRESS COMMITTEE,

Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

March 18.—A conference between the Machinists and the council of the Metal Trades Association failed of a settlement. It is now thought that 100,000 men will go out in the United States and Canada.

19.—Gold assays of forty ounces to the ton have been made from ore in Two-bit gulch, fifteen miles from Leadville, and caused some excitement in the latter city.

19.—The Waters-Pierce branch of the Standard Oil Company in Texas received a knock back in the Supreme Court of the United States. The court upheld the Texas anti-trust law.

20.—A clash is soon expected to occur in China. England and Russia are expected to begin the fight, and then all the great powers are to come in through "the open door."

21.—Hawaii has made a successful fight against the plague, and the island ports are being opened.

22.—Sixty thousand miners who have been on strike in Austria and Moravia are returning to work, the strike having collapsed.

24.—Over 14,000 people have thus far secured passage to Cape Nome on the fleet of about forty steamers that are to leave Seattle, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, about May 1st. It is estimated that more than 20,000 people will go to the new Eldorado this year.

25.—Russia is getting ready to enforce her demands against Turkey; 250,000 Russian troops have been mobilized, and the relations between the two powers are getting more strained each day.

26.—The War Department is getting ready to recall General Otis from the Philippines. He is on the verge of a collapse; the "rebellion" in those islands do not show any such signs as yet.

27.—The Italian government has consented to mediate between England and the Transvaal and have asked the Italian consul at Pretoria to request the Boers to modify their demands.

28.—General Joubert died of peritonitis. He was sixty-eight years old, and in the last few months built up an enduring fame as a soldier and a patriot.

30.—The machinists' strike in Chicago, which threatened to spread all over the country, is ended. A nine-hour workday is one of the achievements.

31.—There are thousands of naked women in Puerto Rico, who cannot leave their huts because of their lack of clothes. Here is a chance for the Detroit women who some years ago were putting clothes on statues in the Detroit art gallery that did not need them, but who have no clothes to spare now that real morality instead of the sham is in question.

April 2.—Governor Steunenberg of Idaho finished his testimony before the investigating committee to-day. If his testimony had been limited to what he knew instead of what he heard at third hand, he would not have used up twelve days' time.

2.—Twenty-two thousand miners quit in the Pittsburg district because the bosses would not pay the scale agreed upon.

3.—Queen Victoria left Windsor on her trip to Ireland. Never in the history of the Great Western Railway Company have such precautions been taken for a trip. The care taken by the company reads like the account of a procession of an oriental monarch.

4.—The Kansas City auditorium in which the Democratic convention was to have been held was consumed by fire in thirty minutes.

4.—The Prince of Wales was shot at by a Belgian boy while traveling near Brussels. The reports say the boy's pockets were filled with anarchistic literature. Myron Reed used to say the average man cannot distinguish between anarchy and arnica, so we cannot be sure that the literature was identified.

5.—A mob of 2,000 natives at San Juan, Puerto Rico, attacked the foreign negroes. English-speaking negroes were the subjects of the assault. Martial law was declared.

6.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals declared Beckham governor of the above state. Governor Taylor fled from Frankfort and is thought to be making for the mountains.

7.—One of the plotters against the life of Governor Goebel of Kentucky confesses that Governor Taylor promised to pardon any man who would kill Goebel.

7.—The United Irishmen, a Dublin paper, has been seized

by the authorities of Dublin Castle for having printed a letter by Maud Gonne derogatory to Queen Victoria.

7.—Judge Owers of Leadville has written to the State Federation of Labor declining the nomination for judge of the Colorado Supreme Court.

7.—Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States have notified China that unless she suppresses the Boxers' revolution within two months the troops of the nations mentioned will invade the interior of that country. Poor China! If she does not have better luck in putting down rebellions than England and the United States, she won't be through in two months, and then she may find sluggers instead of boxers, as the above named countries have, who may take two years instead of two months to be suppressed.

9.—General Dewet inflicted a defeat on the British at Merkatfontein, killing and wounding 600, and capturing 900 men.

10.—The Portland Mining Company and the smelter trust have locked horns and are fighting. Last summer the smeltermen were told they could not get eight hours because it would necessitate increasing the smelter charges and that was impossible. Now the trust has increased the charges and the Portland people are resisting.

10.—The Republican campaign fund is expected to be over \$6,000,000. The giant trusts are supposed to put up about \$1,000,000 each in order to perpetuate themselves.

11.—By a vote of 161 to 153 the House passed the Puerto Rican tariff bill, thus showing that the imperialists do not believe in the constitution of the United States.

11.—Six hundred employes of the Germania smelter in Salt Lake City walked out. They wanted an increase of 35 cents per day. Smelting charges have been advanced by the trust and the men want to share in the increase.

12.—The telegraphers on the Great Southern railway are out on a strike. The road was victimizing men who belonged, and would give no satisfaction to the union men when called upon.

12.—The smelter trust and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have entered into an agreement to control the coke output, so as to freeze out future smelter companies.

14.—The Paris exposition is opened. While not finished, it is already described as being the greatest exposition yet held.

15.—By a vote of 240 to 15 the House passed a resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

16.—A soldier of the New York militia was killed at the

Croton dam. This is the first bloodshed since the strike started.

17.—The grand jury at Frankfort, Kentucky, has returned a large number of indictments in the Goebel murder case. Governor Taylor is mentioned in the indictments.

A STRANGE STORY—THE LAST YEARS.

BY LIZZIE HYER NEFF.

II.

The Chester Mansfield to whom I have referred was the young minister of my church, and also the son of my dearest friend. Mrs. Mansfield had been my playmate and schoolmate in childhood, my confidante in girlhood, and when we were matrons and neighbors our early affection had settled into the deep, enduring friendship of later life. She had married our minister, and was an exemplary wife and mother. Our children were schoolmates also, and her only son, Chester, was a boy of unusual promise. He distinguished himself in school and college, and, finishing his course just before his father's death, was unanimously called to fill the vacant pulpit. Here his eloquence and spirituality fully justified the promise of his youth, and he became almost the idol of his congregation. He married a lovely girl, and life seemed to hold for him the highest blessings that man can dream of.

The sorrow, then, of his sudden and peculiarly sad death cannot be described. Not only his family and church, but the whole town, mourned as if for a brother, and the church could not hold the concourse that followed his body to the grave.

The mother and sisters and the frail young wife were almost crushed by the blow, and even after the lapse of nearly five years it was fresh enough in my heart to make Charlie Reynold's face bring back those days of mourning with sad reality. I formed then the hope, foolish, perhaps, that if this young man should be found to be a relative of the dead man, and be reclaimed, he might in some measure atone to those bereaved ones for their loss. With this idea I improved every opportunity to cultivate Charlie Reynolds' acquaintance and win his good opinion, although I was much embarrassed by the laughing eyes that Howard never failed to turn upon me in my efforts at conversation.

They were efforts indeed; for if I had come from a foreign land and spoken an unknown language, I could hardly have had more difficulty in finding a topic of common interest or in making myself intelligible, for old-fashioned English seemed to be less understood than any other of the numerous tongues I heard. I could hear from my window Mexicans, Chinamen, Indians, Frenchmen, and Spaniards chatting in the plaza, until

I could almost guess what they said; but the vernacular of the American miner and rancher is beyond comprehension.

There are about four topics discussed at the El Dorado tables, chief of all, the mines; and to this day I cannot talk coherently about drifts and leads and dumps and the like. Then there were the games, the most absorbing of all—who had lost and won; and as I don't know one card or one game from another, I am not interested in that subject. There was, it seemed to me, a fresh murder or robbery or Indian fight to discuss every morning at breakfast; and the ranch talk, in which my most intelligent questions always provoked a shout of laughter. When I quoted Talmage one morning, a young man looked at me pityingly, and said: "Oh, he's dead a year ago! He had one of the finest saloons in Las Vegas. He was a smart man, poor fellow!" My attempts to interest my table companions in a description of the Chautauqua and its purpose, and the mission of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and their painful efforts to be politely interested, almost sent my son into convulsions in consequence of laughing into his coffee-cup; and the intense earnestness with which the man they called Bunco Brown asked, "And why didn't they sell no booze there?" and then, "Well, then, how in thunder do they get it if they are too pious to steal?" might have seemed amusing to one who was not struck with the horror of the fact that the man could not conceive of life for any person without drink.

So, owing to the missionary's usual difficulty in making himself understood, I had to wait to learn a means of communication with my subject. I even ventured to the door of the billiard-room and tried to manifest an interest in the science of the game; but here also I was too hopelessly old-fashioned to be able to comprehend the beauty of the angles, and beat an ignominious retreat. I heard Charlie remark as I went up-stairs, "Game for such a pious old lady, isn't she?" I took it as a compliment.

But my opportunity finally came through the humble instrumentality of an onion. It was about the size of a dinner-plate, and lay on the newel-post as I came down-stairs one morning. Charlie was standing the the front door, with his back to me, peeling an orange. He turned around at my exclamation of surprise, and asked, "Why, don't they grow like that where you live?"

"In New England? Oh dear, no!" I cried. And then he asked me a number of questions, and seemed very much interested in my account of vegetables and fruit and trees and flowers in the East. I was delighted to tell him, although I had a lurking suspicion that such a remarkable ignorance of that country was feigned; and yet his eyes, so wonderfully like

Chester Mansfield's except in expression, had a certain vacant honesty—for which I presume an accustomed story-teller could find a better expression—that I was obliged to believe genuine. As soon as he found that I was curious about the flora and fauna of the locality, he took great pains in bringing me specimens, and on two occasions took me out for a walk to see something that could not be brought. In this closer acquaintance I found so much that was kind and pleasant, and so many peculiar little resemblances to my dead friend,—a backward toss of the head when he laughed, a frown when listening, an odd little gesture with the left hand in explaining anything,—that he puzzled me more and more. Among the few books that I could find to read in the town was "The Woman in White," which I read with compunction, not having been addicted to works of fiction; and the curious resemblance between the two women made a deep impression upon me, and seemed to have a strange significance just at this time. Although I had as yet not succeeded in drawing any confidence from Charlie, who, indeed, seldom spoke of himself and never related any past experience,—a very suspicious trait, I thought,—I felt sure that time would unravel the dark mystery that enveloped him.

Just as I was feeling that I had now Charlie's friendship, the man Crouch seemed to become jealous of my influence, and became so attentive to him that my acquaintance with him was virtually suspended for a time. One day, a bright, hot day in March, a Mexican wagon-train arrived in town, laden with beans, hides, and chilli colorado, and a crowd of rancheros from another direction swarmed into the plaza. The town was full of excitement and whisky; the tinkle of the dance saloons came up from all quarters; the rancheros, with their red shirts and broad hats, galloped their tough mustangs madly through the streets, firing at random, and lassoing the unlucky curs and pigs that happened to be in the way; while there were street brawls at every corner. I hardly dared to leave my room, and I could not venture to sit by my window. It was a great relief that Howard came in very early. All through the evening I listened to the confused sounds that came up through the resonant air, and could distinguish the soft voice of the pretty Mexican girl in the saloon opposite my window, accompanied by her castanet. It was another of those still, white nights when the town seemed to hang in mid-air. I felt the premonition of impending disaster so common to nervous women, and made Howard sit in my room as long as I could think of a pretext for keeping him. When I was alone I lay wakeful through the noisy hours, waiting for daylight. At perhaps three o'clock, or a little later, I fell into a semi-conscious doze, from which I was aroused by the footsteps and low

voices of men in the hall. The slowness of the steps and the hushed tone in which they spoke gave me a thrill of terror. Something had happened. Yes; they were talking about it, and carrying something—some one—by. "Right this way; lay him on the bed." "What—doctor?" "Pretty near dead." "Small chance,"—and so on. Then with strained nerves I listened for the doctor, heard him come, heard his quick directions, heard the running to and fro to get what he required, and then arose and dressed myself with trembling hands, unable to bear the tension any longer, and thinking that I might be of assistance. I went to Howard's door, aroused him, and sent him to learn what was the matter. He went a little reluctantly, but returned wide awake.

"Why, it's Charlie Reynolds, poor fellow! I guess he's about killed—some row, I suppose; didn't wait to find out. The doctor is attending to him now."

A little later, in the gray, solemn dawn, the doctor came out of the room in which Charlie had been laid, and I went to learn the worst. I knew now that I had grown very fond of the young man, and could see that Howard liked him, too.

(Continued next month.)

MINERS' DAY AT BUTTE, MONTANA—SPEECH DELIVERED BY EDWARD BOYCE ON JUNE 15, 1899.

(Continued from last month.)

When I view the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few dangerous millionaires whose grips are on the throat of the people through the various forms of national, state, municipal, telegraph and railroad debts created by special legislation and supported by a venal press, then turn to the other side and behold the workingmen bowing in meek submission to this legalized robbery, their independence and manhood vanishing like a fleeing shadow before the sacred right of property, I am reminded of the words of Goldsmith:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

Should a patriot appear upon the scene with enough courage to attack our present slave system and enough brains to offer a remedy by opening the eyes of those who have been blinded by party prejudice, all the power of plutocracy is directed against him—the hireling press, the paid lackeys will hound him at every step. The debased creatures that he is

trying to help will crawl out of their miserable houses and join in the cry of their masters that he is an anarchist, a socialist or an agitator opposed to the sacred rights of private property. If this will not suffice he is denounced as a foreigner who doesn't understand the benefits of American institutions. To-day the cry of treason is hurled at him by the agents of plutocracy. The words of Samuel Johnson are very applicable to our over-zealous patriots when he declared that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." They might pause in the midst of their folly and turn their patriotism into a desire to better the conditions of their country before the fury of revolution spreads from ocean to ocean.

A revolution similar to that described by General John A. Logan in his speech March 17, 1874: "Capital rests upon labor, but when it attempts to press too heavily upon that which supports it in a free republic, the slumbering volcano, whose mutterings are beginning already to be heard, will burst forth with a fury that no legislation can quell." When General Logan saw the awful danger that threatened his country twenty-five years ago, what would he say to-day if he could see the oppression of the corporations, who have less regard for the rights of labor than they have for the comfort of the meanest criminal on earth. The slumbering volcano described by General Logan is in action, it is gathering strength day by day, it is constantly fed by the hand of oppression, nourished by the tyranny of combined greed and agitated by the acts of despots. Already its lurid light illuminates the canopy of heaven, casting its rays into every city and hamlet in the land. It haunts the laborer in his daily toil; it haunts him by his fireside with his wife and little ones; it gnaws at his very heart after he has been duped and deceived into casting his ballot on election day for men who have betrayed their constituents and legislated him into bondage from which he sees no escape.

The American workingman cannot endure the oppressor's scourge much longer. There is yet enough of the spirit of the revolutionary fathers left to guide them on to a nobler and higher life. They will not forever bear the tyrant's wrong and bend the knee to the soulless corporation without a murmur in a land where all men are supposed to be equal. Mark the difference in the law as administered to the men in the Cœur d'Alenes and this robber trust that is persecuting them. The halls of the various unions were entered, their furniture smashed, their safes taken to military headquarters and money and books confiscated in hopes of finding or manufacturing evidence sufficient to secure a conviction.

In Ohio the Standard Oil Company refused to produce its books in court when ordered to do so, and openly defied the at-

torney general to compel them to produce any of their records; afterwards, according to the statements of this grand officer, the trust officials tried to bribe him, but he spurned their bribe and refused to betray the people. In this he was different from the Idaho officials. In all ages the courts have been the bulwarks of plutocracy. Behind their silken robes the legalized robber found a safe retreat from the wrath of an outraged people where he could with impunity transgress upon their most sacred rights and feel perfectly secure; but the people will not always continue to build palatial mansions for the lords of hoarded wealth while they live in hovels; they will not continue to cultivate the magnificent valleys and surrender the product to those who neither sow nor reap to live in luxury while they starve for the necessaries of life. The miners will not forever continue to delve down into the rocky caverns of these great mountains, attended by all the dangers of their vocation, and with their strong, brawny arms drag forth treasures to fill the coffers of Shylock in his gilded den on Wall street, while many of their comrades are tramps on the highway, pursued by a cruel and damnable blacklist from which there is no escape. They will not always stand idly by and see 400 of their fellow men incarcerated in a stockade built by the Standard Oil trust, guarded by negro troops, denied the right to consult with counsel or to see their wives and children. Surely the day is not far distant when men will not be forced to sign away their independence in order to obtain permission to seek employment in any portion of this once land of freedom. Surely the day is not far distant when a workingman will not be compelled to renounce organized labor as a criminal organization to keep the famished wolf of hunger from the door. The conduct of Governor Steunenberg and General Merriam surpasses anything that has ever been attempted in the world. History does not record an instance when it was necessary for a workingman to secure a permit to secure employment in any country under the sun, except in Idaho, where a Democratic governor has descended to the lowest depths of depravity in conjunction with a general of the army to compel workingmen to first obtain their permission before accepting employment.

Should a workingman violate this edict he is arrested and thrown into a filthy bastille and treated to the severest cruelty—from its effects five have already died—and kept there without further hearing. We flatter ourselves that we are not as the other people are, tamely submitting to oppression; yet we sit idly by and witness such acts of barbarism which if attempted in England the people would rise in their wrath and upset the throne if the wrong were not adjusted.

Rocky Mountain News

Denver, Colorado.

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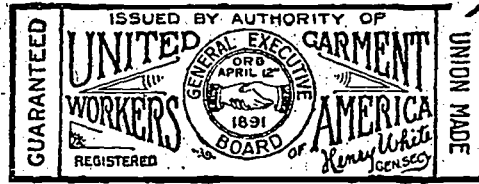
DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

No.....	Name.....	Meeting Night.....	President	Secretary	P.O. Box..	Address..
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride.....	Wed.	Thomas Roe....	Wesley Frazee..	...	Chloride.....
60	Globe.....	Tue..	Simon Kinsman	O. H. Bru.....	120	Globe.....
17	Helvetia.....	Thur	A. E. Puff.....	J. A. Tracey....	...	Helvetia.....
BRIT. COL' BIA.						
76	Gladstone.....	Sat..	John Hescott....	Wm. Goddard...	...	Fernie.....
22	Greenwood.....	Sat..	Walter Long....	M. H. Kane....	134	Greenwood....
59	Kaslo.....	Fri..	Robert Pollock..	Jos. Gilnaugh..	...	Kaslo.....
43	McKinney.....	Sat..	John Corby.....	A. J. Chisholm..	...	Camp M'Kinney
71	Moyie.....	Tue..	D. J. Elmer....	W. R. Hooking..	...	Moyie.....
96	Nelson.....	Sat..	M. R. Mowatt...	James Wilks....	106	Nelson.....
97	New Denver.....	Sat..	D. J. Wier.....	John Riordan...	...	New Denver...
8	Phoenix.....	Tue..	Frank Huckleby	John Riordan...	...	Phoenix.....
94	Rossland Mech'ic	Fri..	E. Hartell.....	J. R. Connell...	764	Rossland.....
38	Rossland.....	Wed	H. E. Abell.....	R. W. Malloy....	421	Rossland.....
81	Sandon.....	Sat..	George Smith...	S. B. Clement...	S	Sandon.....
95	Silverton.....	Sat..	W. S. Horton...	John C. Tyree...	...	Silverton.....
62	Slocan.....	Wed.	J. A. Baker....	A. E. Teeter....	...	Slocan City...
79	Whitewater.....	Sat..	Joseph McDonal	B. F. McIsaac..	...	Whitewater...
85	Ymir.....	Wed.	A. J. Hughes....	Alfred Parr.....	...	Ymir.....
CALIFORNIA.						
61	Bodie.....	Tue..	A. N. Dodd.....	J. A. English....	6	Bodie.....
47	Confidence.....	Thur	B. Gibbs.....	W. T. Gurney...	...	Confidence...
90	Grass Valley	Fri..	C. M. O'Brien...	J. A. Vaughn...	...	Grass Valley..
70	Gold Cross.....	Thur.	H. K. Steavens.	John I. Minear..	...	Hedges.....
51	Mojave.....	Sat..	E. W. Mellarky.	Thos. Morrissey	...	Mojave.....
44	Randsburg.....	Sat..	G. H. Clark....	Ed Moran.....	...	Randsburg....
73	Tuolumne.....	.....	C. K. Smith....	T. McMahon....	94	Quartz Mount'n
87	Summerville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.						
75	Altman St. Eng'r.	Tue..	W. H. Leonard	D. C. Copley....	106	Independence..
21	Anaconda.....	Tue..	C. W. Rorke....	R. Mitchell.....	296	Anaconda.....
13	Baldwin.....	Sat..	Henry Dahl....	W. A. Triplett..	...	Baldwin.....
89	Battle Mountain.	Sat..	C. L. Gilmer....	R. T. Stinson...	...	Gilman.....

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

No.	Name	Meeting Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
COLORADO.						
64	Bryan	Sat.	James Ferguson	John C. Prinn	134	Ophir
33	Cloud City	Sat.	T. J. Sullivan	Chas. R. Burr	132	Leadville
40	Cripple Creek	Sat.	Charles Outcalt	Ed Campbell	1148	Cripple Creek
82	C. C. St. Eng'rs.	Wed.	Thomas Davis	E. L. Whitney	771	Cripple Creek
93	Denver S. M.	Fri.	Thos. Moore	B. P. Smith		3915 Wynkoop st
58	Durango M. & S.	Thur	Moses Shields	Frank Wride	1273	Durango
45	Eldora	Thur	D. H. Weaver	W. J. Livingston		Eldora
80	Excelsior Eng.	Tue.	W. A. Morgan	T. F. Callahan	522	Victor
19	Free Coinage	Fri.	W. B. Easterly	C. F. Dillon	91	Altman
92	Gillett M. & S.	Sat.	C. D. Baldwin	E. S. Timmons		Gillett
55	Lawson	Wed	H. Cadwalader	M. O'Hagan		Lawson
34	Louisville	Thur	F. W. Oberding	Geo. Dierden	23	Louisville
15	Ouray	Sat.	A. M. Prior	Arthur Parker	440	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tue.	Theo. Saurer	R. K. Sprinkle	397	Aspen
36	Rico	Wed.	Charles Kelly	Thos. C. Young	427	Rico
39	Rockvale	Sun.	R. Owns	R. D. Owns	95	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat.	W. J. Pearce	E. U. Fletcher	23	Silverton
27	Sky City	Tue.	Paul Walker	Logan Summers		Red Mountain
63	16 to 1	Sat.	A. W. March	Ed Olson	638	Telluride
41	Ten Mile	Tue.	B. T. Holder	W. P. Swallow	212	Kokomo
32	Victor	Thur	W. R. Phelps	Jerry Kelly	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat.	Joe Smith	R. C. Crosley		Vulcan
IDAHO.						
10	Burke	Tue.	B. Smith	John Kelley	207	Burke
52	Custer	Sat.	Wm. J. Bowen	John Danielson		Custer
53	De Lamar	Mon.	Jos. P. Langford	Wm. Honey		De Lamar
11	Gem	Wed	Frank Monty	J. L. Keane		Gem
37	Gibbonsville	Wed.	John Riley	R. R. Dodge	19	Gibbonsville
9	Mullan	Sat.	R. Wheatley	Jno. Hendrickson	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat.	W. D. Heywood	Wm. Williams		Silver City
18	Wardner	Sat.	S. C. Stratton	Leo McMullen	162	Wardner
MISSOURI.						
88	Joplin	Wed.	Ben Housley	S. P. Cress		Joplin
MONTANA.						
57	Aldridge	Sat.	James Lenigan	Joseph Gulde		Aldridge
12	Barker	Thur	P. Franklin	Joseph Boland	5	Barker
23	Basin	Wed	Geo. Prince	Henry Lidgate	1	Basin
7	Belt Mont.	Sat.	William Cheeck	C. H. Conner		Neihart
1	Butte	Tue.	M. McCormick	Patrick Peoples	498	Butte
74	Butte M. & S.	Wed.	Luke Williams	S. P. Johnson	841	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed.	C. A. Lyford	Joseph Corby	2	Butte
67	Carbonado	Tue.	Jas. Dougherty	J. K. Miller		Carbonado
86	Geo. Dewey	Fri.	C. C. Mitchell	A. H. Marsh	284	Granite
4	Granite	Tue.	Henry Lowney	John Neumeyer	D	Granite
16	G. Falls M. & S.	Sat.	Joseph Shutler	James Finley	790	G. Falls
35	Hassell	Sat.	J. Galvin	James Duncan	71	Hassell
20	Martina	Sun.	M. L. Cook	Eug. Wessinger		Martina
29	Red Lodge	Mon.	Alex'r Fairgrave	Thomas Conway	207	Red Lodge
25	Winston	Sat.	R. D. Myles	R. F. Whyte		Winston
NEVADA.						
72	Lincoln	Wed.	George A. Cole	L. E. Edmonds		De Lamar
49	Silver City	Tue.	S. Armstrong	T. C. Wogan	76	Silver City
31	Tuscarora	Wed	I. W. Plumb	S. H. Turner	12	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri.	W. A. Burns	J. F. McDonell	I	Virginia City
59	N. W. TERR					
	Lethbridge	Sat.	Henry Noble	K. McDonald		Alberta
OREGON.						
91	Cornucopia	Sat.	Tim Shea	L. V. Grey		Cornucopia
S. DAKOTA.						
3	Central	Sat.	A. Erickson	W. G. Friggins	23	Central City
14	Deadwood L. U.	Mon.	Earl Huntley	John Evans	950	Deadwood
2	Lead	Mon.	Thos. P. Nichols	J. C. McLemore	290	Lead
5	Terry Peak	Wed.	Jos. Richards	C. H. Schaad	174	Terry
68	Two Bit	Sat.	Seth Galvin	H. J. Vanerlstein		Galena
WASHINGTON.						
28	Republic	Tue.	Jerry O'Donnell	James B. Dugan		Saratoga
24	Sheridan	Sat.	Abe Hanson	C. M. Wilson		Republic
WYOMING.						
98	Battle Creek	Thur	P. H. Mahoney	E. E. Linde	157	Toroda

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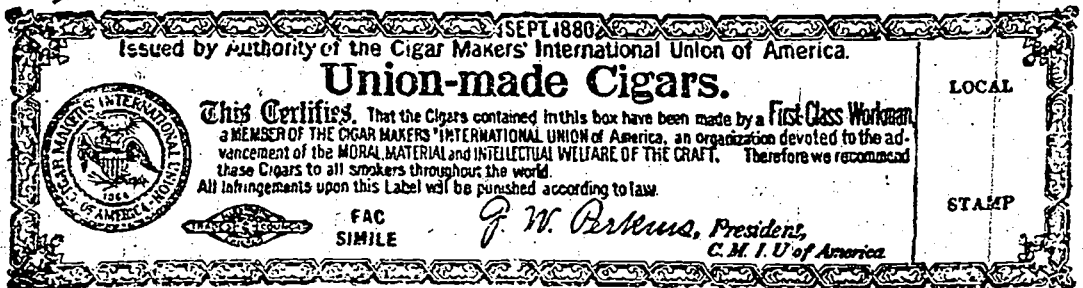
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Denver, Colo., April 30th, 1900.

To Unions of the Western Country, Greeting:

Fellow Workers—We desire to call your attention to the Union Restaurants of Denver, and ask that your delegates to the conventions of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union, at their annual meetings in this city next month, will patronize only the following Union Restaurants:

Creamerie, 1618 Curtis,
Royal, 1641-43 Curtis,
Manhattan, 1635 Larimer,
Chatten's, 1727 Larimer,
Cannon's, 1715 Lawrence,

Curtis Lunch Room, 1716 Curtis,
The Chesapeake Bay, 1741-43 Curtis,
Home Dairy, 1633-45 Welton,
Java Restaurant, 1218 17th,
Geo. Stevenson, 1212 17th,

New Coffee House, 1653-57 Lawrence.

The above list of houses have the Union Card, and all are asked to patronize no other.

Our headquarters at 1655 Lawrence street will be open to all delegates, and our business committee will be at the disposal of all, to give information or show points of interest.

Help us by patronizing only Union restaurants and we will cheerfully reciprocate.

Yours fraternally,

J. K. ROBINSON, Business Committee.

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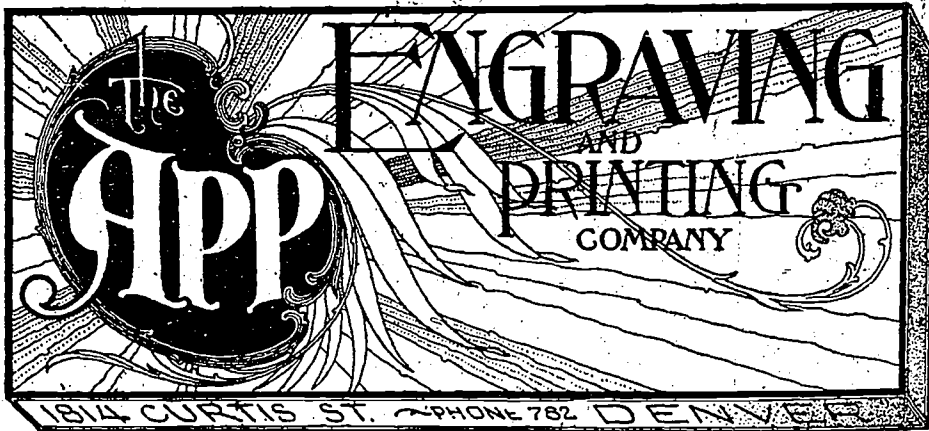
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