



ROADY KENEHAN.

The Miners' Magazine

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EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

Unions are requested to write some communication each month for publication.

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

Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.

Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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

IT DOES.

In an editorial, the Rocky Mountain News concludes by asking the following question:

"It presents fairly and squarely the startling question: Does the Standard Oil rule the country?"

We answer, yes; emphatically yes; with more power than that exercised by all the emperors, kings and queens in Europe rule their subjects.

ALL ON STRIKE.

When we read the last issue of the Miners' Magazine it will be seen that we have a splendid corps of writers in each union.

The magazine contains one article from Slocan City Union and another from our esteemed friend and faithful worker, T. H. Eckles.

Both articles are interesting and well written and contain information and food for thought. If members of local unions will not take enough interest in the affairs of the organization to inform the members elsewhere of the conditions that exist within the jurisdiction of their respective unions by publishing an article in the magazine, we must admit that the capitalists

who employ them have little to fear, no matter how hard they turn the screws upon them.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

All miners are warned to stay away from Bridger, Montana, as there is trouble here.

By Order of Bridger Miners' Union No. 45, W. F. M.

W. A. Clark did not think of reducing the wages of these men 25 cents a ton for digging coal until he was elected a United States senator.

Millionaire Clark's action don't surprise us, as he is one of the cheapest men in the West.

EDWARD BOYCE, President W. F. M.

THE PUEBLO COURIER.

The ever-welcome Courier reached our desk last month in a neat, new dress, which makes it more attractive than ever.

The new type is much smaller than the old type, and in addition to containing more reading matter it makes a much nicer appearance.

The Courier is certainly entitled to \$1 for a year's subscription from every workingman in the West who is not a drone.

ALWAYS OPPOSED TO PROGRESS.

Advocate a departure from the old system of hidebound trades unionism and you are charged with insincerity.

Advise the unions of the Western Federation of Miners or the national organization to own and operate mining property and some would-be union man who holds membership in the union as a spy for some corporation will go into hysterics and denounce it as dangerous, not only to the union, but the mine operators as well.

When we hear men oppose measures of this nature we can rest assured that they are well paid by the mine operators for doing their work under the cloak of unionism.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

On May 7th the Standard Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of twenty per cent., making the year's dividends on its common stock sixty per cent., or, in other words, \$60,000,000.

Rockefeller, owning one-third of the company stock, his

share of this amount is \$20,000,000—twenty times the entire original capital of the company.

Will some good Republican or Democratic workingman, who believes the United States would go to hades if his party was not elected, tell us what benefit the workingmen receive from this vast wealth that Mr. Rockefeller is annually accumulating.

Yes, it would certainly be un-American if the people owned the oil wells and mines and operated them in the interest of all and not for the special benefit of this individual.

HONESTY IS GOOD WHEN PRACTICED.

A membership card in a labor organization is no guarantee of the owner's honesty.

Many men use a labor organization as a shield to impose upon their friends and by a continuous show of sincerity ingratiate themselves into the confidence of their associates until they are elected to a position of trust for the purpose of robbing the organization.

Labor organizations should be run on strictly business principles, and no man, however honest he may be, should be placed at an advantage where he can defraud his union at will. Honest men who wish to serve their union faithfully will not accept an office unless the union is secured, because they know that a time may come when it is necessary for the union to be surrounded with all necessary safeguards.

If a man is without honesty when he joins a labor organization it is doubtful if he will ever reform outside of a penitentiary.

THE WESTERN LABOR UNION.

In extending a welcome to the delegates attending the annual convention of the Western Labor Union, we regret that we are unable to give a full account of their splendid organization and its progress during the past year, but we hope to do this in our next issue, in addition to publishing the important work done by the convention.

The W. L. U. is a good organization with a bright future and the delegates to this convention should not fail to begin an active campaign of organization for they have a splendid field to operate in.

Buckle on your armor, gentlemen, and join forces with the W. F. M. and carry the fight home to your enemy until there is a union of the W. L. U. in every hamlet in the West where there are ten men employed.

In this good work the Miners' Magazine wishes you success, and will gladly co-operate with you in any movement you inaugurate for the benefit of the toilers.

THE TRUTH CONDENSED.

In a recent letter received from Eugene V. Debs he makes use of the following language which, unfortunately, is too true, so far as the average workingman is concerned:

"It is unfortunate that workingmen do not read; that is to say, a very small percentage have a taste for anything that is calculated to enlarge and improve their minds and lift them above the slavish level where ignorance has fettered them. However, it will be different some day, and I am filled with the faith which assures the better day for the working class."

No man is better qualified to judge the workingmen than Mr. Debs, who has done more to advance their interests than any other man in the labor movement.

The trueism of his words can be seen in every day life. The average workingman would rather pay \$12 a year for a paper owned by his employer than subscribe \$1 a year to support a paper that fights his battle.

We believe Mr. Debs is right when he says there are better days in store for the working classes.

Those days will come when intelligence masters ignorance, but that will not occur in our day, for there are too many workingmen ready to bow at the shrine of wealth and beg for the crumbs that fall from their master's table.

QUALIFICATIONS SHOULD BE NECESSARY TO ELECT.

Because a man is a candidate for office in a labor organization, supported by some certain union, is no reason why he should be elected, nor should he be elected because he is jovial and spends his money freely.

The only influence that should induce the delegates to the ninth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners to vote for men to fill the various offices is their qualifications.

To make a poor selection of officers at this particular time, after the experience we have had in the past with incompetent and unworthy officers, means the destruction of the organization.

Looking over the record of the past we see that the organization upon different occasions stood upon the verge of ruin on account of the conduct of its officers, who never had at any time the welfare of the organization at heart. With this experience before us, it should be a warning to the dele-

gate who desires the organization to advance to act wisely before he casts his ballot for any candidate without knowing whether he is qualified to fill the position, and if qualified, whether he will be an officer of the Federation or a tool in the hands of some mine operator or corporation.

It too frequently happens that officers of labor organizations run them as an annex to some corporation for their personal aggrandizement, which insures their disruption in a short time.

We trust that each delegate will carefully study the character and qualifications of his associates and, regardless of location or influence, vote for the man he thinks best qualified to guide the organization in the future through the dangerous breakers that it must surmount before it has accomplished that mission for which it was organized.

Delegates should not be deceived in the amount of labor that falls upon the man who is elected president or secretary-treasurer.

Therefore it is necessary to act wisely, and not elect men who will cause us to regret our action.

We are on the road to progress and should be careful not to surrender our position to the enemy.

HOW THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW OPERATES IN BUTTE.

At the last session of the Montana Legislature Hon. J. J. Quinn, president of Butte Miners' Union, introduced the following bill, which is an exact copy of the Utah eight-hour law, and became a law May 1st:

All the mines owned and operated by the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and Senator Clark, conceded eight hours previous to the election in November, 1900, and have remained in operation since that time. In these mines the men go on shift at 8 o'clock a. m. and quit at 4:30 o'clock p. m.

At the Anaconda, St. Lawrence, Parrot and other mines operated by the Amalgamated Copper Trust, the whistle blows at 7:30 o'clock a. m., when the men begin to descend the shaft to their work, where they remain until 4:30 o'clock p. m., which is nine hours underground.

The law is in full operation at all the smelters on account of the activity of the smeltermen's union, which has, in addition to doing much towards the passage of this law, secured an eight-hour workday for all its members. Too much praise cannot be extended to the mill and smeltermen's union for its activity in behalf of its members, who, heretofore, had worked twelve and thirteen hours per day. The mill and smeltermen's union of Butte is an example of what workingmen can do to

improve their condition, provided they will organize and demand their rights in an intelligent, determined manner.

Prior to the organization of this union the smeltermen of Butte were unable to help themselves, no matter how serious the grievance might be, and in fact they were looked down upon by other workmen in the city who were organized. But they have come nobly to the front, not only in protecting themselves, but in setting a splendid example for other labor organizations of the city and state to follow.

It is to be regretted that all unions in Butte are not as active in the interest and welfare of their members as the mill and smeltermen's union.

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful on and after the taking effect of this act for any person to work or labor in any underground mine, or other underground workings, for a period of time longer than eight (8) hours during any one day, except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to work or labor in any smelter, or other institution, or place wherein reduction or refining of ores or metals shall be conducted or carried on, for a period longer than eight (8) hours in any one day, except where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 3. That any person or employe who violates either of the preceding sections, or any person, corporation, employer or his or its agent who hires, contracts with, or causes or directs any person to work in an underground mine or other workings, or in a smelter, or any other institution or place for the reduction or refining of ores or metals for a longer period than eight (8) hours during any one day, unless life or property shall be in imminent danger, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or imprisonment not more than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense so committed.

SENATOR CLARK AND THE AMALGAMATED COPPER TRUST.

For over twenty years it has been the ambition of W. A. Clark, the millionaire copper king of Montana, to occupy a seat in the United States Senate, but all his efforts during this time were in vain on account of the opposition he encountered from Marcus Daly. These two millionaires aired their personal grievance every election, and in many instances, where people

took either side, animosities were engendered which will require generations to obliterate.

Notwithstanding Senator Clark's vast wealth, he was unable to obtain the much-coveted seat in the United States Senate. Notwithstanding the fact that he spent millions of dollars in his various campaigns in methods that reflect no credit upon him, it is a well-known fact in the state of Montana that Senator Clark used very unfair means to obtain this seat, and notwithstanding the use of money and the practice of all these unfair means, the much-coveted seat was far from his reach—in fact, he had no show, whatever, to be elected—until the people became aroused over the threatening attitude of the Amalgamated Copper Trust.

Senator Clark, in his campaign of 1900, traveled over the state and denounced the Amalgamated Copper Trust and all other trusts in the most scathing language at his command. Did any laboring man take the rostrum and denounce the trusts in the same manner and use the same language that Senator Clark used, we have no hesitation in saying that he would be in jail at this time, but Senator Clark was a millionaire, and, according to his own words, was fighting for the interest of the commonwealth of Montana in opposition to this snaky-headed monster that threatened their destruction, and therefore he was applauded by seventy-five per cent. of the people from one end of the state to the other.

His paper, the Butte Miner, in its editorials day by day, denounced the copper trust and said that the only barrier that stood between the people of Montana and this copper trust, which threatened their liberties and their very existence, was W. A. Clark, and the morning after election this paper published a picture of its owner under the following glaring headline: "The Man of the Hour."

From the beginning of the campaign until the announcement of the result, Senator Clark took all the credit for the fight he made against the copper trust in behalf of the people. Immediately after the election the news flashed from the East that Senator Clark had joined forces with the Amalgamated Copper Trust, which has since proved to be true.

During all this time Senator Clark played the game of bunco steerer. No confidence man ever stood upon a street corner and tried to deceive his audience by such stealthy means and plausible arguments as Senator Clark has used to deceive the people of Montana. He was negotiating with the Amalgamated Copper Trust while he was traveling over the state denouncing them in no uncertain language.

If the copper trust was an injury to the people of Montana, as Senator Clark contended previous to his election, we would like to know how it has changed since election. If Senator

Clark has so improved it by his presence that it is now the gentle and meek creature that will benefit the people, we wonder if Senator Clark's moral influence will have such a far-reaching effect on this monster corporation that it will become the instrument of the people of Montana, to be used at will, and not the monster that he pictured it in former days. We wonder if the moral influence of Senator Clark will be so great on John D. Rockefeller, Morgan and Rodgers and their co-conspirators that the people of Montana will re-elect him to a second term in the United States Senate.

It is the duty of the people of the state of Montana to rise in their might against this man, who deceived and betrayed them. It is their duty and their right to raise their voice in protest against his being seated.

He has betrayed the people of Montana in the past and they can expect no other treatment from him in the future. He has, according to his own words, worked against their most vital interest by pooling his interest with the Amalgamated Copper Trust, and if he is permitted to retain his seat in the United States Senate, the people of Montana and of the United States know that his voice and vote will be used against their interest. No confidence can be placed in a man who will stand upon the public rostrum and perpetrate such an outrage upon the people of any state as Senator Clark was guilty of in the last campaign.

SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fire! Fire! Spit your fuse and run. It's "shooting-time." There will be "side tossers" and "uppers" going off in all directions. You have been having something easy too long. They have not even blown the collar off your holes. The magazine "devil" is putting in this round to spring you non-subscribers into line. We have them well chambered and if we do not fill up the ore house we will call for our time. We have done well since the last issue. We have received fifteen new subscribers. As it costs about \$125 to get out and mail this magazine each month, you can see we are doing well "getting fat."

Yes, we know the magazine is a nice thing. It is owned and run and is the official organ, etc. More than that, we know that you are the people it is run for. What benefit is derived from it is yours. Yes, it is a good thing to have an official organ, but it is disgusting to have anything to do with the likes of you people that always have your mit out for "free deals." Anything that is for your support is all right, anything you should support is all wrong. If this next conven-

tion don't bring you fellows "down to Briney's whare dey boil de beef" "dey should be canned."

The "free and generous western miner," as the serio-comic stage actress and dance hall girl has him advertised, ought to be seen sneaking behind the blacksmith shop or hurrying in the mine to hide when he sees the Sisters of Charity coming up on the dump. One is good enough to throw your money at; the other to care for you when you are sick.

You pay more money for sole leather (to dodge the financial secretary with) than would pay your dues.

It would take more than one starter with a "Mathew Daniel" to make the "sign of the cross" on most of your skulls. To reach your heart? Well, we will wait, and let science and inventors have something to work on in the years to come.

There is no danger of your getting paresis, but an abnormal physical development and an extra kink in your back. You have not been herded hard enough yet; there ought to be more McDonalds, Monahans and Jenkins in the country for you.

I know you. I have been one of you. I remember the last five pay days I had. I was ready in the morning to climb up in a raise or go in a drift and eat gas and smoke for ten hours and say to myself: This is good enough for any one that is broke. This is the way of seventy-five per cent. of you.

Those yellow stacks in the drawer on the dealer's side of the table. "Shure, they are all on the square." The only percentage they have is to split the standoffs." You take a chance; play them high; "all you have to do is to work for your money." You are not like the tin horn that can brace every one he sees, or has some woman to keep him. And their yellow stacks grow, alluring the next sucker to change in his check.

Oh, it is the old, old story, boys,
Of pleasures that end in tears;
The froth that foams for an hour,
But the dregs that are tasted for years.

Yes, we know you. You dress up Sundays with a new pair of Underhills. Mr. Dealer would not think of putting on anything less than a \$60 or \$75 up-to-date.

And when you reform it is with a vengeance. You bum everything; won't spend a nickel; do the washerwoman out of a job, get an old four-gallon oil can and boil out, and worse than this, but I won't give you away this time. You hold this down for two or three months. (Broken nosed Jerry Lynch held it down in Marysville, Montana, four months and three days; he has held the championship of the West for eleven years.) The saloon keeper has missed you; he sends a flask up

to the bunk house to you. About three pulls at it and the bunk house is not large enough and then for two days the camp is not big enough for you. In about three days you are hitting the high water trail with your blankets on your back looking for a job.

We know that you are broke, and that you would be a good fellow only for what happened to you.

The press committees (?) has not furnished us with a single communication for this issue. In the May issue we requested some member to inform us if they had gone on a strike or yumped "der job." We have not heard from any one yet. Are you doing right, standing idly by watching one or two do all your work. It is time for you to awake and act. The rank and file have been rubbering too long. Is it not time for you to take a tumble to yourself and jump into the band wagon, and make a little music yourself? You have been paying your dues (in preference to going down the hill), thinking that as long as you was square on the books that would be all that would be required of you. "There will come a day some time," and don't forget it. You will do more than pay your dollar and make a ten-dollar talk about it, telling what a good union man you are. You will make side jumps one of these days that will do your heart good and if you get "into clear" you will be doing well. You cronies and drones that never do anything but kick and cause dissension; you that plant thorns and expect to gather roses; wake up! you are "back numbers." Get in line and get the step; keep out of the gouge and the old bottoms; drill a nice, clean, new hole. It may take you the rest of your life to catch up, but when you are about to step on the cage to go on top you will have a clear conscience, knowing that your last holes "broke to the bottom;" that the last years of your life were not all for self.

ROADY KENEHAN, DENVER, COLORADO.

The subject of our frontispiece in this issue is so well known to the members of organized labor in the United States and Canada, particularly the members of the Western Federation of Miners, it is almost superfluous to publish it.

But there are many of our readers who never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Kenehan, who have heard him eulogized by those who know him best, and we know the publication of his photo with this brief biography will be appreciated.

To write Mr. Kenehan's biography and attempt to inject praise in the work would make us appear ridiculous in the eyes of all who know him best, because praise is an unnecessary quantity when it can add nothing to the advantage of the individual.

We have frequently heard it said by Mr. Kenehan's friends and admitted by his enemies that physically and mentally he is far above the average of men.

He works at the anvil every day, which deprives him of the opportunity to devote his time to study.

His school is the association of his fellow-man and his diversion is at home with his children, assisting them in their studies.

In one room at his home, which he has fitted like an office, are books, papers and periodicals. The desk is filled with correspondence, and the shelves are packed with literature, principally on economic questions, for Mr. Kenehan is a student who burns his midnight oil to advantage.

His views are broad and comprehensive, and his speech is the essence of logic, supported by a fearless courage.

Always cool and collected, even under the most trying circumstances, his judgment is good and seldom in error.

He is untiring in his work for his organization and in behalf of his friends there is no sacrifice too great for him to make in their interest.

The delegates who attended the conventions of the Western Federation of Miners in the city of Denver know this from experience, as he made their stay in the city pleasant and agreeable as well as useful.

Mr. Kenehan is a strong temperance advocate, and has through all his life practiced this belief, which frequently involves him in many interesting discussions with his associates, who often charge him with being guilty of a grave offense in setting such an example for the members of the International Journeymen Horseshoers' Union to follow.

Mr. Kenehan joined the Horseshoers' union in Philadelphia in 1873, where he followed this vocation to 1879, when he caught the western fever and moved to Dakota, where he remained one year, but was dissatisfied with his new home and the following year he left for Colorado, locating at Silverton, where he prospected for six years in the San Juan mountains, Arizona and New Mexico.

Although he owns some valuable mining ground near Silverton, Colorado, he made little money in his new enterprise, so he located in Denver and again resumed his former calling—horseshoeing.

He is a charter member of the horseshoers' union of Denver and has served thirteen consecutive terms as its financial secretary, and is at this time serving his twelfth consecutive year as secretary-treasurer of the International Journeymen Horseshoers' Union.

He was twice elected president of the Denver Trades As-

sembly and twice to the office of third vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

He is editor of the International Horseshoers' Magazine, and is serving his third term as member of the Colorado State Board of Arbitration, having been reappointed by Governor Orman, where he is serving as chairman of the board.

In addition to those numerous duties, Mr. Kenehan frequently filches enough spare moments to prepare lectures on temperance and other subjects at the request of some of Denver's ministers. It is needless to say that such lectures are interesting and usually assure a large congregation when it is known that Mr. Kenehan will preach.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S TOUR.

Since President McKinley left Washington on his tour of the country the Associated Press has given an account of his actions and sayings very minutely. Not a word has been allowed to escape since he left the District of Columbia and entered the state of Virginia.

All this is done to prepare the people along the route which the President will travel so they will give him a welcome that has never been equaled on the American continent. In reading the speeches delivered by President McKinley we are reminded of the articles contained in the plutocratic newspapers of the country in their attacks on the men who failed to support the President in his imperialistic policy. They were called jingoes and would-be patriots and every other epithet known to the English language.

President McKinley, in his speeches, deals principally in a lot of rhetoric and applauds the people for their intelligence and approval of his administration, which is nothing short of an appeal to continue the Republican party in power. Above all men who ever held a public office in the United States, we have no hesitation in saying that William McKinley is the most unworthy of them all, for he has at no time displayed the ability of a statesman. He has acted the part of a truckling slave to the corporations; always ready to execute their orders. He has never adopted any policy and pursued it to the end.

It has been truly and well said of him that he was on all sides of all questions. His position on the tariff question in the case of Porto Rico, when he receded from his recommendations at the request of the commercial interest of the Atlantic seaboard, was the most vacillating act that any man could be guilty of.

The trusts and politicians of the country can well afford to give Mr. McKinley and his party a royal reception, because

they are directly interested in his tour, and, no doubt, he will do more good for their cause than any other scheme they could concoct.

Bodies of ignorant workingmen will be assembled where the President can address them and incidentally tell them that their opportunities to become independent are as great as the millionaire's, and that it is within their reach to become President of the United States.

Politicians and corporation hirelings all along the route are leaving nothing undone to give the people an opportunity of seeing this very much over-estimated man; this man who has at all times been the enemy of the working people; this man without a policy; this agent of plutocracy, who disgraces the chair of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

It is disgusting when we think of the working people who will stand upon the curbstone and cheer for the man who has done more than all other men in the United States combined to fasten the shackles of slavery more securely upon them.

To show how active McKinley's political agents have been to make his tour a success in deceiving the workingmen, we quote the words of ex-Senator Carter of Montana, the advance agent of the presidential party, at a meeting of the committee of arrangements held in Butte, May 6th: "As the people all want to hear the President, I would suggest that whoever makes the address of welcome should make it brief. On the hill it is probable that hundreds of miners would like to hear the President and it would be nice for the chief magistrate of our nation to address an audience of miners upon the summit of the Rockies. President Scallon of the Anaconda Mining Company (the Amalgamated Copper Trust) might introduce the boys to the President. Among the party are some charming speakers—Secretaries Long, Wilson, Smith and others. About thirty minutes might be given to the stand in the city and fifteen minutes on the hill stand. If there is any time to be curtailed, it should be that given to the parade."

What a grand sight it would be for gods and men to gaze upon. Hundreds of miners, slaves of the Amalgamated Copper Trust, coming from the bowels of the earth in their digging clothes, to listen to the address of a man like President McKinley, who sent soldiers to their neighboring state just across the line in the Coeur d'Alenes to shoot down their brother miners and imprison them in the bull pen at the request of this same copper trust, which is a part of the Standard Oil Trust, the same as the mines in the Coeur d'Alenes.

What a contrast it is from the green room in the White House, where President McKinley almost daily receives a visit from the agent of this gigantic monopoly in the city of Wash-

ington, to meeting with the miners in overalls covered with candle grease on the summit of the Rocky mountains.

No doubt the President will tell the miners on the hill, who have been ordered out of the mines by President Scallon of the Amalgamated Copper Trust to hear and see the President, that they are intelligent, patriotic, etc. No doubt he will use the same language he is so well accustomed to use—that nowhere on earth are the workingmen so well off as in this glorious "land of the free and home of the brave."

So far as the workingmen are concerned, President McKinley deserves no welcome or courtesy at their hands. He has never been their friend, but on the contrary, their uncompromising foe, and why workingmen should condescend to receive a man whose record in the past, so far as the interest of the toilers is concerned, is on a par with that of Carnegie, Rockefeller and others, is hard to understand. He has no sympathy with the laboring people. If there is one sympathetic chord in his heart for their interest and welfare he has never displayed it, and the working people of the mining regions of the West are to blame if they neglect this opportunity to place the seal of their disapproval upon any welcome being extended to him on account of his past record.

THE SITUATION IN THE COEUR D'ALENES.

Since martial law was declared in Shoshone county, Idaho, by ex-Governor Steunenberg, May 4, 1898, at the request of the Standard Oil Company and the Mine Owners' Association of that county, it has been one continuous reign of terror carried on by hired murderers imported by the mine owners to run union men out of the county and murder those who refused to go.

While martial law was in effect, those thugs were supported by the soldiers in their foul deeds, and at no time were they in danger of being prosecuted, but at no time were they as secure as they have been since martial law was abolished by Governor Hunt.

The cause of those murders is due to Sheriff Southerland, who was appointed to that office by ex-Governor Steunenberg at the request of the Mine Owners' Association.

For years the people of the Coeur d'Alenes have demonstrated that they cannot be controlled by any political party, and to the everlasting credit of the union men of the county it must be said that they took the initiative and voted for men from their own ranks.

There is nothing on earth so obnoxious to the capitalists of any country as political action by workingmen, because they

know that men who are intelligent enough to vote for their rights will not suffer under their lash indefinitely.

For this reason, more than any other, the corporations in Shoshone county have done everything in their power to destroy the influence of organized labor in the county, and have through Sheriff Southerland, hired those cowardly villians to murder innocent men under the protection of a deputy sheriff's badge.

Within three months four innocent men have been murdered by those thugs and others assaulted, but not one of them was prosecuted for those crimes because the sheriff's office protects them.

Beginning with Sheriff Southerland, we wish to show our readers what kind of men are entrusted with preserving the peace of the county.

Sheriff Southerland was repeatedly charged with holding up and murdering a man in the state of Washington for his money.

For publishing an account of this affair he brought suit against Mrs. Hutton, but at last accounts he withdrew it.

If Southerland had a good cause for libel against Mrs. Hutton, with the district judge and county attorney in full accord with him in all his actions, he certainly would not withdraw his suit.

Since the day Sheriff Southerland came to Idaho he has been closely identified with corporations, and at all times was an avowed enemy of organized labor.

The county commissioners allow him an under sheriff and jailer, the same number as his predecessors had, but in addition to this he appoints over twenty others, which the county does not pay, yet those deputies do no work.

It is not reasonable to suppose that drunken thugs of this character, who have no visible means of support, are giving their service free for the good of the county.

One of those deputies, named Adams, whose business it is to follow up labor troubles in the capacity of deputy sheriff or marshal, shot William Kennedy and Dan Kildea in the town of Gem, for which he was never prosecuted.

Two days after martial law was abolished two more of those imported desperadoes, named Williams and Rose, murdered Jack Powel at Mullan and the following night Sam Finley shot Martin Fisher in the presence of witnesses in the town of Gem without cause or provocation.

The coroner's inquest found Finley guilty of this murder, and to make some pretense at bringing Finley to justice Judge Mayhew, a confirmed inebriate, had a grand jury empaneled which was composed of men who spent all the years of their lives cringing at the feet of corporations.

Some of those thugs that were acting as deputy sheriffs were on the grand jury, so it is easy to imagine that the grand jury, unlike other grand juries in that corporation-ridden county, were selected to acquit, not indict, so Finley and his brother murderers were turned loose to continue their work of murder and intimidation for the mine owners.

This man Finley, who is well known in Colorado as "Big Sam," has followed labor troubles all his life, and is a professional in his business.

He went to Cripple Creek during the labor troubles of 1894 and acted as a deputy sheriff and figured in several gun plays while there and murdered an innocent man named Connors.

It is surprising how the people in the Coeur d'Alenes permit Sheriff Southerland to murder people without taking some action to prevent him. They should get together and notify him that they will not permit him to continue this cowardly work under cover of sheriff.

Grant, for the sake of argument, that it is necessary to have deputy sheriffs to preserve the peace of the county, decent men who have lived in the county and made it their home for years, whose character is unimpeachable, should be appointed, and not those hired assassins that are willing to commit the most heinous crime imaginable for money.

Without exception, the Coeur d'Alenes is the greatest mining country in America, and the majority of its people, for generosity, hospitality, principle and honor, are pre-eminently the peer of any people on earth, notwithstanding the false accusations so freely used against them by their enemies.

They should take immediate action and for their own welfare end the reign of murder by hired thugs.

THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

At this time it is unnecessary for us to offer advice to the delegates attending the ninth annual convention because every one of them has certain ideas which, no doubt, he will be anxious to see put in operation, and it is never logical for the officers of a labor organization to force their views upon a convention of men selected by the different unions. It is infinitely better to allow the delegates to act in accordance with the instructions which they received from their associates in their respective unions.

However, we trust that the delegates will allow their minds to expand, and in doing so that they will discuss not only the question of wages, but will take up those economic questions that are of such vital interest not only to the working people but to the common people in general.

On another page we publish a contract submitted by the

smelter trust to the mine operators of the state of Colorado, which is, without exception, the most outrageous document that was ever presented to any party for his signature. It will be seen at a glance that this contract submitted by the smelter trust is one-sided and will work extensively in the interest of the proposer.

It is not our intention to sympathize with the mine owners in this case because they have never sympathized with the laboring people. On the contrary, they were always ready upon the slightest opportunity to use their influence and their wealth to coerce the laboring men in any demand they made for their rights. In fact, it can be truly said that the small mine operator, like the business man, has in the past been the laboring man's worst enemy. It has always been their cry that labor organizations were too radical; that they were controlled by hotheads and firebrands, who had no interest in the welfare of the community, and by their actions were a detriment to the prosperity and welfare of the community in which they lived.

The business man had no interest in common with the laborer. He cared not whether his wages were reduced ninety per cent., provided he kept at work and didn't murmur on account of unjust conditions imposed upon him, while the business man was able to sell him his goods at a profit. This has been clearly demonstrated in the case of the employes of the American Smelting Company, located at Helena, Montana, which is one of the smelters operated under the control of the smelter trust.

On the first day of May this company reduced the wages of its employes twenty per cent., which caused a strike. The men offered to accept a reduction of ten per cent., which was accepted by the smelter trust, provided, however, the men would remain unorganized as they were in the past. The conditions and terms agreed upon were perfectly satisfactory, so far as the company was concerned, but the organization of a union among the employes was the objectionable feature and under no consideration would the trust grant their men permission to organize. The men were denied the same rights which the smelter trust assumed for itself.

The average wages at this smelter was \$2 per day, which was not sufficient for any working man to exist upon and support a family. Nevertheless, the business men of Helena called a meeting and immediately took sides with the smelter trust, thus showing their sympathy with the enemy that is crushing them out of business. The attitude of the business men in this particular case can be better understood by reading the article contained in the Anaconda Standard, a paper published by the Amalgamated Copper Company in Anaconda, Montana, which

appears on another page. This article, as will be seen by reading it closely, condemns the men for not accepting a ten per cent. reduction and remaining unorganized and in the same sentence it lauds the business men for their action in siding with the smelter trust.

As we have often stated, there is no mutual ground upon which employer and employe can stand. One depends upon the destruction of the other, and if the labor organizations, particularly the Western Federation of Miners, does not at this convention map out a new policy which will be more aggressive than anything ever adopted in the past it is useless to hold conventions in the future, because, in our opinion, the time is not far distant when conventions of laboring men will be a thing of the past, as the large syndicates and trusts are fast gaining control of all the natural resources, and in addition to this, the railroads of the continent will be absorbed by them, which will place the labor organizations entirely at their mercy.

The mining interests of Michigan, Montana, Idaho and other western states are controlled by the same trust and it behooves the delegates to this convention to prepare for the crisis that may come much sooner than the average individual anticipates. Wages in Montana and Colorado will not remain as they are while wages paid for the same class of labor in other states is fifty per cent. less.

The trust will, as soon as its plans are consummated, follow the advice of John Hayes Hammond when he organized the Mine Owners' Association to equalize miners' wages. This equalization will not benefit the miner, but it will benefit the trust.

It is unfortunate that many members of our organization have been so hidebound in their political views. It has been impossible to change them from the Democratic or Republican parties, each one claiming the salvation of the working people lay in the election of either party. They never stop to consider whether these parties were legislating for their interest or in the interest of the moneyed classes. It should now be apparent to all that within a very few years these trusts will, in addition to controlling the mineral output of the United States, own every foot of mining ground in the West, the same as the large coal combinations own the coal fields of the East.

When this time arrives, which is not far distant, there will be no more prospecting because the ground will all be in possession of those gigantic syndicates and held for speculative purposes.

Viewing the situation in this light, would it not be better for the miners to insist upon the mines being operated in the interest of all the people? Would it not be better for all to

share alike in the wealth produced from those mines, and not allow it to pass into the hands of Clark, Morgan and Rockefeller, to be used in future years to reduce the laboring man to a state of peonage?

While we are not a worshipper at the shrine of government as it is constituted, nevertheless, we believe that it would be a vast improvement upon our present system, were the mines controlled and operated by the government, but this change will never come through the Republican or Democratic parties.

In opposition to our views in this respect, some people will advance the argument that the miners and the people in general would be worse off under this system while a man like William McKinley occupied the presidential chair. This is undoubtedly true, but when the people arrive at that stage of intelligence we know that a man of William McKinley's caliber will not be elected president.

It has been truly said that the people of all nations can be judged by their form of government. This is particularly true in the United States. The man who serves a term in office and acts honestly and doesn't rob is considered a fit subject for the insane asylum when his term of office expires if he is not well fixed financially. While the people approve of their servants in office robbing them it is useless to expect better conditions.

In addition to declaring in favor of government ownership of all the mines, we should go further and map out a line of policy to be pursued in all matters and establish a thorough system of education for the purpose of educating the miners of the West along those lines best calculated to advance their interest. A few thousand dollars expended in the distribution of good literature during the coming year would have more effect in preparing the minds of our people for the change that must occur than any other action we could take.

It is a well known fact that education will solve all questions and master all arts. Let us endeavor to educate our members up to a standard where they will realize and understand that they are deprived of the wealth which they create by an unjust system of government and that it is their duty to change this system so they shall enjoy the benefits of the wealth they produce.

With our members educated to this point, every thinking person knows that it would not require much time for them to solve the industrial question. When they know what they want and demand it, no government or military power can deprive them of it.

To educate our members up to this standard should be the ambition of every delegate attending this convention.

In conclusion, we wish all delegates an enjoyable time while attending to their duties in the convention, and trust that their labors will be fraught with much good not only for themselves and the men they represent, but the laboring people in general.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Owing to the numerous inquiries from members of organized labor and others concerning the origin of the Western Federation of Miners, we deem it necessary to publish this information for the benefit of those interested, and at the same time give a correct sketch of its life and the names of its officers up to the convening of the ninth annual convention.

Since the organization has demonstrated to friends and foes alike that it is here to stay, or at all events until supplanted by some other organization better adapted for the protection of the men engaged in the production of precious and base metals in the great West, numerous men have signified their willingness to pose as the father of the movement that resulted in the formation of the organization. As most of those claiming such credit were never known to take an active part in labor matters previous to the organization of the Federation or afterwards, it is reasonable to conclude that the credit for being the first to advocate such a movement belongs to some person who is dead or too modest to claim the glory.

The first attempt at forming an association of unions in the western states of which we have any knowledge was made in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1889, when Burke, Gem, Mullan and Wardner Miners' Unions organized what was known as the Coeur d'Alene Executive Miners' Union.

Between this Executive union and the unions in Colorado, Montana and South Dakota there was some correspondence relative to the advisability of forming a central body, but no definite action was taken until the early spring of 1893, when, through an agreement with other unions, Butte Miners' Union issued a call for a convention composed of representatives from the miners' unions of the West.

It may be truly said that the miners of the West made no attempt at forming a central body until the Mine Owners' Association, under the guiding hand of John Hayes Hammond and his associates, forced the issue upon them in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1892 in their attempt to form a universal wage schedule of \$2.50 per day for the miners throughout the mining regions of the West.

In 1892 this Mine Owners' Association obtained an injunction from Judge Beatty restraining members of the Coeur

d'Alene Miners' unions from trespassing upon the ground owned by the mining companies or advising men not to work for the mining companies that were attempting to reduce miners' wages.

The Mine Owners' Association had little trouble in finding an excuse to prosecute the miners for violating this sacred court injunction, and accordingly twelve of them were imprisoned in Ada county jail for six months for contempt of court and others were sent to Detroit, where they were held until ordered released by the United States Supreme Court.

It was while those men were imprisoned in Ada county jail that the benefits of a central organization dawned upon them.

They frequently discussed the question in all its phases and agreed that, upon their liberation, each would use his influence with his respective union to assist in formulating plans that would bring all the unions of the West into one central body.

This agitation began in the month of March, 1893, and in accordance with an agreement with the unions that signified their willingness to co-operate with such a movement, Butte Miners' Union issued a call to all unions in the West to send delegates to Butte, Montana, May 15, 1893, for the purpose of organizing this proposed central body.

The delegates assembled in Miners' Union hall, where J. L. Williams, president of Butte Miners' Union, called the meeting to order, and after explaining the objects for which it was called, advised the election of a temporary chairman and secretary, which resulted in the election of John McLeod, delegate from Lead Miners' Union, to the office of chairman and Thomas Malouin of Butte Miners' Union to the office of secretary.

The convention lasted five days, during which time there was little important business transacted, except the adoption of a constitution and the election of permanent officers.

The following unions were represented: Aspen, Barker, Bannock, Belt Mountain, Butte, Burke, Central City, Creede, Eureka, Gem, Granite, Lead, Mullan, Ouray and Rico.

The resolutions adopted were almost confined to a denunciation of the political party that was responsible for the demonetization of silver, and praying for its rehabilitation at its former ratio.

On the last day of the session John Gilligan and J. L. Williams, both members of Butte union, were nominated for the office of president, which resulted in the election of the former.

Thomas Malouin, a member of Butte union, was elected

secretary-treasurer, but resigned the following day because J. L. Williams was not elected president.

The executive board was composed of the following members, John McLeod, Lead Union; James Millett, Granite Union; Anthony Mathews and Patrick Gallagher, members of Butte Union, appointed W. J. Weeks, a member of Butte Union to succeed Thomas Malouin.

During the year 1893, and up to the meeting of the second annual convention in Salt Lake City, May 14, 1894, the organization barely existed on account of the financial depression which then existed.

When the second annual convention was called to order in the G. A. R. hall, only twelve unions were represented: Belt Mountain, Butte, Burke, Central City, Eureka, Free Coinage, Gem, Granite, Lead, Pitkin, Terry Peak and Wardner.

This convention, outside of electing officers, did little business, as most of the five days was devoted to a discussion of minor grievance and fault-finding by one delegate from Butte who was a candidate for the office of secretary-treasurer.

W. J. Weeks and William Walsh, members of Butte Union, were elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively, and P. H. Clifford, a member of Pitkin Union, and the present mine inspector in Colorado, a position he has filled for two years with much credit, was elected vice president.

John Gilligan and Richard Thomas, members of Butte Union, Edward Boyce, Wardner, and John Calderwood, Free Coinage Union, constituted the executive board.

From the adjournment of the second annual convention to the meeting of the third convention in Denver, May 13, 1895, the existence of the organization was scarcely noticeable.

On account of the dissension that still existed on the part of a few individuals in the organization the prospects for holding a third convention were at times very ominous, as President Weeks resigned on account of a protest entered by Victor Union against his indorsement of a millionaire mine operator in Colorado who was a candidate for the United States Senate from that state. The union claimed that the mine operator which President Weeks indorsed was an enemy of organized labor and the president of the Western Federation of Miners on that account should not have indorsed him.

When President Weeks resigned the organization was without a head, as the duties of president fell upon Vice President Clifford, who resided in Aspen, Colorado, while the headquarters were located in Butte, making it impossible for him to consult with the secretary-treasurer or members of the executive board, a majority of whom were located in Butte.

President Weeks' resignation was regretted by all members of the organization who knew him, because they knew he

was honest and sincere in his work for organized labor and had he known the previous record of the Colorado mine operator on the labor question, he could not have been induced to indorse him for any office within the gift of the people of Colorado.

The notification of Mr. Weeks' resignation had not reached all the unions when a letter under date of February 1, 1895, signed by W. H. Eddy, a member of Butte Union, was received by the members of the executive board notifying them that William Walsh had resigned the office of secretary-treasurer, and he, W. H. Eddy, was appointed by the members of the executive board who were members of Butte Union to fill the office.

It is unnecessary to mention the cause of Mr. Walsh's resignation, as it is well known to all members of the organization.

The organization being without officers, the members lost interest in their unions and made no effort to organize in new mining camps, believing it a useless effort, as the Federation could not survive very long under such a regime where internal strife was the ruling factor.

When P. H. Clifford called the third annual convention to order in Trades Assembly hall in Denver, May 13, 1895, only fifteen unions were represented, showing that no increase was made from the date of the organization.

At this convention S. M. Roberts and W. H. Eddy, members of Butte Union, were elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively, and James Leonard, a member of Free Coinage Union, was elected vice president. Executive board: James Maher and Richard Thomas, Butte; Charles N. Alexander, Terry, and Thomas Graham, Sand Coulee.

When the convention adjourned a majority of the delegates were enthusiastic in their predictions that the growth of the organization during the coming year would be phenomenal, but in this they were doomed to disappointment, as President Roberts resigned his office August 10th.

This left the organization again without a head, and it dragged along for another year without any improvement, as Vice President James Leonard was located in Altman, Colorado, and unable to devote his time to the interest of the organization, or meet with the executive board at headquarters in Butte.

When the fourth annual convention convened in Odd Fellows' hall in Denver, May 11, 1896, the outlook for the future welfare of the organization was no brighter than it was at previous conventions. However, the delegates in attendance were determined to make another effort to inject some life into it by organizing in the new mining camps.

Up to this time the office of president, secretary-treasurer

and a majority of the executive board were filled by members of Butte union, and it may be truly said that this scheme was far from beneficial on account of the animosities that existed between the officers without any apparent cause. On this account the delegates decided to make a change and elected the present incumbent, who was a member of Wardner union, to the office of president, and elected W. H. Eddy secretary-treasurer over Charles O'Brien, with a majority of the executive board from Butte.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention Charles O'Brien, who was always regarded a perpetual candidate without ability, began his usual crusade against the officers and the organization on account of his defeat, and threatened to wreak vengeance upon both while he lived; and although he has been true to his word it can be truly said that his vengeance went waning, if we compare it with the growth of the organization since that time.

Although it was well known by the delegates attending the convention that O'Brien was utterly incompetent to fill the office of secretary-treasurer, Mr. Eddy's election was not an improvement, as it became necessary for the president to notify the members of the executive board to meet in Butte August 27, 1896, to take action relative to his conduct in office.

When the members of the board arrived in Butte Mr. Eddy could not be found. It became necessary to fill the office and the president appointed James Maher, who, together with President Boyce, was elected by the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth conventions without opposition.

It will be seen that in five years the Western Federation of Miners has increased from fifteen unions to 117, notwithstanding the many reverses and obstacles encountered during its career.

Let us hope that this will be increased ten fold every year till all the mining camps in the West are organized under its protecting folds.

DEPUTIES ON GRAND JURY.

Mullan, Idaho, April 29.

W. H. Stewart, Dear Sir—George Kellogg, a member of the grand jury from this place, has, during the past two months, been a deputy sheriff; has been on duty frequently when any of the regular deputies were absent. Deputy Sheriff Williams placed Kellogg in charge of the body of Jack Powell, pending the arrival of the coroner. There is no question among the people of Mullan as to whether or not Kellogg is a deputy. Yours truly.—In Idaho State Tribune.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

THE FOUR PILLARS OF PRIVILEGE.

When a convention of laboring men meets and after it has transacted its routine business and provided as best it can for the welfare of the organization, the present having been attended to, it is usually followed by the adoption of a set of resolutions providing for action in the future, and that is the last of it. No one regards them seriously, and that is the end of them until another convention meets and either amends them or "reiterates." The reason for this is simple. The resolutions are not more than half believed in, and are usually such generalities as to have no value.

Instead of going over that ground again let me suggest that instead, the convention adopts some method for educating its members along economic lines in the next twelve months, this magazine to be the school, and in the short space following I will give an outline of what might prove of value in the line of such teaching.

It has been claimed by learned writers that monopoly as at present constituted is supported by four pillars, and all the methods by which capital is absorbing unearned increase is through these four forms—namely: the monopolies of money, land, tariffs and patents. Briefly defined, this means the power of increase that money has in the payment of interest for its use makes it possible for all kinds of capital to get interest or profits.

The monopoly of land by which exclusive title to land is given, no matter how much nor how used, is the second.

The tariff monopoly, by which the manufacturers or producers of certain goods are protected from foreign competition and thus enabled to get much more for their goods than they otherwise could.

The fourth is the patent monopoly, through which an inventor gets the exclusive right for a period of years to use a process or device and others are barred from making it.

Let us examine these propositions more in detail:

The capital engaged in production, whether it is the small capital of the retail dealer or that represented by the watered stock of the billion dollar trust, draws to itself a certain rate of interest; some years ago this averaged six and one-half per cent. This meant that some received a little more and some a little less for the use of their capital, but that was the average of all capital engaged.

Now, the natural price for the use of capital is zero, and the monopoly of money by granting exclusive privileges to

banks and to the United States treasurer to issue paper money limits its supply until the above figure is charged for its use, and that is what keeps the workers of the world poor, paying this ruinous figure for that which they should have for nothing. No matter how rich the great combines may be, no matter how closely allied, were interest or money zero a year, they could not get more than zero in return, and the return being that figure, watering stock would not help, for no matter if the stock were doubled or trebled they could get nothing. To multiply zero does not increase it, as every schoolboy knows. The abolition of interest is therefore the first and greatest task for the laborer.

The monopoly of land is the second in magnitude. At present a paper title is granted to a man or set of men to any amount of land in any number of states. Suppose we limited the amount of land that any man could hold to as much as he personally used and occupied, how much land would the gold, coal and oil barons hold? Their thousands of acres would be thrown open to settlement to the actual workers just as we are now opening the Indian reservations. The rent roll of the English syndicates who do not live in the United States would be reduced to nothing. The holdings of the rich landlords in the eastern states of land all over the West would go to those who now use them, and the large estates like Astor's, with their land distributed all over New York City, would be reduced to the single holding they decided to occupy and to use. Let the reader consider for a moment the effect on any corporation with these great sources of revenue cut off, and figure on the result it would have.

But this is not all. We have a protective tariff that has also done its share to build up monopoly. Never was this so glaringly shown as when Carnegie was charging the United States government \$400 for armor plate that was sold to Russia for \$250; everyone knew this to be a fact, but no one had temerity enough to ask that the tariff which made such profits possible be wiped out. The boldest only asked for a twenty per cent. reduction. The workers in the protected industries helped support the tariff thinking if the employer received more he would share with them. This was most beautifully dispelled in 1892 when the steel workers in Homestead struck against that rich corporation and were beat. Strange to say they are still protectionists.

The patent monopoly by which an inventor is granted the exclusive use of an invention and by which another inventor arriving independently at the same result or making the same device is barred, had its origin in the supposition that it encouraged invention and rewarded inventors. In practice it only helps out the capitalist or corporation that buy the device

or sometimes steal it. At present many corporations buy inventions in order to keep them out of the market and we have the edifying sight of a whole country being compelled to use old style inventions because of this monopoly. If there are any readers of the Miners' Magazine who can trace the impoverishment of the working class to any causes outside of the above we would be glad to hear from them, and to those who think study along these lines would help to an understanding of the great questions, we invite a discussion of these theories. No one has as yet combatted them successfully, and if the convention decides to take them up and make an active educational campaign, they will have the credit in the future of making the start toward true economics.

HENRY COHEN.

FINLEY'S PAST RECORD IS BAD.

Cripple Creek, May 5, 1901.

Mr. Edward Boyce, President Western Federation of Miners:

We see by the papers that Sam Finley, known in Colorado as Big Sam, was not indicted by the grand jury in Wallace, Idaho, for the murder of Martin Fisher in the town of Gem.

This is to be regretted by all who know anything of the past record of Finley, because he has always, to our knowledge, followed the profession of scab herder or deputy sheriff. He engaged in a shooting scrape in Denver and got shot, but not seriously.

He hired in Denver in 1894 as a deputy to go to the Cripple Creek district during the labor troubles. While there he never did any work but lay around the saloons and disreputable houses, where he acted the part of bully, etc.

He afterwards killed a man named John Connors, on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, for which crime he never suffered because he was then occupying the same position as he was in Gem when he shot Martin Fisher.

Together with several other ex-deputy sheriffs of the same stripe, he left for Idaho two years ago when the trouble occurred in order to get employment there at his old job; with one of his associates named Paton Coy, who is an equal for Finley in every respect. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM F. LALLY,
W. J. OAKLEAF,
C. E. PHILLIPS,
W. J. SKEEN,

Members of Cripple Creek Miners' Union.

CUBA LIBRE.

When we sailed from Tampa bay,
 (Cuba Libre!)
 And our ships got under weigh,
 (Cuba Libre!)
 As we floated down the tide,
 Crowding to the steamer's side,
 You remember how we cried,
 "Cuba Libre!"

When we spied the island shore,
 (Cuba Libre!)
 Then we shouted loud once more,
 "Cuba Libre!"
 As we sank Cervera's ships
 Where the southern sea-wall dips,
 What again was on our lips?
 "Cuba Libre!"

These are foreign words, you know—
 "Cuba Libre!"
 That we used so long ago;
 (Cuba Libre!)
 And in all the time between
 Such a lot of things we've seen,
 We've forgotten what they mean,
 "Cuba Libre!"

Let us ask the President,
 (Cuba Libre!)
 What that bit of Spanish means;
 "Cuba Libre!"
 Ask McKinley, Root and Hay
 What on earth we meant to say,
 When we shouted night and day,
 "Cuba Libre!"

But alas! they will not speak,
 (Cuba Libre!)
 For their memories are weak,
 (Cuba Libre!)
 If you have a lexicon,
 Borrowed from a Spanish don,
 Send it down to Washington,
 (Cuba Libre!)

—Ernest Crosby in Life.

THE DELVER'S CHANT.

His baton the warrior chieftain wields,
And the monarch his scepter sways;
But my spade-armed hands rule the realms of fields,
Where nature herself obeys.

The haughtiest head in the land eats bread
From the fingers of men like me;
And I fix the gems on the diadems
Of the lords of the earth and sea.

Their corn and wine and their flocks and kine,
Robes, rank, and resounding name,
Would vanish to air, bereft of my care,
And their glory be turned to shame.

And yet when they pass where I mow the grass,
Or the mattock I wield or hoe,
Their pride forgets the uncounted debts
That lords to laborers owe.

I can see the scorn of the "baser born"
In your silken idler's eye,
Who preaches that God made me to plod
And him to be grand and high.

But reason or jeer, proud man, I'm your peer;
I, too, bear the image of God,
And never shall cower, or cringe to the power
Of the haughtiest "son of the sod."

For your tinsel toys I've a wealth of joys
In the beauties that round me lie;
I can draw delight from the day and the night,
And pleasure from earth and sky.

From the streams, the trees, and the rock-framed seas
More rapturous melodies roll
Than from minstrels' chords in the halls of lords,
For they sound in the ears of my soul.

And the hues divine of the flowers that shine
On the heaven-bright brows of spring
More charm my sight than the diamond's light
From the crowns of an eastern king.

The summer's calm is the spirit's balm,
 And we revel in autumn's store;
 And there's joy sublime in the thunder's chime,
 And the strong-voiced tempest's roar.

For I feel and know that thus, below,
 The high and eternal One
 Converses with me through flower and tree,
 And shadow and shining sun.

And my faith is strong, that when earth-born wrong
 Shall have perished with earth-born things,
 We shall each appear in his rightful sphere
 In the realm of the King of kings.

Then why should I lower on pomp and power?—
 For their gold and their purple pine?—
 Gilt millionaire, I but crave my share;
 For the wealth I create is mine.

Come heaven-born worth, in thy scorn of birth
 Raise me to the rank that springs
 From no miser's hoard, no slaughterer's sword,
 No whimseys of vulgar kings.

—Henry McD. Fletcher.

AN ACROSTIC.

"T"—here's a band of sturdy brothers,
 "H"—onest, faithful, true as steel—
 "E"—ach one strives to help the others.

"M"—en of energy and zeal,
 "I"—ndependent, brave and trusty,
 "N"—ever falters day or night;
 "E"—ager, earnest, strong and lusty,
 "R"—eaching ever to the right.
 "S"—uch a union none can sever.

"M"—en so brave must still be free;
 "A"—ll united, stand together,
 "G"—reater victories we'll see.
 "A"—ll read a little magazine
 "Z"—ealous for the cause of right—
 "I"—t is the very best we've seen—
 "N"—ewsy, readable and bright—
 "E"—njoy the "Miners' Magazine."

MRS. D. H. ELDER.

JAPS REPLACE STRIKERS.

Denver, March 12.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is importing Japanese miners to fill the places of strikers in its New Mexico mines and in Colorado. They are brought from the Pacific coast.

KING EDWARD'S ALLOWANCE.

King Edward ought to have been able to worry along on an allowance of \$1,950,000 given to the late Queen; but his tastes are evidently a little more refined, and Parliament has increased his allowance to \$2,350,000. There are several of our readers who could make better use of \$350,000 if the King would generously consent to limit his expenditures to \$2,000,000.—Citizen and Country.

PEACE VERSUS MILITARISM.

Where wealth is best distributed, or is common to the masses, there is the highest civilization. Where poverty is most distributed, or is common to the masses, there is the lowest civilization. Standing armies are not needed to protect the common property of the common people. "Peace prospers a nation." A standing army is the barbaric force of greed. Militarism is the fever of avarice, ending in the death of republics.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THIEF.

"Born among sots and thieves," says Merrie England, "and reared among them you will almost certainly be a sot and a thief." Some of the most notorious sots and thieves the world has known were born among the most cultured people and under the most favorable surroundings. The question is, what constitutes a thief? The managers of trusts and other capitalistic combines who steal the wages of labor are the greatest thieves the world has ever known. They are not called thieves, but "masters of industry," or are given some other title to obscure their crime. Nevertheless, they are thieves, and thousands of them are sots.—Social Democrat.

AN IMMENSE TRUST.

Chicago, April 25.—Chicago manufacturers of clothing, representing an aggregate capital of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, met to-day and decided to form an association which will combine with similar bodies throughout the United States.

While the leaders deny that any efforts to regulate prices are contemplated, the combination will be more powerful and represent more capital than almost any recognized trust. Already the New York association has a total capital of more than \$100,000,000 and with the factories of six eastern cities another \$100,000,000 is added.

The Chicago merchants are the first westerners to join. Their decision, it is said, will bring the houses of St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and other towns into the association. Later San Francisco co-operation is to be sought and the South will also be visited.—Standard.

OIL MILLIONS TO FORM A \$100,000,000 COPPER TRUST.

This is the present status of the billion dollar copper trust. Here is the present status of the great copper trust which will be created by the same money powers as formed the billion dollar steel trust and will have a capitalization almost equal to it:

The United Metals Selling Company, as sales agent, can or will have contracts with:

The Amalgamated Copper Company.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, including M. Gugenheim's Sons.

Senator Clark's Montana mines, the great Boston and Montana mine near Butte; many mines in northern Michigan.—New York Journal.

INTERESTING TO ENGLISHMEN.

The royal English vermiform appendix, otherwise Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Emperor of India, has secured an increase of \$350,000 in his annual allowance.

The total cost of the royal family is now about \$10,000,000 a year.

The same hard-working cable which brings us the above information also informs us that the wages of blast furnacemen in England are to be reduced twenty-one per cent. and the wages of the Northumberland miners thirteen and three-quarters per cent.

These blast furnacemen, miners and their fellows are the individuals who pay the increase in the salary of the royal vermiform appendix.

EQUALIZATION.

Wages were "readjusted" at the American Steel and Wire Company's works in Worcester last week. Now 200 men are

getting seven and one-half per cent. less in wages. Such readjustments, were voted for last fall by the working people.—
People.

CRIPPLE CREEK OUTPUT EXCEEDS TWO MILLIONS.

The total output from the mines of the district for April was \$2,031,500. Of this amount 31,000 tons of a bullion value of \$800,000 was treated at the chemical plants. More than fifty per cent. of this ore was handled by the mills of the Tutt-Penrose syndicate, which, it is believed, is about to turn its properties over to the smelter trust. No ore was treated this month at the Economic mill of the Woods syndicate, but this plant will be running full time during May. The El Paso and Standard mills at Florence were also closed down. The figures given out to-day from official sources are as follows:

PLANT.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total.
Colorado-Philadelphia	9,000	\$24	\$ 216,000
Standard Reduction Co.	9,500	33	513,500
Metallic Ext. Co.	6,500	20	130,000
Dorcas mill	2,100	20	42,000
Union Ext. Co.	4,000	25	100,000
Miscellaneous			60,000
Smelters	18,000	65	1,170,000
Totals	49,100	...	\$2,031,500

MAN WHOSE HEART WAS SEWED IS DEAD.

After living thirty hours with three stitches in his heart, Philip Gunn died in the St. Louis city hospital April 21st. His death does not dim the brilliancy of an operation performed by a surgeon who sewed up his heart even while it pumped blood through the veins.

Gunn reached the hospital Saturday with a knife wound in the left breast. Dr. Nietert, superintendent of the hospital, removed a section of Gunn's breast bone, exposing the pericardium or covering of the heart. He discovered that the knife had penetrated the pericardium, entered the right ventricle and pierced to the cavity of the heart.

Gunn's heart palpitated violently while Dr. Nietert sewed up the cut. It required three stitches to effectually close the gap. When this operation was finished the pericardium was sewed together and the skin and outer tissues covering the chest were stitched over the cavity left by the removal of the section of breast bone. It was expected that Gunn would live.

Dr. Nietert said, after the operation, that Gunn lived long

enough to be operated on because of the obliquity of the incision into the right ventricle.

"The wound was made," he said, "when the ventricle was distended, and it partially closed when the ventricle contracted. This kept the blood from flowing out, and kept Gunn alive until he reached the hospital. I can recall only three or four similar cases."—Standard.

SAGE ADVICE OF A FATHER:

"My son," said the fond but wise parent, "you are leaving me to go out into the world. I have nothing to give you but advice. Never tell a lie. If you wish to put one in circulation, get it published. A lie cannot live, but it takes one a blamed long time to fade out of print.

"Always read your contract. A man might consider he was getting a sinecure if he were offered a position picking blossoms off a century plant, but, you see, he wouldn't have a remunerative occupation if he were paid on piecework.

"Be not overcritical. Even the most ordinary sort of a genius can tell when the other fellow is making a fool of himself.

"Remember that the young man, like the angler's worm, is rather better for being visibly alive.

"Be careful in the choice of your surroundings. Environment will do a great deal for a man. For example, flour and water in a china jug is cream sauce; in a pail on the sidewalk it is billsticker's paste.

Don't forget that there's a time for everything, and that everything should be done in its proper time. Never hunt for bargains in umbrellas on a rainy day."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

MEMORIAL.

Murray, Utah, May 14, 1901.

It having pleased the Almighty, in His infinite mercy, to remove our beloved brother, Thomas G. Tune, from our midst; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Valley Smeltersmen's Union No. 99, W. F. M., extend to his sorrowing relatives and friends its heartfelt sympathy and condolence. We feel that in his loss a friend and brother has been taken from us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing mother; also that a copy of same be spread upon the minutes of this union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be pub-

lished in the Miners' Magazine of Denver, Colorado; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of our general sorrow we unite in one common chord of sympathy; banded as brothers we have bidden him good night, and we await the dawning day when he shall bid us good morning.

(Signed)

EDWIN GRAHAM,
E. J. SMITH,
CHAS. I. OLSEN,
Press Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Ophir, Colo., May 9, 1901.

At a meeting of Bryan union No. 64, held on Saturday night, April 27, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been the will of an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst a worthy and respected brother, in the person of Gust Berglund, who was called away on the 9th day of April, 1901; and,

Whereas, By his death Bryan union No. 64, W. F. M., and organized labor, has lost a true and faithful member, and the community in which he lived an honored and trusted citizen. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That out of respect for our brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that we extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathies in their hour of grief, and we bow our heads with them; yet, while time thins our ranks of our most worthy members, we bow in submission to Him who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy to the Miners' Magazine, one to the Pueblo Courier, one to the Ophir Mail, and one spread on the minutes of our union.

JAMES FERGUSON,
OTTO ERICKSON,
JAMES SPURRIER,
Committee.

"WE FIND SAM FINLAY TO BE THE PERSON WHO
KILLED MARTIN FISHER."

"State of Idaho, County of Shoshone—ss. In the matter of the inquisition upon the body of Martin Fisher, deceased, before T. R. Mason, coroner of Shoshone county, State of Idaho:

"We, the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before T. R. Mason, the coroner of Shoshone county, state of

Idaho, on the 16th day of April, 1901, to inquire into the cause of the death of Martin Fisher, deceased, being duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition, after inspecting the body and hearing the testimony adduced, upon our oaths each and all do say that we find that the deceased was named Martin Fisher, and of Danish descent, was about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age; that he came to his death on the 14th day of April, 1901, at the town of Gem, in Shoshone county, state of Idaho; and we further find that S. H. Finlay to be the person by whose act the death of the deceased was occasioned; that at said time and place the said S. H. Finlay then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, and with malice aforethought, did shoot, kill and murder the said Martin Fisher. All of which we do certify by this inquisition in writing, by us signed this 18th day of April, 1901.

"L. LEIGHTY, Foreman,

"IRVING WILSON,

"JAMES KAUFMAN,

"CHARLES E. SMITH,

"C. M. JOHNSON,

"MOSE ROSENBAUM,

"F. J. REDING,

"M. M. CUMMINS,

"J. W. TABOR,

"T. R. Mason, Coroner."

—Idaho State Tribune.

HELENA REGRETS CLOSING OF SMELTER.

Helena, May 2.—The big custom smelter at East Helena was a quiet place to-day. The roar of the flaming furnaces and the hum of machinery were absent. The work of placing the smelter in condition for a shut down is going on as rapidly as possible. The furnaces will be cooled down by Saturday. The men will all be paid on Monday. There seems to be little hope of the smelter resuming very soon. Mr. Whitley said to-day he would not entertain any further proposition from the men.

Public sympathy, which has favored the men, has changed somewhat because of their rejection last night of the last offer of the company, which was not to reduce their wages more than ten per cent. upon an eight hour basis providing the men would agree not to form a union. The men had agreed to return to work if the reduction was not more than ten per cent. At the last minute the company conceded this point with a proviso that the men agree not to form a union. The proposition was declined by the men. It is felt that if the men had

been left alone and outside influences had not worked among them the compromise could have been effected.

There was a gloomy air about East Helena to-day. No one knows when the plant that has furnished a good pay roll for several years will be resumed. Some of the merchants who had ordered goods for the next few months have wired east and to other points countermanding the orders previously given for goods.—Anaconda Standard.

TRUST CRUSHES ITS RIVALS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 28.—It is reported upon excellent authority that the smelter trust is about to gobble up the Colorado-Philadelphia reduction plant and the Standard reduction plant, both of which are at Colorado City.

The report is corroborated from a most trustworthy source, added to which is the fact that Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and McNeil left this city last night for New York. The party was accompanied by Attorney K. R. Babbitt, attorney for the two reduction companies, and whose advice would be necessary in a deal of the kind mentioned.

Since the smelter trust has been formed the rates have been reduced to such an extent that the plants of Colorado City were operated at a loss, as the mills were forced to meet the cut in prices. The companies named were fortunate, however, in having several contracts under which they were well supplied with ore, which they treated on a paying basis, so that while the plants have not made any profit they have not run greatly behind.

Well posted mining men here admit that the object of the trip of Tutt and Penrose to New York is to close the deal for the transfer of the mills to the smelter trust, for which negotiations have been in progress the past six weeks.—Rocky Mountain News.

OIL AND THE TRUST.

The immense power and influence of the Standard Oil trust was acquired (1) by obtaining control of all sources of supply then known, and (2) by contracts with the railroad companies which gave it control of all means of distribution. As a result it has grown powerful and arrogant beyond the dreams of avarice, and stands as the typical corporation, without soul or conscience, the very embodiment of greed and selfishness.

Recent oil discoveries in Texas and Colorado have led to the hope that the grip of this enormous octopus might be broken. In Texas a \$50,000,000 oil trust to fight the Standard

is in process of formation. These new sources of supply will at once be brought into active competition with the Rockefeller concern—that is, unless they are bought up. If these new oil fields are as extensive as they are believed to be and give signs of being permanent, and remain independent, the control of the Standard on the sources of supply will have been broken. This is a great deal, as demonstrating the impossibility of forever controlling a natural product.

But it is only the first step. The second is much more difficult, and that is the obtaining of equal rights or privileges in the matter of distribution. What railroads the Standard Oil combination does not own it controls. It is, therefore, in a position to prevent the shipment of a single tank car at any but ruinous terms to the producers of these new Texas and Colorado fields. That it will exercise its power is not open to a moment's doubt. Its whole history is marked by the wrecks of rival enterprises, by outrage, wrong and oppression. The markets for the output of the new fields will, therefore, be local or limited, unless means can be found to break the hold that the Standard has on the railroads. Unless the product of an oil field can be distributed it is as valueless as a coal mine a thousand miles from a human habitation. Here is a question for Congress to tackle, as it involves a matter of interstate traffic. It presents fairly and squarely the startling question: Does the Standard Oil rule this country?—Rocky Mountain News.

THE SMELTER TRUST ATTACK ON MINERS.

The miners of the state, and more especially the lead-silver miners, who are most affected, will read with vivid interest the copy of a contract which the smelter trust proposes to force upon them; which is printed on the first page of this morning's News. A number of the larger mine owners already have been supplied with copies of the contract and requested to sign it promptly.

The penalty for failure to sign the contract we presume will be the refusal of the trust to handle ores, and as the trust controls all of the lead basis smelters the miner of lead-silver ores must sign the contract or shut down his mine.

The contract is by all odds the most one-sided instrument ever offered to the miners of Colorado. It is a contract that never would be signed by a free agent. If the smelter trust can force miners to sign it the reason will be the monopoly of certain kinds of ore reduction held by the trust. The districts which have ores that do not need to go to the smelters may well thank heaven for their good fortune.

The railways which carry the ores, the smelters which

reduce the ores, and the United Metal Selling Company, which markets the products of the smelters, are owned by allied rings of financial magnates, among whom the Standard Oil crowd is prominent.

Each individual miner can calculate how the proposed scale of treatment and railway freight charges will affect him. The scale seems to be a considerable increase and may cripple or shut down some low-grade silver-lead mines. But even though the treatment charges were fair on their face, the character of the contract in other respects is most unfair and unjust. It ties the miner with ropes of wire and it leaves the trust free to do as it pleases.

The suggestion has been made by mine owners who have seen the contract that a general meeting of mine owners from all parts of the state should be called at once to consider what action should be taken.

With the smelters and railways working in combination and the miners shackled by this contract, it will be within the power of the smelter trust to pay whatever dividends it chooses upon a capital of practically any size. No other trust in the country has attempted so boldly to take the producers by the throat, unless it be the Standard Oil Company, and as the Standard Oil interests are large holders of smelter stocks it may be concluded that Standard Oil methods are to be applied to the mining industry, and especially to the silver-lead branch of it, unless the miners find a way to save themselves.
—Rocky Mountain News.

COPY OF CONTRACT PRESENTED BY SMELTER TRUST TO MINE OPERATORS.

Memorandum of agreement, made and entered into this day of, 1901, by and between the, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the of (hereinafter called the Mining Company), party of the first part; and the American Smelting and Refining Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey (hereinafter called the Smelting Company), party of the second part.

Witnesseth, That for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar in lawful money of the United States, paid by each of the said parties to the other, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and of the other payments and mutual covenants, conditions and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto have agreed and do hereby agree each with the other as follows:

EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO ALL ORE.

First—The Mining Company agrees to sell to the Smelting Company, and the Smelting Company agrees to buy from the Mining Company, at the prices and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, its entire output of ores, up to a maximum of 200 tons per month, the Smelting Company reserving the option to accept or reject any surplus above this amount which the Mining Company may desire to ship from its properties near for the term of five years, beginning, 1901.

Second—Deliveries of said ore shall be made by the Mining Company to the Smelting Company

Third—Payment for such ores shall be made on the terms hereinafter specified, and upon a sample to be taken of such ore at the sampling works to which the ore shall be consigned. The Mining Company shall guarantee to the Smelting Company the correctness of the sample obtained by said sampling works, and, if on receipt of the ore by the Smelting Company the results of the sampling company should be shown to be in error, then final settlements shall be made upon the results of the sample taken by the Smelting Company in the sampling of the ore.

PAYMENT FOR ORES.

Fourth—Payment for said ores shall be made by the Smelting Company to the Mining Company upon the following prices and terms, to-wit:

Silver—Ninety-five per cent. of the New York Western Union quotation date, B-L.

Lead—Nineteen dollars per ounce, if the ore contains 0.05 of an ounce or over.

Lead—Ninety per cent. of the lead contents of the ore shall be paid for.

The Smelting Company reserving the option of using in settlement for the lead, either the quotation price of lead, as may be agreed upon with the majority of the Coeur d'Alene miners, or the actual average daily sales price in New York the previous week, less 12½ cents per cwt.

If, during the existence of this contract, it becomes necessary to export a certain amount of lead in order to maintain the price of lead in the United States, then the mine shall stand its proportion of the loss incurred in such export, the Smelting Company elect to settle upon the actual daily sales price in New York of the previous week, less 12½ cents per cwt.

Iron—Fifteen cents per unit shall be paid for the iron excess over insoluble, but no charge shall be made for the insoluble excess over iron.

Zinc—Ten per cent. allowed free, 50 cents per unit shall be charged for each per cent. of zinc in excess of ten per cent.

TREATMENT CHARGES.

Seventeen dollars per ton on ores, the net value of which does not exceed \$20 per ton, after deducting such freight and treatment charges on the same.

Eighteen dollars and fifty cents per ton on ore the net value of which does not exceed \$36 per ton and exceeding \$20, after deducting such freight and treatment charges on the same.

Twenty dollars per ton on ores the net value of which exceeds \$35 per ton, after deducting such freight and treatment charges on the same.

The above mentioned freight and treatment charges are on the basis of the railroad tariff of \$11 per ton on ore valued at \$50 per ton and over, and \$10 per ton on ore valued at less than \$50 per ton for full metal contents. Any reduction or increase in the tariff freight rates made by the railroad companies shall be deducted from or added to, as the case may be, the freight and treatment rate fixed and agreed to above. Should, during the existence of this contract, the price used in settlement for the lead be less than \$3.50 per cwt., then the treatment charges, as specified, shall be reduced ONE DOLLAR per ton.

Fifth—In the event that the price of silver shall exceed 65 cents per ounce, then one-third of the excess value over 65 cents per ounce shall be deducted from the price of silver used in settlement for ore under this contract.

RIGHT TO DIVERT ORE.

Sixth—The Smelting Company shall have the privilege of routing and diverting the ore to any of its smelting works.

Seventh—If by, 1906, 5,000 tons of ore shall not have been shipped by the Mining Company to the Smelting Company, then whatever tonnage up to this amount shall not have been delivered the Smelting Company reserves the option to accept such difference under the terms of this contract after January 1, 1906.

Eighth—If, during the existence of this contract, the Smelting Company are unable, without serious loss to themselves, to purchase a proper combination of ores for smelting purposes, then the Smelting Company reserves the option to suspend this contract until it can obtain a proper combination for smelting, but allows the Mining Company the privilege of consigning its ores elsewhere during the period of such suspension.

Ninth—In cases of acts of nature, strikes of any kind af-

fecting the operations of the contracting parties, fires, floods, shortage of cars, financial crises, wars or insurrections, or any other cause whatever, which, being beyond the control of the contracting parties, or either of them, should make it a disability or serious hardship to the Mining Company to ship the ores hereby contracted, or for the Smelting Company to receive and smelt such ores, the parties hereto shall be relieved from the responsibility or claim for damages for failure to ship or receive same, but shipments and receipts shall be resumed as soon as the disabling cause be removed, in order that such interruptions shall cease as soon as possible, and the period of any such interruptions shall be added to the term provided for in this contract.

Tenth—This contract shall be duly authorized, approved and confirmed by the boards of directors of the two companies entering into the same.

Eleventh—This agreement shall bind and endure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the respective parties hereto, and as to the Mining Company shall be deemed to be and considered as a covenant running with the land.

THE AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY,

By

Accepted:

.....

MINE OWNERS LOSE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

Cripple Creek, Colo., April 29.—The dispatch published exclusively in the News to-day to the effect that Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeil of the Colorado-Philadelphia and Standard reduction works at Colorado City, accompanied by the attorney for the corporation, had left for New York, presumably to close a deal with the smelter trust, has been even more commented on than the expose of the trust's exactions in yesterday's edition. Cripple Creek mine owners who yesterday were congratulating themselves that they were practically free from the impositions imposed on other less favored mining camps now realize their error. Their imagined security they have discovered has been on the very edge of a volcano liable to violent eruption at any moment.

From reliable information obtained to-day at this end of the line it can be positively stated that negotiations between the trust officials and Messrs. Tutt and Penrose have been pending for some time. Now Cripple Creek is wondering where the trust will stop. The Rocky Mountain anti-trust smelter at Florence has been temporarily closed down, ostensibly for additional improvements. Is this plant also to be absorbed by the trust is a question frequently asked to-night.

The Metallic Extraction Company's plant in that city is already controlled by the railroad combine, so that the transfer of the Tutt and Penrose interests to the trust, including, as it will, the two big plants at Colorado City and the National reduction works at Florence, together with the samplers in this district, the Cripple Creek and Bull Hill samplers, will cut off most of the so-called independent plants from the shippers.

The Portland company, now building its own plant, and the Woods syndicate, owning the Economic mill, are safe. But other mines, even including the great Stratton's Independence, whose assistant manager no later than yesterday declared that his company "was out of the reach of the tentacles of the trust," may find great change when the present contracts expire. The entire output of the Independence is now treated at the Tutt and Penrose mills. How the trust will act when it has gained the whip-hand remains to be seen. In the meantime, as stated by a prominent mining man yesterday, it seems to be the general opinion that for the present, at least, the situation must be accepted.—News.

ROCKEFELLER OWNS THE SMELTER TRUST.

As matters now stand, the insiders have succeeded in re-accumulating all of the stock of both the Amalgamated Copper Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company which they desired. The last blocks were picked up in Thursday's panic.

The Standard Oil clique now has the copper and smelting situation well in hand, and within a very short time some important announcements may be expected, covering these allied industries, which will lead to the undisputed control by one corporation of the great copper mining and smelting concerns which are already dividend earners.

In the consummation of this deal Senator Clark will be found in the Standard Oil column, and the output of the United Verde mine, which he owns, will be handled by the same selling agents as the Rockefeller properties.

TEXTILE WORKERS FORM MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.

Boston, May 12.—As a result of the textile convention, which concluded its sessions at the Quincy house to-day, 7,500 men and women employed in the textile industries of North America will be members of one great labor organization, to be known as the United Textile Workers of America.

Topeka, Kas., May 13.—After a conference with a committee representing the International Union of Machinists, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, through General Manager Mudge, has agreed to raise the wages of shopmen along the entire system. The conference was held Saturday afternoon in Topeka. Machinists had threatened to strike May 20th. The machinists getting heretofore 27 cents per hour were raised to 30 cents, 28½-cent men to 31 cents. These wages prevailed since 1893. Fifty-nine hours will constitute a week's work. The schedule is effective from May 1st.

OUR SIXTH YEAR.

Beginning with this number of the paper the Courier enters upon the sixth year of its existence. On the first of May, 1896, the present firm of Thum & Coates issued a paper called the Labor Day Courier, a paper planned to meet the wants of the first convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, which met in Pueblo on the day named. From that time on the Pueblo Courier has been issued continuously, and has grown in size and influence with the passing years until to-day we take pride in stating that our paper is second to none published anywhere, and constantly referred to by its contemporaries as a model of its kind and peerless in its class.

All this has been accomplished by very much personal self-sacrifice and individual hard work. We have neglected nothing that occurred to us to be of benefit and assistance to the cause of the men who toil. We have not always received praise for our labors in this direction. Often the indifference and apathy of those who were benefited by the work we performed almost overwhelmed us, but we have never faltered nor wearied in the great task that always lay before us. Often we have been lifted to the seventh heaven by the unsolicited praise and unexpected commendation—the outburst of a pure heart and a noble purpose on the part of a pleased reader. Thus amid sunshine and shadow we have flashed along over the past five years, not in a slipshod, hap-hazard fashion, but always guided by a plan and a purpose.

To-day we are better than ever equipped to carry on our life work. And we really feel that in the main our work is appreciated by the great mass of the laboring people in Colorado and the West. Many to-day see the necessity of keeping up a strong weekly newspaper like the Courier for the good it can accomplish. Many more are beginning to see the advantage of supporting the labor press generally. Others are withdrawing support from newspapers and institutions that are known to be against the interests of the workingmen. All

this is to be counted as favorable to the movement at large, and will in the end help in the emancipation of the worker from the system of wage slavery.

From time to time, as circumstances will warrant, we expect to improve the paper, but we will always adhere closely to our original plan—that is to say, the Courier shall be first and always “exclusively a labor-paper.” As such we ask the support of all the workingmen in Pueblo, in the state and in the West.—Pueblo Courier.

A GIGANTIC TRANSACTION.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has completed the purchase of a tract of territory which would have served as the basis for a respectable principality a few centuries ago. It consists of about 250,000 acres in the southwestern portion of Las Animas county in this state, and contains richer natural resources than most of the German grand duchies. It will be an incident in the affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

A transaction of such magnitude brings home to the comprehension of the average citizen the scale upon which the industrial combinations of these days carry on their business, and this particular incident also emphasizes the difference between the old style and the new. The tract bought by the company includes all that portion of the Maxwell, or Beaubieu and Miranda land grant which lies in Colorado. Very much more of the grant is in New Mexico. A couple of centuries ago monarchs granted these vast cessions to favorites as the whim moved them. Whatever fault may be found with giant corporations like the Fuel and Iron Company, it is not difficult to believe that civilization, as a whole, is better off at present than it was when a king could present a million acres to a pliant-backed courtier.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is so important a factor in this state, and is likely to become so much more important, that a change in the policy of its management toward labor is to be hoped for most earnestly. With the new life which it is taking on, the acquiring of new territories and the building of vast additional iron and steel plants, the company would be wise to put into effect a new theory of the relations which should exist between it and its employes. The labor union is here to stay, and the employer, however powerful or wealthy, who attempts to crush it is only laying up store of trouble for the future.—News.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT THE HOMESTAKE MINE.

May 10th one of the four sets of boilers at the Highland hoist, owned and operated by the Homestake Mining Company at Deadwood, South Dakota, blew up with terrific force. The shock was felt in all parts of the city, the hoist being but half a mile away. Fire started in the building, but was soon under control.

Ed Brelsford, engineer of the dynamo and air compressor, was pinned down by a portion of the boiler and almost instantly killed.

Mandy Klingler and John Cowlin, two helpers about the hoist, were severely injured, but will survive.

Several other men were more or less injured.

The Highland hoist was one of the largest and most important of six that are used by the company.

SPIES EXPOSED.

For some time rumors have been rife about the operation of an organization whose mission consisted in furnishing spies to act in the trade unions for the benefit of manufacturers. In some cities spies have already been caught in unions, but it remained for the Cleveland Citizen completely to expose the organization, as was done in last week's issue, April 27th. The facts will doubtless create a sensation in organized labor circles everywhere.

The Citizen claims to have proof of every statement, and further says these proofs were secured in the office of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau, as the spying organization is called. The bureau, it seems, was established by J. K. Turner, who was exposed by the Citizen in November, 1899, for being interested in a so-called detective agency. The bureau had headquarters in Cleveland and a branch office in Chicago.

Through the law firm of Smith & Langin, 703 Cuyahoga building, Cleveland, Turner seduced as many unionists as possible to turn traitor and betray their fellow workers, organized and unorganized, who were struggling for better conditions and against the encroachments of capitalism, and we learn that agitators and advocates of Socialism were especially marked. That the capitalistic concerns mentioned below paid liberally for the information they received, is proven by the fact that Turner paid his black-hearted Judases \$60 to \$80 per month.

The system under which this Manufacturers' Information

Bureau operates is quite original. A code of initials is used, and the spies are unknown to each other. The employers are grouped under the names of flowers. Thus: Machinists' employers are known as Tulips, Clover, Lilac and Magnolia; brass manufacturers as Daffodil, Tulip and Magnolia, etc. To learn the identity of employers and spies, therefore, it was not only necessary to secure the names, but the key that would unlock the mystery and form the connection between the enslaving capitalists and the traitors to the working class.

The Citizen has obtained this code, with the names and addresses of the firms and their spies, and publishes the same in full. The firms are situated mostly in Cleveland, Dayton, Chicago and Milwaukee, and the spies are located also in these cities. We notice among the firms the names of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, which makes so much show of "elevating" its employes.

The Citizen closes its exposure with these convincing words:

"The most prejudiced and stupid will no longer be able to deny the existence of a class struggle—a struggle in which labor is attempting to rise to the full height of economic freedom, a struggle in which capital and its minions would keep labor in slavish subjection.

"This Manufacturers' Information Bureau is a crime against the human race, and must have been conceived in hell. It is a damnable conspiracy to foster treason, to sow the seed of hate between man and man, to mercilessly apply the knout of the blacklist, and to spread suffering and misery among innocent women and children of this land.

"The most carnivorous beast sounds some note of warning before striking down its intended victim, but this satanical alliance cowardly strikes in the dark like a murderous thug.

"Brothers, comrades! Let the words: No compromise! be your slogan in dealing with this infamous Manufacturers' Information Bureau, its patrons and its spies. Post the foregoing list in every union room in the country, weed out the traitors in the organizations, and as far as possible boycott the concerns that are responsible for the spy system.

"Further than that, guard your class interests on election day by placing in political control labor men who stand on labor principles and platforms and for Socialism, so that they may enact or enforce laws to stamp out such monstrous conspiracies as they would crush the head of the poisonous snake."—The Worker.

FICTION

THE QUEEN OF THE COUNTY.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

We did not speak again. We had turned into the church lane. As we approached the church we saw a great crowd assembled. Loud whispers broke from them when we came in sight, and the people drew aside for us to pass through, as papa advanced, holding one of us in either hand.

"Poor little things!" was uttered.

Papa turned and rebuked the speaker by a look. Then he said mildly:

"Do not commiserate my little girls. They are about to speak the truth."

There was a deep hush, and we reached the vestry door. When opened it was full of people, all men, except nurse Alexander. Some we knew, and some we did not.

They were talking very loud when we went in.

"You are very punctual, sir," said a fussy, fat man, with a sort of cheerful business voice, that grated on our ears, so lately speaking on such solemn subjects.

"How do you do, my little dears? Nice little dears—older than I thought. We shall do very well. I have sworn much younger subjects."

The doctor, whom we knew, now came forward, and took our hands. He held them in his, much as if we had been ill, and he was judging if we were feverish.

"They must be sworn. Let us proceed correctly."

Never was so fussy a man. He was the coroner.

We took the oath distinctly, and were much praised by the coroner for the feeling manner in which we did it. Then, led by nurse Alexander, we went into the dead house.

"O Bell! poor Bell!"

We had some wine given us when we returned to the vestry.

Then we gave our evidence.

"This will acquit him," said the coroner. "Clearly, he will be acquitted. You know he is taken, I suppose, sir. Found skulking in a low house in Sheelds. This evading of justice will, however, go against him. There are no other witnesses, I suppose."

A stir in the crowd took place, and a tall sailor advanced from among it. We knew his face—he being one of the pilots that frequented Byer's Bay.

We were taken away; but we heard that this man's evidence was very different from ours, and that the opinion of the coroner, as well as many others, was that Bill Spraggan would be hanged for the murder of poor Bell.

But this we did not hear that evening, for when we got home we found our eldest sister was to spend the evening with us, and also Effie. It was a great honor to have "one young lady," to ourselves, setting aside the pleasure, and as Effie was a quaint, funny little girl, we were beguiled into spending a very pleasant evening. Effie was of that sort of disposition she did not know what it was to be sorrowful, or even dull. Cosily fat, with great, big black eyes, dancing with light and fun, a large mouth, always showing two rows of even, white teeth—she was born to be merry.

But neither of them said anything to us of the sad and solemn yesterday.

The next day we understood that poor Bell was to be buried.

We would have liked to have attended the funeral, and seen the last of her, but nurse Alexander said, with a sort of anger:

"Leettle leddies, the woman was a sinnerr. She is i' the hands of the Lorr'd. We hae dune wi' her, and I wadna wish ye to say her naame morre."

But we had not done with her.

After ten days papa and mamma took us away in the carriage to Durham, Mrs. Alexander still with us. The assizes were being held and Bill Spraggan was to be tried for his life.

We had not yet mixed with the family, being guarded by nurse Alexander and taken out for exercise by papa, and having one or two little sisters in turn to amuse us in the evening. If we had gone back to our usual life I am persuaded we should have been as merry as they were, and as much pleased as they expressed themselves with a new nurse maid called Jenny.

We were not without some sort of remembrance of poor Bell, for once, when nurse came with our clean clothes to Mrs. Alexander, thinking we were asleep, they spoke of her, and, to our dismay, in harsh and severe words, hinting darkly at some sin of Bell's that they could not forgive.

"I'd ne'er let her oot o' my sight, the hussie," said nurse.

"I am thinking herr mither kenned. She worr sae harrd on herr the mornn I cam."

"Ay, she's an evil ane ti, and I'll gie her my mind' some day. She lets on the noo, and mistress winna hae her fashed. But I dunno think she cares mickle for the disgrace. It's aye whatten a loss her wage is, and a' that."

"The mustress and the masterr hae been guid to herr, she

hâe gettin' gran' mourning, and the lass' wage to the quar-ter with a pun in. I tuk it mysel, and was a most minded to fetch it back, she worr sae thankless."

An ill lot. I catch mysel thinking, 'tis an ill wind as blaws nobody guid.' This tother lass is my ain sel ower again—and sae thoughtful. I am like a leddy in the nursery."

On the morning after we arrived at Durham, papa having prepared us for appearing in court before the judge, and all the barristers, we were taken there, and shown into a small room, where we were to wait with our father and mother un-til we were called.

As for me, my active imagination was more occupied in conjecturing what a court of justice was like than the cause that brought us there.

I had not been without many secret thoughts of the judg-ment day, when the Almighty would sit upon His throne and judge the world.

Was a human court of justice similar? There was a judge; of course he would have a seat high above the rest, with robes, and an appearance perhaps like Moses blessing the two tables of the commandments.

Then the barristers—what would they be like? I did not conceive for a moment that they would resemble the accusing angels, but I invested them with a grand and noble appearance, and thought there would be rows and rows of them, sitting in countless numbers all round the judge. Alto-gether I had woven such a picture of what I was to see that I was wholly bewildered when placed in the witness box and asked my name.

(Marblette was left with mamma and papa took me into court.)

"She does not hear," said a harsh voice; "remove her bon-net."

I looked up and saw a grave, hook-nosed man, seated on a great chair by himself, with white, falling wool all round his face.

Papa whispered to me to collect my thoughts and then withdrew.

Banishing all the ideas that had occupied me as well as I could, I answered to my name, and in reply to the question did I know the nature of an oath, I answered clearly:

"Yes, I must speak the truth."

"Do you know what will happen if you do not speak the truth?"

"Yes; God will punish me."

"That will do. She knows the nature of an oath as well as any of us."

I was then called upon to relate that horrible scene once more.

Then a gentleman with curling wool on his head, from underneath which came long, black hair, with a sort of black gown on, began to ask me questions.

"Did you see the prisoner strike the deceased?"

I was some seconds fixing the name of "prisoner" to Bill Spraggan (whom I now saw), and "deceased" to Bell.

"No; he pushed her away."

"Was she striking him?"

"Yes, as hard as she could."

"You are certain he did not strike her in return?"

"He held up his arms so, to shield his face, but did not strike her."

"When he pushed her, did she fall down?"

"Yes."

"Into the waves?"

"No; against the cliff."

"Then she rose, you say, and struggled with him?"

"Yes, and he kept stepping back and back."

"Nearer the sea?"

"Yes."

"Was his face to the sea, or hers?"

"Hers; she was looking straight at it, and we feared she would let him fall in."

"Then her bonnet flew away?"

"Yes; she tore it off her head as if she would beat him with it; but the wind took it out of her hand, and it blew away instantly. Then she flung her arms around him and began to struggle."

"She was very strong—as strong and stronger than papa. I do not know how strong Bill Spraggan is."

"Can you describe the struggle?"

"He suddenly looked back and seemed to see how near he was to the edge of the rock. And we could almost think he gave a great shout, but we could not hear it for the roaring of the sea. Then he struggled greatly; and I cannot tell, but a great wave came, and in a minute we saw her in the water."

"Now tell me, with the truth you have sworn to by your oath to speak, do you think he pushed her in?"

I paused a minute, more that they might not think I was heedless in my answer. In that minute I saw all the color go out of the unfortunate Spraggan's face.

"Sir, if he had wished to drown her, why did he not do it when he threw her down the first time? It was as easy for him to throw her to the sea side as the cliff side; and when

we ran down he had a rope in his hand, one end of which was floating where we last saw Bell."

"Did she wish to drown him?"

"No; she was in a passion and did not know what she was doing."

"Did you know that he was her lover?"

"She said so, but bade us not to tell."

"Did you think it right to keep such a secret from your father and mother?"

Seeing me hesitate, the judge said I need not answer the question unless I liked; upon which I said:

"We had read that great and good people always kept secrets. We wished to do the same."

"Very well answered," said the judge. "Have you more to ask, Brother Blundel? for the young lady has given a most excellent and clear statement. You had better release her."

"I was about to do so, my lord. I should be very glad if I could always make sure of so clear-headed a witness. Call the other witness."

Papa appeared the same moment, leading Marblette. I was tall for my age, and she was little. Moreover, she was very fair and pretty, and her color came and went, like quick clouds—such a pretty color.

Though he never said it, or showed it, somehow we all seemed to know that however much papa loved his other children, Marblette was a sort of darling to him. So I was not surprised that, after putting her into the witness box, and taking me out, he forgot to go away. Unconsciously squeezing my hand very tight with one hand, he placed the other on the witness box, as if it should be ready to help Marblette.

The judge asked her age and was surprised to find there was only a year between us.

Unlike me, distracted with imaginary ideas regarding a court of justice, Marblette's whole heart was fixed upon what she was about to do; and when asked, as I was, if she understood the nature of an oath, she clasped her hands, and said: "I am to speak the truth, as if before God."

Her evidence was so word for word the same as mine that papa was summoned into the witness box, and, after being sworn, was asked if we had been tutored to say what we did.

He then detailed the means he had taken, that there should be no tampering with our testimony, and appealed to the notes of the coroner to show that what we said, on the day of the inquest, was the same that we said now; which notes were read aloud, and he was proved correct.

Afterwards, some of the women from the Byer's cottages were called into the witness box, and proved that in no instance had we added or omitted a single fact.

"Not that the little lasses would say if he pushed her in or no, though we axed 'em."

Marblette was called back on hearing this, and asked questions, as I was.

"If it was your opinion that the prisoner did not throw her in, why did you not tell the women so when they asked you?"

"We were not quite sure, until we had spoken to each other; and, besides, they seemed to wish to threaten us, and he said very ugly words to us."

"But you are sure he did not throw her in?"

"Yes; because, if he had wished to drown her, he could have done so before, when he threw her down; and when we ran down he had thrown her a rope to catch at."

"Did your sister tell you that?"

"No; I thought it myself. Papa said we were not to speak to each other about it, because—"

And here her little tender heart melted, and that piteous cry, "O, Bell! poor Bell!" came from her lips.

Upon hearing which, the prisoner groaned and sobbed aloud; and I saw a great many people begin to cry. Papa was comforting and petting Marblette.

After a little while, I was again called to the witness box and asked the following questions:

"Did the deceased go down on her knees to the prisoner, and hold up her hands, as if imploring him to spare her?"

"No."

"Did he take her by her two hands and fling her into the sea, as a person would take up a dog and throw it in?"

"No, no."

"Did she scream for help?"

"She might have screamed, but we could not hear her, because of the roaring of the sea. She screamed when in the sea. We heard that;" and I shuddered.

"I told you so, Brother Blundel," said the judge, turning to the gentleman who was questioning me. "That first wit-

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.)

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

April 19—Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader of the insurgent forces in the Philippine islands, who was captured by the Americans March 23rd, acknowledges sovereignty of the United States and issues an address to the Filipino people pleading for complete termination of hostilities. It is said that this address was prepared and published under pressure of the American military officers in Manila.

19—A fire at the Montana Ore Purchasing smelter occurred this morning causing a loss of \$50,000. This is the only smelter in the state of Montana not in the smelter trust.

20—It is said the flood in the Ohio river is the heaviest since 1884. In eleven hours the water rose seventy-two feet, which placed it twenty-six feet above the danger line. The damage to property at Pittsburg will reach into the millions.

21—Charles Brown and E. L. Canby, president and cashier respectively of the First National Bank of Vancouver, which was closed yesterday by the comptroller of the currency, committed suicide last night two miles from that city by shooting themselves with a revolver.

22—Owing to the statement cabled from the United States of a plot against Emperor William and other European rulers by anarchists of Argentina and New Jersey, extreme reticence is observed in official circles in Berlin. After careful investigation, however, a representative of the Associated Press ascertained in a reliable quarter that the Berlin police president issued an order April 6th for the arrest, whenever or wherever caught, of the alleged anarchist, Rodolfo Romagnoli, alias Romalisso, alias Langwick Mueller. The order simultaneously requested all inland and foreign authorities to assist in apprehending Romagnoli. Photographs of the alleged anarchist, with a minute description after the Bertillon method, were furnished for identification. The information received by the Berlin authorities was that Romagnoli had been formally chosen by the alleged nest of conspirators in Paterson, New Jersey, to murder Emperor William. They were furthermore informed that he left Buenos Ayres March 27th on the North German Lloyd steamer Halle for Bremen. Whether the information is correct they have no means of knowing, but since a portion of it came officially they are inclined to give it credence.

23—Thirteen hundred and thirty-three students show their independent in St. Petersburg by refusing to comply with the government's instructions. The rector to-day informed the students that General Van Noffsky, the Russian minister of public instruction, had refused to defer the examinations until autumn or to make further concessions to the students. Although the popular professor, M. Petroicky, pleaded against an action which would render it difficult for a liberal minister to carry through his benevolent intentions, the students decided by a vote of 684 to 649 against participation in the examinations. They resolved, however, not to create obstruction, and the minority agreed to submit to the will of the majority. The Electro-Technical, the Civil Engineering, the Women's Medical and the Women's Academic institutions will also decide against taking the examinations. The sincere friends of the

students regret the steps taken in this respect, believing the students should allow the recall of the absentees to come as an act of grace from the government and should not attempt to force concessions.

24—Unostentatiously and without any ceremony the remains of Abraham Lincoln and the other members of his family, which, since March 10, 1900, when the work of rebuilding the Lincoln monument was begun, have reposed in a temporary stone vault near the monument, were this afternoon replaced in the crypt in the monument which has been rebuilt by the state of Illinois at a cost of \$100,000. The ceremony of returning the remains to the monument was witnessed by Governor Yates and other state officials, the members of the Lincoln Monument Association, the surviving members of the Lincoln guard of honor, Judge Humphrey of the United States District Court and other federal officials, Mayor Phillips and other city officials and probably 200 citizens who had been advised of the intended removal. No public announcements of the arrangements for the ceremony had been made. The temporary vault was so thoroughly cemented that it was 5 o'clock when the work of removal commenced, when the remains of the President, which were the last to be removed, were finally placed in the marble sarcophagus in the crypt in the monument, where they were sealed up and where they will probably remain through all time. The casket was not opened for the identification of the body of the martyr President, as had been expected, nor was even the leaden casket exposed to view, it being covered by a cedar casket. The remains which now rest in the tomb of the monument are those of President and Mrs. Lincoln, their sons, Willie Thomas (Tad), and Eddie, and Abraham, son of Robert T. Lincoln.

25—A large vat of the Griesheim electro-chemical works near Griesheim exploded this afternoon and the factory caught fire. The number of dead is estimated at nearly 200, but cannot be determined until the list of employes of the chemical works can be compared with the survivors. The fire continues to burn, although the greater part of the Frankfort fire department and the troops are trying to prevent its spread to the buildings outside of the fire zone. Hospitals have been improvised in the vicinity. The flames apparently originated by the blowing up of vats of chemicals in the explosive department of the works at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They spread with frightful speed to the adjacent buildings, and then over the river Main to Schwanheim. When a second explosion took place the fumes and masses of burning chemicals made it impossible to stay in the vicinity. The inhabitants of Griesheim were ordered to leave their village, which they did, fleeing to Frankfort. The last explosion occurred at 7:30 p. m.,

and when it was ascertained that no further danger was anticipated the inhabitants were allowed to return to their homes. At 8:30 the fire was still burning in the center, and the work of extricating the bodies from the debris was being carried on by torchlight, gaslight not being obtainable. All railway traffic with Frankfort was stopped during the fire, except for trains carrying the injured, but it has since been resumed. Four sheds for dressing the wounds of the injured have been erected. The catastrophe originated in a small fire which ignited several receptacles of picric acid, causing a terrific explosion. The houses adjoining the factory were partly burned and partly demolished by the violence of the explosion. It is still impossible to say definitely how numerous are the victims.

26—One hundred people in stockade that surrounded the jail at Clayton, New Mexico, witnessed the execution of Tom Ketchum—Black Jack—for train robbery. The rope severed the head from the body instead of breaking the neck, as is customary in hanging. The men who own the railroads rob the people continually and are upheld by the government, and Tom Ketchum is executed by the same government for holding up a train. This is law.

27—Many cities honor the memory of Ulysses S. Grant. General Grant was born in a cabin home on the bank of the Ohio river April 27, 1822, and died at a resort not far from Saratoga Springs, July 23, 1885.

28—News reached Port Townsend, Washington, that twenty men were killed in a snowslide. Jacob Rush gave the following account of the unfortunate disaster: Just before sailing from Valdes for Juneau, Mr. Rush says a courier arrived at Valdes from Sunrise City stating that a snowslide had occurred at that place on April 12th and twenty or more lives were lost and a number of houses buried beneath snow and ice. The courier left Sunrise shortly after the slide occurred and could not give full particulars. He says Valdes is crowded with idle men who are anxiously awaiting the commencement of work on the government trail to the interior. He reports that the hospital is full of sick men.

29—President McKinley and party leave Washington, D. C., on a special train on their tour of the country. The President's train entered Virginia and from there it will continue westward through the southern states to the Pacific, returning through the northern states to the Atlantic. Four other Presidents—Washington, Monroe, Jackson and Johnson—made similar tours, but not so elaborate in splendor and military trappings.

30—General Tinio, with his entire command, surrendered April 20th to Captain Frank V. Krug of the Twentieth infant-

ry at Sinait, province of South Bocos. The report that General Alejandrino has surrendered is confirmed. He was looked upon as the possible successor of Aguinaldo. Padre Agilpay, the ex-communicated Filipino priest, who preached the doctrine of a holy war against the United States, has also surrendered. Fifteen Filipino officers have surrendered to Colonel Baldwin at Cavite Viejo. Baldomero Aguinaldo and Pedro Aguinaldo, relatives of General Emilio Aguinaldo, and five other insurgent leaders, have surrendered.

May 1—The Miners' Federation of England, according to Associated Press dispatches, are discussing the advisability of declaring a general strike caused by tax on coal to carry on the Boer war, which is causing much dissension. At a meeting of the Miners' Federation held in London this morning and attended by delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, it was recommended that all miners quit work unless the coal taxes were withdrawn. Another meeting was summoned for May 7th to finally decide the matter and to fix a date for the stoppage of work, should that step be resolved upon. Whether or not the miners will actually strike depends largely upon the trend of discussion of the coal tax resolution which will come up in the House of Commons to-morrow. Reports from the mining districts indicate that a majority of the miners are in favor of the strike. They have had two years of prosperity and the funds of their unions are overflowing. It is admitted, however, by Liberals and Conservatives alike, that their ill-advised action will have no effect so far as repeal of the coal tax is concerned. The whole country condemns the strike, which will tend to disorganize all the industries, and as the people have little sympathy with the coal trade, which during the last twelve months has reaped huge profits at the expense of the community, the only effect of the strike is likely to draw the support of the people toward the government. The prospect of a strike has spread dismay among the mill and foundry owners, as there are no stocks in hand at the collieries.

2—He Goes on a Useless Mission.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is on his way to New York to attend a meeting of a specially appointed committee of the National Civic Federation to devise means of promoting trade agreements between employers and their employes. There are fourteen members of the committee, but a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Mitchell, Herman Justin, commissioner of the Coal Operators' Association of Illinois, and Vice President E. D. Kenna of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, will meet Monday for the purpose of drawing up an agreement to submit at a meeting that will be held on Tuesday. This movement, which was proposed some time ago, is entirely new and Mr. Mitchell says that it is of great significance. The National

Civic Federation, which is a representative body, hopes to bring it to a successful issue, although it is realized that it is a difficult proposition. The object is to perfect some kind of an agreement between labor and capital that will prevent strikes and lockouts which are so costly to both. It has been suggested that in all branches of labor the employers and their employes enter into a yearly contract by signing a scale, as the miners, tin plate, glass workers and other trades do now. Mr. Mitchell is of the opinion that if this plan is followed it will mean a closer organization of both labor and capital and that there will be fewer strikes and less trouble in settling differences.

3—Fanfulla, a daily paper published in Rome, says that 40,000 Italian emigrants are booked to sail for the United States. The Italian government encourages the people to emigrate after taxing them into starvation.

National Organizer Dougherty, Secretary Hartlein of the Ninth district and President Duffy of the Tenth district held a conference at Pittsburg to-day and arranged for a march of mine workers to Harrisburg for the purpose of urging the passage of bills recommended by the United Mine Workers. It is proposed to rendezvous the miners from Hazelton, McAdoo, Panther Creek valley and Schuylkill region at Pottsville Tuesday. They will take six days' rations each and will march to Millersburg, where they will be joined by those from Northumberland and Columbia counties. At least 1,000 men will leave when the orders to march are given.

5—The annual report of the chief of police of Butte, Montana, beginning May, 1900, and ending April, 1901, shows that 2,176 females and 1,793 males were arrested during the year.

6—The English war office to-day officially announced the total number of deaths in the South African war at 714 officers and 14,264 men. Four officers and 314 men have been invalided home and subsequently died. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-three non-commissioned officers and men halve left the service unfit for duty.

7—A meeting was called by the National Civic Federation in New York city to adopt a plan whereby peace between capital and labor could be effected and strikes abolished. The meeting was attended by the prominent labor men of the East and some New York ministers, but Morgan, Gould, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt and others were absent and the labor men and preachers had a very nice, sociable time.

8—The Machinist and Moulders' unions of Anaconda, Montana, employed by the Amalgamated Copper Trust, who were on strike for two months, effected a settlement with President Scallon which resulted in a victory for the unions.

Rocky Mountain News

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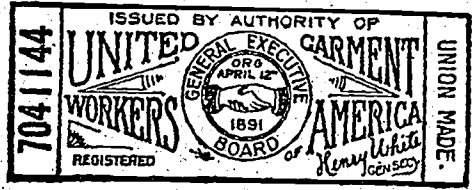
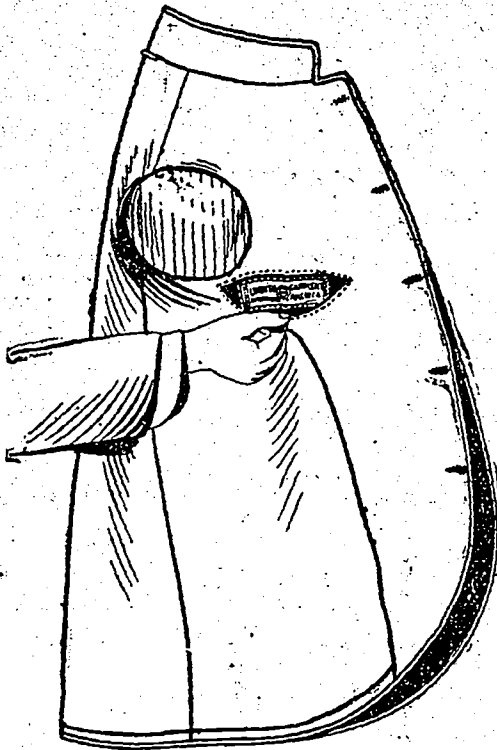


DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

No.....	Name.....	Meeting Night.....	President	Secretary	P.O. Box..	Address.....
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride.....	Wed.	Thomas Roe....	Chas. Praisia....	...	Chloride.....
60	Globe.....	Tue..	J. T. Lewis....	J. E. Counts....	120	Globe.....
17	Helvetia.....	Thur	Frank Briggs...	I. C. Collie....	...	Helvetia.....
161	Jerome.....	Thur	.....	Clyde Hoyt....	120	Jerome.....
102	Ray.....	Thur	P. A. Schilling.	W. A. Weeks...	...	Ray.....
BRIT. COL' BIA						
76	Gladstone.....	Sat..	T. P. Goddard...	Wm. Taylor....	77	Fernie.....
22	Greenwood.....	Sat..	Geo. D. Sankey	M. Kane.....	134	Greenwood....
69	Kaslo.....	Sat..	Henry Cody...	D. M. McPhail..	75	Kaslo.....
100	Kimberly.....	Sat..	J. E. O'Riley...	Harry White....	C	Kimberly.....
112	Kamloops.....	Sat..	Hugh Murphy..	Michael Delaney	17C	Kamloops.....
43	McKinney.....	Thur	E. D. Walsh....	S. A. Sanborn...	...	Camp M'Kinney
71	Moyle.....	Tue..	H. H. Dimock..	P. T. Smyth....	32	Moyle.....
96	Nelson.....	Sat..	Robt. D. Hunter	James Wilks....	106	Nelson.....
97	New Denver....	Tue..	D. J. Weir.....	J. Byrnes.....	...	New Denver...
8	Phoenix.....	Tue..	C. H. Towns...	John Riordan...	...	Phoenix.....
94	Rossland Mech'ic	Fri..	.....	.....	...	Rossland.....
33	Rossland.....	Wed.	Rupert Bulmer.	F. E. Woodside	421	Rossland.....
81	Sandon.....	Sat..	.....	.....	...	Sandon.....
95	Silverton.....	Sat..	J. M. M. Benedum	John C. Tyree...	85	Silverton.....
62	Slocan.....	Wed.	J. V. Purviance.	J. A. Foley....	...	Slocan City....
113	Texada.....	Tue..	M. W. Hewitt...	Alfred Raper...	888	Van Anda.....
79	Whitewater....	Sat..	B. F. McIsaac..	Jas. McDonald..	...	Whitewater...
85	Ymir.....	Wed.	A. J. Hughes...	Alfred Parr....	...	Ymir.....
CALIFORNIA.						
61	Bodie.....	Tue..	Chas. Lavery...	Jas. Kavanaugh	6	Bodie.....
47	Confidence....	Thur	A. D. McCormick.	J. B. Allen....	26	Confidence....
70	Gold Cross....	Tue..	J. P. Williams.	J. A. Vaughn...	...	Hedges.....
90	Grass Valley...	Fri..	James Harvey...	R. D. Gluyas...	199	Grass Valley..
51	Mojave.....	Sat..	T. F. Delaney..	O. W. Marten...	1	Mojave.....
44	Pinto Blanco...	Wed.	R. Reynolds....	L. M. Sane.....	5	Coulterville...
48	Randsburg....	Sat..	J. B. McAnear..	Wm. A. Linn...	...	Randsburg....
73	Tuolumne.....	Thur	F. C. Eastian..	Geo. W. Jenkins.	63	Stent.....
87	Summerville...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
39	Sierra Gorda...	Thur	J. B. Baker.....	H. C. Stine....	...	Big Oak Flat..
COLORADO.						
75	Altman St. Eng'	Tue..	John Mast.....	D. C. Copley....	...	Altman.....
21	Anaconda.....	Tue..	John Mangan...	R. S. Mitchell..	296	Anaconda.....
13	Baldwin.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
89	Battle Mountain	Sun..	Charles Gilmer.	E. E. Mooberry.	27	Gilman.....
64	Bryan.....	Sat..	John McAskill.	James Spurrier.	134	Ophir.....
106	Banner M. & S.	Thur.	C. M. Greene...	Carl Nelson....	254	Victor.....
33	Cloud City.....	Thur	John McGillis..	C. R. Burr....	132	Leadville....
40	Cripple Creek...	Sat..	Henry Keating.	E. J. Campbell..	1148	Cripple Creek..
33	C. C. St. Eng'rs	Wed.	E. A. Emery...	E. L. Whitney..	279	Cripple Creek..
33	Denver S. M....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
58	Durango M. & S	Sat..	William Lewis.	Frank Wride....	1273	Durango.....
80	Excelsior Eng...	Mon.	Charles Lamb...	F. W. Frewen...	...	Victor.....
110	Florence M. & S.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
19	Free Coinage...	Fri..	Ed F. Boyle....	W. B. Easterly.	91	Altman.....
93	Gillett M. & S..	Sat..	N. E. Boggs...	E. S. Timmons..	...	Gillett.....
50	Henson.....	Fri..	W. A. Triplett..	Eugene Otis....	395	Henson.....
55	Lawson.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Ouray.....	Sat..	Jas. R. Downey	W. M. Burns....	...	Ouray.....
6	Pitkin County...	Tue..	Theo. Saurer...	R. K. Sprinkle..	397	Aspen.....

No.	Name	Meeting Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
COLO.—Cont'd.						
36	Rico.....	Wed.	O. Zimichilla...	Thos. C. Young.	662	Rico.....
26	Silverton.....	Sat.	Joe Morgan....	Ernest Allen....	23	Silverton.....
27	Sky City.....	Tue.	Paul B. Walker	A. J. Horne.....	...	Red Mt.....
63	16 to 1.....	Sat.	V. St. John....	O. M. Carpenter	633	Telluride.....
41	Ten Mile.....	...	...	...	...	...
32	Victor.....	Thur	John Currey...	Jerry Kelly.....	134	Victor.....
84	Vulcan.....	Sat.	C.M.Swinehart Jr	J. H. Thomas...	38	Vulcan.....
108	Whitepine.....	Thur	A. C. Howell...	M. C. Smith....	...	Whitepine.....
IDAHO.						
10	Burke.....	Tue.	Bernard Smith.	Martin Dunn....	126	Burke.....
52	Custer.....	Sat.	Henry Bushell..	J. T. Danielson.	...	Custer.....
53	DeLamar.....	Mon.	Ed Parker.....	A. Warren.....	25	DeLamar.....
11	Gem.....	Wed.	John Hayes....	A. S. Bolch.....	107	Gem.....
37	Gibbonsville.....	Wed.	H.H.Dunwoodie.	R. R. Dodge.....	19	Gibbonsville...
9	Mullan.....	Sat.	William Powers	Jno.Hendrickson	30	Mullan.....
20	Rocky Bar.....	Sat.	Myron Lester...	N. D. McLeod...	X	Rocky Bar.....
66	Silver City.....	Sat.	David Porter...	W. D. Haywood	124	Silver City....
18	Wardner.....	Sat.	M. Campbell....	Victor Price....	162	Wardner.....
65	Wood River.....	...	...	Wm. Batey.....	...	Halley.....
MONTANA.						
57	Aldridge.....	Sat.	Jos. Gulde.....	James Moore....	97	Aldridge.....
12	Barker.....	Thur.	Henry Daniels..	L. A. Bruce.....	5	Barker.....
23	Basin.....	...	John Mulcahey.	Wm. Winkelman	...	Basin.....
7	Belt.....	Sat.	Robert Wedlock	Wm. Cheek.....	...	Neihart.....
45	Bridger.....	Tue.	W. B. Altimus..	D. A. Tinkcom..	...	Bridger.....
1	Butte.....	Tue.	John J. Quinn..	J. J. Hanley....	498	Butte.....
74	Butte M. & S...	Wed.	Chas Whiteley	D. R. McCord...	341	Butte.....
33	Butte Eng.....	Wed.	E. H. Neeley...	Jos. Creighton..	1625	Butte.....
38	Elkhorn.....	Sat.	Harvey Davis..	W. E. Magers...	...	Elkhorn.....
78	Gebo.....	Tue.	Wm. Cummings	Joseph Friel....	...	Gebo.....
86	Geo. Dewey, Eng	Mon.	Alfred Jose....	Thomas Callow.	234	Granite.....
4	Granite.....	Tue.	John Judge....	Thomas Dyer...	D	Granite.....
16	G. Falls M. & S.	Sat.	C. E. Mahoney..	Jas. Lithgow...	790	G. Falls.....
35	Hassell.....	Sat.	V. T. Patterson	J. W. Galvin....	71	Hassell.....
107	Judith Mt.....	Sat.	James Longmier	J. J. Lewis.....	3	Malden.....
103	Marysville.....	Sat.	John Wallace...	Joseph Harvey..	73	Marysville....
29	Red Lodge.....	...	John Brown....	William Dick...	...	Red Lodge....
104	Norris.....	Sat.	W. A. Lawler..	B. G. Crawford.	...	Norris.....
111	N. Moccasin.....	Sat.	F. Flannigan..	S. Whipple.....	...	Lewistown....
106	Mayflower.....	Tue.	Jerry O'Rourke	James Foster...	...	Whitehall....
25	Winston.....	Sat.	A.E.Wenstrom..	E. J. Brewer....	A	Winston.....
114	Anaconda Eng...	Mon.	Dave Storrar..	Arthur Bliss...	...	Anaconda.....
117	Anaconda M. & S	Sat.	R. W. Rule.....	Frank Burke....	...	Anaconda.....
54	Horr.....	Fri.	Joseph Harmon	John Garr, Jr..	...	Horr.....
NEVADA.						
72	Lincoln.....	Wed.	Thos. Tresider..	W. D. Geck.....	...	De Lamar.....
49	Silver City.....	Tue.	E. T. Powers...	David Armstrong	76	Silver City....
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed.	O. Laman.....	S. H. Turner....	12	Tuscarora....
46	Virginia City...	Fri.	W. A. Burns....	J. F. McDonell..	I	Virginia City..
N. W. TERR.						
76	Gladstone.....	Sat.	T. P. Goddard..	William Taylor.	77	Fernie.....
69	Lethbridge.....	...	...	...	...	...
OREGON.						
42	Bourne.....	Tue.	W. S. Bonner...	C. G. Kinnison..	...	Bourne.....
91	Cornucopia.....	Sat.	James Lee.....	W. A. Kidwell..	...	Cornucopia....
S. DAKOTA.						
56	Custer.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	Central.....	Sat.	Otto Peterson..	W. G. Friggens	23	Central City...
14	Deadwood L. U.	Thur	Mike Elward...	J. E. Evans.....	950	Deadwood.....
2	Lead.....	Mon.	Thos. P. Nichols.	J. C. McLemore.	290	Lead City....
30	Lead Mechanics.	...	...	...	...	...
5	Terry Peak.....	Wed	Geo. Hendy.....	C. H. Schaad...	174	Terry.....
68	Galena.....	Wed.	George Leech...	Richard Galvin..	39	Galena.....
116	Perry.....	...	...	...	...	...
WASHINGTON.						
28	Republic.....	Tue.	David Felker...	Frank Hanlon..	157	Republic.....
24	Sheridan.....	...	Andrew Johnson	C. M. Wilson...	...	Toroda.....
115	Northport M. & S.	...	...	Chas. P. Friend	...	Northport....
WYOMING.						
98	Battle Creek.....	...	...	...	...	...
UTAH.						
30	Valley S. U.....	Sat.	Chas. T. Hollis.	H. T. Hofeling..	...	Murray.....
34	Sandie S. U.....	Wed.	Albert Dobson..	Arthur Leslie...	28	Sandie.....

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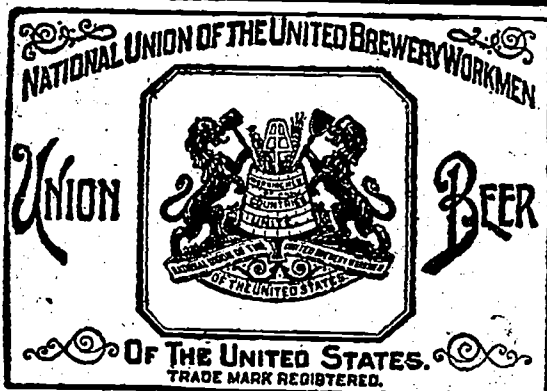
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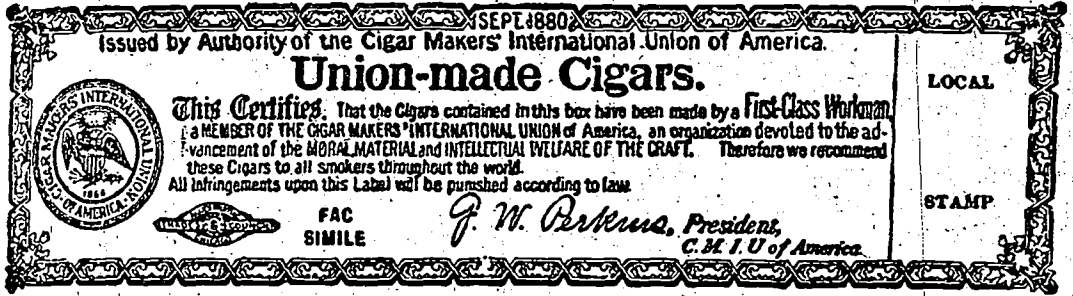
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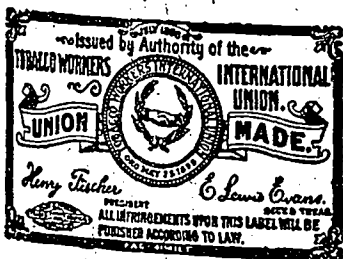
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