



**GEORGE A. PETTIBONE**  
FIRST PRESIDENT OF GEM MINERS' UNION  
GEM, IDAHO

# THE MINERS' MAGAZINE.

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GEORGE A. PETTIBONE.

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The subject of our frontispiece needs no introduction to our readers, as he is well and favorably known to every delegate who attended the conventions of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver and to our numerous readers under the nom de plume of the "Magazine's Devil."

Mr. Pettibone is the descendant of an old historic family of Connecticut, whose origin dates from 1664. They took an active part in the Revolutionary War, earning for themselves distinguished honors.

Jonathan Pettibone, colonel during and after the war, served in the Legislature of Connecticut for many years, and always as a champion and defender of the rights and liberties of the people.

Thus it is easily seen that the subject of our sketch inherits naturally the qualities that make for sterling manhood; added to these a genial disposition, with a quaint fund of humor.

Mr. Pettibone was born on a farm in New York in

1862. Being of an ambitious nature he cared little for farm life and went westward to the state of Montana when a very young man, where he engaged in mining. Leaving Montana, he went to Idaho during the Coeur d'Alene excitement, where he again engaged in mining and was elected the first president of Gem Miners' Union.

After the famous Coeur d'Alene labor troubles of 1892 Mr. Pettibone moved to Denver, where he has since become a successful business man.

### IN THE ASCENDENCY.

At no time in the history of the Western Federation of Miners has the organization experienced such an increase in membership and general prosperity as it has during the past six months.

With few exceptions, all unions have increased their membership and are very active in promoting the interests of the Federation, which goes to show that at least the miners and smeltermen of the West have awakened to the needs of the hour and are relying upon themselves, and not upon their employers to determine what is for their best interests.

Since the Ninth Annual Convention, held in May last, twenty new unions have been organized, with bright prospects for organizing other camps.

This splendid increase in membership is largely due to the work of our efficient organizers now in the field, who have worked so faithfully to promote the advancement of organized labor where its principles were hitherto unknown.

Charles Moyer, in addition to devoting part of his time to the smelter centers of Kansas, advising smeltermen there not to take the places of their fellow smeltermen now locked out in Northport, Washington, has organized several unions in Kansas and Colorado.

J. C. Williams has been equally successful in California and Nevada, and Phil Bowden has done good work in Montana, where he had to contend with the powerful smelter trust at Helena, where men employed in the smelter were discharged for organizing a union of their craft.

Tim Shea, who has always been an active member of the Federation, and the only man who made a success of

organizing in the mining camps of Oregon, has rendered valuable service to the Federation in that state.

Considering the splendid progress of the organization in such a short time, it should stimulate our members to enter into the work of perfecting their organization with more energy and zeal than they have in the past, for its future is in their hands and the most inactive member knows that the conditions of the miners and smeltermen of the West, would be much worse than they are were it not for the fearless, aggressive policy of their organization, that has always upheld their rights under the most trying conditions.

If all members of the Federation will work faithfully in this great cause and not leave it to a few men to do all the work, while the majority reap the benefit, it will not take long to bring every man within the jurisdiction of the Federation into its fold, where he will become an active worker and a pillar in the grand structure that has done so much for the elevation of the western workmen.

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#### MORE AMERICAN LIBERTY.

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On another page we publish a notice which was posted by John H. Mackenzie, manager of some few mining claims at Bullion, Mariposa county, California.

The document should be preserved by members of the W. F. M. for future reference when some corporation defender is eulogizing the beauties of American liberty and the independence of the working people.

Because the miners in Bullion organized a union of the W. F. M., the manager notified them that it would not be tolerated.

Note the reasons assigned by Mr. Mackenzie:

First—Because there was no complaint relative to wages and working hours.

If complaint was made to this two-by-four capitalist by his unorganized employes, judging by the language of the notice, they would have been discharged immediately.

Second—He says wages in his mines are higher than at any other point on the Mother lode, which is a falsehood known to every miner in California, and needs no further contradiction.

Third—Wages are paid regularly and men can board

and trade where they please, says Mr. Mackenzie.

Note the effrontery of such a statement by a man of supposed intelligence. Because men are paid for their work and permitted to spend their money in certain stores and boarding houses, he considers it a privilege for which they ought to be thankful.

He then pictures the injury that would befall the miners by supporting strikers in other parts of the country and contributing towards the support of a walking delegate.

In short, we know that his whole objection is to the Western Federation of Miners, an organization that is hated and despised by every corporation tool in the United States and Canada. An organization whose officers have been assailed by the plutocratic press and their names uttered in contempt by the fawning minions of organized greed in both countries.

We are glad to know that such men as Mackenzie, in California; McDonald, in British Columbia; Bradley, in Idaho, and Mudd in Colorado, and others of their ilk, are so bitterly opposed to the W. F. M. Their animosity is a certificate that stands pre-eminent in the history of organized labor.

No better evidence is needed to show that the organization is a power for good than the opposition of such men.

The policy of the organization has been established and no change will be made, regardless of friend or foe, and under no consideration will it yield a single point in the interest of corporate greed. It was organized and conducted in the interest of its members and laboring people in general, and intends to pursue its former policy until every man and woman who labors shall enjoy the full benefit of all the wealth he produces; until the mines, as well as all other industries, shall be owned by all the people and operated for their benefit, and not for the benefit of a few unscrupulous speculators whose field of operation should be transferred from Wall street to the penitentiary.

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#### ON GUARD AGAIN.

Our members will be delighted to know that our esteemed friend and patriot, Paul Corcoran, was elected

recording secretary of Burke Miners' Union within one month after his release from the Idaho penitentiary. Mr. Corcoran filled this office previous to his election to the office of financial secretary, when he was arrested by the paid assassins of mine owners and railroaded to the penitentiary by the most unscrupulous methods that ever disgraced a court of justice:

All hail to the ever true and faithful men of Burke Miners' Union for re-electing their distinguished brother to this honorable position. Their action records another noble deed to their credit, which will prove to the world and the oppressors of labor that the iniquities imposed upon Mr. Corcoran by corporate greed has kindled within their hearts the fire of determination to uphold him in all his actions, regardless of martial law, thugs and kangaroo courts.

We welcome Mr. Corcoran, not only upon his restoration to his estimable wife and little children; we welcome him to active membership in the Western Federation of Miners to take up the good work of organization he so faithfully performed when he was deprived of his liberty.

It is inspiring to know that prison walls did not dampen his spirit in his desire to better the conditions of the working people.

By accepting the office of recording secretary of Burke Miners' Union, Mr. Corcoran sets an example worthy of the man—an example that must be appreciated by the members of the Federation.

We congratulate the good men in Burke, who never knew defeat, upon their wise selection.

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### THE JOPLIN INCUBATOR.

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In almost every part of the globe men are found whose sense of honor is inferior to the average intelligent person we meet in every day life. So intense is the brute spirit in some men that they will hesitate at nothing, not even robbery and murder.

And nowhere is this spirit so manifest as among a certain class of people in Joplin, Missouri.

Although the climate and resources of the Joplin district are all that one could desire, yet those men, dead to all sense of honor and manhood, have never attempted to improve their condition, financially, morally or intel-

lectually. But on the contrary, they seem to take peculiar pleasure in hindering the advancement of other workmen in their efforts to better their condition.

We have seen the workingmen in nearly all the large cities of the United States and visited every mining camp in the West, from Juneau to San Diego, and in all our experience we saw nothing that could equal the wretched vulgarity so manifest in Joplin on Saturday evening when the agent of some mining corporation was making a canvass of the saloons for men to take the place of workingmen struggling for their rights in the mountains of Colorado, Idaho or British Columbia.

He was followed by a drunken mob shouting: "We will fix the ———— when we get there."

Small wonder that the workingmen of the West call Joplin "The Scab Incubator," as they have good reason for applying the epithet.

Joplin furnished scabs for the mine owners of Eureka, Utah; Rico, Telluride, Cripple Creek, Leadville, Coeur d'Alene, Northport and Rossland, B. C.

What a splendid sight it is to see those "free born" American citizens of whom we hear so much in these days of flag worshiping crossing the Canadian line, armed with a six shooter and bowie knife, in the employ of London capitalists to reduce the wages of the men employed in the mines at Rossland.

It is to be hoped that the Canadian authorities will make an example of those hired thugs who are invaders in every sense of the word, entering Canada as they are, contrary to her laws.

Men bent upon creating disturbance can do so—even in church—and the mine owners' importations from Joplin, if permitted to do so, will create more disturbance in Rossland in one month than the inhabitants of that city can overcome in a lifetime.

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#### NOTICE.

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The secretary of each local union is requested to see the directory of unions in this issue and notify us before November 15th of any change in the names of officers or meeting night, as we are anxious to publish the same correctly.

## SUCCESS CROWNS HIS EFFORTS.

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For a number of years Mr. John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, had a very important suit pending in an Iowa court, which was of more importance to him than any other case in which he was engaged since he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Murphy was so intensely interested in winning this case, it is said by his friends, that he at times threw aside Blackstone's ethics and Mills' Annotated Statutes and resorted to pleadings not usually heard in a court of justice.

Whether his pleadings in behalf of his client were of a dramatic nature, calculated to impress the court and jury with the wisdom of deciding in his favor, or whether he pleaded guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the court, we are unable to say, as the court stenographer was on a vacation, leaving us to draw entirely upon our imagination.

However, we infer that Mr. Murphy's pleadings had the desired effect of captivating the court and jury, as Miss Nettie Brown, one of Iowa's charming young ladies, proved to be the judge and jury before whom Mr. Murphy so earnestly pleaded.

Little Cupid has strange ways that even lawyers cannot escape.

The Miners' Magazine delights in joining with Mr. and Mrs. Murphy's legion of friends in wishing them all the joy and pleasure in their married life they so justly deserve.

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## SPOKANE SPOKESMAN REVIEW.

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On another page we publish an article from the Spokane Spokesman-Review under the caption of "Rifle vs. Revolver," which should be carefully read by all workingmen to thoroughly understand what the Coeur d'Alene mine owners' organ has to say on the rifle.

This is the sheet that was so affected that its subsidized editor went into hysterics whenever he wrote an article denouncing the president of the Western Federation of Miners.



## STILL UNSETTLED AT NORTHPORT AND ROSSLAND.

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The situation at Northport, Washington, and Rossland, British Columbia, remains unsettled and all members of the Federation are earnestly urged to do all in their power to keep men from going to either of those points to take the places of the men now locked out.

The smeltermen at Northport made no demands upon the company, but the manager of the mines and smelter, Mr. Bernard McDonald, would not permit them to retain their Union, and in the month of May discharged the officers and all members who took an active part in the affairs of the Union, consequently the men were forced to take a stand to protect their organization. Since that time Mr. McDonald has sent agents to Joplin, Missouri, and other points to hire non-union men to take the places of the union men who are locked out.

The miners at Rossland were in a similar position and the secretary of the Miners' Union would not be permitted "to trespass" on the company's grounds to solicit members for the Union. Neither did this company pay the mine laborers the recognized schedule of wages that was paid throughout British Columbia. Men have also been imported to work in the mines at Rossland and every effort has been made to disrupt the Union, the business men co-operating with the manager in his attack. Up to the present time every effort to disrupt the Unions have failed and with few exceptions nothing but incompetent workmen have been secured to work in the smelter and mines. At this date the prospects for an early victory for the Unions is very assuring, as the imported men are incompetent in every respect.

## GOMPERS AND SHAFFER

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The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers has terminated in a defeat for that organization, which is a severe blow not only to themselves but to organized labor in general. It is deplorable that an organization so thoroughly organized as the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers should suffer such an overwhelming defeat after a prolonged struggle. However, this defeat is only one example of the many in store for

organized bodies of workingmen unless a departure from the old pure and simple trades unionism is inaugurated.

Mr. Shaffer, in a report to the members of his organization, says that the strike could easily have been won had Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, rendered the assistance which they promised at the beginning. He also charges that those gentlemen broke faith with himself and brother officers of the Amalgamated Steel Workers by not fulfilling promises which were made at a meeting of the executive council.

Mr. Gompers, in a reply through the newspapers, asserts that everything Mr. Shaffer says relative to his promises is untrue and asks that the matter be left to a board to decide who was right. In reply, Mr. Shaffer accepts this challenge and named a committee to investigate. Whether Mr. Gompers or Mr. Shaffer are right in their position is of little importance to the men who suffered defeat.

However, there is one point which is clear to all and is admitted by Mr. Gompers, that the American Federation of Labor rendered no assistance to the men who were fighting the battle of organized labor against the united forces of the steel combination. An organization that is composed of 1,500,000 workingmen should not hesitate to render assistance in such an important struggle between workingmen and the lords of hoarded wealth.

Mr. Gompers was at Pittsburg at the beginning of the strike and held numerous consultations with Mr. Shaffer and his associates and indorsed all their actions. This being the case, he must have understood the situation with the same accuracy as Mr. Shaffer and was in a position to co-operate with him to the fullest extent. Therefore, it appears to us that Mr. Gompers will have a hard time to produce evidence sufficiently strong to justify him for not going to the assistance of the steel workers at the request of Mr. Shaffer.

It is not our intention to cast discredit upon either of those gentlemen, nor upon their respective organizations, but we must say that it appears very strange indeed why one labor organization, especially one so important as the American Federation of Labor, refused assistance to the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, the same as it did to the Western Federation of Miners in 1896 when

it was struggling with the Mine Owners' Association in Leadville.

All our sympathy goes out to Mr. Shaffer in his defeat, because we believe that he was earnest and sincere and made a gallant fight in view of the overwhelming odds against him. He should be praised rather than condemned.

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### A UNITED PARTY.

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In the month of August, in the city of Indianapolis, the Social Democratic and the dominant wing of the Social Labor Party met in convention and organized what shall be known hereafter as the Socialist Party and adopted a platform, which we print on another page for the benefit of our readers, especially the members of our organization, which is worthy of their attention.

It is refreshing to know that the delegates attending the convention displayed such wisdom and obliterated the long standing feud that divided those who earnestly believe in the Socialistic principles. By their action the Socialists in both parties have set an example that should be followed by all men who believe in the principles of self-government.

All working men who are not blind to their interests know full well that their interests are not protected by the Republican or Democratic parties, and knowing this, it behooves them, if they wish to preserve what liberty they yet enjoy, to affiliate with the Socialist Party, which is the only political party that offers them any relief. It is useless to find fault with and rail against the politicians in either of the old parties, because they are not to blame for the legislation now upon our statute books. They have carried out the wishes and obeyed the instructions of the capitalists who paid them for making such laws as were calculated to advance capitalistic interests.

The workingmen of the United States and Canada have it in their power to change the unjust system of government under which they live if they will use their intelligence with the power they already enjoy. If we are to have a form of government we should have the best obtainable, and all workingmen know they are not consistent when they vote for the candidate of the bankers, speculators and stock jobbers.

Casting a retrospective glance over the history of old political parties, it is not hard to observe that under all circumstances the interests of the laboring people have been neglected while the capitalist's interests have been conserved and pampered almost to the limit of human endurance. With this object lesson before the working people it now behooves them to cast aside their jealousies and foolish bickerings and allow their minds to expand from the pure and simple trades union movement and join their forces with the only political party that offers them any relief. If workingmen exercise their political franchise they should exercise it with the greatest degree of intelligence that will result in the greatest good for the greatest number.

The government of the United States has been in the hands of the capitalists for many years, and we believe it will remain there for many years to come, unless the working people will look beyond the strike and boycott for relief. With sufficient votes at their command it is useless to complain about unjust laws and the tyranny of the military and courts, because those departments of the government are simply the instruments in the hands of the people, and the majority of the people in this country are working people. Then why not throw aside the veil of party prejudice that has obscured our way in the past, and in the future, in our halls at our regular meetings discuss in an intelligent manner those economic and political questions that are of vital interest to us?

We say that the success and welfare of the laboring people depend entirely upon the degree of intelligence they exercise in behalf of their own interests. We advise the members of the Western Federation of Miners to study carefully the platform of the Socialist Party, and if, after studying it, they find that it offers the desired relief, to join this movement and advance its principles wherever it is possible.

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#### A NOBLE LITTLE UNION.

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For thirteen and a half months the members of Gillett Mill and Smeltermen's Union have been locked out because they would not surrender their Union and accept the terms offered by the smelting company in the little

city at the base of Pike's Peak. During all this time those men have paid their per capita tax to the Federation and did not ask for any assistance to carry them through their strike. It is marvelous how men exist when fighting for a principle which they believe is calculated to advance their interests. The Western Federation of Miners, we are glad to say, is largely composed of men animated with no other desire than the elevation of the working people, but nowhere in the organization are there men more determined in this work than the members of Gillett.

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### MORGAN AND THE PREACHERS.

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Millionaire Morgan, the man who has brought more suffering, sorrow and despair to the homes of the American workingman than any other individual, in his generosity took one hundred preachers of the Episcopal Church in palace cars from New York city to San Francisco to attend the conference of that denomination in the latter city. Mr. Morgan paid all the expenses of the men of God on their trip to and from the conference, and graciously condescended to abstain from his mechanism of robbing the people to act as conductor for the reverend people.

What a wonderful transformation has occurred in the religious world in nineteen hundred years. We behold a train of Pullman cars speeding across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific filled with men who profess to be the followers of the lowly Jesus of Nazareth, chaperoned by a millionaire who has accumulated his entire wealth by gambling in the proceeds of other people's toil, entering the city of San Francisco and driving in carriages to the Palace hotel, with all the pomp and splendor that far outshines Solomon arrayed in all his glory.

Compare all this pomp and splendor with Christ, as the Scripture says, when he entered Jerusalem riding on an ass, the people strewing palms in his way and singing psalms in honor of his coming. Behold him coming to the temple, clad in a single garment and with sandals on his feet, scourging the money changers out of his holy temple and saying, "My house is the house of God, but ye have turned it into a den of thieves." Through all his

sacred life his preference was for the meek and lowly; it was devoted entirely to their interests, and at no time did he countenance the acts of the money changers and gamblers who speculated with the earnings of the people.

What a spectacle Christ would present did he arrive in San Francisco on the same day with Morgan and his ministers, riding on an ass through Market street to the Palace hotel. No doubt Morgan and his well-fed hosts would have had him arrested for an anarchist or some other wild freak, lest, by his sayings, he should disturb the business interests of the country. It is small wonder that the average workingman has little time to spend in church on Sunday when he hears such abominable hypocrites imitating the Savior of men and pretending to preach his doctrine.

Think of those fawning creatures bowing at the feet of Millionaire Morgan ready and willing to execute his orders with the same meekness that a private in the army obeys a general. Think of those men returning to their respective congregations after enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Morgan and ascending their pulpits to preach the doctrine of him who said: "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

It is useless to deny the fact that the church of today, like the courts, is too often a plaything of the millionaire, as evidenced by the action of the Episcopal ministers in San Francisco.

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#### E. V. DEBS.

Mr. Debs' numerous friends throughout the West will be glad to know that he is lecturing almost every day in the East and South on questions of economics.

His sterling ability as a speaker, together with his earnestness in the cause he represents, has endeared him to the hearts of the working people, whose cause he has upheld without hesitation.

In this issue of the Magazine our patrons will notice that the Debs Publishing Company's advertisement is supplanted by the Standard Publishing Company. This company will carry an excellent line of books and pamphlets on economic subjects at the lowest price, making it easy for every workingman to read and understand the industrial question without incurring unnecessary expense.

## P. M. ARTHUR'S IDEA OF SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Recently at a meeting of representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Spokane, Washington, P. M. Arthur, their grand chief, vigorously condemned the "sympathetic strike," and for the purpose of showing its folly, he related the following incident in his own life: "When I was a boy, I and a fellow named Joe were working for a farmer. I was getting \$7 per month and Joe \$14. The farmer discharged Joe, but he wanted to be taken back, so he came to me, worked upon my sympathies and induced me to believe that if I quit the farmer would be compelled to take us both back. I quit, but was soon surprised to find that Joe had gone back without consulting me, and of course I lost my job. Since that time I have had no use for sympathetic strikes, and advise the members of the organization everywhere to tend to their own affairs and let the affairs of others alone." (Great applause.)

It is certainly to be deplored that Mr. Arthur regrets, at this late date, one of the most manly and humane acts of his life, and the one, perhaps, which enabled him to see the vileness of a scab, and which paved for him the way to become grand chief of his association.

The man who was false to Mr. Arthur has undoubtedly gone through life unheard of and has worked ever since on a farm at \$14 per month. He has never rode on a railroad pass or seen the inside of a banquet hall, nor had his picture in the newspapers and his utterances praised beyond measure by the subsidized press and taken by his followers in their selfishness as a new gospel for their future guidance.

All of these enumerated things have been the daily experience of the grand chief. He has grown rich and draws on all modern means to enhance his comforts. He has been a popular idol and hero of a certain class for many years; but, O where is "Scab" Joe?

Still Mr. Arthur did not always think thus about "sympathetic strikes," for in his contest with the C. B. & Q. Railway Company his organization sought, first, the co-operation of the firemen, and as the struggle proceeded the conductors, brakemen and switchmen were importuned to join the strike. The conductors and brakemen on the system turned a deaf ear to Mr. Arthur's en-

treaties, and not only would not go on a "sympathetic strike," but actually took the places of the engineers and firemen and a great labor struggle was once more recorded in favor of the moneyed corporation. Had they, however, acted with the switchmen, who went on a "sympathetic strike," the engineers would have been victorious.

Whether the sympathetic strike is wise or foolish, all observant persons will feel convinced that Mr. Arthur has lost nothing by not "scabbing" in the days of his young manhood, and are certainly justified in protesting against a labor leader regretting such an act, because such a declaration in this day and age brings applause from the labor crushing elements.

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#### DEATH OF C. W. RORKE.

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No doubt the delegates attending the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners will be pained to learn of the death of C. W. Rorke. He was a delegate from Anaconda Union. Mr. Rorke was indeed a magnificent young man, honest and earnest in all his actions, both in organized labor and toward his friends. The unfortunate man drank heavily for a few days prior to his death, and it is believed that he became despondent and brooded over his weakness, as he was found in his bed with a bullet hole through his body and a revolver by his side, which indicated that he had committed suicide. Mr. Rorke was very industrious and not addicted to drink at any time. His friends say they never knew him to be under the influence of liquor until a few days prior to his death. His funeral was one of the largest that ever occurred in the Cripple Creek district. We regret that organized labor should lose such a valuable member as he was, always willing to work for its advancement. The Western Federation of Miners mourns the loss of such a splendid man.

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#### TWO LIVE UNIONS.

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We call the attention of our readers to the splendid articles from Butte Mill and Smeltermen and Mullan Miners' Union, as both articles would revive a union man from a fit of despondency to the highest point of ecstasy.

The article from Butte is well written and shows that the mill and smeltermen of that city are taking good



care of their furnaces and turning out a good grade of matte; and the men of Mullan, notwithstanding martial law, are more active than ever.

In the language of the "Magazine devil," they "are drilling a straight, clean hole that won't blow off the collar, but break from the bottom," in other words, they are putting in "side tossers."

We hope to be favored with communications of this character every month. They are to the point and make good reading for the inactive members who slumber in a state of indifference.

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### IRELAND'S STANDING.

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According to official statistics, published in London on September 20th, Ireland continues to surpass all other European countries in crimelessness, which shows the power of organization when people are earnest in the advancement of some great principle.

Indictable offenses show a decrease of 10.2 per cent. and 18.2 per cent. in minor offenses, as compared with the preceding year.

This decrease in offenses against laws that they have hardly any voice in making is due to the advice of their leaders, who advise them to obey the law, although it is unwholesome to their interest.

It appears incredible to even imagine that any people would submit to oppression without resorting to violence whenever an opportunity offered, yet such is a fact in Ireland, and all on account of the strong organization formed by their leaders throughout the country.

This record speaks well for the intelligence of the Irish people and in the end will result in their final emancipation, regardless of British soldiery.

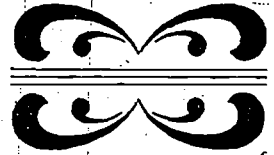
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### ADVANCES IN NEW ORLEANS.

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In New Orleans, since the victory of the machinists, the blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers have secured the nine hour day and an advance in wages. In fact, all trades are said to have bettered their condition. Street railway employes, without striking, have changed their hours from twelve and fourteen to ten and ten and one-half, and wages have been advanced from 13½ to 18 cents per hour.

# Grave and Gay.



## MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.

When chill November's surly blast  
 Made fields and forests bare,  
 One ev'ning, as I wand'ed forth  
 Along the banks of Ayr,  
 I spied a man, whose aged step  
 Seemed weary, worn with care,  
 His face was furrow'd o'er with years,  
 And hoary was his hair.

"Young stranger, whither wand'rest thou?"  
 Began the rev'rend sage;  
 "Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain  
 Or youthful pleasure's rage?  
 Or haply, prest with cares and woes,  
 Too soon thou hast began  
 To wander forth, with me to mourn  
 The miseries of man.

"The sun that overhangs yon moors,  
 Outspreading far and wide,  
 Where hundreds labor to support  
 A haughty lordling's pride;  
 I've seen yon weary winter sun  
 Twice forty times return,  
 And every time has added proofs  
 That man was made to mourn.

"O man! while in thy early years  
 How prodigal of time!  
 Misspending all thy precious hours,  
 Thy glorious, youthful prime!  
 Alternate follies take the sway,  
 Licentious passions burn  
 Which ten fold force gives nature's law,  
 That man was made to mourn.

"Look not alone on youthful prime,  
 Or manhood's active might;  
 Man then is useful to his kind  
 Supported in his right;  
 But see him on the edge of life,  
 With cares and sorrows worn;  
 Then age and want—O ill match'd pair—  
 Show man was made to mourn.

"A few seem favorites of fate,  
 In pleasure's lap carest;  
 Yet think not all the rich and great  
 Are likewise truly blest.  
 But oh! what crowds in ev'ry land,  
 All wretched and forlorn,  
 Thro' weary life this lesson learn,  
 That man was made to mourn.

"Many and sharp the num'rous ills  
 Inwoven with our frame!  
 More pointed still we make ourselves  
 Regret, remorse and shame!  
 And man, whose heav'n-erected face  
 The smile of love adorn—  
 Man's inhumanity to man  
 Makes countless thousands mourn.

"See yonder poor, o'erlabor'd wight,  
 So abject, mean and vile,  
 Who begs a brother of the earth  
 To give him leave to toil;  
 And see his lordly fellow-worm  
 The poor petition spurn,  
 Unmindful, tho' a weeping wife  
 And helpless offspring mourn.

"If I'm designed yon lordling's slave—  
 By nature's law designed—  
 Why was an independent wish  
 E'er planted in my mind?  
 If not, why am I subject to  
 His cruelty or scorn?  
 Or why has man the will and power  
 To make his fellow mourn?

"Yet let not this too much, my son,  
 Disturb thy youthful breast;  
 This partial view of human kind  
 Is surely not the last.  
 The poor, oppressed, honest man  
 Had never sure been born  
 Had there not been some recompense  
 To comfort those that mourn!

"O death! the poor man's dearest friend—  
 The kindest and the best—  
 Welcome the hour my aged limbs  
 Are laid with thee at rest.  
 The great, the wealthy, fear thy blow,  
 From pomp and pleasure torn;  
 But, oh! a blest relief to those  
 That weary-laden mourn!"

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### MAKING A MAN.

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Hurry the baby as fast as you can,  
 Hurry him, worry him, make him a man,  
 Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants,  
 Feed him on brain foods and make him advance,  
 Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,  
 Into a grammar school; cram him with talk.  
 Fill his poor head full of figures and facts,  
 Keep on a-jamming them in till it cracks.  
 Once boys grew up at a rational rate,  
 Now we develop a man while you wait,  
 Rush him through college, compel him to grab  
 Of every known subject a dip or a dab,  
 Get him in business and after the cash,  
 All by the time he can grow a moustache,  
 Let him forget he was ever a boy,  
 Make gold his god and its jingle his joy.  
 Keep him a-hustling and clear out of breath,  
 Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.

—Nixon Waterman.

## JUST FROM DAWSON.

A Dawson City mining man lay dying on the ice,  
 He didn't have a woman nurse—he didn't have the price;  
 But a comrade kneeled beside him, as the sun sank in  
 repose,

To listen to his dying words and watch him while he  
 froze.

The dying man propped up his head above four rods of  
 snow,

And said: "I never saw it thaw at ninety-eight below.  
 Send this little pin-head nugget that I swiped from Jason  
 Dills

To my home, you know, at Deadwood, at Deadwood in  
 the hills.

"Tell my friends and tell my enemies, if you ever reach  
 the east,

That this Dawson City region is no place for man or  
 beast;

That the land's too elevated and the wind too awful cold,  
 And the hills of South Dakota yield as good a grade of  
 gold;

Tell my sweetheart not to worry with a sorrow too in-  
 tense,

For I'm going to a warmer and a far more cheery hence.  
 Oh! the air is growing thicker, and those breezes give me  
 chills;

Gee, I wish I was in Deadwood, in Deadwood in the hills.

"Tell the fellows in the home land to remain and have a  
 cinch,

That the price of patent pork chops here is 80 cents an  
 inch.

That I speak as one who's been here scratching 'round to  
 find the gold,

And at ten per cent. of discount I could not buy up a cold.  
 Now, so long," he faintly whispered, "I have told you  
 what to do."

And he closed his weary eyelids and froze solid p. d. q.  
 His friends procured an organ box and c. o. d. the bills  
 And sent the miner home that night to Deadwood in the  
 hills.

—Deadwood Pioneer.



## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

### CONCERNING SURETY BONDS.

Under the decision of the courts the language contained in every bond is most favorably construed in the interest of the surety, and strictly against the insured, whether the insured be an individual, an association, partnership or corporation. On account of the state of the law respecting this matter, the insured must comply with all the terms, conditions and requirements of the bond, or else the surety will escape having to pay for any loss which may be sustained by the defalcation or embezzlement of the one whose honesty and faithful performance of duty is guaranteed by the surety.

Nearly all the Unions of the W. F. of M. have their treasurer bonded in some surety company, the premium of such bond being paid by the Union. Before the bond is executed and delivered by the surety company, the president or some other officer of the Union is required to make answer to a long list of printed interrogatories. Should any of the answers prove incorrect or untrue, no recovery could be had upon the bond. The statement given to the surety company as to the manner of doing business, handling and accounting for the funds of the association, must be strictly observed, for if some other method is adopted without first obtaining the consent, in writing, thereto of the surety, the bond will be vitiated. If the trustees or other officers whose duty it is to examine and check up the accounts fail to do so at the proper time this will, if a loss occurs, generally relieve the surety from all liability. Upon a shortage or an embezzlement being discovered the officer guilty must be immediately removed from his position and the surety notified in the manner provided for in the bond, or else liability for the loss will not attach under the bond.

It must be distinctly remembered that the bonding of a treasurer is a business proposition, and no friendly feeling must stand in the way of examining his accounts and making reports as the rules and regulations require.

The answer made to the surety company respecting the treasurer, his duties and the manner of checking up his accounts are and do become a part of the contract, and if not complied with then it is useless for a Union to pay out high premiums for bonds, for they, under such circumstances, will not afford any protection to the Union, and the premium so paid out had just as well be left in the treasury and with all honest treasurers the Union will just save that amount, while if the dishonest treasurer takes all, then they will not be any worse off and will be relieved from litigation over a worthless bond. The officers of each Union should carefully read over the answers made to the surety, then read over the bond executed by the surety and see to it that every requirement is observed and carried out. Unless this is done some of the Unions will be compelled to suffer great loss and be the victim of their own carelessness.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. MURPHY,  
Attorney for W. F. of M.

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#### NOTICE.

It has come to the knowledge of the Mariposa Mining Company that an organizer of the W. F. of M. has come to this district for the purpose of establishing a branch Union. In view of the fact that there has been no complaint of any kind in the matter of wages or working hours this company can see no valid reason why a branch of this organization should be maintained here. It would call its employes' attention to the fact that higher wages are in force than at any other point on the Mother lode has been voluntarily paid. Wages are paid regularly and men board and trade where they wish. The Mariposa Mining Company strongly protests against any of their employes belonging to a branch of the W. F. of M., a possibility of being called out at any time on a sympathetic strike, paying assessments to help strikers in other camps and contributing to the expense of a walking delegate are very doubtful benefits to substitute for the present existing harmony. Before the prosperity of this part of the Mother lode was assured, and when the W. F. of M. might have done something to better the conditions of the miners, it failed to take any cognizance of the low wages or depressed condition of the mining industry.

JOHN H. MACKENZIE, Manager.

## RIFLE VS. REVOLVER.

This paper has spoken of the senseless practice of carrying concealed weapons, and the lack of wisdom involved in the keeping of revolvers in homes and apartments. But these objections do not apply to the rifle. Every American ought to be proficient in the use of this arm.

For the rifle is the conservator of liberty. This nation owes its independence to the marksmanship of the Revolutionary sires. When the war drums sounded, the Americans had only to reach for the long barrel above the fireplace and rally to the meeting places of the countryside. There a few days' drilling gave the patriot forces an army which, with all its rawness, made a determined and effective stand against the trained levies of England. If the pioneers had not been proficient with the rifle, England would have stamped out the rebellion in a six month. This fact was well understood by the statesmen of the day, and led them to declare in the great constitution that the right of the people to own and bear arms should never be abridged.

Riflemen behind the cotton bales at New Orleans enabled Jackson to win his astounding victory over the numerically superior forces of the British. It was the familiarity of the Boers with the rifle that enabled them to stand up so long against the great armies under Buller, Roberts and Kitchener.

History has made it plain that the warlike strength of a nation lies not so much in the efficiency and numbers of its standing army as in the skilled use of arms by the people. It was the archery butts that gave England her military glory; the yeoman's strong arm and keen eye in the use of the long bow that made it possible for King Edward and the Black Prince to lower the lily standard of France at Crecy and Poitiers.

Familiarity with the use of contemporary arms is a double safeguard. It protects the country from invasion and is a defense against attempts by standing armies to rob the people of their liberties. For it is too true that a nation which puts its sole dependence upon a paid soldiery has entered a thoroughfare which must either lead to its subordination to a foreign power or the upbuilding of a domestic military despotism.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.



## PRESIDENT MILLER'S ADDRESS.

The following address was delivered by President Miller at the recent installation of officers of Randsburg Miners' Union:

Brethren—In accordance with a motion just now unanimously carried, the regular order of business is suspended and I am called on to make a few remarks. Before all else, then, permit me to express my sincere thanks and my gratitude for the marked confidence you have manifested in me, and the honor you have conferred upon me, by electing me chief executive of our progressive union.

You will believe me when I say that I did not seek the office, but accepted your nomination—which came as a great surprise to me. In conformity with my conviction that no person should solicit support when a candidate for office in any union, I refrained and consequently am free from all pledges. Let my actions during my incumbency be the criterion by which to judge.

Although a comparatively new member of local No. 44, I am not entirely inexperienced in unionism, and I assure you that all the benefits of any past experience I may have had in responsible positions in organized labor will be conferred upon this union during my administration of its affairs; and I assure you that while I occupy the chair no measure will prevail except it be supported by a clear cut majority. Any member having an opinion to express, be he ever so humble or deficient in gift of speech or knowledge of the usages in deliberative bodies, will always receive the most painstaking consideration from the chair.

One of the most erroneous and fatal ideas—one that does more mischief than any other I know of—is the too common belief that a member of a labor union is the natural enemy of his employer. This is not and should not be so; on the contrary, as far as my personal experience goes, a miners' union is the best industrial friend a fair and reasonable employer can have.

The policy pursued by this union in the past has proved eminently beneficial in every respect, and, surrounding conditions remaining the same, I certainly will labor to maintain it.

A glance at these conditions will explain the conserv-

ative position we now occupy and should convince all that our logical attitude should be one of defense and not one of aggression.

Deductions from our monthly wage for any purpose whatever is entirely unknown; no infringements upon our personal rights through the usual channels of company stores and compulsory boarding houses have ever been attempted.

Outside of our hours of labor we enjoy perfect liberty to do with our own as we please—an inestimable boon when compared with the onerous conditions imposed upon our craft in other localities with which I am familiar. It cannot be assumed that such conditions would obtain if our camp were unorganized. The moral influence of a properly conducted labor union can scarcely be overestimated; very few persons, employers or otherwise, care to antagonize it without cause, and we can safely assume that our influence will increase as harmony and unity of purpose more closely cement us.

In my opinion, under present circumstances, we should vigorously continue the work of organization so successfully conducted under the retiring administration, and devote our energies to the inculcation of that spirit of unionism at once the ornament and defense of a body such as ours; nor should we forget the necessities of our brother workingmen less favorably situated, but contribute and assist as our means will allow in procuring for them the immunity we enjoy.

I particularly desire the regular attendance at our meetings of our younger brethren. While they may feel some diffidence at first in participating in the transaction of union affairs, they should regard it a duty to prepare for the time, which will inevitably come, when they will be called upon to relieve their seniors in holding aloft the banner of brotherhood and equality among men.

It is my decided opinion that every member of organized labor should be accorded perfect freedom in his political belief.

I believe that it would be a fatal mistake for unionism to assume the garb of a political party, yet I believe that all political problems are proper subjects for discussion in labor unions, and that by combining political efforts, irrespective of party, great benefits could be conferred upon our cause.

At the present time, laws highly beneficial to the working people are on our statutes, but remain neglected and inoperative because of the indifference of those for whose benefit they were intended. By directing the attention of the proper authorities to such matters, and insisting upon the rigid enforcement of those laws, and the enactment of others of even greater importance, we might accomplish more in a political way for the amelioration of oppressive institutions than we could ever achieve as a political party.

Before closing my remarks I wish to remind you, my brethren, that at the present time a struggle of stupendous importance to organized labor has just been won in the city of San Francisco. It was a determined effort of wealth to crush unionism in that city. Your loyalty to the cause has already been demonstrated by liberal donations to its support since the struggle began, and I abjure you now not to grow weary in well doing, as the machinist strike is still on.

Unionism is of far greater importance to the welfare of humanity than sordid wealth, and no brother must be left destitute fighting in its defense while we have the wherewithal to supply his needs.

Now a word about our retiring officers. Every man of them stood faithfully by his guns and filled his respective office with credit to himself and honor to his union. Through their united efforts our membership increased thirty-three per cent. and our treasury funds nearly 100 per cent. Such faithful zeal, such untiring energy and devotion, such a remarkable record, deserve a more expressive recognition than a prefatory vote of thanks, therefore join me in three hearty cheers for President McAnear and his faithful colleagues.

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### LABOR DRAGGED TO COURT.

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The striking seamen and affiliated trades at San Francisco are confronted by a new problem. The masters are swinging another powerful club. The Sailors' Union has been dragged into court by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which, after reciting the serious injury done by the defendants, individually and collectively, prays for damages against them for alleged violation of contract, boycotting, etc.

## A CLEVER CANDIDATE IN SAN MIGUEL.

Vincent St. John, who has been nominated for sheriff by the Democrats of San Miguel county, is a remarkable young man. As president of the Miners' Union during the Smuggler-Union strike he developed characteristics which, combined with a strong personality, made him one of the most marked as well as picturesque men among the miners of the state. He is not more than twenty-seven years of age, beardless and of youthful appearance, yet he maintained such absolute control over the thousand striking miners of the Telluride district that his slightest word was irrevocable law. When the attack was made on the mine by 500 men armed with Winchester he rode half a mile along a steep mountain trail under the fire of the strikers until they recognized him, and through his efforts alone they were persuaded an hour later to cease all violent demonstrations. From that moment until the strike was settled not a single act of violence was committed. The miners trusted him implicitly, delegating to him full power to make any terms he believed advisable with the Smuggler management, and when the agreement was made he accepted it in behalf of the Miners' Union and not a murmur was heard.

Probably the most wonderful demonstration of the love of the miners for him and his control over them was on the day of the funeral of the union miner killed in the Smuggler riot. Six hundred brawny bearded men of many nationalities formed in double lines along the sun-baked main street of Telluride. On their unhappy faces were lines of sullen hate. Each man believed he was grievously wronged; that a Boston corporation was forcing his family to possible starvation. When the coffined body was borne between these lines to the music of a dirge played by the Telluride band a spark would have ignited such a flame of indignation that not a Smuggler-Union building would have remained standing. St. John went among the men all that afternoon and evening and there was no disturbance of any sort, nothing but the most perfect order. The Smuggler mine was heavily guarded in expectation of riots; the manager did not show himself on the streets, but the precautions were unnecessary.

The corporation influence in this election is, of course, against him, but he can depend upon the labor vote, and should be elected.—Denver Post.

## THE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

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The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by individual workers. To-day the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit; wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domain abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership.

of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

First—The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalistic class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

Second—The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

Third—State and national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

Fourth—The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

Fifth—The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

Sixth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

Seventh—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public-ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

### TRADES UNIONISM IN BRITAIN.

In his article in the *Positivist Review* Frederic Harrison explains the recent decisions of the House of Lords as follows:

“In the Taff railway case, for the first time in this country, a trade union in its own name and by its officers and agents has been ordered to abstain from the acts they were taking to prevent outside men from interfering with a local strike. No violence or crime was alleged; nor was there any breach of contract, and nothing was said as to conspiracy or molestation. The point was that, for the first time in England, a trade union was made the subject of an injunction and was made corporately liable to an order of court.

On appeal the Master of the Rolls and two Lords Justices, all most eminent lawyers, reversed this order, and held to the then accepted view that a trade union, not being incorporated, cannot be sued. The House of Lords has now reversed the judgment of the Appeal Court, and has laid down that a trade union, registered or not, and though it has no legal existence as a corporation and cannot in its own name hold property as a corporation can, nor sue as a corporation does, may be made defendant in an action by name, and may be restrained from doing, and compelled to do, whatever may be ordered by a court of law.

“The Irish case, *Quinn vs. Leathem*, decided on August 5th, fills up all the holes left open by the Taff Vale

case. . . . In effect it comes to this, that a combination to coerce a man in his lawful business by persuading others not to deal with him, although no contract is to be broken, no indictable offense committed, and though it is not actionable if done by one person, becomes civilly actionable, though not criminally punishable, when it is done by agreement amongst several. In this case there was no breach of any contract, nothing done contrary to the criminal law as explained by the act of 1875, nothing but what is done in trade by capitalists more or less secretly every day; but the union officers were made civilly liable in damages.

"These two decisions, taken together, come to this:

"First—When a trade union seeks to drive any one to its terms by inducing others not to deal, though it may not do anything forbidden by the act of 1875, it may be civilly liable in damages (Quinn vs. Leathem).

"Second—A trade union may be made corporately responsible for the acts of its officers, may be used by name, and its funds may be taken to satisfy all legal claims."—Citizen and Country.

### EIGHT HOURS IN NEW YORK.

The Custom Upholsterers of New York report the success of their move for eight hours and a uniform scale of wages throughout the city. Without a strike and after several conferences with the associated employers in the trade the improved conditions were granted, to take effect at once, and benefiting about 1,300 employes.

Association of Electric Engineers No. 2 of New York reports that its members in all city departments excepting one are now receiving prevailing wages for eight hours and that it is expected to have every department of New York City in line with the prevailing wage law in a short time.

The Salamander Association of Boiler and Pipe Coverers has secured indorsement for its annual agreement from the Brooklyn Board of Delegates, the Building Trades Council of Manhattan and the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters. The agreement provides for eight hours and arbitration of disputes, the board to be composed of two employes, two members of the union and a neutral fifth party selected by the four.—Cleveland Citizen.



## AN ADDRESS TO WAGE EARNERS.

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The executive council of the Social Democratic Federation has addressed the trades unionists of Great Britain and Ireland as follows:

"A generation ago trade unions were practically under the ban of the law, but by the parliamentary legislation of 1871 to 1876 it was fondly hoped by the older trade unionists that their organizations had been placed upon an unassailable basis, and that in future no real labor persecution was possible. The repeal of the old combination laws and of the criminal law amendment act, followed by the passage of the act of 1876, were supposed to have given to workmen an impregnable right to combine and agitate in their own interests—outside of actual intimidation and violence—not only against employers, but, if need be, against those of their own class who, as blacklegs and scabs, sold their manhood to the capitalists whose object it is to break up trade union organizations and to foster division and Anarchy in the ranks of the workers. The old ideas as to the unlawfulness of workmen combining in so-called restraint of trade were supposed to have vanished, picketing was believed to have been made perfectly legal, trade unions were their own judges as between themselves and their members, and generally trade union effort and combination seemed to be left free to pursue its primary objects—the raising of wages, the reduction of the hours of labor, and the improvement of the sanitary and other conditions of workshops and factories—while the sheet anchor of trade unionism, the right of collective bargaining between employers and employed, also seemed to be firmly established, at least in theory.

"On this understanding and belief the trade unionism of the past generation has proceeded, and what successes it has gained have been won on these lines, aided by the hitherto faulty collective organization of the employer and capitalist class. But this faulty capitalist organization is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The lesson of combination which the workers are often slow to learn has been effectively grasped by their masters, and every resource of so-called modern civilization is now brought into play to beat down the legitimate demands of those who live by their labor. In 1893 it was the rifles

of Featherstone under Liberalism—in 1901 it is the wool-sack of the House of Lords under Toryism. Whether Liberal home secretary or Tory lord chancellor, the result is the same. Capital is triumphant and labor is defeated.

“The recent judgments of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case and in the Irish case of Quinn vs. Leatham have practically killed trade unionism. This, at any rate, is the opinion of the best middle-class friend that trade unionism ever had, Frederic Harrison, and ere long the most sanguine trade unionist will have to acknowledge that Frederic Harrison is right.

“Into the details of these cases it is quite unnecessary for us to enter. Their total effect is that the old theory of trade unionism, which has served for a generation, is now entirely swept away—that the unions are tied hand and foot both as regards their own members and employers—that all union funds are now at the mercy of capitalists, wreckers and blacklegs, whose trumped-up tales and accusations will be readily listened to by complaisant law courts, whose ulterior object it is to preserve capitalism and uphold the classes against the masses, while in the case of a strike or lock-out the very mildest form of persuasion, even if used to a fellow-unionist, to say nothing of non-unionists, can be at once, and legally, construed and condemned as intimidation or conspiracy. Unionism as a living labor force has been killed, and the practical abolition of picketing will fill up its grave.

“As yet there have been no signs that the leaders of trade unionism, as a whole, have at all appreciated the gravity of the situation. Some, it is true, are despairing, but some are cheerful, looking forward to years of litigation on test cases; but by the time these are over there will be no trade unionism left to litigate about. The capitalist law courts will take care of that. A new bill will probably be asked for in Parliament, but the government will be too busy killing Boers and settling South Africa to have time, even if they wished, to save the life of trades unionism by settling the rights of English workers. The rank and file of trade unionists, not merely as unionists, but as workers, who feel themselves within the grip of the class struggle, must take the matter into their own hands, and settle it for themselves, in their own way, in their own interests, and in the interests of the nation at large.

"This cannot be done by trade unionism alone, whether it be unionism old or new. Neither the old nor the new unionism has been able permanently to settle any great labor question, neither the wage question nor the unemployed question, nor the reduction of hours, nor strikes and lock outs, nor even factory and workshop legislation. If it had done this there would be little need for trade union congresses. To every sensible worker it must be perfectly evident that some other methods than the trade unionism of the past must be employed in the future if working men and women are to preserve even a shred of that freedom and independence which are absolutely necessary for their economic and social emancipation.

"We do not ask trade unionists to give up their unionism, we only ask them to transform it. The transformation we speak of is the abolition of that system, and, in view of the deadly blow—the first of many to follow—which has now been dealt them by the capitalist class, trade unionists as a body must definitely make up their minds that in future their organizations shall be consciously used for the transformation of our present Anarchical social system into a genuine co-operative commonwealth.

"It is true that this will mean strenuous political action, but in that what is there to be feared? The cry of no politics in trade unionism was proper enough when the introduction of politics would have been the division of unionism into mere Liberal and Conservative camps, but the cry of no politics now is only fit for children. Political action is now consciously and continuously used by the capitalist class in defense of their own selfish interests; why should the workers be afraid of defending their interests in the same way? The interest of the capitalist is to rob labor, and to this end he uses every means in his power—rifles, Parliament and the law courts. The interest of the worker is to lead a wholesome, healthy, happy life by labor; to this end he must ever and always all the political power which he has or can obtain. This, however, does not mean ordinary party politics, but that social political action which has for its conscious aim the abolition of individual ownership in the necessaries of life and the means of production, and the founding of a new social order which shall have as its basis the common ownership, use, and control of all that makes up the common life.

"By itself the trade unionism of the present—even if it lives, of which there is more than reasonable doubt—will never attain this, but trade union organization can be used to help it on. We ask thinking trade unionists once for all to make up their minds. Not in Britain alone is the capitalist trying to crush unionism. In America the fight is growing even fiercer than it is here. In many of the United States 'government by injunction' has taken the place of ordinary law. All over the eastern states picketing and peaceful persuasion is being put down by the strong arm of capital judge-made law. 'I am opposed,' recently said Judge Clark in the Cincinnati case, 'to picketing in any form whatever.' Judge Wing of Cleveland declares that 'persuasion of itself, long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful.' And these signs of the class war are what really lie behind the recent judgments of the House of Lords. Whether in Britain, in America, on the continent of Europe or in our colonies, it is the same—the class war is with us and capitalism is girding up its loins for the battle. Colonel Dyer and the Employers' Federation, Mr. Lawes and the Shipping Federation, were the stormy petrels of capitalist combination. Lord Penrhyn at Bethesda and J. Pierpont Morgan in America are the decisive answer to those who would delude you with the assertion that the class war does not exist. The class war is here, around you, on every hand. In that war the capitalists have legally won their first battle with trade unionism—by all methods they will continue to win if trade unionists generally do not make up their minds to abandon their old limited ideas and to throw themselves heart and soul, as unionists and men, into that great international Socialist army which alone has within its grasp the basic principles by which peace and justice can be assured to the nations of the world."

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### UNION MEN BEWARE.

Benjamin L. Gilbert, formerly secretary-treasurer of Silverton Federal Labor Union No. 112 of Silverton, Colorado, absconded on August 17th with \$55.85 belonging to the union. He was expelled from membership in the Union August 28th. He is a man forty-six years of age; five feet eight inches in height; blue eyes; brown, rather curly hair; dark, sandy moustache; walks lame and in

stooping manner, due to having had leg broken. Has belonged to A. R. U. and Knights of Labor. Carpenter by trade, and at one time belonged to Carpenters' Union at Denver. Was also a member of Woodmen of the World at Denver.

CLARENCE SMITH,  
Secretary-Treasurer W. L. U.

### WISELY STATED THE SITUATION.

The Social Democratic Federation have wisely stated the situation, as may be seen from the following extracts from two of the organs of capital:

"An attempt, which originated in the West, is now being made to unite employers in all branches of industry in a compact organization, not only to combat the demands of labor organizations, but also to prevent the employes from becoming members of labor organizations. . . . They (the employers) believe that the time has come when war should be declared on the whole scheme of organizing workingmen into unions."—The Iron Age.

There is probably not a large employer of labor in the country who would not join a movement to break up the existing trade union system. They do not share the popular idea that the trade union principle is something sacred, which must not be assailed. For the labor vote they care very little, and for such reprisals as it is in the power of the wage-earners to attempt they care even less.—New York Times.

Referring to the above extracts, the New York Worker has the following to say to trades unionists:

"Do union men know how you should reply to that? The capitalists propose to attack a principle which is vital to your liberty and welfare, and you should respond by making an attack with your ballot upon the very principle of capitalist private property. Aim at the very heart and citadel of capitalist power. Keep the capitalist so busy defending himself that he will have neither time nor power to attack you.

"Stick to your unions, by all means. Get all workingmen—and women—to organize. But in your fight with the capitalist do not limit your weapons to the strike and the boycott. Those are fights between your dollars and his dollars, and he has a hundred or a thousand dollars to your one.

"You have the choice of ground and of weapons in the fight. Fight the capitalist at the polls and with the ballot, and the victory will be on the side of labor. You workingmen have nine votes for every one the capitalist has. He can win only when you cast your votes for him. Should trade unionists spend one-quarter the effort fighting the capitalist on the political field, where you have him at a disadvantage, that you do fighting the capitalist on the economic field, where he has you at a disadvantage, capitalism would find an early and unhonored grave."—Citizen and Country.

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### THE TRIAL OF THE PYX.

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The trial of the "pyx" is annually performed by a commission appointed by the President. The object is to ascertain if the coinage is conducted according to law, especially as to the variation in standard of alloy and weights of the various pieces of money. The United States coinage standard is 900 for either gold or silver. The limit of "tolerance" for gold is one, that is, the gold coin may be 899 or 901 fine. The limit of tolerance for silver is three, that is, the silver pieces may be 897 or 903 fine. Our minters would, however, be very chagrined if these limits of variation were ever reached, not to speak of them being exceeded. It is the function of the pyx trial to see if these limits are observed. The pyx itself is the box in which the sample coins are kept. The samples are taken thus: Every delivery of coins made to the superintendent of the mint is made in the presence of the assayer. One gold piece is withdrawn, indiscriminately, for each 1,000 pieces or fraction of 1,000; for silver coins, one piece is withdrawn for every 2,000 pieces or fraction thereof. These pieces are placed in an envelope, sealed and dated and placed in the pyx. Access to the interior of this pyx is only possible in the presence of the assayer and superintendent of the mint. The pyx is sent quarterly to Philadelphia. Then annually a commission is appointed to convene at Philadelphia and there the function, with innumerable yards of red tape, of trying the pyx, takes place. We believe it is a fact that in all the history of the United States coinage only one verdict has been returned—not guilty.—Ex.

## NOTICE.

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To the Members and Friends of Organized Labor—  
The managers of the smelters at East Helena, Montana, are discharging men for exercising their rights as American citizens. This company pays the lowest wages of any smelting company in this state. Men have been brought from the East to take the places of those discharged men for joining the Union. No better reason for forming a Union can be given than the action of the company.

You are requested to assist these workingmen by staying away from East Helena until this trouble is settled. By order of East Helena Mill and Smeltermen's Union.

IRA DRURY, President.

JAMES McCORMICK, Secretary.

Approved: PHIL BOWDEN, District Organizer of the Western Federation Miners.

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### STANDARD PUBLISHING CO. (Successors to Debs Publishing Co.)

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 1, 1901.

To Our Patrons—We announce that the Debs Publishing Company has been reorganized, and that it will now be known as the Standard Publishing Company. The business will be enlarged and the facilities increased to meet the rapidly growing demand. We shall make a specialty of Socialist literature, publishing a series of standard books and pamphlets, and dealing in all the literature relating to the Socialist movement.

Wholesale and retail trade are solicited, it being our aim to supply the best literature at the lowest rates.

Arrangements have been made to import the standard books and classics published in Europe, and to carry a complete stock of literature along these lines.

Special announcement is made that we have just purchased from C. H. Kerr & Co. the copyright and plates of the Socialist novel, "Beyond the Black Ocean," by Father T. McGrady, and that a new and revised edition of this popular work will soon be ready.

We take this occasion to thank our friends and comrades for their liberal patronage, and in soliciting a continuance of the same we assure them that our aim will

be to return value received in supplying sound and wholesome literature at fair and reasonable rates.

Respectfully, STANDARD PUBLISHING CO.

1102 Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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## EMPLOYERS AGAINST UNIONISM.

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The principle of the Employers' Association—and when I speak of the Employers' Association I mean practically all the capital in the city of San Francisco engaged in the wholesale and manufacturing business, and, I am afraid, the banks also—is that unionism must be destroyed. They are not thinking of this union or that union or of the other union, they are not thinking of the teamsters or porters or packers, but they are thinking simply of unionism, and the principle upon which they start out, the principle on which they are rooted and founded, the principle on which to give the devil his due or rather to give the devils their due, for I believe there are many of them, the principle which they so persistently stand up for, is that unionism must be destroyed and that there must be no compromise with unionism. Unionism must be torn up by the roots, cut up and thrown into the fire, and the ashes of unionism must be scattered to the four winds of heaven. That is their principle.—Father Yorke in Address to San Francisco Workingmen.

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## SHOULD BE ONLY UNION LABOR.

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At the building trades' Labor Day celebration in Chicago Judge Hanecy made an address in which he said:

“All labor should be union labor. Every man, woman and child who has to work for a living ought to belong to a union with others who toil in the same way. So strongly do I believe in the union of labor that I think everybody who works should, of necessity, belong to a labor union, just as everybody in this country now, whether he works or does not, is obliged to belong to civilized society and obey its dictates, customs and laws. I believe the time is rapidly approaching when there won't be any such thing as non-union labor, but all workers will be banded together in unions for their joint protection and advancement.”—Cleveland Citizen.



# Communications.



FROM THE OLD RELIABLE BATTLEGROUND.

Editor Miners' Magazine—It has been many months since the Magazine has published a communication from our Union, owing to the fact that up to this time we have had no press committee, as it has been almost impossible for us to keep any such committee in existence. But now, since the storm clouds have partly cleared away, allowing the "gods of fate" to give us a passing smile through their silvery lining, we again take pleasure in letting our brothers throughout the West know that we have not been idle and that we have succeeded in placing our Union upon a stronger footing and better foundation than ever before. We feel safe in saying that the time is not far distant when our Union here will eclipse any of its former record in strength, magnanimity of its purpose and activity of its workers.

The trouble here over two years ago and the dark days which followed, instead of having injured the cause, seemed to have infused in the veins of unionism a fire which can never die out and which, in time, bids fair to make itself felt throughout this section of the country.

The employment office here is still in vogue. This is an institution created by the "Mine Owners' Association" for the purpose of making the lockout more effectual, as every man known to be a union man or union sympathizer never succeeds in getting any closer to a job than the doors of this office. But its inefficiency to accomplish its dastardly purpose is attested by the number of union men employed in and about the mines and by the number of new men who, after learning the true condition of affairs here and the contemptible methods resorted to by the mine owners, are seeking admission into our union and are becoming organized as fast as possible.

It is gratifying to note the interest our members here are beginning to take in the Miners' Magazine. They seem to look forward for its advent each month and at our last meeting instructed our secretary to order twenty copies for the union. They are beginning to recognize

the fact that it is as its name indicates truly the Miners' Magazine. That it may continue to prosper and herald the principles of unionism throughout the country is the sincere wish of every brother in our union.

PRESS COMMITTEE Mullan Union No. 2.

### INTEREST IN THE MAGAZINE.

Editor Miners' Magazine—No. 74 of the W. F. of M. had a surprise for its members two weeks ago that reminded us of former times by having a bundle of Magazines on the altar in the center of the hall. It was amusing to watch the members approach the altar, gently pick up a Magazine and smile, go to their seats and peruse its contents with that same smile assuming now a mark of evident pleasure and of deep interest. But we have ever been anxious to be in communion with our sister locals, and not having a few lines from our Union in the Magazine in the last few issues, seemed a neglect on our part, and we now have a standing committee known as the press committee with instructions to write a few lines every month for the Magazine. While this committee is not claiming any literary merit, it will, however, be our efforts to employ the best means to further the interest of organized labor and our magazine. We believe it would be a benefit to the W. F. of M. if the locals would interchange ideas through the Magazine, and if each local would give in detail any system of reforms inaugurated by any local in their respective district, or any under contemplation. Our reason for these suggestions come under the title of "Unjust Confiscation for Hospital and Insurance." In our hall have been presented numerous verbal grievances against a system that compels a workingman to pay a dollar a month for hospitals that are objectional to him and doctors that he despises and would absolutely object to their attendance even at the point of death. Now we believe there are organizations affiliated with the W. F. of M. that have a better system of protecting their members when sick and disabled from such slavish and merciless treatment. Therefore if such locals would kindly give a detailed description of their system through the columns of the Miners' Magazine it would have a tendency to start an agitation in many communities for the adoption of a like system. Workingmen are slow to

experiment with an ideal system, but when they are confronted with a practical system that experiment has made successful, they will grasp the opportunity to inaugurate a like system.

It is not only hospitals that we refer to as evils that could be substituted by justice, or as unnecessary waste that could, by reform, be saved for the benefit of humanity, but co-operative halls, stores, factory, workshop, etc., that any community might be blessed with should not be kept a secret, for as union men we should have no selfish motives and must not keep the light under the bushel.

Our union is in a flourishing condition. All of our members working in smelters or mills are on eight-hour shifts. The eight-hour law has been quite an eye opener to workingmen in Montana; it taught them that they must have workingmen in office to make laws and enforce them for the interest of workingmen, and we expect a surprise here next election.

Brother Phil Bowden, member of the executive board of W. F. of M. for this district, also a member of B. M. and S. M. U. No. 74, is kept busy organizing several small camps in this state and is meeting with great success. We also expect to carry on extensive educational work on political and industrial economy throughout the state through the efforts of the M. S. T. and L. C., which has a standing committee selected for that purpose. Our Union believes in educating its members and we have been progressive along that line. At the present time we receive 200 Appeal to Reasons every week, besides other reform literature. We make a practice in our meetings, under good and welfare, to ascertain the relations between workingmen and millionaires—why every workingman is not a millionaire, and why men who do not understand mining and smelting, have never worked in a mine or smelter, should receive such an enormous income from the products of these institutions and men who do understand and do the work should receive so little. These little speeches in our lodge rooms cause men to think, and all that is necessary to humanize a workingman and arouse his stagnant mind to become active to his interest is to teach him to think and be capable of judging right from wrong. We have discovered through these discussions that our labor unions organized along industrial lines exclusively are entirely inef-

fective in advancing the interests of its members. The B. M. and S. M. U. is organized along progressive lines, has been a mighty factor in improving the condition of its members in the past, and our motto is yet the same: "Advance."

Since we have discovered that it is absolutely necessary to go into politics and do our striking at the polls we are doing what we consider the next best thing, that is, to educate our members how to vote, and hope to see the day soon when workingmen will be union men on election day and will not scab on their fellow workers at the polls.

PRESS COMMITTEE,

Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74, W. F. of M.

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### THE EMBLEM.

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Murray, Utah, Oct. 16, 1901.

Editor Miners' Magazine—For 1,800 years the cross has been recognized as the divine emblem of the followers of Christ, and crowned the spires of cathedrals. Then the cross is a token which is adored by every ardent Christian, and it was through this that men have gathered themselves and formed societies, such as the Knights of St. John, for the sole purpose of defending this sacred emblem against the onslaught of the devotees of the doctrine of Mohamed.

In the eve of the medieval epoch we observe the formation of various guilds by the toiling classes for their mutual protection and the preservation of their civic rights, as the serfdom in those days flourished under the tyrannical regime of money barons and lords. Each of the guilds had their emblem, representing the different trades and avocations of the workingmen. To-day we are well aware of the fact that those ancient guilds, resurrected from their dead slumber of years, animated with a spirit of ideal love, are transformed into our modern trades unions and brotherhoods of wage earners for their protection against the covetous clutches of monopolists and money mongers who are lurking for their prey like outlaws on the desert.

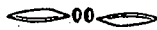
All these different unions have their emblems and designs, which we note every day on members of unions, or on other occasions, such as public demonstrations, labor

parades on the day which is set apart in the calendar for the world of labor. On this day floats, elaborate bodes, metal buttons relating to the different trades, and other distinguished features, are witnessed by thousands of spectators.

There comes a cry from the vast throng on the street: "What's the matter with the W. F. M.? Why, they're all right." Why should they not be all right? Have we not a noble emblem in our metal button representing the methods to defend our cause?

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### OUR EMBLEM.



In citing of emblems and noble designs  
 There is one of which I am proud;  
 No need of picturing endless lines—  
 It speaketh for itself very loud.

A button made of glittering gold—  
 A field as dark as the night—  
 Three little white stars, with a letter in each,  
 Will shine on our bosom so bright.

Independence is our morning star,  
 The other two I quote:  
 It's educate and organize—  
 These three are worthy of note.

These stars shall shine forever  
 O'er our unions through the West,  
 And still move on their orbit  
 When we are gone to rest.

Our daily toil is typified  
 By the hammer and the drill—  
 To educate our fellow men  
 Is told as by the quill.

Brother, when you wear this charm  
 It's of deep significance;  
 Remember the stars, hammer, quill and drill,  
 With these you will advance.

JOSEPH ULMER, No. 99, W. F. of M.

## FROM SLOCAN.

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Editor Magazine—A Socialist League has been organized in this town. At the last and second regular meeting thirty-five had signed the obligation. There is a great deal of discussion on the Socialist question, and though the defenders are in the majority, there are a few acrid opponents, principally hide-bound party men. Present indications say another election in the near future, and the erstwhile reformer and hopeless but tenacious conservatives do not relish an organization that is likely to make it hot for them in future political contests.

The Union is in a fairly healthy condition. We have large meetings, considering the situation of the mines, interesting discussions and a manifest desire to pull together and for the good of all, but the distressing fact remains that many of the names on our ledger stand above a bad account. What is the trouble? That is easier asked than answered. Many and varied are the excuses presented for the non-fulfillment of this important part of their obligation. To say the least, the boys are lukewarm in their own cause and they deserve no improvement in their condition when they are unwilling to stretch forth a finger to bring it about.

The judiciary of the English speaking peoples in America and the old country are certainly making a reputation for their governments, and particularly that branch of them.

It seems to me, though, that it's all for the best. The laborers will not get into line until they are beaten by a long and tyrannical course of oppression, and the sooner it comes, and the harsher it comes, the sooner will they awaken to a realization of their position and the remedy.

A MEMBER OF THE UNION.

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## FROM JUDITH MOUNTAIN.

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Editor Miners' Magazine—As the papers of this county and state have been booming this section of Montana in regard to the amount of development work that is being done in the different camps of Fergus county, which includes Gilt Edge, Whisky Gulch, Maiden, New Year and Kendell camps, and has led the labor class to believe that work is plentiful, whereas there are more

men than there is work. Had the papers of the state been correct in regards to the development of this section of Montana it would not be overcrowded with idle men. At this season of the year it is not advisable for miners to come seeking employment, as it is a hard place when the snow is deep.

Our Union is growing and everything running smoothly. We have a hospital in connection with the Union where our sick and injured can be cared for. We have a physician and surgeon of ability in charge and it has been a great benefit to the members of this Union.

CHAS. G. EDWARDS, for Press Committee.

### KEEP AWAY FROM TONAPAH.

Tonapah, Nevada, Sept. 30, 1901.

To W. D. Haywood, Secretary W. F. of M. at Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you please instruct Miners' Unions throughout the country, and especially at Cripple Creek and Butte, to keep men away from here, as this place is very much overdone. Men are coming by hundreds and there is a limited amount of work to be done, principally for men who have leases which will expire on January 1, 1901. There is double the amount of men here now necessary to do the work. Board without lodging \$8 per week to \$1.25 per day, and accommodations poor. Sixty-five miles from the nearest railroad station and supplies are brought in small quantities, therefore scarce and high priced. The winters are cold and disagreeable, with strong winds. The company are expected to take leases back, which will curtail amount of labor used.

Everything considered, there will certainly be suffering here before spring. Men are coming with barely enough to get here, expecting work, don't get it, find themselves broke sixty-five miles from a railroad and a poor show to get out. Therefore we consider it necessary to inform all union men of the conditions which at present exist and which will, in case the rush continues.

This is a desert country and over 265 miles to main line of railroad. Yours fraternally,

J. R. D. RAWLINGS, Recording Secretary.

JOHN O'TOOLE, President.

# IN MEMORIUM.

Slocan, B. C., Oct. 3, 1901.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit, in His wisdom, to remove from our ranks our beloved brother, John McDermot, who died at Trout Lake, August 29, 1901; and,

Whereas, Slocan City Miners' Union No. 62, W. F. of M., has lost a faithful and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty (30) days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine, and that they be spread upon the minutes of this Union.

J. V. PURVIANCE,  
J. A. BAKER,  
G. B. CLEMENT,

At a regular meeting of Sky City Miners' Union, held on October 8, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, J. E. Hanggi; therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Hanggi Sky City Miners' Union has lost an old and trusted member. Be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Sky City Miners' Union, mourn the unfortunate and untimely death of our deceased brother; and further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his relatives in this their hour of affliction and bereavement. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine, Pueblo Courier and Ouray Plaindealer for publication, and spread on the minutes of our union.

J. J. SWEET,  
M. C. LEAKE,  
A. J. HORN,



At the regular meeting of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, held on October 5, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, On the morning of September 30, 1901, it was the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother J. W. Wheateley;

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Wheateley Phoenix Miners' Union has lost an old and trusted member and his parents an affectionate son. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his parents our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement and great loss. That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Miners' Magazine, Evening World and Labor Journal and spread upon the minutes of our union.

JOHN RIORDAN,

Secretary Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, W. F. of M.

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Durango, Colorado, Oct. 12, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of Durango Union No. 58,  
W. F. M..

We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of our beloved brother, Richard Donald, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from amongst us our beloved brother, Richard Donald; and,

Whereas, By his death this union has lost one of its most true members, the community an honest and upright citizen and his beloved wife and children a loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Durango Union No. 58 extend to his bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy forwarded to the W. F. M. Magazine for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK WRIDE,  
WILLIAM LEWIS,  
GEORGE WEBER,

Committee.

Durango, Colorado, Oct. 12, 1901.

We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of our deceased brother, Thomas D. Masson, would respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our ranks our beloved brother, Thomas D. Masson; and,

Whereas, By his death his father, though in a foreign land, has lost a loving boy, his relatives and the community an honest and upright citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Durango Union No. 58, that we extend to his father and relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy sent to the relatives of our deceased brother, and a copy sent to the W. F. M. Magazine for publication.

FRANK WRIDE,  
WILLIAM LEWIS,  
GEORGE WEBER,

Whereas, That in the death of Brother Cornelius W. Rorke organized labor has lost an earnest and zealous worker; his wisdom and council will be sadly missed in the lodges of organized labor, where his energy, uprightness and sincerity maintained through trying circumstances; by his works we shall know him.

"Whether on life's peaceful plain,  
Or in the battle van,  
The only fight that's not in vain  
Is when we fight for man."

This can be said of Brother Cornelius W. Rorke, and his labor is worthy of emulation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his brothers and sisters and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement and great loss, and we bow our heads in grief with them. Yet while the scythe of Time cuts swaths in our ranks which we can ill afford to spare, we bow to the wisdom of Him who doeth all things well. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the brothers and sisters of our deceased brother and a copy to the Miners' Magazine, a copy to the Daily Press and spread on our minutes, and our charter draped for thirty days in memory of our Brother Cornelius W. Rorke.

JAMES FEDROW,  
C. A. ANDERSON,  
J. J. MANGAN,

Committee Anaconda Miners Union No. 21.



# FICTION.

## QUEEN OF THE COUNTY.

[Continued from last issue.]

“Certainly no fear of your being asked again by him, if I judge your cousin rightly. Mortified vanity will do a great deal towards reconciling him to your loss, and still more to prevent you being asked again by him. Now I must go and break the sad news to dear mamma, who has by this time bought your wedding dress, in imagination, and arranged the wedding breakfast. Not that she wishes to part with her May-pole daughter, but she has a weak habit of desiring to make everybody happy; and as Robert has persuaded her that you love him, and still more that all the happiness of his life is bound up in you, she is desirous to make you both happy at any cost to herself. Robert’s sentiments are, doubtless, very fine; the only thing to be said against them is, they are not true.”

Mamma, whose mission on earth seemed to be that of consoler to all the world, was not so disappointed as papa expected. She said, “Poor fellow!” Shortly after, as if to herself, “True, ’tis a nurse he requires.” Then in a few minutes, in what she meant to be a whisper, she joyfully said to papa, “Miss Bates, now, Miss Bates is just the very person.”

“My dear, as nurse?” answers papa, affecting to be astonished.

“No, no—wife—his wife, I mean,” whispers mamma louder than ever. And forthwith from that hour, unwotting that she had any confidant but papa, she set herself seriously to make the match.

Meantime, what with my narrow escape, my forebodings, my self-inflicted miseries, I was becoming very old in my thoughts, if not in years.

But my first battle with an evil temper was over. I behaved very well to Miss Sturt, the governess, and took all her hardness and severity just as if they were the nicest things in the world. She was a very clever woman; so, instead of confining my intercourse with her to

the time when I helped with the children, I asked her to walk out with us, begged her to teach me German, and went and sat with her in the evening.

She was a grim woman. Somebody must have behaved very ill to her, for she never gave any one—even her mother—credit for a good motive.

“Ah,” said I, with a little indignation, one day when mamma had sent her a present of a reading lamp, and she had disdainfully “humped” over the gift, “what pleasure you forego in not taking everything as it is meant.”

“I take this as it is meant. Your mamma is afraid I shall tire with so many in the schoolroom, and bribes me to stay.”

“Then I shall take away your lamp; you don’t deserve it.”

“You will do nothing of the kind—the lamp is useful to me while I remain. In leaving it behind I shall be able to express to your mother the right meaning of her gift.”

“Then,” said I rashly, “as you so judge her, learn that she only keeps you here because no one else will have you.”

Again was I to have a lesson as to the wisdom of being discreet in speech. Miss Sturt went straight down to mamma and gave her what she called “a bit of her mind.”

When she returned to the schoolroom, where I sat trembling and repentant, she was in that highly satisfactory state of having said a great deal more than she intended, which caused a flush of victory on her countenance. It is no doubt pleasant to be able to speak out whatever is in one’s mind, but it has its inconveniences.

I saw, by degrees, the flag of victory fade on poor Miss Sturt’s cheek. She lit the lamp in a fierce manner; she took up a book sternly, and opened it as if it was a naughty child about to be lectured. The expression of her countenance changed, gradually, from sternness to sadness; her head drooped. She was no more reading her book than I was. I fancied I heard a sound like the falling of a tear on the page. Impetuous, as usual, I was about to start up and do all sorts of things. Mamma’s gift of consoler and adviser seemed suddenly bestowed upon me. Luckily warned by past experience, I sat still and thought for five minutes. The result of my meditations took exactly the contrary form to my first impulse.

I threw down my book with a nonchalant air, said "Good night, Miss Sturt," in a cold, off-hand manner, and left the room with apparent utter indifference. This hypocrisy was entirely owing to Miss Sturt herself. I was desirous to make amends for my indiscreet, not to say rude, speech. If I asked her pardon, I knew she would only work herself up into a fresh state of anger and irritation. If I consoled her, she would but shut her heart more and more, take greater umbrage, do herself and her prospects a vast deal of harm under the mistaken idea that she was acting with the respect she owed to herself. In her present unusual state of dissolving, I concluded that indifference, not to say an assumption of anger on my part for her injustice to mamma, would totally disarm all her pride, and help still more to extract tears. But once out of her sight I was very sorry indeed. I put off all my hypocrisy and ran down to mamma with a beating heart. I deserved a scolding from her, and if she gave me one it would be the first. It required a great deal of nerve to open the door, go in and present myself to receive the severest blow I could have from any one.

And now think what a mother she was. She looked in my face and said—nothing. She saw I was already punished. I began to speak.

"Wind this for me, my dear," she interrupted, in that voice which always spoke to us of peace, love and harmony. Later one she said: "Take care, dear, that the children are perfect in their lessons to-morrow. Miss Sturt talks of leaving us and I believe your papa wishes it—he thinks her manner bad for the children. But she is a good governess and a clever woman, and I fancy the children will not so much catch her manner as be warned against it. At all events, if she says no more, I shall take no notice of her intimation for her own sake. I can better put up with little scenes like to-day than bear to think that she is in want."

So nothing more was said. Miss Start was quite in a mild mood the next day, causing her two elder pupils to open wide their good-tempered black eyes.

Days passed on; matters fell into their usual course. Miss Sturt did not go. But mamma was secretly exerting herself to get her a situation as matron to some national asylum. She considered that such duties would be more to her mind than the worry of teaching. And,

moreover, she would lead in a manner a solitary life, which agreed with her temper and disposition better than the gregarious household she now dwelt with.

Having leisure time for thinking, I indulged greatly in that science. Curious of certain powers of mind that were beginning to open themselves, as the petals of a flower unfold, I was full of happiness at the perception of improvement in my mind and disposition. I felt very wise, and adopted, as part of the duty of wisdom, a staid and lady-like demeanor. I even experienced the sensation of being prim. Miss Sturt had not now the power to startle me into indiscreet speech. On the contrary, I adopted, with secret felicitation to myself, a great deal of mamma's soothing manner, and at last brought myself to the conviction that I had been extremely silly ever to wish to be pretty. My proper, and in fact dawning hope, was to be wise.

As a certain part of every new phase in my volatile mind, I of course confided to Marblette, by letter, this excellent and praiseworthy decision.

She promptly answered she highly approved of my idea; at the same time she could not go as far as me in desiring an attack of smallpox to show my indifference to beauty, and to suffer nothing to interfere with my determination to be wise. She meant, if possible, to combine both. But if that should prove impossible, she would keep what beauty she had and be content with the wisdom she already possessed. She was not quite sure of my P. S. regarding a very stringent request for some patterns of dresses that were to be light, pretty, fashionable, and a heap of other things besides, was altogether suggested by wisdom. To a person now so utterly indifferent to looks, a sober, brown gown, bought in Newcastle, ought to suffice. She finally charged me not to run wilfully in the way of smallpox, as the holidays were approaching, and though I might not care to sacrifice my affections to my new principles, she had not yet arrived at this happy state of virtue and fortitude.

Marblette's letter made me laugh, and also made me think. I began to philosophize. "This world," thought I, "is altogether made of strange contradictions. Each is made to work against the other and bring out the merits of both. Mamma's soft, sweet philanthropy is gradually melting through the crust of Miss Sturt's rigidity.

Papa thinks mamma too yielding, and so exerts himself to help mamma to get that nomination. The nomination, if she obtains it, will be so good a thing for Miss Sturt that perhaps she will become amiable.

Grandmamma has always worried so after minutes and rules that now she has made herself ill. Sissy proves that grandmamma's worry has had the good effect of making her value time. She thinks every moment wasted out of grandmamma's sight, spite of Philip Carne. "I wonder if Philip Carne likes that," was my next speculation. I suppose so; he concludes that it is Sissy's nature to love so devotedly, and when the time comes he will be blessed as he now thinks grandmamma. Should I love like that? I did not know. My character was certainly improving. Now was the time to give it a good bias. I had better set up a model in my heart and rule myself by it. The person I most affected to be like was papa. He was wise, yet not too wise to be full of fun. He was good-tempered, but inflexible. He was just, yet full of mercy. He was a sincere Christian, yet wholly unbigoted. Every day people came to consult him on all sorts of subjects. Nobody had ever yet consulted me upon any subject, and I was obliged to acknowledge they were wise not to do it. Grandmamma's system of education was very well for the formation of habits, but it was wholly deficient in the schooling of the mind. We were not allowed time to think. Nothing was expected of us but implicit obedience. For a time this might be good. Though our minds were not occupied, they were gaining strength by lying fallow. Now that they were called upon to think, and seed was sown in them, the sudden rising, sprouting and growth of the plants was prodigious. Alas! all my wisdom, all my staid and sober movements, all my philosophy fled before the exquisite pleasure of hearing grandmamma was quite well; she and Sissy were coming home, and Marblette was to be picked up as they passed through London and return with them.

Of course there was no thinking of anything else until they came, and no thought at all after they arrived but chattering, laughing and felicitations.

After a few days of this we were so far sobered down that I found time to ask Marblette if she had any particular opinion about matrimony.

"Well," answers Marblette, puckering up her little face into a semblance of wisdom, "I have. And my first opinion is, I am very angry that I was not supposed to be worthy of being the confidant of a great overgrown thing like you."

O, Marblette! How did you hear? Would it have been honorable?"

"Honorable or not, I heard it, and was disgusted."

"I never, never keep anything from you; but who told you?"

"Well, he did."

"Robert?"

"Yes, do you wish to know how?"

"Very, very much."

"I was very busy one day with my lessons, endeavoring to addle my brains over quadratic equations, when Mrs. Marchmont marched in and said cousin Robert was in the drawing room and had brought me news of the family, and that I might have an interview of one-quarter of an hour with him. So off I went, and was rather touched by his excessive delight at seeing me. But after telling me almost nothing about you all, he dashed into the matter after this fashion:

"I do not know if you have heard that I wished to transport Dudu to my pretty rectory and install her there as my wife. She cannot, however, make up her mind to become a clergyman's wife, and has refused me. Now, with two such lovely cousins as I have, 'tis impossible to seek for a wife elsewhere if I can obtain one of them. So, my dearest Marblette, thinking I shall lose nothing in your eyes by acknowledging myself rejected by Dudu, I come to proffer you my love, my heart, everything I possess. I hope you do not think you are unfitted for a clergyman's wife?"

"So I answered: 'No, I thought I was very well fitted for that sort of thing, and fancied I should like it, but I was sorry that I could not be his wife.'

"Whereupon he exclaimed that he had not the least intention of requiring a positive answer from me then, I was so very young. All he desired to do now was to tell me his hopes and wishes, and allow me from time to time to see him, and give him an opportunity of showing how deeply he loved me, and a great deal more of that sort of thing."



"Dear Marblette, almost what he said to me. How did you get out of it?"

"I put on a very severe look and said: 'I hope at no age that I shall be deterred speaking my mind. You must take this answer now or not at all. I never would, should or could marry you.' What reason could I, a mere child, have for such a peremptory rejection. Well, Dudu, I could not very well tell him that I thought him a prig, and very like Mr. Collins in 'Pride and Prejudice' ("so he is," I interrupted), so I answered:

"A gentleman would perceive at once whether his suit was agreeable or not. As he was my cousin, I forgave him putting me to the pain of saying that I would rather not marry at all than marry him."

"How nice and firm of you, Marblette. What did he say then?"

"I am sure I do not know, for I went out of the room and I have never seen him since."

"You know he is going to marry Miss Bates."

"Is he? Then there is one person in the world I don't envy, and that is Miss Bates."

"Mamma thinks they will be a very happy couple. Miss Bates is a good deal older than he is and will manage him."

"I hope so, for the good of both."

"And so, Marblette, it never struck you, as it did me, about the name,"

"No; nothing struck me but his want of proper respect to me—coming in that underhand way—I, a school girl, to entrap me into thinking he was in love with me. I am very young, but I think I shall certainly know when I am really loved and when I am not."

Marblette looked quite a little heroine as she spoke thus.

"It seems to me that it would only be a proper thing for us to settle what sort of man we will marry and whom we will not. It is so awkward being taken by surprise. I was very nearly saying yes to Robert, because I did not know how to say no."

"You may be sure I should have forbidden the banns, but for fear of anything dreadful, we will do as you say. First of all, I should like to marry a rich man.

"I don't think I care about riches. It would be so nice to be poor and work hard for a person you loved."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Another British trade union has been attacked under the recent decision of the House of Lords in the Tafft Vale case. This time the Amalgamated Carpenters are in for trouble. The union is sued for damages because a strike was ordered and seven of the members were arrested. The British unionists are becoming panicky, as at least half a dozen cases have been filed under the House of Lords' ruling, and there is talk of removing headquarters of organizations to Switzerland or abandoning strikes altogether. Hundreds of unionists are rallying to the support of the Socialist parties as the quickest and most sensible way out of the difficulty.—Cleveland Citizen.

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## Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY.	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>ARIZONA.</b>						
77	Chloride .....	Wed	Thomas Roe ...	Chas. Parisia...	.....	Chloride .....
60	Globe .....	Tues	J. T. Lewis ...	J. E. Counts ...	120	Globe .....
17	Helvetia .....	Thurs	Albert Gorman	Geo. T. Hawke.	.....	Helvetia .....
101	Jerome .....	Thurs	Jeffries White..	Geo. Reilly ...	120	Jerome .....
118	McCabe .....	.....	L. A. Murphy..	A. W. Nicklin ..	.....	McCabe .....
135	Pearce .....	.....	G. McGillivray.	Percy Handes..	.....	Pearce .....
102	Ray .....	Thurs	J. J. McCarthy.	J. Kavanaugh..	.....	Troy .....
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
76	Gludstone .....	Sat	T. P. Goddard.	Thos. Addison ..	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...	0	Kimberly ....
112	Kamloops .....	Sat	Hugh Murphy..	Mich. Delaney.	170	Kamloops....
119	Lardeau .....	.....	.....	A. J. Gordon ..	.....	Ferguson ...
43	McKinney .....	Thurs	E. D. Walsh ...	S. A. Sanborn..	.....	C'p. M'Kinney
71	Moyie .....	Tues	Jno. McDonald	P. T. Smyth ...	32	Moyie .....
96	Nelson .....	Sat	Robt D. Hunter	James Wilks...	106	Nelson .....
97	New Denver .....	Tues	D. J. Weir ....	H. J. Byrnes ..	.....	New Denver..
8	Phoenix .....	Tues	Henry Heidman	John Riordan ..	.....	Phoenix .....
38	Rossland .....	Wed	Rupert Bulmer	F. E. Woodside	421	Rossland .....
81	Sandon .....	Sat	R. J. McLean..	A. Shilland....	.....	Sandon .....
95	Silverton .....	Sat	Ang. McKinnon	J. O. Tyree....	85	Silverton ....
62	Slocan .....	Wed	Jas. Nixon .....	D. B. O'Neal ..	.....	Slocan City ..
113	Texado .....	Tues	David Jones....	Alfred Raper...	888	Van Anda....
79	Whitewater .....	Sat	Jno. Crozier ...	Jas. MacDonald	.....	Whitewater ..
85	Ymir .....	Wed	W. B. McIsaac.	Alfred Parr ...	.....	Ymir .....
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
61	Bodie .....	Tues	Chas. Lavery...	Steve O'Brien ..	6	Bodie .....
128	Bullion .....	Thurs	T. F. Dolan....	J. Lindsey .....	.....	Mt. Bullion..
47	Confidence .....	Thurs	A. D. M'Cormick	J. B. Allen .....	26	Confidence...
70	Gold Cross .....	Tues	J. P. Williams .	J. A. Vaughn...	.....	Hedges .....
90	Grass Valley .....	Fri	Jas Harvey ....	R. D. Gluyas...	199	Grass Valley.
51	Mojave .....	Sat	T. F. Delaney .	O. W. Marten..	1	Mojave.....
48	Pinion Blanco .....	Wed	R. Reynolds....	L. M. Sain ....	5	Coulterville ..
44	Randsburg .....	Sat	J. Miller .....	Wm. A. Linn...	.....	Randsburg ...
73	Toulumne .....	Thurs	F. O. Bastian ..	H. D. French...	63	Stent .....
87	Summerville .....	.....	Robt. Plumber ..	W. I. Holland ..	.....	Carters .....
39	Sierra Gorda .....	Thurs	J. B. Baker ....	H. C. Stine ....	.....	Big Oak Flat.
109	Soulsbyville .....	.....	T. O. Isley ....	O. L. Wahl .....	.....	Soulsbyville ..
127	Wood's Creek .....	Fri	T. McCabe.....	Henry Scholz...	.....	Chinese Camp
<b>COLORADO</b>						
75	Altman St. Eng. ...	Tues	D. C. Copley...	Karl G. Brown..	163	Cripple Creek
21	Anaconda .....	Tues	John Mangan ..	E. C. Hathaway	296	Anaconda....
13	Baldwin .....	.....	.....	A. Dohman .....	.....	Baldwin .....
89	Battle Mountain ..	Sun	Chas. Gilmer...	E. E. Mooberry	27	Gilman .....
64	Bryan .....	Sat	Adze Sauze....	Jas. Spurrier...	134	Ophir .....

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
COLO—Cont'd.						
106	Banner M. & S.	Thurs	J. D. Rogers...	P. J. H. Peterson	254	Victor .....
33	Cloud City .....	Thurs	Jno. McGillis..	Jas. McKeon...	132	Leadville .....
40	Cripple Creek .....	Sat	Geo. D. Hill...	E. J. Campbell	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Crk S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery...	E. L. Whitney.	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City .....		E. F. Pulham...	Jos. Ziegler...		Central City..
93	Denver S. M. ....	Tues	W. McNamara..	B. P. Smith...		Denver .....
58	Durango M & S. ...	Sat	Wm. Lewis...	Frank Wride...	1273	Durango .....
80	Excelsior Eng. ....	Mon	J. R. Williams..	F. W. Frewen..		Victor .....
110	Florence M & S. ...		W. Christians..	E. J. Conibear..		Florence .....
19	Free Coinage .....	Fri	E. F. Boyle...	W. B. Easterly..	91	Altman .....
92	Gillett M. & S. ....		J. R. Richards..	E. S. Timmons..		Gillett .....
94	Golden S. M. ....		W. H. Burwell..	W. M. Elliott..	8	Golden .....
50	Henson .....	Fri	W. A. Triplett.	Fred Miller...	205	Lake City ...
55	Lawson .....					Lawson .....
15	Ouray .....	Sat	C. M. McKinley	W. M. Burns...		Ouray .....
6	Pitkin County .....	Tues	Theo. Sauer...	R. K. Sprinkle	397	Aspen .....
133	Pueblo S. M. ....		J. A. Kinningham	J. C. Peak.....		Pueblo .....
36	Rico .....	Wed	Thos. C. Young	Joseph Theno..	463	Rico .....
26	Silverton .....	Sat	Joe Morgan...	Ernest Allen...	23	Silverton .....
27	Sky City .....	Tues	Paul B. Walker	A. J. Horn.....		Red Mountain
63	Sixteen to One..	Sat	V. St. John...	O. M. Carpenter	638	Telluride .....
41	Ten Mile .....		Clar. Stewart..	W. J. Kappus...		Kokomo .....
32	Victor .....	Thurs	Dan Griffiths..	O. H. Walker...	134	Victor .....
84	Vulcan .....	Sat	C. M. Swinehart	J. H. Thomas...	38	Vulcan .....
108	Whitepine .....	Thurs	W. S. Barker...	M. C. Smith...		White Pine...
IDAHO.						
10	Burke .....	Tues	John Kelly....	Martin Dunn...	126	Burke .....
52	Custer .....	Sat	W. J. Bowen...	M. J. Anderson		Custer .....
53	DeLamar .....	Mon	Wm. C. Roberts	J. P. Langford..	25	DeLamar .....
11	Gem .....	Wed	John Hayes...	A. S. Balch...	107	Gem .....
37	Gibbonsville .....	Wed	H. H. Dunwoodie	R. R. Dodge...	19	Gibbonsville
9	Mullan .....	Sat	Wm. Powers...	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan .....
20	Rocky Bar .....	Sat	J. R. Davey...	N. D. McLeod..	X	Rocky Bar...
66	Silver City .....	Sat	H. Hawkins...	B. J. Maloney..		Silver City...
18	Wardner .....	Sat		E. L. Zimmerm'n	162	Wardner .....
65	Wood River .....			Wm. Batey...		Hailey .....
KANSAS.						
120	Argentine S. M. ....		Jas. Wright...	Ben. Reynolds..		Argentine....
125	Bruce S. M. ....		Del Conrad...	Joseph Pool...		Bruce .....
124	Girard M. & S. ....		S. Salisbury...	Wm. Ransom...		Girard .....
123	Iola M. & S. ....		J. D. Holli'gsw'h	T. H. Jones...		Iola .....
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Sat	R. W. Rulle...	Wm. O'Brien...		Anaconda...
114	Anaconda Eng. ....	Mon	Richard Evans	Arthur Bliss...		Anaconda...
57	Aldridge .....	Sat	Jos. Gulde....	W. E. Kennedy	97	Aldridge .....
12	Barker .....	Thurs	Henry Daniels	Mike Wilson...	5	Barker .....
23	Basin .....		John Person...	John Mulcahy..	1	Basin .....
7	Belt .....	Sat	Chas. Bro....	Robt. Wedlock..		Niehart .....
45	Bridger .....	Tues	W. B. Altimus.	D. A. Tinkcom..		Bridger .....
1	Butte .....	Tues	Ed. Hughes...	John Shea .....	498	Butte .....
74	Butte M & S. ....	Wed	Chas. Whitely..	D. R. McCord..	841	Butte .....
83	Butte Eng. ....	Wed	J. D. Malloy...	Jos. Creighton.	1625	Butte .....
88	Elkhorn .....	Sat	F. F. Hubbell..	A. L. Mercer...		Elkhorn .....
126	E. Helena M. & S.		D. McGinty...	P. T. O'Shea...		East Helena..
78	Gebo .....	Tues	Wm. Cummings	Joseph Friel...		Gebo .....
86	Geo. Dewey Eng	Mon	Alfred Jose....	J. M. Carlisle..	284	Granite .....
4	Granite .....	Tues	John Judge...	Thomas Dyer...	D	Granite .....
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	C. E. Mahoney	Jas. Lithgow...	790	Great Falls...
35	Hassell .....	Sat	Andrew Dalin..	C. H. Erikson..	71	Hassel .....
54	Horr .....	Fri	Jos. Harmon...	G. McElhaney..		Horr .....
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	Jas. Longmier.	J. J. Lewis....	8	Maiden .....
103	Marysville .....	Sat	Thos. Eslick...	Nels Maxwell...	73	Marysville...

## Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
	<b>MONTANA—Con</b>					
105	Mayflower .....	Tues	Jerry O'Rourke	Jas. Foster .....	.....	Whitehall.....
104	Norris .....	Sat	W. A. Lawlor..	B. G. Crawford .....	.....	Norris .....
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Long....	S. Whipple .....	.....	Lewiston .....
131	Pony .....	.....	.....	Robt. Kneetless .....	.....	Pony .....
25	Winston .....	Sat	A. E. Wenstrom	E. J. Brewer .....	A	Winston .....
129	Virginia City .....	.....	Wm. Plumb....	H. T. Reid .....	.....	Virginia City.
	<b>NEVADA</b>					
122	Berlin .....	Mon	Wm. O'Brien ..	T. O'Connell .....	.....	Berlin .....
98	Blue Rock .....	Tues	R. J. Miller ..	Wm. Hatherell .....	.....	Yerington .....
72	Lincoln .....	Wed	John Westburg.	R. J. Gordon .....	.....	DeLamar .....
49	Silver City .....	Tues	E. T. Powers ..	Dave Armstrong .....	76	Silver City...
121	Tonapah .....	Tues	John O'Toole..	A. J. Crocker .....	.....	Tonapah .....
31	Tuscarora .....	Wed	J. J. Owens....	S. H. Turner .....	12	Tuscarora....
46	Virginia City .....	Fri	W. A. Burns....	J. W. Kinnikin .....	I	Virginia City.
	<b>N. W. TERRITORY</b>					
76	Gladstone .....	Sat	T. P. Goddard	Thos. Addison .....	77	Fernie.....
59	Lethbridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>OREGON.</b>					
130	Alamo .....	.....	G. N. Taylor ..	Geo. Wiegand .....	.....	Alamo .....
42	Bourne .....	Tues	M. B. Whipple.	J. D. McDonald .....	.....	Bourne .....
91	Cornucopia .....	Sat	Jas Lee .....	Homer Eaton .....	.....	Cornucopia ..
132	Greenhorn .....	.....	T. Gleason....	J. D. Wisdom .....	.....	Geiser .....
29	Susanville .....	.....	Jno. Wilkerson	R. O. Ingraham .....	.....	Susanville ...
	<b>SO. DAKOTA.</b>					
3	Central.....	Sat	Otto Peterson ..	W. G. Friggins .....	23	Central City..
14	Deadwood .....	Thurs	Mike Edward ..	J. E. Evans .....	950	Deadwood ...
2	Lead .....	Mon	T. P. Nichols ..	G. J. Snyder .....	290	Lead City....
30	Lead Mechanics..	.....	W. W. Wheeler ..	D. V. Eberly .....	.....	Lead City....
5	Terry Peak.....	Wed	John A. True ..	D. Hoffman .....	174	Terry .....
68	Galena.....	Wed	Geo. Leach .....	J. H. Gardner .....	39	Galena.....
116	Perry .....	.....	.....	Henry Thomas .....	.....	Perry .....
	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>					
28	Republic .....	Tues	David Felker ..	Frank Hanlon .....	157	Republic.....
115	Northport .....	.....	B. R. Shed .....	P. Burlingame .....	.....	Northport....
	<b>UTAH.</b>					
79	Valley S. U.....	Sat	E. J. Smith .....	Jos. Ulmer .....	.....	Murray .....
34	Sandy S. U.....	Wed	Albert Dobson ..	Arthur Leslie .....	28	Leslie.....
67	Bingham.....	.....	.....	John Alt.....	.....	Bingham .....

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 J. C. McLEMORE, Vice President..... Lead, South Dakota  
 CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer..... Box 1063, Butte, Mont.

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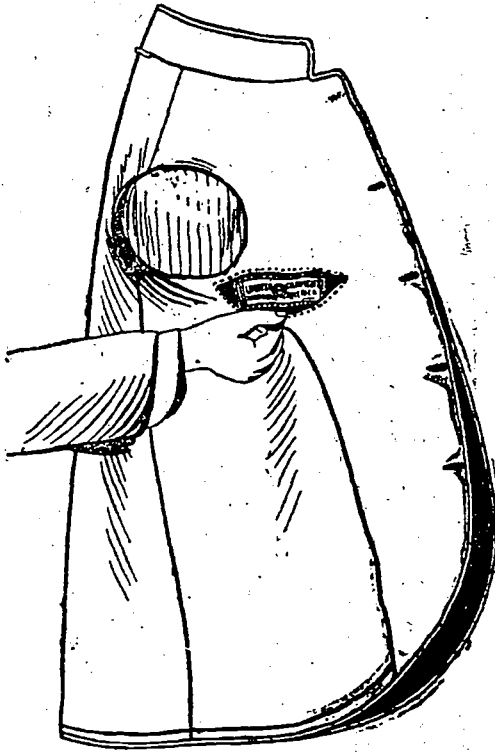
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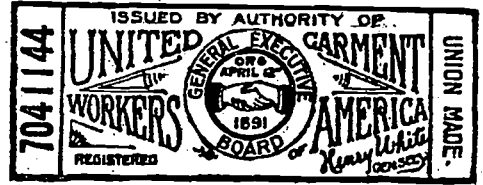
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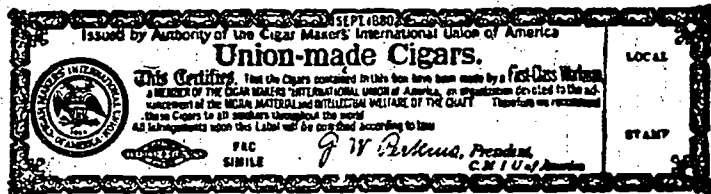
This label should be pasted on every package containing

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

If you are opposed to Tenement House, Sweat Shop or child labor

# Smoke only Union Label Cigars



Don't forget to see that this Label is on every box, when buying cigars.

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Retailers of the **READY TO WEAR CLOTHES** Made in this Very Best Country

Agents for **DUNLAP HATS AND ROGERS, PEET & CO'S CLOTHING.**

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# The Worker

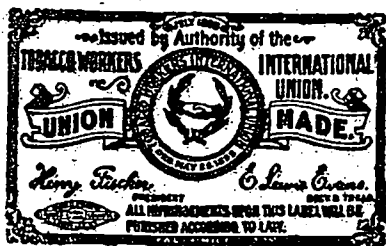
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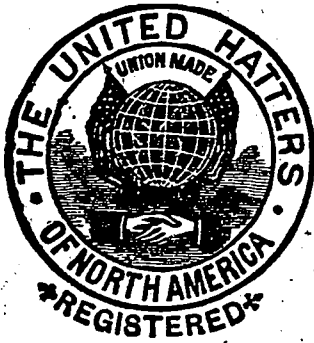


## When Purchasing Tobacco

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that **THIS LABEL** is on it. No matter what your dealer may tell you

There are None Strictly Union Without the Blue Label--buy no other.





This is the Union Label  
OF THE  
**United Hatters**  
OF NORTH AMERICA

When you are buying a FUR HAT, soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp look-out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., Henry H. Roelofs & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are both non-union concerns.

JOHN A MOFFIT, President, Orange, N. J.

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