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THE  
**MINERS' MAGAZINE.**

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EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

*Complete.*

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Unions are requested to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.

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THE NEW YEAR.

With this issue the Miners' Magazine enters upon its third year in the arena of journalism, where it has been kindly received by older publications and also by the laboring people who have read it.

To our friends and patrons we return our sincere thanks for their kindness, both moral and financial, and trust the bonds of friendship that have existed between us in the past will at the end of another year be increased ten fold.

At the beginning of the year the majority of people think more seriously of this life and its surroundings than at any other time, and usually resolutions of some character calculated to improve their conditions in life are adopted with the intention of enjoying a greater measure of happiness and comfort during the year.

Resolutions of this character are laudable, because those who make them realize that human life is not perpetual and that our stay on this earth is of short duration, even if we live to the limit of human existence. After we have wearily trod

the path of life, striving to surmount the ladder of fame over the weak and prostrate bodies of our fellow beings, those who consider themselves fortunate in attaining this exalted position find that their efforts have been in vain, for, although they have reached the highest pinnacle of fame in attaining all the wealth that their hearts desire in this world, there is still a power beyond this earth over which they have no control. A power that says to them: "You have, while journeying upon earth devoted your intelligence and ability in accumulating power and wealth, while upon all sides your eyes beheld millions of your fellow creatures, less fortunate than you, struggling for the bare necessities of life; you have seen the weak and helpless, you have beheld the widows and orphans suffering from the pangs of hunger and cold, and although you possessed more of this world's luxury and wealth than you could consume, you refused them support or consolation; you have seen the wealthy, who, through their cunningly devised schemes, occupy the choicest portions of this earth, and in their arrogance and power use their influence to oppress the poor, who constructed their palatial mansions and produced for them all their silver, gold, and diamonds. All this you have observed in your career in life without offering a protest, lest you should offend the high and mighty, who control the governments of this world and shape their policies in their own interest, regardless of the wants of others. In your ambition for wealth and power you have neglected to perform the obligations in life for which you were created, and now that your career in life is closing, all your power and wealth sink into obscurity. It cannot prolong your life for one hour, neither can it buy for you power or glory in the world beyond the grave. The weak and helpless, the widow and orphan whom you have neglected, at this moment are your equals, who can see as far into the future as the richest millionaire on earth."

Shall this be the spectacle that will haunt the majority of mankind when they are forced to say farewell to all that is near and dear to them in this transitory life, or shall it apply to a few? is a question that concerns a large percentage of the human race.

This is a question which no one can answer, but every human being knows full well that the human race, whether created by the power and will of God or by the law of nature, was not intended to be composed of a certain class who, like the beasts of the forest, prey upon the weaker animals. If such is the case, then we are free to confess that God and na-

ture were both at fault for placing man upon this earth and endowing him with intelligence that enables him to distinguish between the oppressors and the oppressed.

In every nation in the world men in high positions laud over their fellow-men by means more cruel than that which is practiced by the ferocious tiger when he lies in wait watching for his prey.

Emperors, kings and queens have arrayed men against one another, and on the field of battle have murdered them for no other cause than to place a crown more securely upon their own heads and to insure them greater power upon their thrones. Men of wealth, who perchance have inherited the intelligence to gain for themselves more of this world's wealth, have not hesitated to exercise that power in reducing those less fortunate to the lowest minimum of existence. This is particularly true in the United States, in a land where all should enjoy the comforts of their labor; and every man who wears the badge of citizenship should be proud that he is a citizen and not a subject. Nowhere on earth is the power and influence of mammon used with such vicious intent as we see in everyday life in the United States.

In this connection we again repeat, that God in His wisdom, and nature in her evolution, are at fault, if there is no remedy that the common people can apply to offset this injustice which has been and is being imposed upon them by certain men whose highest ambition in life is the accumulation of wealth. However, we believe there is no room on this earth for the pessimist. Those who see nothing good in life are to be pitied.

There is no reason why we should stand idly by with folded arms without engaging in the struggle for industrial freedom. If the laboring people would this day perceive that in the future they should rely entirely upon the intelligence which an Almighty has endowed them with, and in doing so, would strive to improve the conditions of their fellow-men in all avocations of life, it would not be long until a new era of happiness would spread all over the land. Were they to use their intelligence free from the environments that have surrounded them in the past, and rely entirely upon their own resources to improve their conditions, without petitioning any official for their rights, they would soon be in a position to enjoy all human freedom, without resorting to the tactics of a slave begging for mercy at the feet of his master.

It is a waste of time and energy to dwell upon the evils

imposed upon the common people by the money power, because they are thoroughly understood by all, and those evils will continue as long as the people are satisfied to bear with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future is ours, and to improve conditions so the greatest good shall accrue to the greatest number is the question that confronts every individual, and laboring men in particular should make an earnest effort to change the present system of inequality to one where all would have equal right in life to enjoy the fruits of their labor. No relief will come to them while they remain in their present condition, because their power and influence is divided, and with the beginning of the New Year it behooves them to resolve that henceforth a determined effort will be made in their respective organizations to inaugurate a system of education that will in the end emancipate the wage slave from the oppressive methods employed by corporations and trusts and the establishment of the co-operative system that will insure him equal opportunities in life.

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#### NEW BOOKS.

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"The Kidnaped Millionaires," by Frederick Upham Adams, author of "President John Smith," is a new book well written and very interesting and instructive. While treating on the present industrial crisis it is interwoven with a vein of fiction that makes an impression upon the mind of the reader not easily forgotten.

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"Lincoln and Other Poems," is the name of a new book by Edwin Markham, published by McClure-Phillips company. The writings of Mr. Markham are well known to the public in general, and the book is a compilation of his works which makes it more valuable and interesting. It glows with many interesting verses upon important subjects that create a feeling of love and admiration for the author.

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It will be interesting to watch the fifty-seventh Congress of capitalistic representatives legislating for the laboring people who elected them to office. It will be still more interesting to watch the intelligent (?) laboring men vote for them at the next election.

## GOMPERS AND HANNA.

At a meeting of the Civic Federation held in New York City December 18th, for the purpose of harmonizing the difference between the laborer and capitalist, Senator Hanna was elected chairman, and Samuel Gompers first vice chairman of the committee which will in the future harmonize the interest of laborer and capitalist. As will be seen by the character of the men in attendance, the underlying principle of this conference is the perpetuation of the party in power. Workingmen cannot be deceived by the men who attended this conference, and pretend to adjust their grievance in a contest with capitalists, who never did recognize the workingmen as having any rights that capitalists should respect.

Workingmen are organized into unions of their crafts for self-protection, and the capitalists are organized for the purpose of increasing their dividends regardless of the rights of others or the public welfare, and every sane person knows that the two interests can never be harmonized. One must be right and the other wrong, and between right and wrong there is no compromise.

Mark Hanna and Sam Gompers at the head of this committee reminds us of the story of the insane man who was taken to the asylum by his brother. When the brothers arrived at the asylum, one presented the order from the court committing the other brother to the asylum on the charge of insanity, but this was not satisfactory to the warden, as he could not tell which was insane, and to settle all question of doubt, he wired the judge who issued the commitment as follows: "Which of those brothers is insane? Mark says: 'The Republican party will legislate against the trusts in behalf of the workingmen,' and Sam says: 'The Republican party will legislate in behalf of the workingmen against the trusts.' Which is insane."

The warden not receiving a satisfactory reply from the court, turned both loose to prey upon the public.

To say that the laborer can arbitrate with the capitalist when the latter controls every department of this government, is a statement unworthy of a moment's consideration. Two lambs can arbitrate and so can two lions, but a lion and a lamb, never.

For the information of our readers we publish the names of the gentlemen who represent the employers, labor and the public on this committee. Out of the twelve who represent

labor, ten are Republicans, so it is easy to see through the scheme entered into between the laboring men and the capitalists who assembled in New York City.

To represent the capitalists: Senator Hanna, James A. Chambers, president American Glass Company, Pittsburg; William Pfahler, president National Association of Stove Manufacturers; S. A. Calloway, president American Locomotive Works; Lewis Nixon, president and owner of the Crescent ship yard, Elizabethport, New Jersey; Charles M. Schwab, president United States Steel Corporation; H. H. Vreeland, president Metropolitan Street Railway Company, New York; Charles A. Moore, president of the Machine Manufacturing Company; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; E. D. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; Marcus M. Marks, president National Association of Clothing Manufacturers; Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager Southern Pacific railroad.

To represent organized labor: Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers; Frank P. Sargent, grand master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Theodore J. Shaffer, president Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; James Duncan, secretary Granite Cutters' Union; Daniel J. Keefe, president International Association of 'Longshoremens; James O'Connell, president International Association of Machinists; Martin Fox, president of the Iron Moulders' National Union; James M. Lynch, president of International Typographical Union; Edward F. Clarke, grand master Order of Railway Conductors; Henry White, secretary of the Garment Workers of America; Walter McArthur, editor Coast Seamen's Journal, San Francisco.

To represent the public: Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Archbishop John Ireland, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Charles Francis Adams, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-secretary of the interior; Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard university; Franklin McVeagh, Chicago; ex-Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels; John J. McCook of this city; John C. Milburn of Buffalo; Charles A. Bonaparte, Baltimore; chairman of the conference, Oscar C. Strauss, and Secretary Ralph M. Easley, are ex-officio members of the committee.

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President Roosevelt's attack upon the trusts in his message is as harmless as his charge at San Juan hill would have been had the negro troops been absent.

## LET US REASON.

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In 1897, in a report to the convention in Salt Lake City, we advised the members of the Western Federation of Miners to engage in mining, and showed where, in our opinion, valuable property could be obtained in Colorado and Idaho, which has since become valuable on account of its richness and large quantities of ore. The delegates attending the convention did not look upon the suggestion with favor, claiming that it was a new departure from the principles of organized labor as understood by the majority of the members, and it might result in a failure which would be a detriment to enterprises of this character conducted locally. This was the extent of the argument produced against the undertaking, although the delegates who advanced this argument freely admitted that it was a laudable scheme, provided it could be put in operation.

Relative to the feasibility of this plan, let us review it briefly and see whether or not it can become operative. Suppose the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, or a board of directors elected for that purpose, is empowered to spend a certain sum of money in the development of mining property each year for the benefit of the Federation. They would be acting in the same capacity as a board of directors in any company, corporation, trust or syndicate that is elected by the stockholders. The board would be governed entirely by the constitution and by-laws adopted for their guidance and would be operating on a strictly business principle, and under these conditions there is no reason why the men who do all the work, from manager of a mine, superintendent, miner, engineer and smelterman, should not own and operate for themselves and their associates in the Federation. The capitalist who lives in New York or Europe does none of this work. He hires members of the Federation to do it for him because he is not competent to perform this work, and must rely entirely upon them. Therefore, it is a confession of our weakness to say that the Federation is not capable of owning and operating property upon the same principle. In our judgment it would be better were the members of the Federation to devote more time to a study of business principles than to rely entirely upon a day's wages for existence. They would not be depending upon the strike to prevent the reduction of wages or improve their conditions.

We must acknowledge that the members of the Federation have the same opportunity to own and operate mining and

smelting property as the mining corporations have, and added to this, they have the experience, which makes it unnecessary for us to find fault with those corporations and individuals that are reducing our wages and opposing the formation of our unions. While the Federation has control of the situation in this manner, in our judgment, it is much better were we to devote more time toward a system of education along those lines that will in the end solve the question of strikes, wages and hours of labor, and thus do away with the necessity of deputy sheriffs, state militia and United States soldiers.

Beginning with the New Year, it would be well for our members to study their charter and adopt the mottoes inscribed upon it: "Education, Independence, Organization." "Labor Produces All Wealth; Wealth Belongs to the Producer Thereof." By a strict adherence to those principles it would not be long until every member would become his own employer and entitled to the product of his toil without the consent of federal judges, trusts or syndicates.

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#### HAVE ADOPTED THE RIGHT POLICY.

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In a letter received from a member of Free Coinage Miners' Union, the writer informs us that the union has appropriated money to purchase a number of books treating upon economic questions. This is a new departure and one that will in the end result in much good for the members of Free Coinage Miners' Union. There is no reason why all laboring people should not thoroughly understand economic questions and be prepared to join in the movement for social evolution which is bound to come. To obtain better conditions the laboring people who are organized into unions must first understand what they want in order to draw recruits from the unorganized to their ranks. This cannot be accomplished unless more time is devoted to the work of education and less time to the foolish theory of strikes and boycotts as the remedy to be applied in the solution of the industrial question.

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It is encouraging to know that Mr. Carnegie graciously condescended to donate \$10,000,000 to Uncle Sam after robbing the people of ten times this amount and shooting workmen at Homestead. No doubt Congress will reciprocate for this kindness by giving him another steel contract to enable him to make another donation.



## EX-GOVERNOR WAITE'S DEATH,

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The sad news of ex-Governor Waite's death brought sorrow to the hearts of all who knew him, especially the common people, who found in him an honest official and faithful friend. His desire in life was to do good for the people. His heart burned within him when he saw his countrymen struggling for an existence in a land capable of supporting ten times its population. He possessed the courage of his convictions and did not hesitate to condemn wrong in public and private life, which brought upon him the condemnation of those whose influence was due to special privileges granted them by dishonest officials. The plutocratic press and the money power all over the country turned their batteries upon Governor Waite when he dared to act in the interest of the people and against the wishes of the unscrupulous few. There was no language too severe to be applied to him when he was defending the people's rights against the attacks of the money changers and parasites, but he defied them and conducted the executive office of Colorado in a manner best calculated to protect and advance the interest of the people of the state. He has gone to rest, but his memory and name will remain green in the hearts of the poor, and his noble character pointed to by all honest men and women who love justice, while the names of his traducers and slanderers will be unheard of. He is gone, but his words and actions shall forever be remembered by those who were fortunate to know him, and will be uttered and imitated by those who are yet unborn.

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## NOTES FROM JEROME, ARIZONA.

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In a letter received from Albert Ryan, secretary of Jerome Miners' Union and organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, we are glad to note that owing to the splendid ability of Mr. Ryan, the union in Jerome has increased in membership during the last month. Mr. Ryan has added over seventy new members to Jerome Miners' Union, and in addition has succeeded in increasing the regular attendance at the union meetings.

We believe Mr. Ryan will, within the next three months, make Jerome union one of the strongest in the Federation.

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Keep your eye on Northport.

## A NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION IN DENVER.

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On December 13th twenty-nine unions affiliated with the Western Labor Union in Denver met and organized a district union for the purpose of transacting business in the interest of the unions affiliated with the Western Labor Union and admitting new unions already organized to some central body where they would receive protection. There were eight local unions of the Western Labor Union applying for admission to the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, but the opposition from the American Federation of Labor was so strong in that body that admission was denied those working men who were knocking at its door.

The Typographical Union, the Cigarmakers' Union, the Garment Workers' Union and the Machinists were the leaders in opposition to the admission of any union to the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor organizers who were sent to Denver from the East made a bitter fight against the admission of the Western Labor Unions, and declared that it were better for men to remain unorganized if they would not organize under the American Federation of Labor. It is remarkable that the A. F. of L. should send representatives to Denver for the purpose of making such an uncalled for fight upon a body of working men organized for self-protection. It is still more remarkable how the Typographical Union, Cigarmakers' Union, Garment Workers' Union and the Machinists should be a party to upholding such unworthy principles. Those unions know full well that the members of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union have at all times, and under all circumstances, patronized their labels and assisted them whenever called upon. No representative of those unions, when advocating their labels in a mining camp, can say that the miners did not respond readily and were always willing to assist them to the utmost of their ability, and we must confess that in all fairness they have no excuse or reason for making such an uncalled-for attack upon those who have in the past been their friends.

The disgraceful fight in the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, carried on by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, should never have occurred, for it is a disgrace and detriment to organized labor in Denver and the state of Colorado. It is one of the cardinal principles of or-

ganized labor to organize working men and women, so they can protect their rights against the encroachment of the capitalist, and when a body of unorganized workmen adopt this principle and seek admission into a trades assembly to mingle with men in other crafts, the doors should not be barred against them; on the contrary, they should be received with open arms and given all the encouragement possible so they can protect themselves in a measure, at least, from the attacks of those who would willingly reduce the laborer to the lowest degree on the barometer of human existence.

The Western Labor Unions have adopted the right policy and if they will work earnestly and faithfully for their interest in their district organization, there is no doubt but in time they will be in a position to command the respect of friends and enemies.

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### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

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Some time ago we invited a discussion upon the advisability of organizing a Women's Auxiliary in conjunction with the Western Federation of Miners. At that time we received a few articles all favorable to the idea of such action, but lately those favoring it have remained silent. We are not in a position to state positively that the organization of a Women's Auxiliary to act in conjunction with the Western Federation of Miners would be the success that is claimed for it. However, we must be guided in this matter by experience, which proves beyond doubt that women's auxiliaries in conjunction with all organizations have been beneficial, which demonstrates the fact that they would be equally as beneficial to the Western Federation of Miners. It is an undisputed fact that in all labor difficulties that have engaged public attention for many years the women have been more active in upholding the principles of organized labor than the men who were actively engaged in the struggle. To illustrate this point we refer to Cripple Creek, Leadville and the Coeur d'Alenes. In all of them the women have proved to be superior to the men, so far as principle and determination goes, in upholding the rights of the laborer. In many instances when men were discouraged the women gave them new courage to fight for their rights, which invariably resulted in a victory.

It cannot be denied that the influence of women in all branches of society is beneficial and would, in our opinion, if allied with the Western Federation of Miners, have a healthy,

wholesome effect, which would make the organization more perfect in all its details and would result in achieving more influence than any other object that might be undertaken. We invite contributions from our readers on this subject, especially from the members of the Western Federation of Miners, because an amendment to the constitution will be introduced at the next convention to the effect that a Women's Auxiliary be organized to act in conjunction with the Federation. This being a subject of such great importance, we advise all unions of the Federation to discuss it at their meetings and thus enable their delegates to the convention to act and vote intelligently upon it when the matter is presented for their consideration.

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### UNIONS THAT ARE DOING WELL.

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Letters received from secretaries of Black Hawk and Idaho Springs Miners' Unions say that those unions are progressing well and new members are being initiated every meeting night. This is very encouraging, because Black Hawk and Idaho Springs are old mining camps where leasing has been in existence for many years, which makes it hard to maintain a union, but the miners in both places are so active and enthusiastic in the work of organization that there is no doubt but those unions will be as successful in maintaining the rights of the miners as any union in Colorado.

Letters received from the secretaries of Bruce, Argentine and Iola Smeltermen's Unions in Kansas are more encouraging. Those unions are doing well and the members are very active, as they realize that organization is their only protection in maintaining living wages.

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Philander C. Knox, attorney for the steel trust, has been appointed attorney general by President Roosevelt, which is another evidence of the President's hostility to the trusts. The labor leaders in the East who passed resolutions of thanks to President Roosevelt for his opposition to Chinese immigration and his silence on Japanese immigration, should pass another set of resolutions thanking him for the appointment of the steel trust's attorney to the exalted position of attorney general, for no doubt the appointment was made in their interests and those they claim to represent.

## STATE MINERS' UNIONS,

Until recently the miners of the West have had little experience in organized labor, much less than men engaged in other crafts, which has, to a large extent, been a detriment to them in many respects, because they did not pass through the school of experience that men in other crafts pass through in eastern cities. Until the Western Federation of Miners was organized, the majority of the men engaged in the production and reduction of ores knew nothing of organized labor, because the corporations and trusts were scarcely known in the mining regions, which made it, to some extent, unnecessary for the miners to be so active in the labor movement as the working people of the East whose wages were being reduced year after year.

It now becomes necessary for the men engaged in mining and smelting to adopt whatever measures they consider most beneficial to their interests, and in this connection we believe the formation of state miners' unions would be very beneficial, not only to the miners in each state, but to the Western Federation of Miners in general.

If the unions in each state had a state miners' union composed of one or two delegates from each union, who would hold an annual convention and there decide upon what steps should be taken in advancing the interests of the miners in their respective states, to promote legislation and other matters and advise the unions in each state what action to take relative to the enemies and friends of organized labor who aspire to political office, the time would soon come when each state would have upon its statute books laws calculated to protect the miner in his dangerous occupation and in his rights against the attacks of corporations.

The miner, while employed in his present position, enjoys no protection whatever from the law. The number of accidents and deaths in mining which are largely due to the neglect of employers should receive attention from the various state legislatures. In the past this has been neglected on account of the inactivity of the miners themselves, who have neglected to use their political influence, consequently the legislators who were elected had nothing to fear from the miners voting against them, regardless of their hostility to labor legislation.

The time has come when the Western Federation of Miners should do something to protect the lives of its members

who are daily sacrificed in the mines without cause, which will continue till the miners in each state form State Miners' Unions and through their influence, used intelligently, be a warning to public officials that they cannot ride into office on the miners' votes unless they give them those measures of protection to which they are entitled.

A State Miners' Union should not be a burden upon the members of the respective unions within the state, as all expenses could be easily borne by the Federation. If all unions in a state elected a trustworthy member, familiar with the wants and requirements of his associates, it would eliminate the necessity of large representation to the state conventions.

The Federation should bear the expense of such conventions and when the officers were elected either the president or secretary would become the representative of the Federation in the state, which would give the Federation a representative in each state who would at all times be guided according to the instructions from the general office while acting for the Federation. The state conventions should be held at different periods, so the president or other officers of the Federation could be present and thus give the delegates the benefit of their experience and advise with them what policy to pursue relative to matters of importance. Under this plan no expense would be incurred by the unions unless for extraordinary purposes in carrying some measure of legislation or other equally important matter. The expense of holding the state convention and the pay of its president would be borne by the Federation.

While the president or secretary of the state organization acted as the representative of the Federation, he would, at the same time, be acting for the unions in his state, and in case of strikes, lock-outs, or organizing, he could attend to such matters more quickly and with better results than a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, because his knowledge of affairs in the state would qualify him to render better services than a man unacquainted with the situation.

The state miners' unions would have other beneficial results, such as bringing the unions in the state in closer touch with one another and also with the Federation, and at the same time they would become a college where men would be qualified to fill any office when opportunity offered. It would qualify them to fill the respective offices of the Federation, which is absolutely necessary. We speak from experience on

this particular point. When we were first elected president our experience in labor matters, such as strikes and lock-outs, was equal to that of the average working man, but, notwithstanding this, we found it a very difficult task to fill the office during the Leadville strike, which occurred immediately after our election. Where the interests of fifty thousand men are largely depending on two or three men, they cannot have too much experience in public affairs, and especially in organized labor, because they come in contact with the shrewdest men that the capitalists can employ, and as all men who take an interest in organized labor and try to improve the conditions of the wage earners are subject to criticism and condemnation under the slightest provocation, it is necessary for them to be experienced before they assume such responsibilities. Considering the attacks made upon the Western Federation of Miners and its officers in the past, we believe the rank and file of the members in the organization realize that an inexperienced man taken from the mine, mill or smelter, without having had experience except what he acquired in his local union, is imposing upon him responsibilities that few men would care to assume. The formation of state miners' unions will, in our opinion, eliminate this to a great extent, because the officers of such unions will undoubtedly be better qualified to assume higher responsibilities than they would had they not been charged with the responsibility of conducting their state organizations.

This being a matter of such great importance, and one that requires the immediate attention of every member of the Federation, we trust that between now and the next convention our members will not hesitate to express themselves freely upon it through the columns of the Magazine. We are engaged in a great undertaking, and as our organization is destined to become an important factor in shaping the destinies of the laboring people in the United States and Canada, we invite a full discussion upon this important question by all who are interested in advancing the interest and welfare of the organization and its members.

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It would be well if that august body of millionaires and corporation attorneys who compose the United States Senate, when struggling so desperately with the anarchist penal colony and the restriction of immigration, would restrict the immigration of professional strike breakers from Joplin, Missouri, to Rossland, British Columbia.

## DEBS WILL BE AT THE NEXT CONVENTION,

In response to an invitation sent to Eugene V. Debs from the Western Federation of Miners, asking him to deliver an address at the opening of the next convention, May 26th, the following reply was received:

"My Dear Boyce—I have your letter of the 21st inst. You can book me for an address at your convention next May in the city of Denver. I appreciate the compliment of the invitation and the confidence it implies. It is the only one of the kind I would accept. I am in perfect accord with you and your organization, and the address shall be equal to the occasion, if I can make it so. I have always felt that your organization is the most radical and progressive national body in the country, and I have it in my mind that it is to take a commanding part, if it does not lead, in the social revolution that will insure final emancipation to the struggling masses."

Mr. Debs has always displayed his friendship for the miners of the West, and whenever called upon he does not hesitate to respond to their call. We are glad that he will again lay aside his arduous labors to be with us on that occasion, and we trust that it will be an event in the history of the Western Federation of Miners, one that the delegates who are fortunate enough to be in attendance shall ever remember. Mr. Debs, as all laboring men know, is a forceful, logical speaker, and his honesty of purpose cannot be questioned. He, above all men in the United States, is the most advanced thinker, so far as the interests of the common people are concerned, and it will indeed be a treat to listen to an address from him upon this occasion.

Arrangements have been made to procure the largest house in Denver, and we trust that all members of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado and elsewhere who can come to Denver should make arrangements to that effect, to be present and render what assistance they can to make the organization stronger than it ever has been. We trust the unions in Colorado will take notice of Mr. Debs' coming and make all necessary arrangements to bring large delegations from their respective localities and show the laboring people and our enemies as well that we are prepared to act in harmony for the advancement of the principles we so dearly cherish.



## THE FIRST MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,

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On December 4th President Roosevelt submitted his message to the Fifty-seventh Congress. The message fills twelve and one-half newspaper columns, which makes fifty-three and nine-tenths feet. In this amount of space three inches are devoted to the welfare of the wage earners, and in this small space the only remedy he proposes for the betterment of their conditions is the enforcement of the tariff laws and the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act. His reference to the labor unions is the same as we hear from the capitalistic classes every day, i. e., "very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage workers when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others." How often has every working man in the United States heard this quotation from their bitterest enemies? Ex-President McKinley, Governor Steunenberg and General Merriam said labor unions were good things when properly conducted in conformity with their ideas.

President Roosevelt follows in their footsteps and makes use of the same language with slight modifications, and finally winds up by saying: "Finally, there must also, in many cases, be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and municipal government than by the national, but on points such as those touched on above the national government can act." Those words should cheer the hearts of those working men who have sung the praises of President Roosevelt on every occasion on account of his independent character and friendship for the laboring people. Those words have but one meaning. He informs the oppressors of labor that in case the state and municipal governments do not act the national government can be relied upon in cases of disputes between labor unions and trusts.

We are glad that the message is so plain that all who read can understand it. It shows the laboring people that nothing can be expected from the President in the way of legislation, not even in disputes between them and the powerful corporations and trusts that are curtailing their rights and making them more dependent upon the will of the few for their means of existence. It shows them that negro soldiers will be used as freely to shoot them down under President Roosevelt as

they were used under ex-President McKinley by General Merriam in the Coeur d'Alenes. The message, from beginning to end, is well calculated not to give offense to the money power. It is couched in the same language as the messages of ex-President McKinley and is simply a bid for another term in the White House by the man who was supposed to possess such sterling qualities in opposition to the trusts and combinations that hold the American people in their grasp in defiance of all law and justice.

The message deals with anarchists, and outlines a plan for the suppression of anarchist doctrine and the control of those who believe in its teachings. The President used strong adjectives in referring to these people and the methods that should be employed in dealing with them, but he offers no remedy that will improve conditions so that men and women will have no desire to resort to the teachings of anarchy or become students of its theories. He intends by brute force, such as was employed by the men he condemns, to stamp out the teachings of anarchy. In other words, he proposes to meet murder with murder, and in short, this is the statesmanship outlined in his entire message. All his sympathies are upon the side of the moneyed and commercial interests of the country, and to that end he will leave nothing undone to promote their welfare in preference to the happiness and general prosperity of the common people. This is no disappointment to the working man who was not a blind political partisan. He well knew the laboring people could expect no measure of relief from a man whose position in life was the opposite to that enjoyed by those who depend on a day's wage for an existence. It is pleasing to know that President Roosevelt states his position so clearly, because those so-called labor leaders who are a disgrace to organized labor cannot blindfold their followers much longer by advising them to keep out of politics, while they enjoy the privilege of an interview with the President in the White House.

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### NORTHPORT LEADS.

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Last April the smeltermen at Northport organized a union of their craft under the Western Federation of Miners, but the manager of the smelting company, together with the manager of the Le Roi and War Eagle mines at Rossland, British Columbia, decided to destroy the union, and consequently began to discharge its members for no other cause

excepting they were union men. Non-union men from all quarters of the globe were employed to take their places and thus bring those men to submission; and, not satisfied with this, a number of hired thugs were employed for the purpose of murdering the union men who refused to abandon the fight for their union.

The members of the Northport Mill and Smeltermen's Union bravely continued the fight, much to the dismay of the managers, which finally resulted in the discharge of the managers at the smelter and mines, together with their subordinates.

The United States court, as usual, was brought into play and through its aid, with that of the United States marshal, and the sheriff of the county, the company experienced no difficulty in obtaining injunctions and arresting the union men because they would not submit to the dictates of the company and abandon the union.

But this uncalled-for persecution did not discourage them in the least. It only served to act as a stimulant to goad them on to deeds of greater glory and renown, which will, in the future, be an everlasting credit to every man who is enrolled upon the books of Northport Mill and Smeltermen's Union. The members of the union decided that the time had arrived when they must act in unison on election day and vote for their interests in preference to voting men into office who were their enemies, and nominated a straight Socialist ticket for the city of Northport, which resulted in a complete victory, snowing the two old parties under who united against the Socialists and nominated a Citizens' ticket. The union men of Northport realized what a hard fight they had to make to elect their ticket, and consequently left no stone unturned to spread the principles of the union in the city of Northport and thus teach the people a true sense of their duty. We commend the splendid action of our esteemed fellow union men in Northport to the members of organized labor everywhere, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it would be better for the laboring people in general were they to follow this splendid example and vote to take possession of the government. In order to do this they should immediately ally themselves with the Socialist party, for socialism is unionism and unionism is socialism, so there is no reason why every working man, and especially the members of the Western Federation of Miners, should not tear aside the veil of political prejudice that has in the past bound them to old political parties that

have legislated them into bondage. We have no hesitancy in saying that as a result of our observations, we see no other alternative for the laboring people but to act in union with the Socialist party if they intend to gain anything by political action.

All hail to the brave men of Northport! They have raised the Western Federation of Miners in the estimation of all true lovers of liberty and have struck the right key-note which all laboring men should follow. They have elected working men to fill the respective offices in the city of Northport, and we believe that when their terms of office expire no ill-gotten dollars will be found clinging to their fingers. They will retire from their offices with a clean record that will endear them to the hearts of their associates, who, on election day, voted for principle and not spoils.

The votes are as follows:

#### SOCIALIST TICKET.

Mayor, Unexpired Term—George Stillinger.....	75
Mayor, Ensuing Term—George Stillinger.....	72
Councilman-at-Large—Fred K. Blair.....	77
Councilmen—Henry C. Rukgaber.....	76
—A. Dolstrom .....	64
—George Foster .....	78
City Clerk—H. C. Thompson.....	81
City Treasurer—Floyd C. Smith.....	82
Health Officer—J. C. Connolly.....	79

#### CITIZENS' TICKET.

Mayor, Unexpired Term—A. K. Ogilvie.....	59
Mayor, for Ensuing Term—A. K. Ogilvie.....	62
Councilman-at-Large—Jacob Broderins .....	56
Councilmen—J. M. Jaeger.....	58
—J. W. Townsend.....	56
—Justin Beard .....	65
City Clerk—T. J. Bogg's.....	55
City Treasurer—F. G. Slocan.....	53
Health Officer—J. M. Sillie.....	52

What union in the Federation will be the next to set such a splendid example?

Teacher—Hereditary is an adjective that means something that descends from father to son. Now, Willie Green, construct a sentence containing the word.

Willie Green—My pop's pants are hereditary.

## SURETY BONDS,

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In our November issue, Mr. Murphy, attorney for the W. F. M., warned the unions of the Federation to be careful in bonding their treasurers with surety companies, as their method of doing business was so stringent that few could ever hope to recover damages should an officer become a defaulter. He says: "It is useless for a union to pay out high premiums for bonds, for they (meaning the stringency of the surety company), under such circumstances will not afford any protection to the union and the premium paid out had just as well been 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." We wish all unions in the Federation would weigh those words well and when their treasurer gives a bond, see to it that a personal bond is obtained in preference to a surety bond.

We know of three local unions in the Federation whose treasurers were short in their accounts, and although the unions pay for the bond with the surety company, not one cent of damages was collected by the union. The average surety company will not take any chances, and it is much better for the union, as Mr. Murphy says, to take chances on the dishonesty of its treasurer, if he cannot give a personal bond, than to go into their treasury and pay a premium to a surety company that gives no protection whatever.

By carefully reading the blanks furnished by surety companies to be filled by the applicant for a bond, it will be seen at a glance that the surety company is upon the safe side, making it almost impossible to recover damages, regardless of the merits of the case.

Two months hence all unions of the Federation will elect officers, and in our judgment it would be wise for the members to depend more upon the character and integrity of their treasurer for the security of their funds than upon surety companies. By electing a man to the office of treasurer who has lived in a community for any length of time and has the respect of a majority of the people, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a personal bond from his friends, and this, under all circumstances, is the best policy to pursue for the safety of the union funds and the honesty of the treasurer.

## POLICY OF THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Through the kindness of a friend, although a member of the Mine Owners' Association, we are in possession of the following authentic information concerning the proposed scheme of the Mine Owners' Association to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. The scheme is not a new one, as it had its inception when the Mine Owners' Association was organized. We have repeatedly called attention to it, and urged the miners of the West to awake from their lethargy of indifference and prepare to defend their position before it was too late. In our report to the convention in 1897, and in an address delivered in Butte, Montana, June 15, 1899, we said:

"The Standard Oil Company, which is one of the heaviest owners in the Amalgamated copper trust, will resort to its well known tactics. It will establish its stores and eating houses, and when the opportune time arrives it will say to its employes, as it has at Wardner, Idaho: 'We will not pay laborers \$3 per day when we can hire men at Sudbury for \$1.90; we will not pay smeltermen \$3.50 per day. We will ship our ore east, where we can smelt it for half. We will not pay the mechanic \$4 per day, when we can hire mechanics in the East for \$2.50.'"

We have endeavored to arouse the miners to the dangers that confront them, for which we have been criticised as being too radical, claiming, if our policy was pursued, it would result in scaring capital.

Demagogues within the ranks of organized labor and politicians in the employ of the members of the Mine Owners' Association, claimed that the Western Federation of Miners should be conservative and accept whatever the Mine Owners' Association offered them, as the association was not opposed to the Western Federation of Miners. The information we received is as follows, and needs no comment upon our part. We ask the independent, stalwart members of the organization to read it carefully and then determine what is the best policy to pursue, when the enemy is making all preparations to destroy our organization by all means at its command:

"I can inform you that your unions are honeycombed with spies, who will try to make them the scapegoat of other people's schemes, claiming that the shutdowns in Butte, Rossland and elsewhere are on account of stock jobbing, but the real intent is the suppression of your unions. The Mine Owners' Association, which extends over the continent wherever min-

ing is carried on, as well as in England and other parts of Europe, realize that your organization is getting far too strong and will have to be checked, and they have outlined and are putting in operation a system to accomplish this object. They realize that they cannot cripple the Federation by making the fight on one place, such as Rossland, but will work all other localities in sympathy wherever possible. Mines of the association will not be closed down altogether, but the working force will be greatly reduced, thus throwing good miners out of employment and making a surplus throughout the country; these men will, in time, naturally seek the place where there is a shut down, or where trouble exists, such as Rossland, where men are wanted. You will notice this process has already commenced in Butte, where a lot of men have been laid off and are getting very restless. This policy will be continued in Colorado shortly and other places, if necessary. By this process they (the Mine Owners' Association) will be able to fill the mines where men are on strike with good miners, and create confusion and discord in the Federation ranks at the same time, and when that is done they will have clear sailing. They realize that in order to make men submissive and easily handled they must create a surplus of idle men."

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### ORGANIZED LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

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Whether the average member of organized labor believes in the principles of Socialism or not, it is useless to condemn him because he does not readily accept its teachings as a means of improving his condition in life. It is much better for those who believe in its principles to devote their time in educating him to a standard where he can distinguish between right and wrong without difficulty. When this is done the average working man, whether he belongs to a labor organization or not, will readily accept those principles which he believes most beneficial to his interest. The men who believe in pure and simple trades unionism know that it will never solve the industrial question, nor improve the conditions of the laboring people while it remains in its present state of organization. Organized labor in these days of industrial evolution is not keeping pace with commercial industry, nor with science and improved machinery. All of these are speedily moving forward in the field of industry, while the trades unionists remain in the same position that they occupied fifty years ago. This being the case, the officers of the different associations in

organized labor who are opposed to any movement that will change from the decaying structure of simple trades unionism cannot hold their people much longer, and when they break away they will naturally seek affiliation with whatever body or associations, political or otherwise, that offers them the greatest inducement.

In the United States and Canada there is no other association that offers the working man greater inducements than the Socialist party, and with it the members of organized labor will ally themselves. Shall the laboring people continue to follow men who are using their influence in the interest of old political parties that represent the money power, or will they join forces with the Socialist party that represents the industrial masses? We believe they will pursue the latter course, because it offers them greater inducements than any other association of men organized for political action, and once the laboring people understand this, there is no power on earth that can restrain them from affiliating with it to obtain control of the government. The time is not far distant when laboring men will turn a deaf ear to those officers in the ranks of organized labor who pass resolutions applauding the Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals for their position on the restriction of immigration and arbitration, the creation of industrial commissions, and other worthless measures calculated to deceive the laborer.

In the present strike now in existence at Rossland, British Columbia, we have a splendid example of what the governments of Canada and the United States intend to do for the laboring people. Canada has an anti-alien labor law and an anti-Asiatic law, but notwithstanding those laws, the mine owners of British Columbia are permitted to import laborers from the United States to operate their mines. And the fishermen on the coast are in the same position with the Chinese and Japanese. In both instances the Canadian government offers no protection to the miners of British Columbia or the fishermen on the coast.

The same is true of the Republican administration in the United States. President Roosevelt, in his message, refers to a renewal of the Chinese exclusion act, but makes no reference to the Japanese, who are a greater menace to the working people of the United States in the labor market than are the Chinese, and for this he is applauded by the leaders of organized labor in the East. Those tactics cannot deceive the laboring people much longer, and as the Socialist party stands with



open arms ready to receive the members of organized labor and pledging them its support, they will naturally accept the invitation and gladly adopt its principles: "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

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### DENYING NEWSPAPERS THE PRIVILEGE OF SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER,

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The action of the postal authorities in attempting to exclude the "Appeal to Reason" from the second-class postal rates shows how anxious the Republican administration is to destroy those avenues of education that tend to enlighten the people on Socialism. There is no reasonable excuse offered for excluding the "Appeal to Reason" from the second-class privileges which it is entitled to, nor do the postal officials attempt to say that the paper has not complied with all the requirements of the postal laws.

The only objection to the "Appeal to Reason" is its advocacy of the principles of Socialism, which readily find a responsive throb in the hearts of the common people, who are heartily sick of the present system of government, which is maintained at the expense of the many for the benefit of the few.

There is no other paper in the United States that has such a large circulation as the "Appeal to Reason," and it is doubtful if there is another paper that is doing so much in molding public opinion in all matters pertaining to the people's welfare. While logical in its policy, it is also fearless and independent.

Mr. Wayland, editor and proprietor, is well known throughout the United States for his great ability as a newspaper man, and through his untiring efforts has acquired for the "Appeal to Reason" the largest circulation of any weekly paper in the country. No wonder the Republicans are afraid that its influence will, in the near future, have such effect upon the people they will no longer tolerate a system of government that is corrupt. They realize that once the people are thoroughly aroused to a sense of duty, the Republican and Democratic politicians will find it difficult to deceive them with the bugaboo of protection and free trade.

It remains to be seen whether the American people will tolerate this injustice upon the part of the Republican administration which intends to prohibit the circulation of literature that would enlighten the people.

### A NEW FUSE IGNITER.

Mr. P. J. Monaghan of Butte, Montana, called at our office a short time ago to test a new fuse igniter which he had patented. The new igniter is simple in construction. It is simply a match which can be ignited under water or in the open air without being extinguished until the chemical matter contained therein is exhausted. This igniter resembles an explosive cap in its makeup and is placed over the ends of the fuse, which requires no further attention until the miner is ready to spit his holes and then, in place of splitting his fuse and lighting it with a candle, he simply rubs the igniter on the wall or on his shoe and there is no danger of his light being extinguished by spitting fuse.

The invention, while simple in construction, is an article that should be used in every mine and prospect, as it is a sure guarantee against premature explosion. It eliminates all the danger which men are subject to in lighting holes in wet ground, because there is no trouble in protecting the fuse from water. After the holes are loaded and ready to shoot, the hazardous task of lighting the fuse is eliminated—all the miner does is to take the ends of the fuse which is covered with the igniter and rub them on the wall and leave for a place of safety from the shots.

Mr. Monaghan says he can place his igniter on the market for 50 cents per hundred, which, in our opinion, is very cheap and will be a saving of fuse as well as a protection to life, which is the most important of all.

### MORE INCONSISTENCY.

A few men in the East calling themselves union men are raising money to erect a monument in honor of President McKinley.

No wonder organized labor in the United States is scoffed at by those in power.

A dog can be trained to whine before his master, and lick the hand that whips him.

Mr. John Kavanaugh, secretary of Troy Miners' Union, sent us a Christmas present of thirty-four subscriptions for the Miners' Magazine. Mr. Kavanaugh is as active in behalf of the Miners' Magazine as he is in behalf of his own union. It is to be regretted that the unions of the Federation have not more officers like Mr. Kavanaugh, then it would not be long until our opponents would realize that the Federation and its unions were not toys to be played with.



# TOLD IN RHYME

## A MESS OF POTTAGE.

Ho! miner, down by the deadly damp,  
 Ho! sailor, far at sea,  
 And toiler, bent under midnight lamp,  
 Is this where men are free?  
 Do you hold the reins, yet wear the chains,  
 Great God, that this should be!

Will you sell your right for that so cheap  
 Which men have misnamed life?  
 Rouse, laggards, up from your sodden sleep,  
 Leave sister, mother, wife;  
 There's a noise of drums and something comes,  
 Incarnate, huge with strife.

For a birth-right fair is each man's claim,  
 Live and let live as well;  
 And who so yields it flaunts his shame  
 As black as the gates of hell;  
 And the clink of gold where honor's sold  
 Is the sound of freedom's knell.

Turn, then, on your so-called masters,  
 As the vandals did on Rome.  
 Rend arch and broad pilasters  
 And level each spire and dome;  
 And for what is just ere you change to dust,  
 Strike, when you do strike—home.

For the land is rotten with pillage,  
 Its rulers bribed with gold;  
 In city and town and village  
 The hearts of the crowds grow cold.  
 And 'he careless laugh and the reckless quaff  
 Where tales of greed are told.

Do you toil, and where is your guerdon?  
 Do you suffer, and in vain?  
 Do you bear like beasts of burden  
 The yoke of the lords of gain?  
 By God, indeed, you are slavish seed  
 And worthy their disdain.

Bind, then, your arms round the pillars tall  
 That balance the halls of state;  
 And strain 'till they break and clashing fall,  
 Mere stones at the world's wide gate;  
 And among them lie, if you needs must die,  
 Borne down by a Sampson's fate.

—Ernest McGaffey in New Time.

### THE HERO.

(Written for the Miners' Magazine.)

Down in the depths of the darkened hole,  
 Where the sunlight never lingers;  
 There's a story writ in the rocky scroll,  
 With a sledge in a hero's fingers.

There's the story writ of a true man's grit,  
 And unheard was the musketry rattle;  
 In the hole in the wall of the bottomless pit  
 Where he fought for his loved ones the battle.

His flag was of purest white, unsoiled,  
 And his sledge made the musical clinking,  
 And his field was of peace, where the godly toiled  
 With the godly all unthinking.

There's a darkened window, just over the road;  
 There's a cot where a baby is sleeping;  
 There's a flutter of black, of the Stygian code;  
 There's a bier, where a woman is weeping.

There's the praise of a hero, who's gone to his home,  
 There's the story unwrit of the battle;  
 And the tears of the people from Mexico to Nome,  
 Whilst the Rockies re-echo death's rattle.

JOHN O'CALLAHAN:

Philadelphia, December, 1901.

## OFF, IN THE STILLY NIGHT.

Off, in the stilly night,  
 Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,  
 Fond memory brings the light  
 Of other days around me;  
 The smiles, the tears,  
 Of boyhood's years,  
 The words of love then spoken;  
 The eyes that shone  
 Now dimm'd and gone,  
 The cheerful heart now broken!  
 Thus, in the stilly night,  
 Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,  
 Sad memory brings the light  
 Of other days around me.

When I remember all  
 The friends, so link'd together,  
 I've seen around me fall,  
 Like leaves in wintry weather;  
 I feel like one  
 Who treads alone  
 Some banquet hall deserted,  
 Whose lights are fled,  
 Whose garland's dead,  
 And all but he departed!  
 Thus, in the stilly night,  
 Ere slumber's chain has bound me,  
 Sad memory brings the light  
 Of other days around me.

—Thomas Moore.

## STIMULUS.

This world is full of trouble  
 Which every path besets;  
 And the more you talk about it  
 The more troublesome it gets.

—Washington Star.

## CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.

I am Liberty—God's daughter!  
 My symbol—a law and a torch;  
 Not a sword to threaten slaughter,  
 Not a flame to dazzle and scorch;  
 But a light that the world may see,  
 And a truth that shall make men free.

I am the sister of Duty,  
 And I am the sister of Faith;  
 To-day, adored for my beauty,  
 To-morrow led forth to death.  
 I am she whom ages prayed for,  
 Heroes suffered undismayed for,  
 Whom the martyrs were betrayed for.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

## OPTIMISM.

John P. Altgeld, in concluding an address to Brooklyn laboring men, said: "Finally, let me say that a new order of thought is abroad in the land. While at the top the corporations are strangling justice and robbing the people, underneath there is growing and rapidly spreading a general demand for more equitable conditions. All classes are expressing discontent with existing wrong, and a condemnation of the degrading commercialism of our time. An entirely new literature which breathes the spirit of human brotherhood is filling the land. The pen of the age is on the side of truth. Only the hired scribblers for the press and the capitalistic magazines are on the other side. The immediate future seems dark with much tribulation, but the hirelings who now torture labor and assassinate liberty will be buried in their own infamy. A new morning will dawn, radiant with the splendor of freedom, and the children of toil will come into their inheritance."

This is a fine bit of optimism, and every man who has grown despondent in the struggle for the restoration of popular government will do well to read and reread this extract from Mr. Altgeld's speech.



## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

### WATCHDOGS OF THE RAILROADS.

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The present "brotherhoods" are very useful to the railroad companies. They bury the dead and act watch over the living. They have officers whose pockets bulge with annual passes from their friends and co-workers, the railway managers. They are lauded by capitalist politicians, have great pull with capitalist office holders and enjoy the distinguished consideration of the capitalist press. They are nursed and coddled by the railroads for the good they are doing—the railroads. They all have a grand (?) master (!!). A plain master would not do. He must be titled and decorated so he can be pointed out with pride by his subjects.

The "brotherhoods" claim the divine right to rule railway employes, and the companies back them up in it. A few cases in point may be cited: In 1891 the "grand" officers of said brotherhoods joined the officials of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company in wiping the new Brotherhood of Railway Employes off that system, the latter being composed of men who had grown tired of the old rule of submission and subserviency.

In 1892 the grand officers of the B. of R. T. united with the officials of the Chicago & Northwestern railway in discharging over 400 switchmen, members of the old switchmen's union, and then filling the places of the decapitated switchmen. This sweet-scenter job bursted the then existing "federation" of railway employes, to the relief and delight of the railway managers. This put the B. of R. T. in great favor with the railroads and it has stood ace high with them ever since.

In the Great Northern strike the grand officers were promptly on the ground and helped President "Jim" Hall all they could to beat the strikers, but the A. R. U. was too strong for them and licked the whole combination.

What happened in the great Pullman strike is still fresh in the memory. The "grand" officers were the faithful allies of the railroads and contributed nobly to the defeat of the strikers.

In the past few days Clark of the Conductors and Morrissey of the Trainmen helped the Denver & Rio Grande to knock

out its switchmen, "destroy their union and make them nice and obedient to their masters. This job completed, Morrissey rushed frantically across the country to Pittsburg on his annual passes, where the rebellious switchmen had also broken out of their reservation and gone on the warpath. What Morrissey and Lee did there the press dispatches report very fully and these "grand" strike-breakers should be proud of it, and the switchmen should rise up and call them blessed.

These brotherhoods don't associate with common labor unions because the railroads don't want them to fall into bad company and jeopardize their usefulness, and P. M. Arthur, the millionaire labor leader of Euclid avenue, Cleveland, who is patron saint of the railroad managers and patriarch of their superlative allies, the "grand masters," has often warned them of the awful consequences that would follow, not only to themselves but to the widows and orphans, if they had any thing to do with the common cattle of the labor movement.

These sentinels for the railroads have long been engaged in making their nests—and bedtime is coming. There is a day of reckoning, gentlemen, and no single item will be overlooked in the account.—Social Democratic Herald.

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### THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

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The country we inhabit is generally supposed to have been in a state of peace since the close of the civil war, excepting the brief period required to push the Spaniards off the western continent. And yet during this reign of so-called peace more than a score of bloody battles have been fought on American soil, in every one of which the working class were beaten to the earth, notwithstanding they outnumbered their conquerors and despoilers at least ten to one, and notwithstanding in each case they asked but a modest concession that represented but a tithe of what they were justly entitled to.

To recall the bloody scenes in the Tennessee mountains, the horrors of Idaho, the tragedies of Virden, Pana, Buffalo, Chicago, Homestead, Latimer, Leadville and many others, is quite enough to chill the heart of a man who has such an organ, and yet above the cloud and smoke of battle there shines forever the bow of promise, and however fierce the struggle and gloomy the outlook, it is never obscured to the brave, self-reliant soul who knows that victory at last must crown the cause of labor.

Thousands have fallen before the fire of the enemy and



thousands more are doubtless doomed to share the same fate, but

“Freedom’s battle once begun,  
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,  
Though baffled oft  
Is ever won.”

The struggle in this and other lands by the children of toil is a struggle between classes which in some form or other has been waged since primitive man first captured and enslaved his weaker fellow being. Through the long, dark night of history the man who toiled has been in fetters, and though to-day they are invisible, they yet bind him as securely in wage slavery as if they were forged of steel.

How the millions toil and produce! How they suffer and are despised! Is the earth forever to be a dungeon to them? Are their offspring always to be food for misery?

These are questions that confront the working men of our day and a few of them at least understand the nature of the struggle, are conscious of their class interests and are striving with all their energy to close up the ranks and conquer their freedom by the solidarity of labor.

In this war for freedom the organized men in the western states have borne a conspicuous and honorable part. They have, in fact, maintained better conditions on the whole than generally prevail, and this they have done under fire that would have reduced less courageous and determined men. But, notwithstanding their organized resistance, they must perceive that in common with all others who work for wages they are losing ground before the march of capitalism.

It requires no specially sensitive nature to feel the tightening of the coils, nor prophetic vision to see the doom of labor if the government is suffered to continue in control of the capitalist class. In every crisis the shotten guns of the government are aimed at the working class. They point in but one direction. In no other way could the capitalists maintain their class supremacy. Court injunctions paralyze but one class. In fact, the government of the ruling class to-day has but one vital function, and that is to keep the exploited class in subjection.

Labor unions, most of them with antiquated methods, are inadequate to cope with the situation in any crisis, and when the smoke of battle clears away their members lie stark and dead on the field, or languish in prison, or are forced to leave wife and child to tramp among strangers in quest of a job.

Every battle that has been fought teaches the one lesson, that the workers must unite upon class-conscious ground, that they must vote as one against every capitalist candidate even though he be their best personal friend; that they must nominate their own candidates upon a platform that recognizes clearly and declares unequivocally in favor of their interests and stand by them until they make their own class the governing class and abolish the wage system and the countless crimes that follow in its train.

Let the labor unions staunchly contend with all their power for such concessions as are possible under the present system, but at the same time let the members who compose them open their eyes to the fact that an industrial revolution is in progress and that to secure inestimable blessings they must make their class, the only class essential to modern society, the governing class, which means the abolition of class rule and wage slavery and the inauguration of the reign of freedom.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 11, 1901.

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### THAT LABOR CONFERENCE.

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Editor Miners' Magazine—The lion and the lamb lay down together, but the lamb was inside the lion.

Mark Hanna has reformed, or so the papers say. He has hired writers tell of his great, big, generous heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness.

He has evidently instructed the Associated Press hacks not to "point with pride" to his past. Mark Hanna has a past, and there is no danger of the working people forgetting it. His sailors are not apt to forget who it was that caused the cowardly and mercenary Pinkertons to pour volleys into unarmed crowds of men, women and children during the strike in Cleveland, Ohio, some years ago. No, Mr. Mark Hanna, the public will never forget that you are a selfish, brutal, cold-blooded murderer. You love the working man as the lion loved the lamb. A mutton diet is none too rich for you and your colleagues.

\* \* \*

But in a certain way Mark Hanna is a clever fellow. Like many another of obscure and commonplace, if not vulgar, parentage, he is possessed of the same quality of low cunning

often noticeable in our public men when disposed to be avaricious.

\* \* \*

He is a gross, flabby sort of an individual. In looking at his picture, one is struck by the beady glitter in his eyes, much the same as in the optics of a Poland China hog. His ears are large, coarse and thick. His ancestry, if given publicity, would be a refutation of the Darwinian theory. I suspect that away back somewhere is a strain of wolf and wild hog, with a possible mixture of jackal or hyena, but of monkey, no!

\* \* \*

It is not a new game that the plutocrats are up to now. It was worked ages ago. For aught I know the hodcarriers and masons on the Tower of Babel were stockholders in the enterprise, and were told by the promoters of sure dividends providing they worked for low wages and made no kick on hours.

\* \* \*

It looks to me like the labor leaders had sold out. Many of them have done so in the past. It's an old, old trick.

\* \* \*

Collectively, the working people are like certain kinds of animals—whip trained, and satisfied with a lump of sugar as a reward for good behavior.

\* \* \*

The true reason for the sudden assumption of virtue by the trust bosses is their fear of the present campaign of education going on in the ranks of labor, and any trick is liable to be played by the "feenanceers" in the effort to hold fast to the reins and to remain masters of the wage slaves.

\* \* \*

All of this industrial chaos, this periodical spasm of manufacturing, to be inevitably followed by a period of shut-downs, coupled with wage reductions and strikes, is the fault of the present old system of government, which is as far behind the times as a wheelbarrow is behind a locomotive. Employer and employe are engaged in a useless struggle—the one for complete mastery, the other for existence. Neither can escape circumstantial environment, nor stay the march of progress towards the ideal of absolute socialism. Socialism will clear the way and socialism will come, in spite of the efforts of puny politicians to prevent it.

\* \* \*

To tell the truth, it is difficult to decide which is the worst

scared over the rapid approach of socialism, the plutocrat or the politician.

\* \* \*

Study socialism, then talk socialism, read socialism and teach socialism to some ill-informed brother, who, suffering, knows not the cause of his misery.

\* \* \*

Christ's Christianity, philanthropy and socialism—one and the same.

\* \* \*

Cease being ignorant—read, study.

Pueblo, Colo.

HENRY O. MORRIS.

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### QUESTION OF ARMING THE PEOPLE.

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We repeat what we have often said in these columns, a revolution can never be "made," neither by one man, even if he were the most powerful genius, nor by a few thousand men, even if they were ever so fanatical.

We have examples of this in history.

Although the Catholic church in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was in pressing need of a "reform of head and members," the holy church councils so often complained, yet the talented Cola Rienzi, after a brief season of triumph, was burned in Rome at the stake in the public market-place, amid the rejoicings of the people. Although the French especially were quite convinced of the necessity of a reformation, it was just in France, that the Albigenses were prosecuted and rooted out with bloody severity. So it was in other countries. But when the time was ripe, there arose a rough monk, a man who was neither a genius nor a scholar. And this vulgar blusterer, Martin Luther, carried through successfully what many other and greater men before him had attempted in vain. The minds of men had been prepared for the revolution—the reformation must be considered as such—just by the development of events.

So it is with every revolution. It is always dependent upon the development of conditions. The revolution is only the seal on a preceding evolution in men's minds. And it may require many so-called "revolutions" to carry out a thorough reform successfully.

In our opinion, those who would advise street riots and insurrections would be guilty of a crime against the laboring class, especially in view of the perfection of modern instruments of murder and the helpless condition of the workers.

An appeal to arms (especially without having any arms) is more than foolish. And he must surely be suffering from hardening or softening of the brain who expects a readjustment of our present conditions from the "propaganda of the deed," that is, from bombs and terrorism.

We are most decidedly in favor of the ballot and a propaganda of education, and we must have a great many ballots and a great deal of education.

However, we must not forget that all nations which have revolutionized existing conditions have been combatants, that is, they have been armed.

Such was decidedly the case in the time of the reformation and during the English revolution.

In France indeed the people were poorly armed at first, till they plundered the state arsenal on the morning of July 14, 1789, and took 28,000 guns and cartridges. But in the first place, the French aristocracy was perfectly rotten and no longer capable of resistance, and secondly, the regular French troops fraternized with the people from the very beginning of the revolution.

Moreover, history teaches us that an armed people has always been a free people. There has never been a plainer example of this than the Boers. Tyrants and usurpers therefore have always taken care to disarm the people, and the English will no doubt do the same thing in South Africa if the great "world empire" ever should succeed in subduing what is left of the 30,000 peaceable Dutch farmers—a little nation that learned how to use the shotgun. Whenever one nation or one class comes under the yoke of another, the conquered nation or conquered class is always disarmed and rendered non-combatant.

The founders of our constitution well understood and considered all this, and therefore inserted the following clause in the constitution of the United States:

"A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."—Amendment II., Article II.

This clause was placed in the constitution expressly for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity to defend their freedom.

In the debate upon this clause it was insisted that such a right must be reserved for the people to guard them eventually against usurpers in our country.

It goes without saying, that the founders of this republic

never even dreamed of such a militia as ours is to-day—the arming of clerks and fops to hold in check the great mass of the people for the benefit of a few money bags. In those days (1783-1789) there was no more a plutocracy than a proletariat in this country. Conditions were then entirely different.

But although the fathers of our republic took such anxious pains to create a “nation in arms,” yet to-day there is scarcely any other folk in the world (except probably the Chinese or Russians) so radically disarmed, so totally without weapons, as the mass of the American workmen. In Germany and France almost every man is a soldier, almost every man is thus at one time of his life an armed man. This imprints a certain stamp upon the people. However severely militarism should be condemned, it has at least this one good side, that besides discipline, it gives a man a certain self-confidence and teaches him the use of a gun. Neither the French nor the German government would dare to do such things as our coal barons in Pennsylvania and Illinois or the street car magnates during strikes. On the other hand, the workmen of Europe are much too wise and too well-disciplined to attempt street revolutions or riots.

To those who are afraid to trust the people with fire arms the example of Switzerland proves most clearly that a general arming of the people would by no means result in a “revolution.” In Switzerland every citizen is a soldier and owns his own weapon and keeps it at home. The government teaches the people the use of arms for reasons of state. Although the Swiss workmen are by no means better situated materially than their American brothers, and although the Swiss Bourgeois sometimes carries on regular baiting against labor agitators, we hear nothing of revolutions or dangerous insurrections in Switzerland. There is a great deal less rioting in Switzerland than either in America or in Russia, where people are totally disarmed.

On the contrary, if the social question is settled in any country without spilling a drop of blood, that country will be Switzerland. And one thing is certain, Swiss owners of factories or mills would never dare to have their workmen shot down in cold blood like wild beasts, by hired constables, for such a course would probably result in a bloody revolution. When there was a general railroad strike in Switzerland in 1897 the nation simply bought the roads and settled the strike. Please compare this method with the American mode of procedure during the Debs strike in 1894.

There can be no question about it—the general disarming of the people has contributed very considerably to their enslavement. We are obliged to fear our “government” far more than the Montenegrins, Arabs and other half-barbarous races fear theirs. And yet, in accordance with progress, our higher civilization, our higher culture, ought to make us only so much the freer.

Our ruling class, indeed, knows better how to value the advantage of arms. Not only are barracks erected in the neighborhood of all large cities, not only is the militia limited to a comparatively few regiments, recruited from the “better” class, instead of arming all the people as in Switzerland—but even in church and school the middle class and their children are taught to hate and abhor the so-called “dangerous classes.”

This is called teaching “patriotism.”

And although certain capitalistic papers tell us every day that there are no “classes” in the United States, but only American citizens, the text-book of the constitution by A. D. Wright, which is used in the public schools, says the following on page 267:

“We are fortunate in being protected by the ocean from foreign foes, but there is danger of civil wars, and of mob violence from the dangerous classes of our population, and for these contingencies we need an efficient militia system, such as we have not now.”

So in this book the existence of dangerous classes of the population, threatening civil war and mob rule, is officially taught the children as instruction in a text-book or constitution, and in a country where the ballot is supposed to be almighty and the vote of the dangerous classes is theoretically supposed to have the power to change the constitution and the militia and everything else at any time, if composing the majority, which it undoubtedly does.

What are really the dangerous classes, the following dispatch from the coke region, which we clipped during the strike period in 1895, further explains:

“In expectation of an outbreak (in consequence of the importation of new hands) all the manufacturers are making preparations. Twenty-five horses arrived yesterday for W. J. Rainey, and to-morrow he will have as many men in the saddle. He has also a machine gun which can shoot over 1,000 shots a minute, and is accompanied by cavalry. With his mounted police he can reach any one of his works from Moyer

in less than one hour. Yesterday evening he received a car-load of able-bodied men in Moyer."

Of course these able-bodied and well-armed men were sworn in as deputy sheriffs in a body, so that they were officers of justice.

The working people of America, on the other hand, are at present even more defenseless than were the Helots compared with the Spartans in ancient Lacedemon. Our young lords in Pennsylvania and Illinois are at liberty to arrange slave hunts now and then just like the young lords of old in Sparta.—  
Social Democratic Herald.

### RUSKIN COLLEGE UNDER FIRE.

Mr. Editor—Oppression can continue only by suppression. The truth makes men free. Let them know the truth. They will do the rest. Capitalism knows this. Hence the program of suppression. Speakers are arrested, literature is excluded from the mails, election returns are withheld. Suppression is the tribute which oppression pays to the power of truth. The campaign of suppression is on. This is the present crisis. The conspiracy of silence has failed; the command for silence is now on trial. If it succeeds the pending battle of Socialism for a hearing is lost. It is at this point that our phalanx must be formed.

Ruskin college wants to be in this phalanx. It has both general and particular reasons for this desire. Its general reason is that accepting the issue of suppression is strategic as a policy for the army of the new day. The fight for a hearing is, at this point, the best means of proclaiming the truth. It was so when the abolitionists had to meet the issue of suppression. Paul's fight for a hearing gave him the ear of the Roman empire. It has always been so.

Its particular reason is that it is under the fire of these same guns of suppression. Its literature has been denied second-class rate of postage. The capitalistic press, metropolitan and rural, attack its industrial policy because it furnishes education to the poor without mortgaging them to the rich. The politicians call it a hot-bed of anarchy because it opposes all anarchism. The first year's opposition was mild. The second year's opposition showed its teeth as soon as it became known that the radical press was with the institution. The assassination of President McKinley was the signal for open attack. This in the face of the fact that the college resolutions uttered



the first local denunciation of the crime. Word passed all along the line that the college must shut up or shut down. A mob "marched boldly up" the college hill to demand the dismissal of a member of the faculty. But, like the army of the nursery king, it "then marched down again" without making anything happen. That member of the faculty stays.

The college did not shut up. Dr. Thomas E. Will of the social science department hurled through all accessible avenues of the press a defense of Socialism and a compendium of endorsements of it from the world's great ones. This broadside deserves a high place in the new-day literature. Reprints of it were scattered like leaves in Vallombrosa. Walter Vrooman came down from Chicago, saw, conquered. Since his masterly defense of Socialism in the opera house local attempts at suppression have ceased, and all the sensible people have come to themselves again. The gossip that Mr. Vrooman helped to pay Czolgosz's lawyer is a sample of the harmlessness of such local spleen as remains.

This experience of the college was typical. The suppressionists summoned religion to their aid. The brotherhood ethics for which the college stands was heralded as religious heresy. That battle has also been won by the college so far as local interests are concerned.

Ruskin college, be it therefore known, having refused to shut up, has no intention of shutting down. It will meet the general attack of the suppressionists with the same weapons by which it has repulsed the local attack. It proposes to do business at the old stand, Trenton, Missouri, as long as the kind of business it is in needs to be done. The 400 students enrolled last year are proof that it has won a place. The larger enrollment of this year is promise that it will hold it. All doubt of this can be dispelled by the complete co-operation of those who stand for what it stands for.

Trenton, Mo.

GEORGE McA. MILLER.

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President Roosevelt, in all that long message of his, never said one word about the struggle that the gallant Boers are making for liberty. This is all the more strange when it is remembered that the President is himself a lineal descendant of the same Dutch stock that the Boers claim for their ancestry. This omission stamps the President as a political trimmer of the most servile sort.—Colorado Chronicle.

## A WORKINGMAN MAYOR.

Denis Mulvihill, who was elected mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut, at the election in November, has been a fireman in a local foundry for years. Mulvihill has been a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bridgeport, and his record as the exponent of economy and business principles in the administration of the city's affairs made him popular with many outside his class and party. The Republicans have such a tight grip upon Bridgeport that Democratic nominations have gone begging, and when Mulvihill was placed on the ticket as candidate for mayor it was thought by some to be a good joke. But prominent citizens indorsed the stoker's candidacy, and an earnest campaign was undertaken, the result of which was the election of Mulvihill by over 3,000 plurality.

Mayor Mulvihill's salary is \$3,000 a year, although when alderman he was the most bitter opponent of the plan to raise the salary from \$1,500 to the present figure.

The desire of the citizens to rid themselves of ring rule through the election of Mr. Mulvihill was shown by the great number of subscriptions that were received from leading merchants for his campaign fund. Immediately on his election the mayor-elect returned every cent of this money, amounting to about \$1,800, to the persons who had sent it. It took nothing but votes to elect Bridgeport's new mayor.—Cleveland Citizen.

British Columbia miners are a go-ahead class of men, and believe in taking Eugene V. Debs' advice to "save your money and buy a book." Silvertown Miners' Union recently ordered \$10 worth of labor and Socialist books, and now the Slocan and Ymir unions have done likewise, the former union sending \$10, and Alfred Parr, secretary of the latter union, ordering books worth \$9.90, and asking for quotations on several additional works. "He who reads rules," is a wise saying of Shakespeare's, and, as the miners of British Columbia aim to rule by going into politics, they are acting wisely in educating themselves.—Citizen and Country.

Whereas, it has long been known and declared the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I wish it to be known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.—John Ruskin.

The Western Federation of Miners has issued and is sending broadcast a declaration of principles that strikes a keynote in labor politics. The miners of the West believe that "the wage system should be abolished, and the production of labor be distributed under the co-operative plan," that the initiative and referendum should operate in governmental affairs; that they "regard public ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution as the logical solution of the industrial problem," and urge all local unions to study economic and political questions and support their own people for office. The W. F. of M. can be proud of the position it occupies, and it is to be hoped that its agitation will be continued with true western energy and bear fruit at the polls.—Cleveland Citizen.

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At a meeting of the Centre Star Mining Company in Toronto a few days ago the shareholders decided to fight the miners' union and try to operate their mines with non-union labor. At a meeting of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver, Colorado, a few days ago, the executive committee decided to fight the Centre Star and every other company that will not pay the union scale. This means a fight to a finish. The Centre Star may think itself a strong company, but the Western Federation is in a position to carry on the scrap until hell freezes over and then continue the controversy on the ice. When it is all over the Toronto stockholders will entertain a sort of sneaking suspicion that they were in a fight.—Sandon Paystreak.

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Organized labor proposes to enter politics. Why not? Is there any consistency in chubbing along and passing idle resolutions only to allow a throng of cheap politicians make your laws for you? Labor has talked as it pleased, the politician has done as he pleased. This regime must be reversed and the only way to reverse it is to go into politics.—Globe Times.

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"And how are you off for police protection over here?" asked the New Yorker. "Oh, our policemen are pretty decent," replied the Philadelphian. "We don't need much protection from them."

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I would trust any people with the custody of its own liberty. I would trust no people with the custody of liberty other than its own.—Henry Grattan.

## WEALTHY MADE BEGGARS BY SLUMP IN COPPER.

New York, Dec. 9.—Dispatches from all over the United States tell of savings of lifetimes cut in two between the upper and nether millstone of the copper warriors. There are 14,000 stockholders of Amalgamated Copper, and the amounts lost in the cities where the larger blocks of stock are held are estimated as follows:

New York.....	\$50,000,000
Boston.....	20,000,000
Chicago.....	8,000,000
Cincinnati.....	4,000,000
Philadelphia.....	1,000,000
New Haven.....	500,000
Springfield, Mass.....	500,000

Amalgamated Copper dropped to 65 to-day and then went up to 71.

This is only a pulse beat in the great war for incredible fortunes, though it involved a gain of more than \$9,000,000, and there is no gain in Wall street that is not somebody's loss.

The stock went up because the Rothschild mines had agreed to limit the output of their Rio Tinto mine and be content with the lion's share and not the whole of the copper trade of Europe; the stock went up because a Pacific cable is to be laid and there will be a demand for 4,000,000 pounds of copper; the stock went up because a man with the power knew that another man was short of it and was so involved that a rise where he looked for a fall meant ruin to him, and that is a chance that summons the wolves of Wall street unflinchingly.

John D. Rockefeller has said that not himself, nor his son, nor the Standard Oil Company is interested in the war which was described as a battle between the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds. But there are other Rockefellers. On the street they say the slaughter of copper is the work of the Rogers group of Standard Oil operators, and they are bent on forcing somebody to unload a great holding of the stock in order that they may absorb it.

The estate of Marcus Daly held 200,000 shares, and there is only half a denial that this great mass of invested money is still intact. Is it the Daly estate on which this gigantic raid is being made?

If it is, will it stand the assault or fall before it?

# Communications.

## CONDITIONS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

December 11, 1901.

Editor Miners' Magazine—In each issue of our official organ I see reports from some local of the Federation, but never a line from the Black Hills, so I am going to make a start and possibly some of the boys will continue the good work.

After an absence of six months I returned to the Hills the 22nd of last month and found our locals here in a very satisfactory condition. The aggressive movement started by the Lead City Miners' Union last spring for the purpose of increasing their membership proved very successful, and that union has a larger membership to-day than it has ever had since its organization. The old Central Union organized in '77 has had a hard struggle for the past seven or eight years. The mines and mills having been shut down, but there has remained about a dozen true blue union men who have stood with the old union and they are now reaping their reward. The mines have resumed operation, and instead of twenty-five members old Central has over 125, and will soon take her place among the leading unions of the Federation again. Terry Peake, which has always had the name of the best union in the Hills, keeps up her record, no man being permitted to work in their jurisdiction unless he becomes a member. They permit no contract work in their district, and this, more than anything else, has made their union the success that it is. The Deadwood Smeltermen are not lagging behind, having built a hall in '98 at an expense of \$9,000. They have cut the indebtedness down to \$2,000, have the lower story rented at \$65 per month and feel perfectly safe. They are making arrangements to establish a library in their hall, also to put on a salaried secretary, which they find is necessary owing to the fact that there has been three large cyanide plants built in their district this summer. This has greatly increased their membership.

The Galena and Perry unions, though small, are doing good work, the Perry union having built a small hall in the past three months.

About the 1st of March there will be a large smelter

started in Rapid City, and we will organize a union there as soon as it blows in. The only unorganized men in the Black Hills are the mill men of the Homestake Mining and Milling Company. Several attempts have been made to organize these men, but they seem to think that the present management will always be in charge, and they will never need protection, but we predict they will wake up some of these days, as the Denver smelter men did two years ago, and wonder why they haven't a union and want the protection of the miners of the West when it is too late, but I believe the men in the Black Hills are realizing the necessity of organizing more every day, and will leave nothing undone that will add to and strengthen our grand organization.

Wishing success to the Magazine, I am, as ever,

CHARLES H. MOYER,  
Deadwood, South Dakota.

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### A LETTER FROM JOPLIN.

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On December 3rd we received a letter from an old friend and union man in Joplin, who has always taken an active part in that district to prohibit men from going to mining camps in the West to take the places of working men locked out or on strike. His letter reads as follows:

"I have always done what I could in my humble way to point out to the miners in Joplin the error of their ways in not organizing for their own protection in place of going to the Coeur d'Alenes and Northport at the solicitation of the mine owners for the purpose of taking the places of men trying to uphold their wages. They are still shipping scabs to Northport, Washington, and Rossland, British Columbia. Many of them are coming back who are heartily sick of their trip. I have had many round-ups with them, but it doesn't seem to do them any good; it is bred in them and they can't help it. They would rather do evil than good any day.

"I distributed your Magazines among the men who were formerly members of Joplin union when it was in existence. They were all pleased to get them and return many thanks for the same.

"I am sorry we are in the minority, but the few of us who are here hope the time will come when men from Joplin can associate with other working men and not be looked upon as scabs wherever they go.

M. G."

## GOOD NEWS FROM BINGHAM CANON, UTAH.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir—In scanning the field of operation covered by the W. F. M. we perceive that there is a great area left for our indefatigable organizers in the state of Utah. This state has been antagonistic to organized labor, but lately the working men have found it necessary to form a more compact organization for mutual protection, as can be observed in Salt Lake City in the various trades unions.

The greatest wealth producer of the western hemisphere will receive our kind consideration in the state, as the miners and smelters without doubt will furnish the required timber for the upbuilding of unions, and thus construct the foundation of the W. F. M. in this much-criticised state.

Our young unions have given satisfactory proof of what the W. F. M. can do in the state. Number 99. in the valley, had a hard struggle to uphold the dignity of organized labor in the midst of opposing enemies; it is now in the ascendancy.

Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, of the W. F. M., is surrounded with the most favorable conditions that could be expected, owing to the number of members employed in the camp that transferred from other unions which will strengthen our ranks. No. 67 has no active opposition from any mining corporation and as our membership is growing rapidly, Bingham will, in the near future, be a strictly union camp.

Last week we were honored by a visit from Brother Bowden, organizer for the W. F. M., who was expected by our members for some time. In company with some of our members he visited the various smelters in the valley and also Bingham Miners' Union. The following day a special meeting was called and Mr. Bowden, at the request of the members, acted as presiding officer and told his experience, which helped us wonderfully. Although the members of our union were anxious for Brother Bowden to remain with us for some time, he left the following day to attend to the affairs of the Federation in other parts of the state. After a hearty hand shake with all the members who attended the meeting, he was assured that Tintic mining district would in the future become the harbinger of unionism. All join in wishing Mr. Bowden the greatest of success in his good work.

Fraternally yours,

JOE ULMER.

## AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Editor of the Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir—In the December number of your valuable periodical I read with pleasure a communication from brother Joe Casper of McCabe, Arizona, calling on organized labor to resist with political action the "war on the unions" recently declared by corporate wealth.

Brother Casper is right. When industries were small and isolated we were able to surround them and make a successful strike, but now that they are centralized into trusts the strike is no longer an efficient weapon. Were the labor unions to embrace every trust-owned mine or factory, as long as the political power is in the hands of the minions of the trust, the judge with the injunction, the sheriff with the deputies and the militia with the Gatling gun will see to it that the strike does not succeed. And, again, let me remind you that to unionize the trust-owned industries we must make efficient union men of negroes, Chinamen and Filipinos, for the trust is now an international affair, and from now on can be depended upon to purchase its labor in the cheapest market, although that may mean exporting the factory or opening the mines of China or Africa.

To attempt to fight the trust with a strike would be like leading a band of spearmen against a dynamite gun. Corporate wealth has undergone a remarkable evolution, and we must change our tactics also. The place to strike now is at the ballot box—the most vulnerable point of the capitalist system. A blow there will not be so apt to subject our families to starvation if we lose, while if we win we shall be freedmen indeed.

Brother Casper realizes the seriousness of the struggle that is now on between capital and labor, and he realizes that the working men of this country outnumber the shirking men of this country nearly sixteen to one. He sees that when the dispute is settled by a count of noses the millionaire's day of power will soon be over, but in stating the object to be accomplished by a strike at the polls, our brother seems a little hazy.

It is not corrupt legislation that we are fighting against; it is class legislation. Our legislators do not betray the interests that placed them in office, for they never claim to represent other than the business interests of the country. Now the business interests are diametrically opposed to the work-



ing men's interests, for it is to the interest of all business men to work the working men, and our modern legislation is admirably adapted to that purpose.

The "congress of labor" recommended by Brother Casper should be the United States Congress, and instead of "lobbying to secure favorable legislation" it should legislate for the public ownership of the trusts.

All wealth is either created free by a beneficent Creator for the benefit of all His children, or produced by human labor. This leaves no excuse for the idler to claim a share of the products of labor, and as a matter of fact we will never cease our struggle until rent, interest and profit—the three legal ways of picking the laborers' pockets—cease to exist. They can only be abolished by combining the landlord, capitalist, business manager and laborer in one person. Of course this does not mean that each man should own his own little corner of the earth—we have tried owning it individually and Morgan has beaten us at the game. All that is left for us is to own it collectively—as we now do the public schools—and when we do we shall be economically free, not only to pocket the full results of our labor, but also to say that the president of our union shall be the president of the industry—and that is Socialism.

The National Labor Party, Brother Casper, is already organized, only it is international, and has a strength of over nine millions of sturdy union men. They are largely "trade" unionists, but their ideas of brotherhood are not limited by trade lines, they extend to all men of all countries. They are going to unionize the earth, my brother, and they want your help. Come into the Socialist party, the only party that is of and for the workers of the world.

JOHN H. BACKUS,

Vice President of Division 84, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America.

Houston, Texas, December 16, 1901.

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NOTICE.

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Mr. William Harlow is requested to send his address to Ed Olson, box 391, Telluride, Colorado, as he holds a money order for him which was issued two years ago.

# In Memoriam.

## IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of Free Coinage Miners' Union  
No. 19, W. F. of M.:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earthly sphere our brothers, W. J. Shaw and Frank Tooke; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased brothers our sincere sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Daily Press and Miners' Magazine and spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

W. B. EASTERLY,

L. W. THEIL,

R. J. DOYLE,

Committee.

Whereas, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, John Oleson; and,

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing of our union, a good citizen and a staunch advocate of the principles of humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Galena 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 and Galena Star for publication, and spread on the minutes of this meeting.

J. H. GARDNER,

M. S. SCOGGIN,

Committee.

Idaho Springs, Colorado, Dec. 5, 1901.

Whereas, Death has removed from earth brothers of "Sixteen to One" Miners' Union No. 63 of Telluride, Colorado;

Whereas, We, the members of Idaho Springs Miners' Union No. 136, W. F. M., share the sorrows of our brother union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Idaho Springs Miners' Union No. 136, in regular meeting assembled, extend our heartfelt sympathy to them and to the loved ones left in sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to union No. 63, a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication and copy spread upon the minutes of this union.

IDAHO SPRINGS MINERS' UNION NO. 136.

By H. G. ISENERGER, Chairman,  
W. E. SMYTHE,  
W. L. UNDERWOOD,

Committee.

Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colorado—At the regular meeting of the Executive Board of the Cripple Creek District, W. F. M., held at Anaconda, Sunday, December 1st, the following resolutions on the death of ex-Governor Waite were adopted and I was instructed to forward the same to you for publication:

Whereas, It is with feelings of deep and sincere sorrow that we have heard of the death of one of nature's noblemen, who was known to the people of Cripple Creek district as Governor Waite, and it seemed that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe had His eyes on His creatures in the days when Davis H. Waite was governor of the state of Colorado. It may be said that all the great and good men of the world have been advised by a higher power than that of human kind. Oh, how sweet this task, "and their works do follow them." He has finished his labors and has gone home to that eternal rest which God has prepared for them that love Him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Executive Board of the Cripple Creek District W. F. of M., tender to the family of the deceased gentleman our heartfelt sympathy with them in their heavy trial, and we commend them to Him who has said: "I

am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth on Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

On behalf of the board:

JOHN CURRY, President,

JOHN HARPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

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### LETTER OF THANKS.

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The following pathetic and grateful letter was received yesterday by E. J. Campbell:

"To the Federation of Miners—Accept the thanks of myself and family for the beautiful token of remembrance of our loved one who has left us. It would have pleased him could he have known it that his efforts in their behalf was appreciated. Very sincerely yours,

"MRS. DAVIS H. WAITE."

—Daily Press, Cripple Creek.

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Some Chicago trade unionists have started a McKinley memorial fund. If these men can point out a single act of McKinley's which tended toward the betterment of the conditions of the working people, we will join in the movement to erect him a monument. Western working people, in whose minds the outrages of the Idaho "bull pen" are still fresh, will have nothing to do with the foolish idolatry of certain Chicago "patriots."—Colorado Chronicle.

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### THE ETERNAL WOMAN.

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"I know that justice is blind," mused the fair defendant, adding the finishing touches to her toilet, which consisted of a Paris gown, a picture hat and other beautifiers; "I know that justice is blind, but, thank goodness, the judge is not."—Baltimore American.



# FICTION

## FINDING OF AN OLD AZTEC MINE.

So much has been said and written of the old Aztec mines of Mexico that almost everyone is familiar with the subject, knowing how the Aztec Indians having possession of the country found and worked these mines from which they derived the name Aztec.

After Spain succeeded in conquering them, and getting possession of the country, the Indians, seeing they were compelled to give it up, covered all traces of their shafts and workings, and so successful were they that very few have been discovered, although many a fortune has been spent in trying to locate them. They are referred to as the hidden Aztec mines.

While traveling to the little village of Santa Ana, in the state of Sonora, Mexico, I was pleased to see at the city of Magdalena an American board the train, tanned and sunburned, and having saddle pockets on his arms well filled with samples of ore. He gave one the impression of being a full-fledged miner, and drawing him into conversation I gleaned many interesting things about the mining and prospecting in that part of the country. I learned that I was talking to Richard Green, one of the noted prospectors of this part of the country. He informed me that the past eleven years of his life had been spent in Mexico, he having come there from Louisiana. He speaks the language like a native.

Mr. Green is a young man, about thirty years of age, and has earned his reputation by being a fearless, ambitious and successful miner and prospector. He related some very interesting facts concerning his hardships and narrow escapes from the Indians and starvation, on many trips being for days at a time hidden in the mountains without food and very little water.

What he considered his most miraculous escape from death was in the winter of 1900, while prospecting in a gulch in the Pinyeta mountains.

Leaving camp one morning in December, 1900, with a pick and a canteen of water, he started up the gulch leisurely, and

getting into a rough and bushy part by the side of the mountain, turned to retrace his steps, when suddenly his footing gave way, and he found himself rapidly descending into an unknown space. Realizing that he was falling into a pit of some kind, he managed to keep out of the way of the rocks and sand that was following his descent until he reached the bottom. Gathering himself up and seeing that he had sustained no injury other than a few bruises and scratches, he tried to ascertain if possible where he was, and what means of escape could be perfected, knowing he had fallen something like a hundred feet or more, and the loose rocks and sand making the ascent seem almost impossible.

No sign of life or sound seemed to exist, save the beating of his own heart. As all good miners go well supplied with matches, these, with a few cigarettes, were his only comfort. Lighting a match, he saw that he was in a tunnel that had been made by human hands, and making the best of a bad bargain he started to explore the wonderful cave or pit.

Feeling along the wall with his right hand, and carefully along the hard floor with his feet, he traveled quite a distance, when he came in contact with the end or breast of the tunnel. Feeling up a little distance he found a hole that seemed to have been made by a blast or powder in some manner, and putting his hand in it took out several handfuls of the dirt and sand and some small rocks and put them in his pocket.

Turning to retrace his steps, as he supposed, and still keeping to the right, he came to another chamber, which was equally large as the one that he had just traversed. With the light of another match he was able to look around, and the sight that met his eyes caused his hair to stand on end, and his only surprise was that it did not turn white.

There before him lay the skeletons of three human beings. Putting his hands over his eyes, as if to shut out the horrible sight, he attempted to move on, when he stumbled and fell over some metallic substances. On regaining his feet and lighting another match, he saw he had fallen over the poor miners' tools—picks, axes and mattocks—of an ancient pattern made many days before his time. Then he realized for the first time that he was in one of the old Aztec mines.

He kept on moving, still following the right-hand walls, until almost exhausted. The darkness seemed more intense, and having used his last match, he sat down in despair to ponder over his deplorable condition, and made up his mind that his life was doomed, as were the poor miners', that for some

unaccountable reason were left to die like rats in a trap. Being tired and hungry, he soon fell asleep.

On awaking he raised his head, trying to realize where he was, and being thirsty, drank the last drop of water, and thanking God that he had had that left him, when, looking up, he saw a streak of light penetrating the dark cavern. Gaining hope, he started in the direction of it, and reaching the place, he found the rays of the sun shining through the brush, and after examining the way more carefully found it to be the opening through which he had fallen. He carefully started up the incline, which was no easy feat, and it seemed ages for him to accomplish it, but at last he gained a solid footing, and once more stood on terra firma.

After congratulating himself on his escape, and his valuable discovery, he started for the camp as fast as his weakened condition would permit.

On arriving there he found that he had been absent and in the old mine about thirty-six hours.

Taking the material that he had obtained while in the mine to an assayer, they found it to be the richest "find" of gold ore that had been brought to their office from any part of the country. It went \$3,600 to the ton.

He has not as yet disclosed where the mine is located. He was followed and watched for months, both by Americans and Mexicans, hoping to get possession of his secret, but as he had carefully concealed the openings he went about his business, and had not gone near it until about two months ago, when everything was just as he had left it. He informed me, however, that as soon as he had enough money to denounce, and pay the price required by the Mexican government, that he would go to working it.

On asking why he did not sell it, or organize a company to work it, he abruptly informed me that he had trusted the promoter too often, always getting the worst of the bargain.

Questioning him still further on his knowledge of the mining prospects of this country, he said: "Yes, I have a pretty good idea of Mexico mining, having been in eleven states of the republic, and principally on the frontier, and I know of no place where there is so much precious metal awaiting capital and nerve to develop as in Sonora."—D. L. G. in Los Angeles Herald.

## TOO MANY LETTERS.

"No," said the cheerful man, "a man can't be too careful about writing letters."

"That's right," replied the nervous individual. "I wrote three ones that have kept me in hot water ever since."

"Ah! Love letters, I suppose; breach of"—

"No, sir; 'I. O. U.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

## HER TIP.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Turkins, "don't you think you could find some race track where the horses are crooked?"

"Perhaps."

"Well, I wish you would. You know, every time you play a horse straight it loses."—Washington Star.

## HARD TO GUESS.

"It's mighty hard to judge by appearances," said Uncle Eben. "When you sees a man wif a new suit o' clothes, you nebber kin tell whether he's got a whole lot o' money, or whether he's jes' done spent it all."—Washington Star.

## THE WRONG CARD.

Theodore—It's all right, darling. I have met your father, and we took to one another at once. He even went so far as to borrow \$10 of me. Surely, he can't refuse me your hand after that.

Edith—Dory, I'm afraid you've made a mess of it. Pa told me about the \$10, and he said I'd better let you slide—that you were too easy.—Boston Transcript.

## CUTTING REMARK.

Hanger-on—What's making that rasping noise in the next room?

Bailiff—I think it's a woman filing an application for a divorce.

## A PERTINENT QUESTION.

"The duke," said the European gentleman, "belongs to one of the most eminent and influential families of our time."

"Indeed," responded the American millionaire, with interest. "Who is his father-in-law?"—Washington Star.



# The Western Federation of Miners.

EDWARD BOYCE, President.....No 625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
 JAMES WILKS, Vice President.....Nelson, British Columbia.  
 W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.,.....625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
 JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney.....503 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD:

JOHN C. WILLIAMS...Grass Valley, Calif. | THOS. J. SULLIVAN....Leadville, Colo.  
 JOHN KELLEY.....Burke, Idaho | CHAS. H. MOYER.....Deadwood, S. D.  
 PHILIP BOWDEN.....Butte, Mont. | JAMES A. BAKER.....Slocan City, B. C.

## 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	Wed	J. A. Millmore	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
118	McCabe		L. M. Shock	A. W. Nicklin		McCabe
135	Pearce		Graht Lewis	C. Monmonier		Pearce
102	Troy	Thurs	J. J. McCarthy	J. Kavanaugh		Troy
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
76	Gladstone	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	C	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	Hugh Murphy	Mich. Delaney	170	Kamloops
119	Lardeau		A. J. Gordon	S. A. Sanborn		Ferguson
43	McKinney	Thurs	E. D. Walsh	P. T. Smyth	32	O'p.M'Kinney
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. McDonald	James Wilks	106	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	Robt D. Hunter	H. J. Byrnes		Nelson
97	New Denver	Tues	D. J. Weir	John Riordan		New Denver
8	Phoenix	Tues	Henry Heidman	R. E. Woodside	421	Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Rupert Bulmer	A. Shilland		Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	R. J. McLean	J. C. Tyree	85	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Ang. McKinnon	D. B. O'Neal		Silverton
62	Slocan	Wed	Jas. Nixon	Alfred Raper	888	Slocan City
113	Texado	Tues	David Jones	J. J. MacDonald		Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	Jno. Crozier	Alfred Parr		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	W. B. McIsaac			Ymir
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Borland	Steve O'Brien	6	Bodie
128	Bullion	Thurs	T. F. Dolan	Sam Guest		Mari posa
47	Confidence	Thurs	A. D. M'Cormick	J. B. Allen	26	Confidence
141	French Gulch		Wm. J. Syme	W. H. Murdoch		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	J. P. Williams	J. A. Vaughn		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Jas Harvey	R. D. Gluyas	199	Grass Valley
143	Keswick S. U	Mon	W. Kitzmiller	R. R. Depew		Taylor
51	Mojave	Sat	T. F. Delaney	A. A. Moross	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. C. 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. O. Copley	Karl G. Brown	163	Cripple Creek
21	Anaconda	Tues	John Mangan	E. O. Hathaway	296	Anaconda
13	Baldwin			A. Dohman		Baldwin

## Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
COLO—Cont'd.						
89	Battle Mountain	Sun	Chas. Gilmer	E. E. Mooberry	27	Gilman
64	Bryan	Sat	Adze Sauze	Jas. Spurrer	134	Ophir
106	Banner M. & S.	Thurs	J. D. Rogers	P. J. H. Peterson	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk		William Cecil	G. E. Bolander		Black Hawk
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	Mon	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
136	Idaho Springs	Thurs	A. D. Olcott	J. E. Chandler		Idaho Springs
55	Lawson					Lawson
15	Ouray	Sat	Jno. E. Souter	W. M. Burns		Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Theo. Sauer	R. K. Sprinkle	397	Aspen
133	Pueblo S. M.		J. A. Kinningham	J. O. Peak		Pueblo
36	Rico	Wed	Thos. O. 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		Clan 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	Gibbo
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		Silverton
18	Wardner	Sat	E. Campbell	EL. Zimmerm'n	162	Wardner
65	Wood River			Wm. Batey		Hailey
KANSAS.						
120	Argentine S. M.		John C. Brown	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	A. J. Lagrand	J. C. Casey		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	Jas. McCormick		East Helena
78	Gebo	Tues	Wm. Cummings	Jas. O. Wray		Gebo
86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Mon	Alfred Jose	J. M. Carlisle	284	Granite
139	Gardine			Frank Lind		Gardine
4	Granite	Tues	John Judge	Thomas Dyer	D	Granite

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>MONTANA—Con</b>						
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	C. E. Mahoney	Jas. Lithgow...	790	Great Falls...
35	Hassell	Sat	Andrew Dahin	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
105	Mayflower	Tues	Jerry O'Rourke	Jas. Foster	...	Whitehall
138	Mount Helena	...	John Nangle	Nick Hoffman	...	Helena
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	H. A. Cahill	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. C. Ingraham	...	Susanville
140	Virtue	Tues	W. F. Allen	M. M. Kibler	...	Baker City
<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>						
142	Deertrail	...	John P. Riley	...	...	Deer Trail
28	Republic	Tues	John Wallock	J. E. Keyes	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	...	J. Cunningham	Chas. Jackson	...	Bingham

# Rocky Mountain News

DENVER, COLORADO.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Greatest Representative Newspaper of  
the Rocky Mountain States and Territories.



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AND BANNERS.

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Eighth and Sansom Sts.

Philadelphia, Penn.

Designs for Every Organization.  
All we ask is an opportunity  
to submit our samples any  
prices. Drop us a postal.

# The Alpine Coal Co.

H. VAN MATER, President.

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Miners and Shippers of

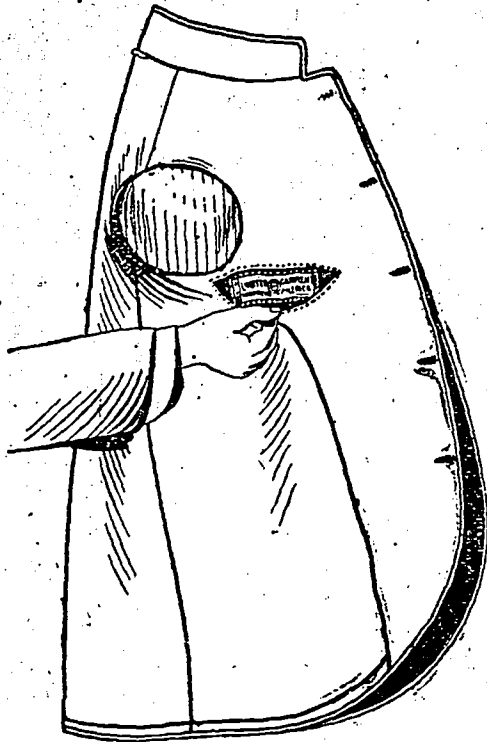
Baldwin  
...COAL...

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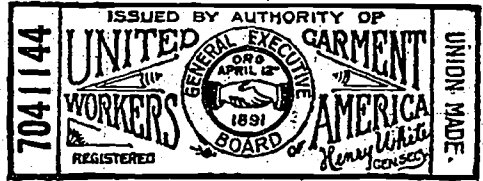
Mines at Mt. Carbon, Gunnison County.

General Offices, Room 628 Cooper Building,

DENVER, COLO.



# Union Miners Attention.



Show your loyalty to the cause by insisting upon the emblem of fair union labor being attached to the clothing you buy. Costs you no more for a well made garment. It insures you against Chinese and diseased sweat shop product.

For list of manufacturers (Clothing, Overalls and Shirts) using label write to Henry White, General Secretary, Bible House, New York.

## This is the Time

To ask your dealer to write  
for samples of

*Underhill's*

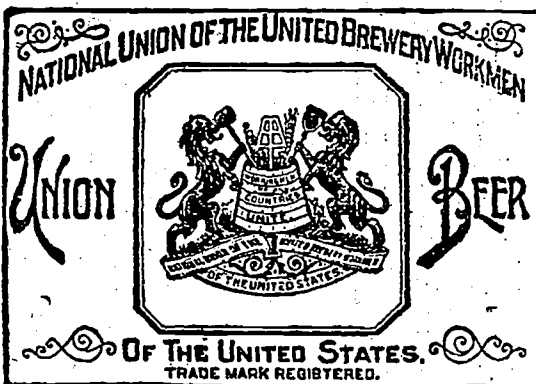
Shirts, Corduroy and Cassimere Pants, Overalls, Jumpers and Duck Clothing. They are what you want and he ought to have them.

**Western Made. Union Made. Best Made.**

Factory in Denver.

**UNDERHILL MFG. CO.**

Chas. Bayly, President and Manager.



This label should be pasted on every package containing

## Beer, Ale or Porter

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