



**EUGENE VICTOR DEBS**

THE

# MINERS' MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1902.

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Address all Communications to Miners' Magazine.

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### HE IS VERY STRICT.

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Judge W. F. Hynes of Denver, Colorado, decides that a man with a paid-up union card is not a vagrant. When visiting in Denver have your card in your pocket.

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### THE TRUE POLICY.

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Deadwood Labor Union has opened a reading room for the benefit of its members and friends. It is well patronized every day, which speaks well for the intelligence of the members of Deadwood Union.

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### PROGRESS.

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Since the last issue of the Magazine eleven new unions have been added to the directory of the W. F. M. They are Groom Creek, Walker, Poland, Congress and Weaver, all in Arizona; Pearl, Pewabic Mountain and Fulford in Colorado;

Encampment and Continental in Wyoming and Mackay in Idaho.

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### THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

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The United Mine Workers, in national convention, voted \$500 to the McKinley memorial fund. About the same time twenty-three coal miners were killed by an explosion in a coal mine in Iowa. There will be no monument erected to mark the spot where they are buried. With the drying tears of their wives and children they will be forgotten, while their co-workers donate their hard-earned pittance to commemorate—whom?

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### EUGENE VICTOR DEBS,

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The subject of our frontispiece, who will speak in public at the opening of the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Coliseum hall, Denver, May 26th, needs no introduction to the readers of the Magazine.

Being a laborer himself and a true advocate of the laborers' rights, he is well qualified to advise workingmen in the policy they should adopt to relieve themselves of the burdens of oppression and greed and to become the possessors of the product of their toil.

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### BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.

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Say, you hilarious patriots who are continuously prating about free born Americanism and "The Land of the Free and Home of the Brave," what do you think of the water cure applied to the Filipinos by brutal American soldiers? How would you like to have it tried on you?

Read the testimony of Sergeant Riley and Privates Smith and Greenfield before the Senate investigating committee, and then cheer for our benevolent assimilation methods introduced by McKinley and carried on by Roosevelt in the Philippines.

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### MORE ARBITRATION.

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While labor leaders are bartering away the rights of their associates by submitting their grievances to their enemies to

arbitrate, the carpenters and caulkers employed by Senator Hanna are on strike to maintain their union and Mr. Schwab of the steel trust is in Washington lobbying against the passage of an eight hour law. We suggest that their co-patriots, the labor leaders, arbitrate these points between them before they ask laboring men to entrust other important cases to them for arbitration.

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### LAW AND ORDER TICKET DEFEATED.

In the city of Wallace, Idaho, in the heart of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, the remnant of the camp followers of martial law and Steunenbergism, under a ticket christened "The Law and Order Ticket," nominated for mayor a banker named Johnson, who was a member of the grand jury selected by Governor Steunenberg to indict the members of organized labor during the reign of martial law.

The citizens nominated Dan Connors, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific, for mayor, and elected the entire ticket by an overwhelming majority. The methods of the hired gun men of the Mine Owners' Association were too obnoxious to the good people of Wallace, and they decided to prove that the people were not outlaws, but intelligent citizens, capable of managing their own affairs without the aid of imported deputy sheriffs.

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### DISTRICT MINERS' UNION NO. 6.

On April 11th the Miners' Unions of British Columbia, which compose District Union No. 6, met at Kamloops and after transacting business elected George F. Dougherty, a member of Greenwood Union, to the office of president, and T. L. Buckton of Phoenix, B. C., was elected secretary-treasurer. Afterwards a joint meeting was held with the Socialists and plans were adopted to begin an active campaign of education in favor of Socialist propoganda throughout the province of British Columbia.

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### SAN JUAN DISTRICT MINERS' UNION.

On April 5th San Juan District Miners' Union was called to order in the town of Telluride by President St. John and

continued in session two days. Among other business transacted was a resolution sent to Governor Orman asking him to remove General Gardner on account of his uncalled-for attack upon the miners of Telluride. There were thirteen delegates present. Vincent St. John was elected president, O. M. Carpenter was elected secretary-treasurer.

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### LOCK OUT AT MACKAY.

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The miners at Mackay, Idaho, organized a Miners' Union and immediately afterwards the company discharged twenty-seven men for joining the union. The manager informed the miners that under no consideration would he permit a union to exist in Mackay, nor would he give a union man employment. After those men were discharged those who remained at work were given the option by the manager to continue at work if they would not join the Miners' Union. This the men refused to do, and the mine was closed. The miners made no demand upon the company, but simply exercised the right to organize a union, which in all justice they were entitled to do. However, this mining company at Mackay did not consider so, and attempted to deprive the men of that right which the company enjoys.

All members of the Federation are requested to use their influence to keep men away from Mackay until the company recedes from its position and allows the miners to organize.

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### STATISTICS FROM SAN FRANCISCO LABOR AND IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

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The local unions of the Western Federation of Miners contributed to the San Francisco strike \$4,018.05. The Miners' Unions in the state of Nevada, with a membership of less than 500, donated to the strikers \$843.45, or nearly \$2 for each member.

Compare this with the state of New York, which has 1,881 labor unions and a total membership of 276,141. This vast army of workers contributed to their brothers in San Francisco during the great strike the munificent sum of \$10.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars has been sent east to build up labor organizations that will never be of either moral or financial assistance to the western movement. The comparison offered is proof sufficient for the financial end of it, and

the so-called labor leaders of the East hobnobbing with such arch enemies of labor as Mark Hanna and Grover Cleveland is enough to illustrate the moral influence of eastern organizations.

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### LYNCH LAW FOR LABORERS.

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On another page we publish the words of Judge Baker of the federal court in the city of Indianapolis, April 3rd, to show how sympathetic this gentleman feels for those intelligent (?) working men who make it possible for such men as he to sit in judgment upon them:

Judge Baker deserves credit for his frankness upon the bench. He does not attempt to deceive the public by resorting to legal phraseology in rendering his opinions.

He advises people to hold courts of their own in dealing with strikers, and recommends the men who take the strikers' places to carry revolvers and shotguns and protect themselves.

This means that the people of Indianapolis should resort to lynch law when working men strike against the wrongs imposed upon them by privileged robbers, and the Rockford Manufacturing Company should hire Pinkerton thugs and arm them with revolvers, shotguns and rapid-fire guns to kill the workman who dares exercise the right of citizenship.

The complaint filed by the company's attorney was not severe enough to suit Judge Baker, and he gave orders to change the complaint so the company could take away the strikers' clothing.

This is severe language for a judge to use, but he is only carrying out the instructions of his masters, Roosevelt's captains of industry.

We have no time to shed tears over the bier of working men who are being murdered every day by such men as Judge Baker.

Laborers who have no more intelligence than to vote for men like Judge Baker at the dictation of their employers deserve no sympathy from friend or foe, and the sooner they are exterminated to make room for men of intelligence and independence it will be a blessing to humanity in general.

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### THE SITUATION AT PIERCE, ARIZONA, UNCHANGED.

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Since the last issue of the Miners' Magazine reached our

subscribers the following information was received from the secretary of Pierce Union:

"The situation here remains unchanged; the company is fighting the union men very bitterly and doing everything within its power to freeze the members of our union out of camp."

The situation in Pierce resembles that at Congress. The miners organized a union in November and immediately the company shut down its mines and sent an agent to Gila Valley, which is composed of Mormon settlers, and there hired men for the mines at Pierce. Thus Mormon ranchers were used to defeat the union. But their inexperience in mining proved to the company that they were rather an expensive luxury, consequently the company was obliged to dispense with their services for experienced miners. And as all experienced workmen, with few exceptions, are members of organized labor, Pierce Union was able to maintain its position in spite of the persecution of the company.

Members of the Federation in Arizona and elsewhere should use their influence to keep experienced miners away from Pierce and Congress until the miners in both places are given the right to organize and maintain their unions.

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### WORKING MEN AND SOCIALISM.

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Surely the working people of the United States and Canada have given the old political parties a fair trial to know whether they are their friends or their enemies, and judging from their record in the past they must know whether they can expect relief from them in the future. Surely they have learned to their satisfaction that those parties in both countries have ignored them in the interests of the moneyed classes.

It is time for all laboring people to withhold their support from such parties and ally themselves with the political party which holds out to them the only hope by which they can ever free themselves from the present system of wage slavery. If a change in the industrial system is to come by peaceful methods, surely all working men who are not slaves to party idolatry will join the political party that has always proved true to the working man, not alone in the United States and Canada, but all over the civilized world.

There is not an enemy of Socialism in the world who can

prove that the Socialist party, wherever organized, has not been the working man's best friend, and knowing this, why should working men continue to support political parties that have ignored their most sacred rights. The advocates of Socialism are appealing to working men to use their brains instead of their muscle to free themselves from the grasp of privileged corporations, trusts and combinations of designing men, and take hold of the governments of all countries, not for the benefit of laboring men, but for the benefit of every individual, regardless of race, color or creed, for they are all God's children.

The Socialists advocate the abolition of special privileges and the right of all men to enjoy the fruits of their labor. What other party or association of men offers such inducements to the laboring people? Even trades unions offer no such inducements to them. Trades unions go no further than to advocate a shorter work day and more pay, but under no consideration do they propose a remedy that will place the working man on an equality with his employer.

If the laboring people believe in the present industrial system, that capitalists have the right to reduce them to the starvation point by reducing wages, increasing hours, or shutting down their mines, mills and factories, the working people should be honest and acknowledge that the capitalists are bestowing upon them better conditions than they really are entitled to under such a cut-throat system of robbery and persecution.

The time has arrived for action, and the working man who is not an active member of the Socialist party can be viewed in no other light than an enemy to himself and those who live by the sweat of their brow, because it is criminal for them to continue in the ranks of the Republican, Democratic, Conservative and Liberal parties and vote men into office to forge the chains of slavery more secure upon themselves and their families.

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#### FATHER M'GRADY CANNOT ATTEND.

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We are sorry to announce that Father McGrady, the eminent Socialist Catholic priest of Kentucky, on account of his numerous engagements, cannot address a public meeting in Denver, as was expected, under the auspices of the W. F. M.

In a letter received from him he says: "Dear Brother



Boyce: I sincerely regret that previous engagements will interfere with my accepting your kind invitation. I am engaged for lectures in Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Montana, and it will take about seven weeks to fill these dates, which extend from the first of May to the last of July. On account of my parochial duties it is difficult for me to be absent from home. Usually I fill dates between Sundays, but I will get a vacation during the western tour. However, I hope that I will be able to attend your convention next year.

"Indeed I am unworthy of your admiration, for my humble efforts are insignificant in comparison with the magnificent work other comrades are doing for the emancipation of humanity, and I know that it is only your generous heart which beats in unison with all who are engaged in the noble struggle against oppression and despotism that inspires you to overestimate my poor service.

"Through you, dear comrade, I extend my good wishes and heartfelt sympathies to the convention, and I hope that the day is not far distant when the western miners will arise en masse and join the ranks of the Socialists and in solid phalanx we will march to the temple of freedom and celebrate the triumph of love and justice."

Although we greatly regret the inability of Father McGrady to be present at the convention we are thankful to him for securing an equally eminent speaker who will take his place. He writes under date of April 15th as follows:

"Bellevue, Kentucky, April 15, 1902. Dear Comrade Boyce—Since writing to you yesterday I received a letter from Father Hagerty of New Mexico, who is going to resign his parish and devote his time to Socialist propoganda. Father Hagerty is one of the most polished scholars in the American church. He speaks eight languages; is a scientist of eminent ability. Physicians of Cincinnati who met Father Hagerty while he was visiting me last year say that he is far superior to the average physician in his knowledge of medicine. In addition to this Father Hagerty is a splendid writer and an eloquent orator and a man of magnificent appearance. In my opinion he would be a power on the rostrum. I wish, therefore, to make a number of engagements for him in Colorado and neighboring states. Perhaps you could arrange a course of lectures for him and at the same time have him attend the miners' convention in Denver."

Upon receipt of this letter we immediately wrote Father McGrady asking him to engage Father Hagerty to speak in Coliseum hall May 28th. If there are unions of the W. F. M. or W. L. U. or Socialist sections who desire Father Hagerty to speak in their respective localities they can communicate with the president of the W. F. M., who will give them all necessary information, and if desired make arrangements for the meetings.

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### CONGRESS MINERS LOCKED OUT.

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In the month of March the miners employed at Congress, Arizona, decided to organize a Miners' Union and affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners. As soon as their purpose became known to the mine manager he informed them that his company was opposed to the formation of labor unions and would not permit the same to exist in the town of Congress. He immediately discharged twenty-five men. Among them were the officers and active members of the union.

The miners asked for no increase in wages or reduction of hours, or any other privileges from the company. Nevertheless the company, which is all-powerful and like other companies, is upheld by the courts and governor of Arizona, regardless of its tyrannical persecution of the miners.

Had the miners of Congress taken such an arbitrary position and told the stockholders that they, the miners, would not permit them to organize a company, the laws of Arizona would soon be brought into requisition to silence the miners on this point, but it is different when a company, without cause or provocation, informs working men that they have no right to organize unions, and notwithstanding this arbitrary assumption of power, working men, with the exception of those directly interested, are silent, and the people in general refuse to utter a word in protest against such rascally measures.

The principal owner in the Congress mine is a banker in Phoenix, Mr. Gage, who has a record in Arizona as a labor crusher and union hater. In the early days of Tombstone Mr. Gage undertook to destroy the Miners' Union there and was in a measure successful. However, he is not meeting with such success in Congress, notwithstanding the fact that he is using all the influence of the territorial government and the church to help him in his dastardly work.

In a letter received from one of the officers of Congress

Union he conveys the following information: "Strange to say, our bitterest opponents here are a Catholic priest and a Presbyterian minister, who took advantage of the present crisis to preach against us last Sunday. The former has been very active in the company's service, visiting the homes of his parishioners trying to persuade them to return to work. Committees from the union waited upon these gentlemen and had some stormy interviews with them, the priest being especially defiant. Some members of the union ordered him out of their houses afterwards when he was campaigning for the company. His actions so far have done us more harm than all the efforts of the company. The minister has proved himself a thorough chump, as he stated to a committee of the union that his reason for taking the company's side was that his stipend from the church was so small he had to rustle the rest of his wages from the families of his congregation, his deduction being that should the strike be prolonged the families of his congregation could no longer contribute to his support."

No wonder working men do not go to church on Sunday when such cases as these confront them almost every day when they are engaged in a struggle for their rights with soulless corporations.

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### GENERAL GARDNER'S REMOVAL.

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Since General Gardner's interview with the reporter of the Denver Times, March 7th, when he stated that the dreadful snowslide at Telluride which resulted in the death of sixteen men was the wrath of God, inflicting punishment on account of the Miners' Union of Telluride, numerous petitions from labor organizations of Colorado praying for the removal of General Gardner have been sent to Governor Orman. Notwithstanding those petitions Governor Orman has not acted, nor to the best of our knowledge has he condemned the uncalled-for attack of his adjutant general upon the miners of Telluride.

It is strange, indeed, that Governor Orman has taken no action in a case of such great importance when an attack has been made by one of his appointees on a party of working men who committed no offense against the state. Considering the governor's silence in the case, and his refusal to comply with the petitions now in his possession from the laboring people of the state, we are forced to the conclusion that the words of

General Gardner meet with his approval. Did they not meet with his approval we believe the governor would remove him without delay.

There is no question whatever regarding the assertions of General Gardner as published in the Denver Times, because the reporter who interviewed him called upon the general four days afterwards, and in the presence of the governor, told the general he dared not deny the truthfulness of the interview in his presence.

This challenge on the part of the reporter was not accepted by General Gardner, which in itself was proof positive that he had made use of the language attributed to him.

If Governor Orman believes that he can retain Mr. Gardner at the head of the state militia in defiance of the laboring people of Colorado, we assure him that he cannot expect their support in the future.

He should realize that the miners, like other people, are human beings, and such an uncalled-for attack upon them by one of his appointees will not be forgotten.

So far as the removal of General Gardner is concerned, it makes no difference to the laboring people of Colorado, because another man equally as hostile to their interests will take his place, but Governor Orman, after receiving so many protests from the laboring people of the state against continuing Mr. Gardner in the office of adjutant general, has no excuse for his action unless it be to add insult to injury.

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#### AN ABLE SPEAKER.

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Mr. J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, California, gave a series of lectures in Denver in behalf of Socialism. Mr. Wilson's meetings were well attended and we are glad to note the growth of Socialism as indicated by the number of recruits who joined the Socialist party after Mr. Wilson's address at each meeting.

The speaker is well qualified to discuss the principles of Socialism, as he has made it a study for many years, and no one can listen to him without concluding that the present industrial system under which we live is a burden upon the producers of wealth.

We wish it were possible for Mr. Wilson to speak in all the mining towns of the West, so the members of the Western Federation of Miners and other working men could have their

eyes opened and see the truth as expounded by this eminent speaker. We believe they would soon get out of the rut of pure and simple trades unionism, and without hesitation embrace the principles of Socialism, which holds out to them the only logical hope for the overthrow of capitalism that is robbing them and their children of the fruits of their labor.

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### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COATES AND THE MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE.

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It was our privilege to listen to the address of Lieutenant Governor Coates before the Ministerial Alliance, and believe that the conduct of the reverend gentlemen upon that occasion is something that none of them can be proud of. Mr. Coates was invited by the ministers to address them, and given the subject upon which he was to speak: "The Church and the Working Man."

The speaker proceeded along those lines, and to the best of his ability stated why working men do not attend church, but he had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by the ministers, who hissed and shouted their disapproval in words more forcible than eloquent, which caused the speaker to cease speaking, but he resumed afterwards when by a vote he was assured that he had the right to proceed without further interruption.

At the conclusion of Mr. Coates' address several of the ministers spoke, and, with one exception, every one changed the subject, and did not attempt to reply to the speaker on the subject assigned him, but confined themselves to an attack upon labor organizations, showing what a detriment they were to the laboring people by depriving them of their liberty and intimidating the rich.

The Reverend Coyle of the First Presbyterian Church, after reporting as chairman of the committee appointed by the Ministerial Alliance to protest against the passage of the Chinese exclusion act, said he was glad to inform the brethren that there was no hope for the passage of this drastic measure now before Congress, which result, in a measure, was due to the efforts of the church.

He then entered into a condemnation of labor unions, and, to prove his position, he very feelingly referred to the action of the unions in Ouray, Colorado, who, he said, ordered forty Chinese to leave that city.

Arguments are unnecessary to prove that the church of to-day is no friend of the working man, and space prevents us from entering into a lengthy discussion on the subject. If anything further were necessary to prove that the church, as represented by the ministers of Denver, is the uncompromising enemy of the working men, that proof was fully exemplified at the meeting of the Ministerial Alliance by those well-fed, black-coated guardians of the rich. We wish every working man in the United States had been present to hear those emissaries of God (?) condemn the labor unions.

We know but three men in the church in the United States to-day who do not hesitate to raise their voices in behalf of the laboring people—Father McGrady in Kentucky, Father Ducey in New York, and Father York in California—and to these reverend gentlemen we respectfully doff our hat and say: "You are truly filling the mission of Christ upon earth." No, the ministers have no sympathy with the working man, and he can spend his time to better advantage on Sunday than listening to some minister mocking Christ on a fat salary by apologizing for the action of the rich, who live on the wealth wrongfully wrung from those who toil.

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### THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE W. F. M.

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The tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners will convene in Odd Fellows' hall, in Denver, May 26th at 10 a. m., and continue in session till all business coming before the convention is transacted. When the convention convenes a committee on credentials will be appointed, then a recess will be taken until 2 o'clock, to give the committee time to report.

Upon convening at 2 p. m. the president will announce the various committees, when a recess will again be taken till 8 p. m., when the convention will convene in Coliseum hall where Mr. E. V. Debs will deliver the opening address.

On Wednesday Rev. Father Hagerty of New Mexico will deliver a public address in Coliseum hall under the auspices of the W. F. M.

On Friday evening at 8 p. m., in Coliseum hall, one delegate from each state and territory, including the province of British Columbia, will address a public meeting on the labor question, allowing ten minutes for each speaker. The delegates from each state will be expected to select their speaker for that

occasion, and no excuse will be entertained from the delegates selected, as they are expected to be qualified to speak on the labor situation from their own point of view, and we trust that all delegates will keep this meeting in view and be prepared to enlighten the public upon the aims and objects of their organization. We hope the convention will be composed of men who will not hesitate to commit the Federation to a well-defined, aggressive policy that will command the respect and support of all thinking people who desire the overthrow of the present system of special legislation and special privileges for the benefit of corporations.

During the week one day will be devoted to a joint meeting with the Western Labor Union, which convenes on the same day as the Western Federation of Miners. The relations between both organizations in the past have ever been harmonious and every effort should be made to continue these relations in the future, and thus insure the success of the labor movement in the West. The Western Labor Union is a young organization that has done great good for the laboring people of the West, and by a thorough system of co-operation between both organizations there is no reason why all working men in the West should not be enrolled under their banners within the next year and prepared to go forward as missionaries in the great industrial revolution which is now in action on the American continent.

Upon arriving in Denver all delegates not acquainted in the city should take the Curtis street car at the depot and ride to Fifteenth street to the Mining Exchange building, where the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners is located.

The following railroad rates have been secured and delegates are advised to govern themselves accordingly:

Delegates from British Columbia will note that the Spokane Northern would give no rates. The Central Pacific railroad has given rates, and delegates should ride on that road in preference to the Spokane Northern, and thus save money. After arriving in Spokane delegates should purchase a straight ticket to Denver over the O. R. & N. and take a receipt for the same, which will entitle them to return to Spokane for one-fifth of the amount paid. Delegates from Idaho, Washington and Oregon should buy a straight ticket over the O. R. & N. and take a receipt from the agent, which will entitle the holder to return for one-fifth the amount paid. Delegates from Mon-

tana should buy a ticket on the Northern Pacific to Butte or Silver Bow, as this road would not give rates except by way of Billings, which would compel delegates to ride over the Burlington, and this road refused to give the same reduced rates as other roads. Upon arriving at Butte delegates can buy a straight ticket to Denver over the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and then over the U. P. or Rio Grande Western, as they choose. Delegates should take a receipt for all tickets purchased, to entitle them to return for one-fifth fare. Delegates from the Black Hills should come by the way of Cheyenne and then over the U. P. to Denver, taking a receipt from the agent in the Black Hills upon purchasing their tickets. The Burlington would only give rates of one and one-third fare, while other roads give rates of one and one-fifth. Delegates from Utah, Wyoming and Colorado can ride over any road they choose in those states except the Santa Fe and get the benefit of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip by purchasing a straight ticket and taking a receipt for the same.

Delegates from Kansas should ride over the U. P. or Mo. P. and buy a straight ticket and take a receipt for the same, which will entitle them to one-fifth for their return.

Delegates in Montana are notified that they can buy tickets to Denver at any depot on the Montana Central and Oregon Short Line and take a receipt for the same, which will entitle them to return for one-fifth of the regular fare.

Delegates from California should buy a round trip ticket over the S. P. or C. P. and obtain the benefit of reduced rates now in effect, which would be for the round trip one-third more than the price of the regular ticket one way. These tickets are sold at all stations and are good for nine months. Delegates from Tuolumne county can buy these tickets at Oakdale.

Delegates from Arizona who travel over the Santa Fe should buy a round trip ticket, as this road refuses to give any rates.

Delegates desiring further information concerning rates should write W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer, without delay.

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#### THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

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On March 27th, pursuant to a call issued by J. Hearn, Arthur Winslow and Charles Chase of the board of control of the Telluride Mine Owners' Association, a meeting of mine



operators was held at the Brown Palace in the city of Denver for the purpose of forming a more compact organization to fight the smelter trust, the railroad companies and the Miners' Unions of the state.

By declaring their purpose to be opposition to the smelter trust and railroad companies those mine owners attempt to deceive the people and thus enable them to carry on their fight against the miners of the state under the cloak of fighting the trust.

This meeting of mine operators was called for the express purpose of fighting the Miners' Unions of the state, and it was afterwards learned from one of the gentlemen in attendance that an emergency fund would be created for the purpose of employing detectives who would become members of the important and large Miners' Unions of the state, and thus furnish the Mine Owners' Association with all the necessary information concerning the financial standing of the union and all its workings, and if possible get elected to office in the unions and induce their members to commit some overt act and leave themselves liable to charges of violating the laws of the state.

This has ever been the policy of the capitalist. He knows the courts and all the machinery of government are upon his side, and if by the treachery of detectives he is able to make it appear that the Miners' Unions of Colorado are unlawful organizations, he hopes to so arouse public opinion in his behalf that he will experience little trouble in his scheme to destroy the unions and reduce the miners' wages.

Knowing this to be part of the plan agreed upon by the Mine Owners' Association, it behooves the members of the different Miners' Unions in Colorado and elsewhere to be ever on their guard and not leave themselves in the power of detectives who are paid to swear them into the penitentiary or onto the gallows.

We have no doubt but this association will retain the services of that vile wretch, McParlin of Pennsylvania fame, who is now located in Denver at the head of the Pinkertons, but his services to the mine owners in this respect will be fruitless.

However, innocent men cannot be too careful when they know it is the avowed intention of such a strong organization as the Mine Owners' Association to destroy their organization, and if possible, deprive them of their liberty.

To further prove that this association is attempting to deceive the public when it declares against the smelter trust,

we refer to Mr. Sam Nicholson of Leadville, who is an active member of the association and at the same time is the representative of the American Smelting and Refining Company. It is unreasonable to imagine that the smelter trust will pay Mr. Nicholson a salary to fight it in Colorado. It is strange that the people and the press of Colorado are silent upon this point when men will assemble in the capitol of the state and without hesitation declare their intentions to be the destruction of unions of working men who have committed no offense except trying to maintain their standard of living.

Suppose the next convention of the W. F. M. held in Denver should declare its purpose to be opposition to the welfare of the mine operators of Colorado, what would the people and the press of the state say? We believe the governor and the courts would be appealed to immediately for the militia and injunctions restraining the Federation from interfering with the operations of the mining industry of the state. But when a party of capitalists come together and organize, it makes no difference how vicious their intentions are, the people are willing to submit and even applaud them for their actions.

The Miners' Unions of Colorado have no intention of interfering with any mine operator in the state in operating his property. He has a perfect right to operate it or allow it to remain idle, and the Miners' Unions do not intend to interfere with him. But it does seem strange that a few evil disposed individuals should congregate in Denver for the express purpose of causing trouble and disturbance and their actions can pass without condemnation.

However, the miners of Colorado should realize that they have no redress from the attacks of this association unless through their numerous unions, and the time has come when the miners of Colorado must prepare to defend themselves against this band of unscrupulous individuals, who, upon being unable to make their worthless properties pay, are determined to become fat millionaires off of the miners by reducing their wages to a lower standard than they are to-day.

We are not in favor of trouble with the mine owners of Colorado or any other state, but we serve notice upon them at this time that under no consideration will we allow them to destroy the unions of Colorado without a struggle. We want peace and harmony and friendship between employer and employe, but we despise all of them if they are to be obtained

by humbly submitting to the tyranny of a few worthless adventurers who are a detriment to the mining industry of the state.

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### CIVIC FEDERATION AND LABOR LEADERS.

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It is encouraging to note the number of labor organizations that disapprove of the methods of Messrs. Gompers, Sargent, Clark and Mitchell in their efforts to barter away the rights of the laboring people to a committee of millionaires and Republican politicians, with Senator Hanna as chairman.

The laboring people have been told in the past by the employers of labor that there was nothing to arbitrate, but the situation is changing and they fear that the working people may get together and break away from the influence of these so-called labor leaders and strike at the ballot box with the thousands of Socialists who are pleading with them to throw off the shackles of corporate oppression.

To hold the laboring people more securely in their meshes the capitalistic exploiters have enlisted the service of those officers of national labor organizations to help them in their work by throwing out a decoy called arbitration.

It is time for the laboring people to take up the argument of the trust magnates—"There is nothing to arbitrate," while the producers of wealth receive nothing but a miserable existence from the product of their labor.

It is hard to conceive of a greater enemy to the interest of the laborers than the men high in their ranks proposing to surrender their rights to a committee of millionaires to arbitrate.

Every wage earner in the country who has a spark of independence in his veins should make himself heard against this unholy alliance between his enemy on the inside and his uncompromising foe on the outside, who are conspiring to rob him of what little liberty he enjoys and eventually land him in the Republican ranks to elect Senator Hanna or President Roosevelt to wield the lash over them for another four years.

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### ALTGELD MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

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Since death has summoned that great advocate of human liberty it is gratifying to see the number of memorial meetings held in the large cities of the United States to honor the mem-

ory of a man who justly deserves the highest tribute the people could pay him.

John Peter Altgeld, the greatest American of the day, has gone to join his former chief, Abraham Lincoln, under whose sublime influence he fought forty years ago for the abolition of slavery on American soil. Pen cannot do justice to the memory of this noble man, whose highest ambition in life was the elevation of the human family to a higher state of civilization and happiness.

Though slandered by political pirates and the paid emissaries of plutocracy on account of his indomitable character that never bent or swayed before the corrupt influence of the ruling classes, he was one of the most popular men that ever filled a position of trust, for the people knew he could not be bribed or bought to swerve from the straight path of justice in their behalf.

For him political position had no charms. He cast them aside as worthless instruments unfit for use in his labors in behalf of the people.

It is difficult to say whether, as a volunteer soldier fighting for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery from the land of his adoption, or governor of Illinois, unlocking the gates of the penitentiary which had closed unjustly upon innocent men convicted at the behest of privileged robbers, or standing between half-starved working men and the armed soldiery of a subsidized President who was skulking behind the uniform of a substitute, while Altgeld, the pre-eminent statesman, was marching to the field of battle at the call of President Lincoln, or as a private citizen advocating the cause of liberty, with his pen and on the rostrum, with his unanswerable arguments, he performed the greatest good for humanity. His was a noble life, well spent, for he was consistent in all things.

Computing his many virtues in public and private life, we are forced to hesitate and ask ourselves whether as a soldier of the highest type, a statesman without a peer, a citizen using his massive intellect in favor of the oppressed in every land, his death is most regretted. Virtues such as he possessed come to few men, and still fewer men will use those virtues for such a noble purpose as did the independent, fearless Altgeld, who never faltered where duty called him, and never became discouraged when beset with adversities.

We first find him a delicate boy struggling through life in

competition with men of robust frame, but not discouraged on account of his physical weakness, he volunteers his services at his country's call to preserve the integrity of the Union. And after performing this duty, unlike others of our ultra soldiers of the present day, he modestly retires to private life to use his intellect instead of the sword. As governor of Illinois he ranks with Abraham Lincoln, for in all his official acts he had but one object to guide him—"is it justice?" When the trained beagles of plutocracy sought to devour him for pardoning the so-called anarchists from the penitentiary and denounced him in the vilest language, and his friends implored him for his future welfare not to release them, he boldly brushed both aside and unlocked the gates of the penitentiary, giving his reason: "Those men are unjustly incarcerated," and notwithstanding the hostility of the worshipers of plutocracy and greed, he forced them to acknowledge that his action was just and legal.

When he stood between the worthless bodies of working men in Chicago—who afterwards betrayed him for a full dinner pail—and the bayonets of Grover Cleveland's soldiers, he became a target for the abuse and vituperation of every enemy of justice in the land, but notwithstanding this he forced President Cleveland to withdraw them and allow justice to take its course.

It is needless to say that the name of Altgeld, wreathed with the virtues and noble deeds of his public and private life, will linger long in the memories of the people and be pointed to with pride by future generations when the name of Grover Cleveland will be uttered with loathing.

He died as he lived, pleading the cause of humanity. Let our imagination carry us to the stage in the Joliet theater and view the worn and emaciated figure of this man pleading for justice for the poor, helpless women and children in the stockades of South Africa while the angel of death stood by waiting for him to conclude ere he summoned him to his eternal reward. His ears are deaf, they cannot hear any eulogy upon his name; his lips are sealed, they cannot respond to thank his host of admirers for words kindly spoken; his eyes are closed, they could not see those vast assemblages of people who assembled to honor and revere the man they loved so well. But the memory of his name and the splendor of his virtues, let us hope, will shine as a guiding star for men to follow in the perpetuation of those principles for which he lived and died

# POETICAL.

## THE BUILDERS.

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All are architects of Fate,  
Working in these walls of Time;  
Some with massive deeds and great,  
Some with ornaments or rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;  
Each thing in its place is best;  
And what seems but idle show  
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,  
Time is with materials filled;  
Our to-days and yesterdays  
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these—  
Leave no yawning gaps between—  
Think not because no man sees,  
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,  
Builders wrought with greatest care,  
Each minute and unseen part,  
For the Gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well—  
Both the unseen and the seen—  
Make the house, where Gods may dwell,  
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,  
Standing in these walls of Time,  
Broken stairways where the feet  
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,  
 With a firm and ample base,  
 And ascending and secure  
 Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain  
 To those turrets where the eye  
 Sees the world as one vast plain,  
 And the boundless reach of sky.

—Longfellow.

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### ANDREW CARNEGIE'S LIBRARY.

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There's a scent on the books of dead men's bones,  
 And a splatter of blood over all;  
 There's a rough, ragged hole in each leaf you turn,  
 Like the wound from a rifleman's ball.

There's the last gasp of men shot down at command  
 Of this generous and gracious man;  
 There's the blood and the groan, the grief and the shame—  
 You may picture it, any who can.

There's a picture of Homestead—will we ever forget  
 How those brave, ragged men were defenselessly slain—  
 Were slaughtered like beasts, like poor hunted beasts,  
 By Carnegie's will for Carnegie's gain?

Will we ever forget how the mothers and wives  
 In their rags and their woe knelt down in the dust,  
 And clasped their loved dead soon after they fell  
 By rifleman's ball or bayonet's thrust?

Will we ever forget how the press of the land  
 Made light of the slaughter by saying, "The dead  
 Were foreign-born men who, in impudence, asked  
 For the right to be earning their bread?"

Will we ever forget how, in sweatshop and mine,  
 The fathers and mothers and children are slain?  
 How virtue is bartered and childhood is crushed  
 By Carnegie's will for Carnegie's gain?

How the skeleton babes, at the unnurtured breast,  
 Give their poor little lives to his greed?  
 How the girls on the street and the mothers in rags  
 Are reflecting his generous (?) deeds?

And this is his gift, all reeking with blood,  
 The gift that he proffers with arrogant hand;  
 And this is his penance for murder and lust—  
 This his jest to the slaves of the land!

But the books are not dumb; they have eloquent tongues  
 To tell you their pitiful story—  
 How the bodies and souls of women and men  
 Have built him his temple of glory.

How the walls are of bones cemented with blood,  
 And wet with the dropping of tears;  
 Of hearts that have broken for unwritten wrongs  
 These hundreds and hundreds of years.

—Alice T. Sorenson in San Francisco Advance.

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### THE BOER WAR.

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Extract of speech by Mr. Means of Indiana while the Cuban reciprocity bill was pending:

"Great Britain has killed the Boers, but they are still there; she has beaten them, but they are still unconquered; she has scattered them to the four quarters of South Africa, but she meets them on every crossroad; she has made camps of death along the railroads and protected her soldiers behind these prison pens of Boer women and children, but Botha, Delarey and De Wet carry on the campaign with a desperate resistance hitherto unknown in the history of warfare. Kitchener says to the Boer women: 'Send for your husbands to come in and surrender and we will change your swamp camp to the hillsides and spare your babies' lives;' and the Boer mothers, braver than the Spartan mothers, answer Kitchener back: 'Murder us if you will and kill our babies; we tell our husbands to fight on.' These heroic women and their babies, according to what the British themselves send us, are dying at the rate of four or five hundred to every thousand in a year, and still the mothers spurn the tyrant's offer of bread presented as a bribe. And this free republic says not a word."



## What Others Say.

### A DOCTOR FAVORS A SHORTER WORKDAY.

First the poet dreamed of a shorter workday and the benefit of rest.

T. B. Aldrich, in his "Invocation to Sleep," says:

"There is rest for all things; on still nights there is a folding of a million wings—

The swarming honey bees in unknown woods,  
The speckled butterflies and downy brood in dizzy poplar heights;

Rest for innumerable nameless things;  
Rest for the creatures underneath the sea,  
And the earth and the starry air."

And the coiner of trite sayings wrote: "Eight hours to work; eight hours to play (or what you will), and eight hours to sleep.

Next the murmur of the toiler was heard on account of long and weary hours he was compelled to render service to an exacting master. The master, said the poet, was but a dreamer and the complaints of the laborer were but the empty vaporings of the agitator, but now the poet and toiler is joined by the man of science, and frequently some person, who has made investigation on the subject, comes out unequivocally favoring a lesser number of hours for labor. The following, taken from the Literary Digest of March 22, 1902, is an example:

"That brief periods of work at the highest possible tension alternating with longer periods of rest or changed activity represent the best working conditions, is asserted by Dr. Alexander F. Chamberlain in the Popular Science Monthly (March). He finds evidence to support it in studying separately the life of the animal, the child, the genius, the criminal, the savage, and the race, and he believes that the experience of other than mere professional athletes, the methods of animal trainers, the results of half-time schools, the progressive reduction of the

hours of labor for working men and shop employes will furnish much more data of the same kind. Says Dr. Chamberlain:

“It has been argued that two hours' physical labor per diem would suffice, were the product economically distributed, to keep the whole world well supplied, so great has been the advance in labor-saving machinery, methods of transportation, etc. Is it altogether unreasonable to suppose that two hours' intellectual work, under right conditions and with economic distribution of the product, would suffice to keep the whole world supplied here also? Two hours of every one's best would be something worth achieving, physically and intellectually. An end something like this is the ideal to which things are bound to tend. Some poet of the future may be able to sing: 'Better the new world hour than the long European day.' The racial nervousness of the American people, non-pathological in reality, is perhaps the ground work for this achievement.”

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

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

Under what is commonly called “common law” mechanics doing work on buildings or improving real property in any manner did not acquire any lien. Upon all personal property, however, which labor was bestowed, if taken into possession by the mechanic and kept under his control, he acquired a lien without further proceedings, and he might lawfully refuse to deliver up the article until the amount due him for his labor was paid, and if he furnished material he was entitled to his pay for it before surrendering the chattel. To give him such a lien, however, it was necessary that he should have dominion over or full charge and control of the property, for if he performed the work in the shop or factory of his employer and, after his day's work was done, went away leaving the thing itself upon which he labored in the possession and custody of his employer, the employer acquired a lien thereon, but the workman did not, and for the payment of his wages he had to look alone to his employer. So to acquire a lien upon a chattel the mechanic must take it into, and keep it in, his possession (like at his home or in his own workshop) until his bill is paid. After the work is done upon the chattel, if the mechanic allows the owner to take it away under a promise that the bill will be paid at another time, then his lien is entirely destroyed upon the property, and he can only enforce payment of the indebted-

ness as any other creditor might for a bill which may be due.

In the absence of statutory law the rules of the old common law relating to liens on personal property prevail throughout the United States. As suggested before, at common law, a lien for buildings erected, or improvement on real property could not be acquired. So whatever right the mechanic has at the present day relating to acquiring of such liens, arises out of the statutes of the state in which he performs the labor or furnishes the material. While all of these statutory lien laws are imperfect and many of them fall far short of giving adequate protection to the workman, yet the thing which makes them inoperative oftenest is that the workman is not acquainted with their provisions sufficient to follow them, and unless they are complied with in a substantial manner no benefit from them can be derived. The most usual requirements and steps to be taken in order to cause a lien to attach, and later to enable the workman to enforce his rights thereunder, is as follows:

Notice in writing to the owner of an intention to claim a lien, within the time fixed by statute, must be given; nature of the claim and for what it is due (whether for labor or material, or both); amount due and the time in which it falls due; from whom due (contractor or other person); an accurate description of the property upon which it is sought to obtain the lien. The statement should be dated, signed and sworn to by the lien claimant and then recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the property is situated.

It would be impossible to point out in a brief article like this the statutory requirements of any of the states. Perhaps the best plan to be adopted would be to prepare the essential requirements of the statutes of each state and furnish to the unions, in the particular state, such synopsis in a frame so that it might be hung up in the hall for the inspection and information of all of the members.

In any of the states to-day a man driving a team for an employer acquires no lien upon the team nor the wagon for his wages; likewise, a person doing general work in a restaurant or hotel acquires no lien for his wages upon the building or chattel property. The reason given for this is that to entitle one to acquire a lien upon a specific object he must first have improved the thing itself—like the repairing of a table or the cutting of cloth and making it into a garment and the like.

So the making use of things in the performance of one's daily labor in no way, as before stated, causes a lien to attach for the wages due. To cover this class of cases the unions should see to it that there is a statutory enactment making all such persons preferred creditors.

JOHN H. MURPHY,

Attorney for the W. F. M.

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## CONCERNING INJUNCTIONS AND RESTRAINING ORDERS.

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While the writ of injunction is an ancient one, yet, nevertheless, it was not believed in former years that it would be in modern times utilized as a means of oppressing the wage workers of the country when they were engaged in contests with employers who were disposed to be unfair, harsh and unjust. A perusal of the judicial history of England and of our country will disclose that it is only of recent years that courts have assumed the authority and power of issuing restraining orders and injunctions in strikes and labor troubles. From the earliest times and even down to a recent date in our own country the decision of the courts are uniform in holding that an injunction would not lie to enjoin criminal acts, or the alleged commission thereof. The framers of the constitution did not take into consideration all the commissions or omissions of the individual, which might be declared to be criminal by Congress or by a state Legislature, but it did take into consideration the fact that any person accused of the violation of any law should have the right of trial by jury, and so this right was ingrafted into the constitution of the United States and each state has copied this guarantee and made it a part of its fundamental law. For a sample of the abuse of the power to issue injunctions by federal courts a recent case may be cited: The Northport and Refining Company was a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Washington. The management locked out its employes because they instituted an organization of their craft, although the employes made no demand for increased wages, shorter hours or other conditions of employment. The attorneys of the corporation "sounded" one of the district judges of the state of Washington concerning the granting of an injunction. The attitude of the judge may be inferred because shortly thereafter the corporation disincorporated in Washington and filed articles of incorporation in the state of Idaho. This cre-

ated the status of diverse citizenship, which always gives either party a right to go into the federal court if the matter in litigation is \$2,000 or more. Hardly had the papers been filed in the office of secretary of state before Judge Hanford, a United States federal judge, granted a restraining order in which this language is found:

"And they, the said parties aforesaid, be, and they are hereby, further enjoined from sending any agent or any person whatever to any of the employes of the complainant herein."

In this case the locked-out employes were enjoined and forbidden from going even to the homes of persons who might have taken their places and in the most peaceable and friendly manner informed them of the condition of affairs or to endeavor to persuade them by the most mild and peaceable argument that it was to their interest to unite with other struggling employes.

#### CONSTITUTION PALPABLY VIOLATED.

In nearly every injunction against laboring people the constitution of the United States is set at naught and disregarded. The language of the restraining order just quoted, which is much the same as found in all restraining orders and injunctions issued against laboring people, abridges the freedom of speech, and, therefore, violates Article I. of the amendments to the constitution. If the laboring people in a strike, or who are locked out, violate any public law, then they are guilty of a crime, and before they are punished they are entitled to a trial by jury under Article III., Section 2, Clause 2 of the constitution.

#### CRIME DEFINED.

The word crime, in its more extended sense, comprehends every violation of law. In a limited sense it embraces offense of a serious or atrocious character. This provision of the constitution is to be interpreted in the light of the principles which at common law determined whether the accused, in a given class of cases, was entitled to a trial by jury. It embraces some classes of misdemeanors the punishment of which involves, or may involve, the deprivation of the liberty of the citizen.

Callan vs. Wilson, 127 U. S., 540-549.

Story on Constitution, Sec. 1791.

And many other cases may be cited in support of the above doctrine.

### CONGRESS SHOULD PRESCRIBE AND LIMIT THE POWER OF FEDERAL JUDGES TO GRANT RESTRAINING ORDERS AND INJUNCTIONS.

Pages might be written showing the abuse and the vice which emanates from granting of injunctions against laboring people. They at all times deal with their employer at a disadvantage, as an eminent writer observes:

"The individual laborer is completely at the mercy of the employer, if he cannot combine with his fellows to maintain a standard of wages and to control the terms of the labor contract in other matters. Even then, is there no real equality of conditions between the employer and the employe. The individual employer, who is prohibited from combining, has through his control of the materials of production and the immediate necessities of the workmen the advantage over the members of the labor organization, from which he selects his employes."

Professor Tiedman on State and Federal Control of Persons and Property, Vol. I., page 424.

But even though they dealt with their employer on an equal basis, then there are fundamental legal principles which are always violated in the granting of either a restraining order or of an injunction, and it may be briefly summed up thus: The framers of the constitution, having in view the history of mankind during centuries, saw how the rights and liberties of people were disregarded and how they were imprisoned on shallow pretext, growing out of malice or intrigue, and they believed that it was absolutely necessary to preserve and afford to every one likely to be committed to jail or imprisoned on any charge, the right of trial by jury. When an injunction is issued in a labor strike, it commands certain individuals to refrain from doing a thing which the state law or the laws of the United States already have declared, in most cases, to be criminal. After an injunction or restraining order is issued if it is alleged that there has been a violation thereof, the persons charged with violating it are brought before the very judge who issued it, and while, of course, he is not going to punish them for the alleged crime they have committed he must first find in some manner that they committed the crime,

and then he punishes them for disobeying the mandate contained in the injunction. In this way it is clear to be seen that he has adjudged them guilty of the crime because without doing so it could not be said that they violated the mandate of the court, and, therefore, they could not be held to be guilty of contempt of court. He may fine or imprison them, and if afterwards it is sought to punish them for committing the criminal offense, they cannot avail themselves of the constitutional guaranty of aid in jeopardy, nor plead the trial and punishment before the judge, in the contempt case, in bar, but they must stand trial and suffer another punishment for the same act, which, owing to the injunction, caused them to unhappily fall into contempt of court. The injustice of this system will be seen when another phase of the question is suggested. It is well known that in order to convict any person under a penal law of the state or the United States, the prisoner's guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt. Moreover, all the strict laws of evidence in criminal cases may be invoked for his protection, but there is no such requirement, not even a fair preponderance of evidence, which necessarily governs the judge sitting in judgment of the person charged with violating the mandate of the court, and so, the judge may satisfy himself on a lesser or greater quantum of evidence as it may suit his feelings. He often becomes prosecutor, judge and jury, and as the average judge is human, no one is surprised that when it is said that the order which he issued is violated, he is very much biased against those who it is alleged dared to disregard his authority and dignity, and he is very much inclined, indeed, to allow his human nature to enter into the judicial determination of the case.

#### A MAXIM OF LAW DISREGARDED.

It is a maxim of law that what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. The judge or the court in a criminal cause cannot, without first the verdict of a jury, punish any one for a crime, but when an injunction is issued he can say that the party committed the crime, thereby disobeying the injunction, and, therefore, the judge can in most cases inflict the same or greater punishment upon such person as he could after a trial before a jury when the verdict was guilty, and thus he does indirectly what he could not do directly, and substitutes equity power for criminal law, for the promiscuous granting of injunctions and restraining orders is simply sub-

stituting the equity power of the court for the criminal law of the land, which most certainly is exceedingly dangerous as being subversive of the liberty of the people and being in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution which guarantees the rights of every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness, and it was intended by the framers of the constitution, before any of the rights can be taken away or denied him, a jury of his peers shall first find him guilty of violation of law. If due respect for the courts is to be maintained and the liberties and rights of the people guarded, as was intended by our forefathers, it is the absolute duty of the Congress of the United States to enact a measure which will prevent the abuses indicated in this discussion.

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

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### MAY GOD AVERT CLASH OF ARMS.

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Cripple Creek, Colo., April 9, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Previous to the last presidential election I wrote an article in which I said that if the Republican party was returned to power I feared for the safety of our government, and a careful study of the votes and speeches of the Republican majority in the Fifty-Seventh Congress will disclose the fact that my prediction was not groundless and that the power of the government is fast passing into the hands of the money power of this country, and I now further predict that unless the common people and the reform political organizations of the United States get together and form a political party and have for the object this one great principle—self-government—and vote solidly for that principle, within the next ten years nothing short of a bloody revolution will restore the power of government to the people where the framers of the constitution intended it should be.

That the vast inequality of fortunes among men, the hardships of the multitude to obtain a bare living, and the widespread poverty and want in a world filled with abundance, are almost exclusively due to this barbarous monetary and wage system, cannot be denied. That the labor movement has been and is yet in error as to the evil which is oppressing the producing classes in every land, and consequently in error as to the remedy thereof, is also apparent. The questions of high and low wages, high and low prices, child, convict and foreign labor, the eight hour law, etc., are all questions alien to the



problem at hand. The question should be the abolition of the wage system altogether, and the elevation of labor to a plane of ease and comfort to which it is entitled. That the workers in all departments of activity have it in their power to bring about a change by their votes is agreed to by all. Two powers have in all ages of which we have any record controlled and robbed the "hive of labor," viz., despotism and money. The workers have ever been the victims of conquest or of purchase, or the descendents of conquered or purchased parents.

In ancient times, and in times not very ancient, bands of marauders, following a chief, would invade a country, destroy opposing forces (patriots who dared to defend their homes), commit the most horrible outrages on innocent women and children, after which they would lift their murderous hands and blasphemous voices to heaven in thanksgiving for the blessings of victory, and proceed to divide the land, the booty and the people among themselves without scruple or remorse. Part of the unfortunate people they would hold as slaves, and part attach to the land as beasts of burden. The conquerors would then constitute themselves into an upper class of civil rulers and military chieftains, whose self-assumed "right divine" was to make the laws, govern, suppress insurrection within and resist invasion from without. In compensation for which services they would claim the fat of the land.

Under despotism the producing classes constituted the mud sills of the social fabric, supporting the whole, yet deprived of personal rights, held in contempt by the upper classes and considered scarcely worthy the notice of historians. Meantime the production of wealth and the extension of improvements were directed, not to supply the natural wants of the human race, but solely to gratify the whims and passions of the upper few, who caroused in castles, while the multitude of slaves and serfs, the producers of every comfort and luxury and builders of the castles, huddled in huts at the foot of the hill on which the castle was built. Under such social conditions but little and slow progress could be expected. The working classes, within one generation after the conquest or capture, would lose all hope of regaining liberty, and would turn their efforts to begging (we now call it asking) their masters for a chance to labor, for lighter tasks and larger rations, less hours of toil and higher wages. On the part of the ruling classes social progress consisted in suppressing the aspir-

ants for liberty among the slaves and serfs, teaching their offspring that obedience to the powers that be, established as they were from heaven, was the highest of virtues, rebellion the blackest of crime; and with such doctrines rendering them resigned to their station in life; training them to be industrious as the best means of avoiding the lash, inducing them to work without supervision, to keep one another in subjection to their superiors by a police force raised from among themselves, and to stand ever ready, willing or unwilling, to take up arms against foreign invasion in defense of homes which they had not, and a country which held them in bondage, and all of this under the stimulus of patriotism and glory.

When the conquered masses had been reduced to the degree of submission above described, the social fabric (the government) was considered established on a solid foundation of law and order. It was now able to suppress all innovations and ideas of progress under the horrifying epithets of heresy and rebellion, and to inscribe on its banner the motto, "esto perpetua," which interpreted means, "We are stuck forever."

Despotism in Europe reached its meridian of splendor and glory under the reign of Louis XIV., King of France. It received its death blow at the French revolution in 1789, and has ever since been on the decline.

Side by side with despotism arose and grew the "money power." This had a different origin, advances on different lines and operates differently from despotism. It does not invade a country, but invests in it; it does not conquer, but acquires the same; it does not govern, but controls the inhabitants; it does not enslave, but hires the working classes. In all these evolutions the money power enjoys advantages over despotism and uses these advantages to bring despotism itself under bondage and tribute. Instead of exposing an army of men and its own fortunes to the perils of war, the money power launches into the field of conquest a few cubic feet of white or yellow metal in loans into the field that is to be conquered and the victory is gained.

While an army would meet with resistance, the arrival of the precious (?) metals is hailed as a blessing. "Capital is coming into the country" will be heralded by the great dailies, and the people will read with joy.

While any citizen who should aid and abet a foreign army would be shot as a traitor to his country, he who negotiates the loans, who draws and harbors the metals, is exalted as a benefactor; while one who should guide the enemy

in its invasion would lose his life as a spy, the agent who locates the loans is rewarded for his accommodation.

Again, the owners of slaves is burdened with the care of them, and when one dies he replaces him only by purchase. The capitalist who hires is not so burdened, and if one of his workmen perishes, another is ready to take his place free of cost. Slave owners in America, when they had a dangerous work to do, hired a white man to save the negroes. When firmly established in a country, or a part of it, by public bonds and private mortgages, the money power fears no insurrection or invasion, and has command of the government forces free of charge to execute its mandates, to enforce the collection of its revenues or the spoliation and eviction of the inhabitants.

These are but part of the privileges and advantages which the money power enjoys over despotism. The effect of both despotism and the money power upon the people is alike. Both live by prey; both act as vampires upon industry and commerce; both divert production and distribution from their natural channels and make them subserve their whims and caprices. The erection of costly palaces when thousands have no homes, the manufacture of luxury when thousands are destitute of the necessaries of life, are all instances of such diversion. Again, both retard progress, mental and physical; both deprive the masses of proper education, of homes and comforts, of a polished existence and of that enjoyment of which they are the creators.

But look at these two artificial powers, creatures of brutal force and human law, from every standpoint we may, money holds the supremacy. It sits on a throne higher and safer than despotism, and holds its subjects in control, not by costly and dangerous standing armies and navies, but by a cunningly devised system of blockade and siege; by capturing the holdings, not of men, but the sources of life's supplies and the means of intercommunication. Thus it is able to extort tribute under the penalty of starvation.

Again the money power is more uniform in its methods of operation, in fact, it has but one method all the world over; thus it is more Catholic in its doctrines and tenets. It has no jarring form of government, no wars abroad, no revolution within, and hence has been able to devote all its talent, all its resources, to one single object—booty:

The money power will also be harder to suppress than despotism, because its means of subjugation are milder and do not come in direct contact with the resentful feelings of its

victims. A man captured or imposed upon by physical force is ever ready to fight when opportunity offers; but one when robbed of home and comfort, and reduced to servitude by the cunningly devised system of loans, mortgages and foreclosures, he attributes his misfortune to his own voluntary act, as to causes unforeseen and beyond his control. Thus, no feeling of resentment is awakened against the loaner, nor against the system by which the loaner deprives him of his property. The ruler, the baron, the lord are fenced with an imaginary citadel of privileges whose walls the peasant and working classes seldom attempt to scale. In the field of the money power the gates are open, and everybody may enter the arena and is free to aspire, and does aspire, to reach a plane where he too may be able to live in affluence on the sweat of his neighbor's brow. It is this fact which has made humanity an arena of wild beasts in a struggle to devour one another, and which has forced upon them the necessity of strong government, voluminous and ever-changing laws, innumerable legal contests, hosts of lawyers, judges and officials to re-establish and maintain the peace—a peace that is holding the working classes still while the money power is emptying their pockets and sacking the country.

Despotism is no longer to be feared. The habits of the people will no longer permit its revival, but the pressure of the money power is beginning to be felt, yet scarcely understood. The toiling masses squirm, groan and lament their losses, but are yet in the dark as to whence the blow and how to avert it. But the climax is approaching. I believe that, as despotism under Louis XIV., so is the money power in our day. Hereafter it will be impossible to surpass the multi-millionaire, financial monopolies of our time. They control the government and people, they absorb all the benefits of civilization. Such power can rise no higher and remain stationary. Hence, following the destiny of all things temporal, they, also, are doomed to decline and set to rise no more.

With the downfall of despotism and the money power will end the struggle for existence. War and speculation, invasion and investment, conquest and acquisition will no longer build thrones and fortunes on a Golgotha of human misery. A perspective view of human history presents the fact that we are now traversing a deplorable period. The social atmosphere is dense with ill forebodings, full of contentions, upheavals of vast labor organizations, capitalistic combinations, strikes and boycotts on the one side, blacklists and shout downs on the

other. It appears that society is forming into two camps and forming for battle. Meantime the causes of this contention continue to intensify; mountains of wealth continue to accumulate on the one side and appalling poverty, degradation and suffering on the other.

Such is the field within the range of our observation—a night dark and dense. To the west of this social night ominous clouds of revolution are hovering and threatening to engulf the money power; to the east, in the dim distance, we discern already the dawn of labor's day. Yes, the setting of the dark ages of industrial oppression and plunder and the rising sun of industrial liberty and equity are the stormy periods we are now traversing.

May God avert the clash of arms.

P. N. M'PHEE.

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### DEFINITION OF SOCIALISM.

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The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethic of Christianity.—Encyclopedia Britannica.

Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the Golden Rule applied to every day life.—Professor Ely.

The abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action.—Imperial Dictionary.

A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.—Webster.

A science of reconstructing society on entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of industry.—Worcester's Dictionary.

A theory of policy that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public, collective ownership of labor and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Every one according to his deeds."—Standard Dictionary.

Any theory or system of local organization which would abolish entirely or in greater part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital

as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community.—Century Dictionary.

Socialism has in view as the ultimate end the public or collective ownership and management of the means of production and distribution.—Mills.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth. Above all it never advocates violent methods.—Rev. Father T. Mc-Grady.

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### WENDELL PHILLIPS TO WORKING MEN.

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My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourself felt; if you don't want your children to wait years before they have bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short sighted he may be, can read it: We never forget. If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget. If there is a division of Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say: I am sorry I did the act. And we will say: It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never. So that a man in taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol, and will say: I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck.—Wendell Phillips.

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Unfortunate Jack Donahoo, a simple mine recruit, decided he would pick a shot that had declined to shoot. The shot had changed its fickle mind; his friends now sadly bow submissive to the law of fate! His pick is idle now!—Globe Times.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

## OPERATING MINING PROPERTY.

Florence, Colo., April 12, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I have been reading articles in your Magazine in regard to politics in unions and the advisability of the Miners' Union owning and running mines of their own. Some of the opinions I am in harmony with. I believe that union labor and politics should be as one. It is the only mode we have to recover damages and the return of our just dues. Slaves we are, let us throw off the yoke. Let us enter the arena; show the money changers that we are independent men, who have rights and will assert them. Are we not the descendants of the patriots and just the same as they? Did not these patriots fight for the liberties of all men? Why should we allow the favored classes to have the cream while we pick up the crumbs?

God help us if we continue to vote as we have voted in the past for the tools of plutocracy. Not often do we succeed in electing men through the old parties that will legislate for our good. Few men like Altgeld, Waite, Coates and Bucklin. There are other officers in our own state who are good men. We need not expect such men as these to be elected always, unless we form a solid independent labor party. And I believe we can unite every labor organization in Colorado in just such a party, if the right course is taken, and that course, to my mind, is the one proposed, by uniting the labor element throughout the state in one grand federated body.

In reference to the miners owning mines, I believe it is the only true solution. Say we form a company incorporated under the laws entitled "The W. F. of M. Mining, Milling and Smelting Company," for the purpose of mining, milling and smelting. Every union man in good standing would be a stockholder. Say, as Brother Luke suggested in April Magazine, that the assessment should be \$1 per month per man, every member would be equal in any benefits derived therefrom.

Such corporation could hire prospectors by the day; prospectors to be union men at union wages; any mines discovered to belong to the company; this company to be formed from delegates elected from each local union; these delegates to elect

such officers as would be desirable in a convention the same as our present officers are elected.

Three or four good mines in the control of this company could employ nearly all idle union men, besides paying a dividend.

M. DURAN MYERS.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM SLOCAN.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I am more than pleased with the progressive stand taken by the Magazine in favor of co-operative mining, and trust that the matter will not only be discussed, but ways and means adopted to put a well-prepared plan in operation at our next annual convention.

At first I confess the idea appeared somewhat startling. But when I realized that we have considerably more than fifty per cent. of the necessary capital in labor, and that the quality of that labor is such as to greatly enhance that percentage, and that our organization is capable of furnishing the required balance for development, it all proves the plan to be eminently practicable. And as to the necessity of providing employment for our own members, I claim that in view of the combined attack on our organization by capital and the A. F. of L. we must do so in order to maintain our existence. Not only that, but co-existent with mining we should take on the business of supplying, at least to the extent of the demands, our own necessities. Co-operative stores are as essential to our organization as mines or factories.

As matters stand at present, running on the old trade union idea, capital, being progressive, has left us behind. We are out of date and only able to resist a struggle against the most modern appliances with the strike, a weapon fifty years out of date, and the result is our members are receiving less consideration than the work horses, often stabled in the same buildings with our bunk houses.

Co-operation would furnish labor for the unemployed, would bring private companies in direct competition with the laborers; it would furnish goods minus the profits of shareholders; our wages would be higher; our supplies would be lower; our employment more secure; our position more independent; our opposition bankrupt for arguments to show our inability to legislate or manage our own business, and our ranks would be filled with men who are to-day afraid to join our organization. And whilst discussing along the line of progress allow me to call attention to what appears to me to be a great want in



our organization; it is our failure to make organized provision to secure employment for our members. It is a well-known fact that the best men in every locality are blacklisted. But as it is not done openly plenty of miners can be brought in from other localities to take their places and keep them out of work. In this way the members of our unions are made to fight the battles of the Mine Owners' Association against organized labor.

First—By keeping our best men out of work until they are driven out of the camp, and therefore deter others from supporting the cause of labor.

Second—By keeping miners traveling through the country and paying out their hard-earned money in hotel and railway fares that would otherwise strengthen their position in a fight against the tyranny of capital.

This is a very serious grievance over which our organization has exercised little, if any, control, and I claim that by amending our constitution and by-laws we have it in our power to organize an effective employment agency, say on the following lines:

Head office, executive W. F. M. Subordinate controls, district associations with each union a branch thereof. The head office and subordinate controls to be bureaus of intelligence, furnished with list of unemployed by the different unions, so as to be in position to furnish the local agencies (the unions) with men when applied for.

In this way our organization can protect local men in their homes and positions, and completely do away with that curse to our unions, the black list, and at the same time give sufficient security to members to settle down in communities and secure sufficient remuneration for their labor to bring up and educate their families.

This plan would no doubt keep wages up to the living point, and may eventually shorten the hours of labor. It would make labor a responsible party to agreements, and therefore give more stability to the mining interests of the country, and for the same reasons would give power to our Federation to lead in the general movement on social lines to a condition more compatible with modern ideas.

The above are matters that I have given considerable study to, and trust to have them properly placed before the convention. In fact, it is the duty of every member to give as much of his time as he can spare to the study of economic questions for the benefit of the whole. And with best wishes in the cause of progress.

J. A. FOLEY, Slocan, B. C.

## NEWS FROM KENDALL, MONTANA.

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Editor Miners' Magazine—A few lines from the much-over-estimated camp of Kendall may be of benefit to your readers and keep miners and other laborers away from here, unless they have sufficient money to live on for many months.

The owners of the townsite are booming Kendall, and no one can blame them. There are two mines here that can be classed as producers, all others are prospects, the owners of which are booming them on the merits of the two producing mines.

The miners are well organized and there are more members in good standing in the union than can find employment, as the ore is easily mined, churn drills and augurs being the principal implements used.

Miners desiring to come to Kendall can at any time obtain the facts regarding the situation by addressing the secretary of the Miners' Union, Kendall, Montana.

E. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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## FROM BUTTE MILL AND SMELTERMEN.

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Editor Miners' Magazine—The absence of a communication from Butte M. and S. M. U. No. 74 in the last few issues is not a sign that we have gone out of existence. We still exist; the same harmony prevails in our midst that has existed from the beginning of our organization; the same progressive spirit is manifested at our meetings that has always identified us with all progressive movements. But why should not this sentiment prevail amongst us, since our union has accomplished so much for our members from the very beginning of its organization? The eight hour day for smeltermen has placed before us an example that is worthy of consideration by all working men. Since the eight hour day has been introduced, nearly a year ago, we have only had one death in our ranks, while under the old twelve hour day it kept our secretary busy tacking up funeral notices, and the deceased were mostly men in the prime of life.

The press committee has been busy revising our constitution, and that is one reason why communications to the Magazine have been irregular. In our new constitution there is one section which we hope that all labor organizations will soon adopt. That is section 4 of article VI., by-laws, which reads:

"Two per cent. of the revenues of this union shall be placed in an educational fund. This fund shall be placed in the hands of the press committee at the end of each month. The press committee shall purchase such literature as the union may direct, with the money so received." This is but the initiation of what we believe the only effective method to the emancipation of the wage slave; the only part that labor unions can take in the future to battle with a pernicious system of capitalism is to recognize the necessity of political action, and our object is to enlighten our members along those lines.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

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### RAY UNION ACTIVE.

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Editor Miners' Magazine—The Troy and Manhattan Copper companies are working about 100 men and have been grading for a smelter.

Everything points to Troy making a permanent camp.

Harmonious relations exist between mine management and the union.

We are soon to have a local option election in Troy. Saloons are getting too numerous and too much noise, etc., at night. The employes of both companies held a mass meeting on the 15th inst. and steps were taken preparatory to voting the saloons out of the precinct, and my only hope is that they will be successful, for the saloon is the worst enemy the working man has.

Ray Miners' Union No. 102 of Troy is in a flourishing condition.

W. S. CROWE.

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### FROM TUSCARORA, NEVADA.

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Editor Miners' Magazine—It has been with interest that I have read the different articles in the Miners' Magazine under the heading of co-operative mining. It seems to me that we could start by purchasing a shipping mine, the money to be raised by selling stock to the members of the Federation. Selling from one share, I would say, to fifty, but not to exceed fifty shares to any one member. And a member wishing to sell his stock, it has to pass through the Federation, so the stock will not accumulate in any one person's hands. No dividend to be paid for the first five years; the money left over after paying necessary expenses to be used in developing mines of their own, or bond and leases secured on properties and

prospects. At the end of five years the stock to be redeemed by the Federation, so the property will belong to the Federation, so in case of strikes or lockouts they will have a means of procuring the wherewith to carry them on with. In doing this they could give the miners shorter hours and better pay. Also in the near future the Federation to own a custom mill or reduction works, where ore would be treated at a reasonable price, thus enabling poor men who have claims that produce ore which, with reasonable charges, could be worked.

J. J. OWENS.

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### INTERESTING LETTER FROM WHITEWATER UNION.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Although the Magazine has entered upon its third year of publication, Whitewater Miners' Union has never contributed a line to its pages. However, we will try and do better for the future.

This union was organized on May 31, 1899, the eve of the Slocan strike or lockout of that year, but notwithstanding the clouds of adversity that hung round its cradle it steadily advanced to a vigorous and substantial position.

With the resumption of work here in February, 1900, a new era of prosperity opened for our town and union, which was rudely broken a year later by attempts of that great octopus—the American Smelting and Refining Company—to cripple the lead market, in which design they were so successful that many of the Slocan mines had to shut down, among the number being our principal support—the Whitewater.

Since August of last year, however, a full force has been at work and there is only one drawback to the progress of our union, and that consists in the difficulty of inducing members of other unions to transfer here because there is only one mine, and failing to secure employment they must move to another camp. That difficulty we hope to see removed before long, as there are promising prospects in the vicinity that are energetically developed and expect to enter the shipping list at no distant day.

We are pleased to see the Magazine keeping straight along in the grooves of progress by discussions on the ballot, etc., and also on the co-operative development of prospects by the W. F. M., are bound to help along the future welfare and enlightenment of the laborers in the West.

WHITEWATER NO. 79.

## CUSTER UNION.

I will endeavor to state the condition of our camp and union. We have ninety members in good standing. Our financial condition is good. We are considering the question of building a new hall, the old one being too small to accommodate the large crowds that attend our entertainments. Brother Harry Bushell has done good work initiating new members at the Hartford mine.

Custer has two subordinate unions acting under charter No. 52, where business is transacted with as much harmony as though they were independent unions, and the prospect for another branch union at the Jesse James mine is assuring.

The question as to whether we are going to take part in politics, the coming election is being asked. Many members believe that if we are to obtain our portion of legislation we must show our strength at the polls. The question arises, how are we to know that the party whom we will support will legislate in our interest. To insure this the best plan would be to elect union men and if they fail to do their duty to assign them to oblivion and brand them as traitors. It is not my idea of legislation to down capital, for capital and labor must go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. But it is my principle to enact laws which the constitution will sustain wherein justice can be reached by the poorest peasant in the land.

When a company can call a regular army into a community, as has been done in the state of Idaho, and have arrested a thousand innocent people and compel them to be incarcerated in a filthy hole for months, without the right of trial or even habeas corpus proceedings, do all this and more, too, just because a few men violated the law, it is time that every fair-minded and liberty-loving man were appealing to justice through legislation.

It is to our interest that we get our principles advocated by some papers in the state that would publish our side. There is not a state in the Union whose statutes recognize the rights of the laborer less than the statutes of Idaho. Yet we control the majority vote. We have no excuse for non-legislation if we stay together and stand for our rights.

Let us have less dissipation and more education and advocate eight hours for a day's labor, that we may have time for recreation with our families and keep posted on the issues of the day. Think of a man staying on duty twelve hours out of twenty-four, then think of him acting as correspondent. When

I am on shift twelve hours out of twenty-four I am forced to write this article in the engine room where I cannot write more than a sentence at one time. Think of being a member of the Federation and then think of working four hours for 50 cents.

The sooner the laboring class thoroughly realizes the importance of education, the sooner can all grievances between employer and employe be adjusted. The more education a laborer has the better it enables him to make terms between himself and the company that employs him. Let us read good books and we will soon stand as a monument, capable of reasoning with all things and holding fast only to that which is good.

JOSEPH M. HILL.

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### AN ARIZONA KICKER.

I believe the Miners' Magazine ought to flop over to capitalism instead of supporting labor, then I believe I could get subscribers. It is something I can't understand why a working man will pay \$9 a year for a daily paper that publishes nothing but murders, suicides, robbery and strikes, will hesitate when asked to subscribe for a labor paper and say: "I am hard up and can't afford it." It is a continuous roar and kicking on the streets here about long hours, hard work and pay dear for what we consume, and if you approach them with a remedy they will accuse you of being radical. We have subscribed for some literature that deals on scientific government and there are not over five of our members that will read them. I am going to try a bunch of dime novels.

C. A. P.

Chloride, Ariz., April, 1902.

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### ALL SHOULD GET TOGETHER.

Maden, Mont., April 14, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I will say that I think Brother M. F. Coll of No. 32 has struck the keynote of my desires. For years I have longed to see all branches of labor concentrated into one organization with delegates from the different crafts. All differences could then be settled justly to all parties concerned, as it looks so foolish for different unions to quarrel among themselves. It disgusts any fair minded man, and he always remembers that in union there is strength.

I must say that I am sick at heart to see unions in the condition they are. They are honeycombed with petty jeal-

ousies. One brother and another will get miffed at some trivial affair and then he will not come to the union meetings, and perhaps, he will not pay his dues. Surely that is poor unionism, and I might say it is poor principle, for it is not living up to the obligation they took when initiated.

Men do not attend the meetings as regularly as they should. They shirk their share of the burdens and responsibilities, and let it fall upon the shoulders of others. I am sorry indeed that there are so few that can manage to spare \$1 a year to subscribe for our Magazine and thereby keep themselves posted on the welfare of the Federation.

Come, brothers, put your shoulders to the wheel and be men. I do not say that individually. I am heartily in favor of the Federation operating mining property, for in this plan there is hope for us, you can rest assured.

A. H. S., No. 107.

#### EXPLANATION FROM GLOBE UNION.

Editor Miners' Magazine—There appeared in the Colorado Chronicle about three issues ago an article from their correspondent here in Globe in which he undertook to describe the Miners' Union election as it took place on March 4th at Globe.

As we believe we have been entirely misrepresented, we beg leave to write you in our own behalf. While we do not deny that considerable soliciting and electioneering was done during the two weeks prior to March 4th, we do emphatically deny that any member ever anticipated that he should be elected because he was a member of a church or that any member expected support because they served two terms as an officer or that he expected to be elected because he was a member of a fraternal organization.

To a casual observer, the fact that more than twice as many votes were cast at our last election as any heretofore demonstrates the interest taken by its members. When a candidate expresses his desire for an office in any organization and solicits legitimately to that end they pledge themselves to further its interest, whereas, should they be elected indifferently and do not pledge themselves then you must expect nothing. We have almost direct evidence pointing to the Colorado Chronicle correspondent here, that he is a good union man and a first rate fellow for the labor cause—in his own way. We know that he has been in our midst for more than a year, and not even once, to my knowledge, has he attended our meet-

ings. Possibly he has attained a solution of the labor problem whereby the association of such common people as there is in No. 60 becomes obnoxious to him. If such be it, we deprecate our conditions. We understand the Colorado Chronicle to be one of the foremost papers of the West in asserting our rights as labor organizations, and such trash as they received from their correspondent here should not occupy space.

Our union has been steadily progressing since it was organized. Our newly elected officers have proven themselves to be energetic workers, sober and industrious, to the satisfaction of those concerned, and always ready and willing to promote the interests of the labor cause. J. W. SHARKEY.

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### BLACK HAWK IN POLITICS.

The Black Hawk Union No. 136 is getting along splendidly. The miners are beginning to see that the union has come to stay. The last two meetings we have taken in twenty-one new members and will have as many more at our next meeting. The Austrians and Italians are taking an active interest in the affairs of the union.

Pewabic Mountain Miners' Union is going to make one of the best unions in the district. I attended one of their meetings lately and they took in fourteen members. There are some good rustlers in the union at Russell Gulch. Our delinquent members are all paying up and putting their shoulders to the wheel. We have elected two out of three aldermen and one of our candidates was defeated by only one vote. In caucus we came within six votes of nominating the mayor. We have started to take an active part in politics and we will have candidates at the next election that will make the race for the Senate and House of Representatives. Let us get together and elect good union men who will legislate for the producers' benefit. P. M.

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### EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM TEXADA ISLAND.

The mines are closed and are likely to be so for some time. The sheriff sold the goods and chattels of the Northwestern Copper Company yesterday for some of the creditors. The property holders will now be proceeded against as not having complied with the law; they are liable for workmen's wages under the British Columbia statutes. The past week there has been filed from about 100 to 125 liens against the property, rep-



resenting about 150 workmen, and unless the defendants can offset the act they have but little show for any wriggling out of their liabilities. This is the heaviest bunch of liens ever issued in British Columbia.

The non-union men now realize the benefit of belonging to the union, as they have the organization to thank for what money they have got to date, which is about forty per cent., and the union advanced the cash to take the primary proceedings. On February 25th here on Texada Island there was from \$13,000 to \$14,000 due for wages, \$5,000 to \$6,000 have been recovered. This company shipped about \$20,000 to \$22,000 matte per month and the wage roll was about \$7,000 per month, and they would not pay their employes. The superintendent is loud in his denunciation of the company and has applied to add his lien with the miners and other workmen. The output of matte values \$200 per ton and copper buttons at \$1.50 per pound, the screenings of the Cornell by hand sluicing and jigging gave a return of \$45 per ton, which shows the value of our ores here. It is estimated that during the past three or four years the miners and workmen of these closed down mines and prospects are out from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in wages.

#### FROM THE WESTERN LABOR UNION.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Colorado:

At a meeting of Federal Labor Union No. 104, W. L. U., held at Telluride, Colorado, March 28th, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Adjutant General Gardner is reported in the public press, and we believe the reports true, as having expressed the belief that the recent calamities here, resulting in the loss of so many lives, were "A visitation of the wrath of God upon the miners of this place;" and,

Whereas, By his profanity the mothers and sisters of those brave men, who thus met their death, have been made to weep anew and wonder how He who is All Good can permit a monster to live who could speak such a black lie; and,

Whereas, The fathers and brothers, feeling the deep insult to the sacred memory of those brave boys, and seeing the One whom they called All Love pictured as a monster of injustice, cannot suppress the cry of revenge, a cry that no simpering apology can down, a cry that wrings the heart of every working man; and,

Whereas, With this feeling among the people, if trouble of any kind should arise, the presence of Adjutant General Gardner would not pacify, but would excite, inflame and enrage the working men; and

Whereas, We believe at any time the presence of General Gardner in Telluride would so enrage the people that his life would be endangered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Federal Labor Union No. 104, W. L. U., most respectfully ask your excellency to take immediate steps to remove Adjutant General Gardner from his office, thus making it imposible for him to cause further grief or harm.

And thus we will ever pray.

G. W. SEGERMAN,  
J. C. BARNES,  
O. M. CARPENTER,  
Committee.

#### APPEAL FROM THE MATTRESS MAKERS' UNION.

Denver, Colo., April 4, 1902.

To Organized Labor:

Greeting—Your attention is again called to the mattress makers' strike, and you are notified that all differences between this union and the Chicago Bedding Company, the Denver Bedding Company and Kent & Stuchfield have been adjusted and these firms are fair to organized labor. The Western Labor Union label is being placed upon the end of each mattress made by them, and their product is recommended to organized labor and its friends. Patronize men who patronize them.

George J. Kindel remains unfair. Mr. Kindel, more than any one else, was responsible for the trouble here. He employs more child labor than all the other firms combined, pays less wages than his competitors, and is, or was, president of an organization formed to combat union labor.

I ask that these facts be brought to the attention of all friends of organized labor, and that you insist on your merchants handling fair mattresses. He can procure them if he will.

I thank you for the assistance already given, and ask that you help in giving this arch enemy of organized labor his solar plexus.

LOUIS KLOTZ, Secretary.

Look for the W. L. U. label on the end of each mattress.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR COATES OF COLORADO BEFORE THE MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE IN Y. M. C. A. CLUB ROOMS, APRIL 7TH.

"I am, perhaps, not as well prepared as might be this morning to discuss the theme allotted to me, from the fact that during the last ten days I have been at home quite ill, and have not been able to prepare anything in the shape of a paper. However, I will not say that had I been in the best of health that I would have prepared a paper, because I dislike that way of delivering an address. So what I say this morning will be thoughts that have come into my mind during my practical experience with these things, and whatever may be said will be said with the sole idea of bringing out some truth which may bring some good results both to the church and to the working man.

"The subject assigned was 'The Working Man and the Church,' or 'The Church and the Working Man'—it does not make much difference which way you put it; and from this subject we get the idea that we must talk upon the relation of the church to the working man or the working man to the church.

"My friends, during the last few years the relation between the working man and the church has become so strained that we have heard the question asked on all sides: 'Why does not the working man come to the church?' The preachers note his absence and they ask, 'Why?' I will try to give a few reasons why the intelligent working man is not in the church—why he stays away from it. It is not because the working man is not a godly man. It is not because the working man does not care to listen to the teachings of Christ. Ah, no! He has gone rather forward than backward in this way. It is the church that has left the working man—not the working man that has left the church. Where is the church in all the great struggles for human rights? Where has the voice of the church been raised in the great struggle for better conditions among the laboring class, for a better opportunity of enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Where has been the voice of the church in every struggle of labor to get away from the industrial system that has damned thousands of hu-

man souls to perdition? Where has been the voice of the church in all such struggles of the laboring man? My friends, they have listened in vain, they have searched in vain—these who have had the right to expect that the church would aid in this work; they have searched in vain for that aid and that help. Is it any wonder that under these conditions the church asks, 'Where is the working man?' No, it is very natural that such a question should arise.

"The interest of the working man is in those things that tend to better his every-day condition. The intelligent working man believes that heaven should be on earth. He does not care to pay so much attention to a heaven and a hell that he knows nothing about. He is seeking to save himself from the hell on earth. That is what he wants, and wants the aid of the church in it.

"The great organizations of labor would never have existed—there never would have been a place for them—if the church had fulfilled its great mission as the representative of Christ. There never would have been any need of an institution of that kind. It is because the church has failed in its mission and is not a true representative of Christ that there is need of labor organizations and for the working man to stay outside of the church. The very foundation stone of labor organizations is that of the brotherhood of man, of love and justice—the principles that ruled the life and teachings of the carpenter of Nazareth. Every principle put forth in the labor organizations is for the purpose of working out his message to man of peace, good will, love, justice and the brotherhood of humanity, and we find that these organizations have to carry on the work that the church should have performed long ago. And with all the intelligence at the dawning of the twentieth century we find the church still silent and refusing to aid in this great work. Is it any wonder that the working man is not in the church? Ah, no! It seems a wonder sometimes that the church stands as well as it does. Then is there no good in the church? Yes; no one but a fool would say there was not. The church is doing a good work. There is a great moral influence in the church for good, and it is doing a work; perhaps, that no one else could accomplish. But it is not accomplishing the work that it ought to accomplish. The people who are sometimes called the pillars of the church, who form the support of the church, are the men who are robbing the workmen of the fruits of his toil. They are doing the very things that Christ came to earth to denounce and do away with.

Take any of our big factories, our great stores, our great smelters and mining corporations and the heads of these great institutions are the support of the church. And what do they do in the meantime to the laboring people? They have made thousands of them paupers, have sent thousands to drunkards' graves and have sent thousands to houses of prostitution, and these are the men who are supporting the church, who furnish the funds for the church to carry on its work. Yet you expect the working man to go hand in hand with that kind of an institution. I may, as an example, take one of the great stores in our own city. It is not necessary to mention names or to go into personal criticism. But go into any of these big stores and look over their pay roll, and you will find that men, women and children employed there are receiving from \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, and some as high as \$10 a week. Do you think a human being can live on that wage and be decent? Do you think that these men, women and children can live on that kind of a wage and follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ? You might as well say that water can run up hill—for it is an impossibility. Go to the financiers of these institutions and they will tell you that they cannot afford to pay any more wages, that if these people cannot live on what they get let them get their support somewhere else. Some of these men have been brutal enough to say, 'Let them find a friend,' and when these things are made public the church is silent as the grave; it will have nothing to do with these worldly things.

"We want to teach the people how to live, and when they know how to do that they will be safe enough when they die. This was the mission of the great Savior of men, and this is the mission that the church will have to preach if it gains the friendship, the patronage and the attendance of the working people.

"What of these great institutions that compel their employes to work every day in the week and every hour of the day? Take our great smelting plants, if you please. Is there any such thing as a Sabbath known in an institution of that kind? And, my friends, if my reading of the commandments is right, any one that violates or desecrates the Sabbath by performing manual labor is as a soul damned. Where is the voice of the church on the customs of these institutions? It has nothing to do with these things.

"I remember that three years ago there was a great strike in the smelters of this state. The Legislature of 1899 had passed a law whereby no man should be required to work

longer than eight hours a day. It was placed on record as a law, and yet the heads of these institutions ignored it and refused to comply with its requirements, and 15,000 men went on that great strike for the benefits of this law that would bring life and light into many thousands of homes in this state. Was there a single voice in the church raised in behalf of these men and for the enforcement of that law that would have so much to do with the happiness and the success of so many homes? No; she was silent. It did not matter how many souls would be damned because of being compelled to work on the Sabbath, the church could not talk of these things. And why? Because it gets its support from the men who get their profits from these institutions and from these working men. And so it has been through the whole history of the struggles of labor. Not only in Colorado, not only in this nation, but in every nation on God's earth. The church is not an institution for the purpose of preaching the doctrine of how to live, or the doctrine of the brotherhood of man; it is not for the purpose of teaching the law—'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' and 'By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread.' No, it is an institution for the rich. The preaching is done for the rich, and to please them. Take any of your great fashionable churches; they have to be maintained and it requires money to maintain them and to pay the salaries of the preachers. You cannot get that money from the working people; it must come from the people that have it, and they get it from the working people.

"I have seen but very few men who had the courage to speak the truth when it would hurt the man who was paying their salary or managing their institution. I have not a quarrel with the ministers; the working men have not a quarrel with the ministers. The working man knows that the minister is in the same position that he is; he is simply a wage-earner. If the minister does not preach the doctrine that the people in his church want him to preach and does preach the doctrine that they do not want, his salary is cut off or he is tried for heresy and fired bodily from the church. After that he is even denied the right to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. This is the charge against the church. It is not against the individual minister. He is employed by the church. If a man hires out to do a certain work in one of our smelting plants and does not perform it, he is discharged. The minister is in the same position; he is a wage-earner."

It was at this point that a preacher suggested they were

"hirelings." Mr. Coates agreed with him and pandemonium broke loose. After a vote of the ministers was taken, insisting that he go on, Mr. Coates proceeded as follows:

"I find that the truth hurts, even among ministers.

"But this tirade of abuse—for I might as well call it that and save some of you the trouble—is not against the individual minister; and as to that word 'hireling' that was mentioned by a minister in the back of the room, there is nothing offensive about it. It certainly means that the preacher is like any other wage-earner. He has got to live and he has to have an occupation by which to earn a livelihood, and he can usually have it just as long as he preaches the doctrine that his people want to hear. When he preaches to the contrary he loses his job. It has been done, and it will be done again; but there is hope for the future in the great number of independent men that are strong enough to be fearless in preaching the gospel of truth in the church.

"I believe that as long as this competitive, monopolistic, private-ownership system of doing business continues neither the church nor any other institution will get very far from its present position. We are fighting against the present methods of production and distribution. Competition in business is gradually being eliminated, but the industries are still in the hands of private individuals. And our fight is against this industrial system. No man can succeed under this system unless he pushes some one else down. We want to change this unchristian, murderous system, and to bring about conditions where each man shall do his share of the work and each man shall take his share of the results of that work. That is the aim of the labor organizations. We want to change to the co-operative system.

"In closing, I feel like quoting the words of the great London preacher, Joseph Parker: 'Oh, for some great soul to preach to the preachers, to reform the reformers and to Christianize Christianity.' That is what we want."—Colorado Chronicle.

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#### NOTICE.

Any one knowing the address of Mr. Edward Davis will confer a favor by notifying this office. Mr. Davis left his home in Brantford, Canada, six years ago. He is five feet eleven inches in height; weight, 195 pounds; and dark complexion. He has two trades, plasterer and blacksmith, and generally followed the latter trade.

## A COLD BLOODED CAPITALIST RULING—THE DUTY OF WORKINGMEN.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 3.—Judge Baker of the federal court, to whom the Rockwood Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis appealed for the protection of its employes against the assaults of striking iron molders, said the condition of the company's affairs was a disgrace to the state and the city authorities. He said it was the duty of the sheriff and mayor to stop the assaults instead of the United States court.

"Would it not be a good plan," Judge Baker asked, "to let these assaults go on until the people of Indianapolis arise in their might and give these men who want to work the protection they need?"

"If this plan were followed, things might reach a point where the people would hold courts of their own on street corners and deal with the strikers."

The judge further declared that the men who wished to work for the Rockwood company had a right to strap revolvers about them and carry shotguns as they went to and from the factory, and that they could with these arms protect themselves.

A man could carry a rapid-fire gun, Judge Baker said, and protect himself so long as the weapon was not concealed.

"If you want to change your bill of complaint," Judge Baker said to Mr. Hatch, "I want you to include in it a prayer for damages. It does not matter whether these men have any property or not. I will appoint a special master to fix the damages, and if you secure judgment against these strikers, officers can, if the men are caught in bed, take away their clothing."

"They can have no property that will be exempt under the state law. The judgment will keep them in insolvency as long as they live, or until the judgment is paid."

"Things have come to a pretty pass when the city of Indianapolis will not give the men who want to work protection from men who do not want them to."

Note—Things have come to a pretty pass when working men, trades unionists, will vote for such capitalist tools. All capitalist party tools are alike—this fellow is no exception.

If the workers expect anything different they will have to vote their own class ticket, the Socialist ticket, and help to bring about the coming to an end of capitalism. Think it over.—St. Louis Labor.



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## IN MEMORIAM.

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Berlin Miners' Union passed resolutions in memory of M. A. Crane, who died March 31st at the age of sixty-two years. The deceased was a native of Illinois and well respected by those who knew him.

Appropriate resolutions were passed by Globe Miners' Union upon the death of Charles Stuart, who died April 3rd, and a notice of his death was sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of Thomas B. Eslick were passed by Marysville Miners' Union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication. Mr. Eslick was president of Marysville Union and a delegate to the last convention of the W. F. M. In both capacities he proved to be a worthy member.

On April 7th Mr. Gus Johnson, a member of Telluride Miners' Union, was killed at Willard City, Utah, by a Rio Grande Western train while walking on the track. Telluride Union passed resolutions of condolence upon his death.

At the regular meeting of Silverton Union No. 95 of British Columbia, resolutions of condolence were passed upon the death of Mr. Conrad Bill, who was an active and energetic member of that union.

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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 O. 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	W. H. Cassady	Chas. Parisia	0	Chloride
155	Congress		Frank Burton	Charles Webster		Congress
150	Gleason	Fri	E. Bryant	R. J. Ryan		Gleason
60	Globe	Tues	G. G. Stephens	J. W. Sharkey	120	Globe
154	Groom Creek	Sat	Jno. O'Connell	F. M. Sickler	291	Prescott
101	Jerome	Wed	W. T. Luke	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	J. F. Casper	A. W. Nicklin		McCabe
153	Poland	Tues	J. P. Ryan	O. H. Cone		Poland
135	Pearce		L. H. Allen	C. Monmonier		Pearce
102	Ray	Thurs	J. I. Coleman	Wm. S. Crowe		Troy
65	Walker		F. A. Murphy	N. J. Griffin		Walker
160	Weaver			J. Prendergast		Octave
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
152	Frank	Sat	Wm. Slack	S. Sutherland		Frank, Alb'rt
76	Gladstone	Sat	T. P. Goddard	Thos. Addison	77	Fernie
22	Greenwood	Sat	D. McGlashen	R. Morrison	134	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Sat	Henry Cody	D. M. McPhail	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	J. E. O'Riley	Harry White	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	J. Pettigrew	Mich. Delaney	170	Kamloops
119	Lardeau			A. J. Gordon		Ferguson
43	McKinney	Thurs	Geo. Withers	Wm. Morrison		O'p.M'Kinney
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. Blackburn	P. T. Smyth	32	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	J. McPherson	James Wilks	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	W. E. Cropp	D. J. Weir	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Tues	Henry Heidman	John Riordan		Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Rupert Bulmer	F. E. Woodside	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	H. Thompson	A. Shiland		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	A. W. Carey	J. O. Tyree	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Wed	George Nichol	D. B. O'Neal		Slocan City
113	Texada	Tues	David Jones	Alfred Raper	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Patrick Daly	A. McDougall	18	Ymir
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Borland	Steve O'Brien	6	Bodie
128	Bullion	Wed	D. J. Donahue	D. M. Brown	25	Mt. Bullion
47	Confidence	Thurs	A. D. M' Cormick	Edward Golgg	26	Confidence
141	French Gulch		J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	R. M. Hicks	J. A. Vaughn		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Jas Harvey	R. D. Gluyas	199	Grass Valley
163	Ivanpah		M. J. O'Connor	Gust Erickson		Copper World
143	Keswick S. U	Mon	W. Kitzmiller	Jno. E. Burr		Taylor
51	Mojave	Sat	T. F. Delaney	A. A. Moross	1	Mojave
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	J. Trumbetta	Wm. Wivell	5	Coulterville
44	Randsburg	Wed	Thos. Bernard	T. H. Reed	398	Randsburg
73	Toulumne	Thurs	J. T. Fisk	H. D. French	63	Stent
87	Summerville		Robt. Plumber	R. L. Dillon		Carters
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	Jas. M. Quinn		Big Oak Flat
109	Soulsbyville		T. O. Isley	O. L. Wahl		Soulsbyville
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	W. D. Daniels	Henry Scholz	16	Chinese Camp

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<b>COLORADO</b>						
75	Altman Eng. ....	Tues	D. C. Copley...	Karl G. Brown.	163	Cripple Creek
21	Anaconda .....	Tues	O. A. Anderson	J. J. Mangan ..	296	Anaconda .....
13	Baldwin .....			A. Dohlman ..		Baldwin .....
89	Battle Mountain ..	Sun	Chas. Baldauf..	W. McConnel ..	27	Gilman .....
64	Bryan .....	Sat	Alma Neilson ..	Jas. Spurrier..	134	Ophir .....
106	Banner M. & S. ....	Thurs	C. M. Greene ..	P. J. H. Peterson	254	Victor .....
137	Black Hawk .....	Wed	H. M. Kelley..	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 Cr. S. Eng	Wed	A. F. Lindgren ..	E. L. Whitney ..	279	Cripple Creek ..
56	Central City .....	Mon	R. O. Johnson ..	M. A. Swanson ..		Central City ..
93	Denver S. M. ....	Tues	W. McNamara ..	B. P. Smith .....		Denver .....
58	Durango M & S. ....	Sat	J. W. Gidney ..	Frank Wride ..	1273	Durango .....
80	Excelsior Eng .....	Mon	A. J. McCaughan	F. W. Frensen ..		Victor .....
110	Florence M & S. ....		W. Christians ..	E. J. Conibear ..		Florence .....
19	Free Coinage .....	Fri	W. F. Davis ..	W. B. Easterly ..	91	Altman .....
159	Fulford .....			John Judd .....		Fulford .....
30	Georgetown .....	Wed	Oscar King .....	H. Rotholz .....	76	Georgetown ..
92	Gillett M. & S .....		J. R. Richards ..	E. S. Timmons ..		Gillett .....
94	Golden S. M. ....		Theo. A. Boak ..	A. F. Wise .....	8	Golden .....
50	Henson .....	Sat	H. G. Lindsay ..	Eugene Otis .....	205	Lake City .....
136	Idaho Springs .....	Thurs	A. D. Olcott ..	J. E. Chandler ..		Idaho Springs ..
55	Lawson .....					Lawson .....
15	Ouray .....	Sat	Jno. E. Souter ..	H. A. McLean ..	591	Ouray .....
158	Pearl .....		F. H. Hill .....	J. P. Byrne .....		Pearl .....
24	Pewabic Mount'n ..		LeProuse .....	W. G. Evans .....		Russell Gulch ..
6	Pitkin County .....	Sat	Thos. O'Harra ..	Theo. Saurer .....	562	Aspen .....
133	Pueblo S. M. ....		J. A. Kinningham	J. C. Peak .....		Pueblo .....
36	Rico .....	Sat	C. W. Rhode ..	E. B. Clark .....	427	Rico .....
145	Salina .....	Tues	Fred Myers .....	Johu Rose .....		Salina .....
26	Silverton .....	Sat	F. Schmeltzer ..	Ernest Allen .....	23	Silverton .....
27	Sky City .....	Tues	Nels Carlson ..	A. J. Horn .....		Red Mountain ..
63	Telluride .....	Sat	V. St. John .....	O. M. Carpenter ..	537	Telluride .....
41	Ten Mile .....	Tues	J. H. Frerburg ..	W. J. Kappus .....	212	Kokomo .....
32	Victor .....	Sat	Dan Griffiths ..	O. H. Walker .....	134	Victor .....
84	Vulcan .....	Sat	F. W. Castle ..	Dwight Young ..	38	Vulcan .....
146	Wall Street .....		Geo. Brown .....	A. S. Shipley .....		Wall Street ..
59	Ward .....	Fri	Theo. Blallow ..	Milton King .....	78	Ward .....
108	Whitepine .....	Thurs	W. S. Barker ..	M. O. Smith .....		White Pine ..
<b>IDAHO</b>						
10	Burke .....	Tues	Bernard Smith ..	Wm. Nichols .....	156	Burke .....
52	Custer .....	Sat	J. T. Danielson ..	G. W. Cherry .....		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. Erikwald .....	Jacob Holms .....	19	Gibbonsville ..
9	Mullan .....	Sat	Wm. Powers .....	J. Hendrickson ..	30	Mullan .....
161	McKay .....			H. Henderson .....		McKay .....
20	Rocky Bar .....	Sat	J. R. Davey .....	N. D. McLeod .....	X	Rocky Bar .....
66	Silver City .....	Sat	H. Hawkins .....	B. J. Maloney .....		Silver City .....
18	Wardner .....	Sat	M. Cambell .....	John Conley .....	162	Wardner .....
<b>KANSAS</b>						
120	Argentine S. M. ....		John C. Brown ..	Cy Earnest .....		Argentine .....
125	Bruce S. M. ....		Del Conrad .....	Joseph Pool .....		Bruce .....
149	Cherryvale S. M. ....		Wm. Barr .....	A. H. Davidson ..		Cherryvale .....
147	Gas City S. M. ....	Mon	F. Morrison .....	Guy Baker .....	76	Gas City .....
124	Girard M. & S. ....	Sat	Wm. Hollinger ..	E. H. Harmon .....		Girard .....
123	Iola M. & S. ....		Chas. Chadd .....	G. F. Titus .....		Iola .....
148	LaHarpe S. U. ....	Tues	J. W. Woolingt'n	A. S. Murray .....	110	LaHarpe .....
<b>MONTANA</b>						
117	Anaconda M. & S. ....	Sat	A. J. Lagrand ..	J. O. Casey .....		Anaconda .....
114	Anaconda Eng. ....	Mon	Richard Evans ..	Arthur Bliss .....		Anaconda .....
57	Aldridge .....	Sat	Jos. Gulde .....	George Reeb .....	97	Aldridge .....

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<b>MONTANA—Con</b>						
12	Barker .....	Thurs	Henry Daniels	Mike Wilson...	5	Barker .....
23	Basin .....		John Person ...	John Mulcahy..	1	Basin .....
7	Belt .....	Sat	J. J. McLeod ..	Robt. Wedlock.		Niehart .....
45	Bridger .....	Tues	Chas. Swan ...	D. A. Tinkcom.		Bridger .....
1	Butte .....	Tues	Ed. Hughes ...	John Shea ...	498	Butte .....
74	Butte M & S. ....	Wed	Geo. T. Wade..	D. R. McCord..	841	Butte .....
83	Butte Eng.....	Wed	P. A. Stephens.	Jos. Creighton.	1625	Butte .....
88	Elkhorn .....	Sat	Chas. Harding .	A. L. Mercer..	27	Elkhorn .....
126	E. Helena M. & S.		D. McGinty....	Jas. McCormick		East Helena..
78	Gebo .....	Tues	Wm. Cummings	Jas. C. Ray....		Gebo .....
86	Geo. Dewey Eng. .	Mon	Alfred Jose....	J. M. Carlisle.	284	Granite .....
4	Granite .....	Tues	John Bevan ...	Thomas Dyer..	D	Granite .....
162	Granite M & S . .		Jas. P. Nutton.	C. H. Martin . .		Philipsburg .
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	J. B. Finlay ...	Jas. Lithgow..	790	Great Falls..
35	Hassell .....	Fri	E. C. York .. .	A. I. Schreier..	74	Hassel .....
54	Horr .....	Sat	A. McEelhany .	Dante Raso ...		Horr .....
139	Jardine .....		Wm. Symons . .	Frank Lind ...		Jardine .....
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	Jas. Longmier.	J. J. Lewis....	8	Maiden .....
103	Marysville .....	Sat	James Sennett.	Nels. Maxwell.	73	Marysville ..
105	Mayflower .....	Tues	Jerry O'Rourke	Jaś. Foster ...		Whitehall ..
138	Mount Helena . .		John Nangle . .	Nick Hoffman .		Helena .....
104	Norris .....	Sat	W. A. Lawlor..	B. G. Crawford		Norris .....
111	North Moccasin .	Sat	W. R. Woodson	E. E. Phillips..		Kendall .....
131	Pony .....			Robt. Kneetless		Pony .....
134	Rocky Canon .....		John Smith .. .	A. C. Booth ...		Chestnut .. .
25	Winston .....	Sat	Theo. Schuele..	E. J. Brewer....	A	Winston .....
129	Virginia City ..	Sat	E. J. Ganian ...	H. T. Reid ...		Virginia City.
<b>NEVADA</b>						
122	Berlin .....	Mon	W. W. Elkins . .	C. M. Cushing .		Berlin .....
98	Blue Rock .....	Tues	H. A. Cahill . .	Wm. Hatherell .		Yerington ..
72	Lincoln .....	Wed	D. Marguads'n	R. J. Gordon . .	51	DeLamar .. .
49	Silver City .....	Tues	E. T. Powers ..	DaveArmstrong	76	Silver City...
121	Tonapah .....	Tues	John O'Toole .	A. J. Crocker . .	92	Tonapah .. .
31	Tuscarora .....	Wed	J. J. Owens ...	W. F. Plumb... .	67	Tuscarora...
46	Virginia City ..	Fri	John F. Ward..	J. W. Kinnikin	I	Virginia City.
<b>OREGON.</b>						
130	Alamo .....		G. N. Taylor ..	Geo. Wiegand .		Alamo .....
42	Bourne .....	Tues	M. B. Whipple.	J. D. McDonald		Bourne .....
91	Cornucopia .....	Sat	A. T. Russell . .	B. M. Patterson		Cornucopia ..
132	Greenhorn .....	Fri	F. E. Holman . .	J. D. Wisdom . .		Geiser .....
29	Susanville .....	Thurs	Chas. Graham..	R. O. Ingraham		Susanville ..
140	Virtue .....	Tues	J. A. Clausen .	Calib S. Rith... .		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	G. W. Holvey ..	G. J. Snyder ...	290	Lead City ...
30	Lead Mechanics .		W. W. Wheeler .	D. V. Eberly . .		Lead City ...
5	Terry Peak .....	Wed	John A. True . .	C. H. Schaad . .	174	Terry .....
68	Galena .....	Wed	Geo. Leach ...	J. H. Gardner .	51	Galena .....
116	Perry .....			Henry Thomas .		Perry .....
<b>UTAH.</b>						
67	Bingham .....	Sat	Frank Burnham	Chas. Jackson .	31	Bingham .. .
151	Eureka .....	Thurs	Godfrey Scherer	Jas O'Brien . .	228	Eureka .....
144	Park City .....	Sat	G. A. Robinson .	O. C. Lockhart .	891	Park City .. .
34	Sandy S. U. ....	Wed	Albert Dobson .	Arthur Leslie .	28	Sandy .....
99	Valley S. U. ....	Sat	E. J. Smith . . .	J. W. Gordon . .		Murray .....
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>						
142	Deertrail .....	Tuse	J. C. Carter ...	J. O'Leary jr . .		Deer Trail ...
28	Republic .....	Tues	Alex McKay . .	J. E. Keyes....	157	Republic.....
115						
<b>WYOMING</b>						
157	Continental .....		Wm. Mow .....	Wm. Malady... .		Battle.....
156	Encampment .....		Geo. Brown....	John Evans....		Riverside .. .
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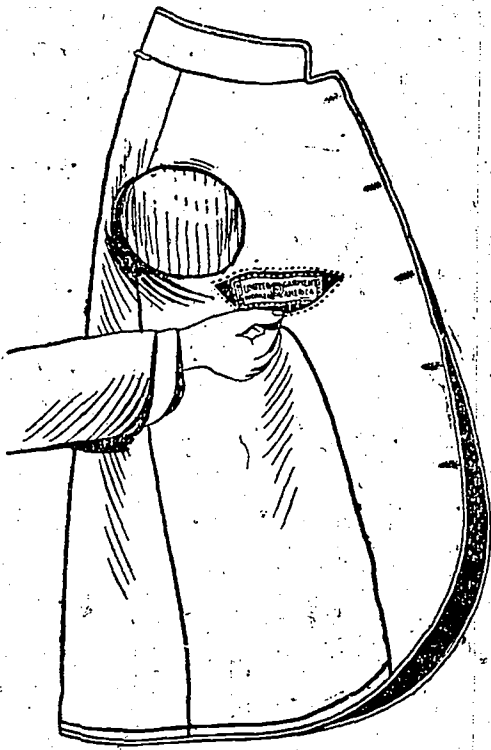
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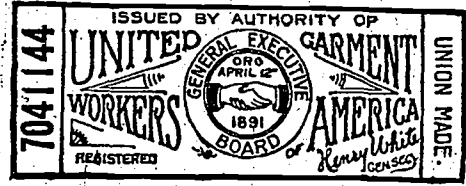
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JOHN A. MOFFIT, President, Orange, N. J.

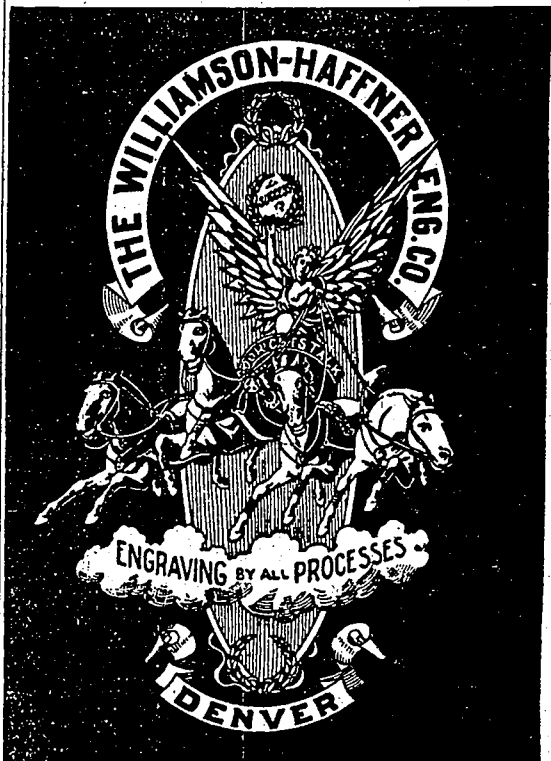
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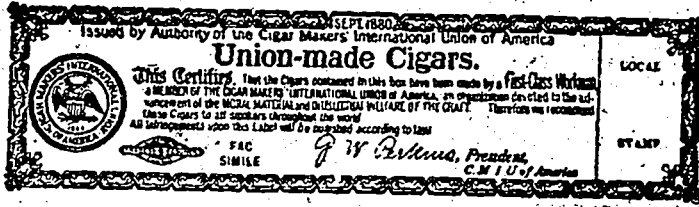
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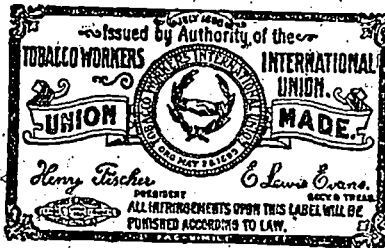
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