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ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

September 10,
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22 TRADES UNION COUNCIL
1876-1903

WEALTH
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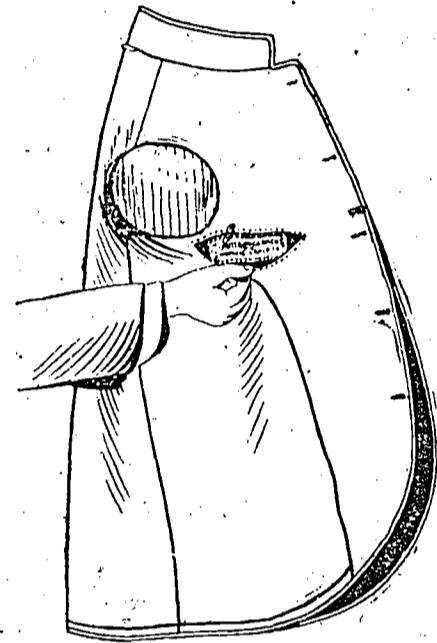
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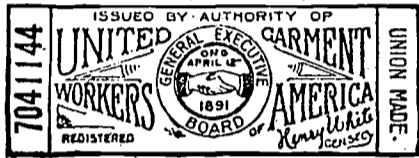
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WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1903.

Volume V. Number 11.
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

Address all communications to MINERS' MAGAZINE,
625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

The Lawyers are Protesting.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION has held its annual convention in the state of Virginia, and many of the professional parasites aired their eloquence against the trusts. The lawyers have declared that they must settle the trust question or "the demagogues would." To whom did the lawyers refer when they used the word "demagogues?" Was it not the brainy and brilliant men who are marching in the van of the great labor procession, that is moving toward the hilltop of industrial freedom? The men who are burning the midnight oil in the ranks of organized labor studying the economic problem, are the "demagogues," in the opinion of a gang whose fees come from all the crimes that are committed under a civilization that fawns at the feet of a Dives and throws the Lazarus in jail. Why have the lawyers denounced the trust? Simply because in its elimination of waste, in its economic management of commercial affairs, the trust has been able to dispense with the services of a horde of attorneys who are now feeling the pinch of poverty. The trust has skimmed the cream from the legal profession, and the doors have been closed to lawyers of mediocre ability. The lawyers who have denounced the trust, have been actuated by the fact that they are no longer on the payroll of the federated corporations. The lawyers who are out of a corporation job, propose to tax the trust to death, by having the necessary character of legislation enacted; but they seem to forget that capital always has its powerful and well-paid lobby in the halls of national legislation, as well as in the chamber of every state Legislature. If any bill should pass, either in Congress or in any state Legislature, affecting the interests of trusts, the magnates with millions can appeal to the courts, and as the courts are made up of lawyers who still have a lingering fondness for dollars, all such legislation as proposed by jobless attorneys will be gently laid to rest in an unconstitutional grave.

THE FORT COLLINS COURIER has the following salacious editorial morsel on its bill of fare for the Western Federation of Miners: "The Western Federation of Miners acts upon the principle that employers of labor have no rights which their employes are bound to respect. It is an ungrateful dog that bites the hand that feeds him." The quill expert on the Courier has put the cart before the horse. The employer of labor does not employ labor actuated by any charitable impulses. Labor is employed for profit, and according to Carroll D. Wright the laborer receives about one-sixth of the value which his labor produces. The employer who according to the Courier, "feeds" the laborer, gives him only that fraction of what he earns in order that he may retain his physical strength to produce more profit for the legalized parasite who coins dividends at the expense and sacrifice of human vitality. The Courier is another two-by-four subsidized organ that feeds on capitalistic crumbs that are stolen from the loaf which labor produces.

Politician and Priest.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION is realizing the truth of the old saying, that "It never rains but it pours." Teddy Roosevelt, through his private secretary, had no sooner notified the members of the union in the public printing office at Washington, that they must amend their constitution to conform with law, than a Michigan priest, with an itching palm for corporation donations, attacks the obligation of this organization, and declares that "every patriotic citizen, and every sincere, consistent Catholic should demand that such an oath should be modified and that the objectionable clause be cut out." Teddy Roosevelt, the President of the United States, and the honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who gave Sargent a federal job, has now thrown down the gauntlet, and gave the International Typographical Union to understand that a "rat" in a printing office was covered with the shield of law, and must not be interfered with by any provision in the laws of the organization of the Allied Printing Trades. Teddy has issued his order and his order is the law, because he happens to be President of the United States. The workingman is beginning to discover that while the law of the land concedes him the right to belong to a labor organization, there is nothing further conceded in that right. The Catholic priest, Father Baart, whose name indicates a German ancestry, is showing his loyalty to the Kaiser in putting his ecclesiastical veto upon the license of a labor organization formulating a pledge that is not in strict conformity with his conception of what is due to the church. The law of the church is the law enacted by the clergy, and that law is based on economic interests. President Roosevelt is now pandering to Citizens' Alliances, Economic Leagues, Manufacturers' Associations, and the rest of the exploiting organizations, believing that the treasuries of these commercial organizations can be made mints from which will flow campaign contributions galore for the election in 1904. The Catholic priest is class-conscious, and knows that corporations which grow mighty and powerful through profits extracted from labor, will have more coin for the church than the hungry and ragged army who are victims of despoilation. The men who are simple trades unionists will soon be forced to crawl out of the rut, and as soon as they become as class-conscious as President Roosevelt and the Michigan priest, the czarism of capitalism through public officers and the hierarchy of the church, will be annihilated. The laboring mass are already feeling the pressure, and the time is not far distant when labor will repudiate politically the system that murders the independent spirit of manhood. Class-conscious and class-loyal political action upon the part of the workers in every department of labor, will bring tyranny to its knees and put man upon his feet.

THE EMPLOYERS OF LABOR throughout the country are working a great graft on the laboring class. Metropolitan journals of different states are advertising the scarcity of labor, to enable employers through an influx of labor, to make competition fiercer in the labor market. The object of these advertisements declaring a scarcity of labor in the different states, is for the sole purpose of reducing wages. Advertisements in New York, Pennsylvania and the various publications of the eastern states, picturing the dearth of labor in the West is a malicious falsehood, woven out of whole cloth, to enable the employers to purchase cheaper labor. The laboring men of every state will be acting judiciously in placing no reliance on these advertisements.

Beware of Advertisements.

THE FOLLOWING advertisement appeared in a late issue of a daily paper published in Joplin, Missouri:

MEN WANTED—The following scale of wages is paid by the mine operators of Yavapai county, Arizona, for an eight-hour shift: Sinking in dry shaft, \$3.50; sinking in wet shaft and miners furnish, \$4; sinking in wet shaft and operators furnish, \$3.50; winzes and raises, \$3.50; drifting and cross-cutting, \$3.25; stopers, muckers and trammers (it being understood that trammers are to serve as muckers when required), \$3; shovelers, \$2.75; pumpmen \$3.50, for ten hours \$4; timbermen \$3.50, for ten hours \$4; machine men \$3.50. Board \$1 per day. Average temperature is 65 degrees. Several hundred men can find ready and permanent employment. For particulars address Secretary Mine Operators' Association, Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona.

This appears to be a harmless advertisement on the face of it, as not a word is said about the miners of Arizona struggling to enforce an eight-hour law that was passed by the late Legislature of the territory, and at the same time maintain a respectable living wage. If labor agitators from Missouri invaded Arizona to organize the miners, the mine owners would brand such invaders as foreigners; but when strike breakers are imported into Arizona, or any other state or territory to be used in lowering wages and perpetuating the system of long hours, such respondents are designated by exploiters as patriotic, law-abiding American citizens. The man with money and with a monopoly on jobs, constitutes himself the judge of human character. The miners of Arizona are putting up a brave fight for right and justice, and no workingman can afford to become an ally of the corporations to aid them in weakening the cause of organized labor. The men of the East should pay no attention to advertisements appearing in eastern papers offering employment in the West. Colorado, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, California, Nevada, in fact every state and territory of the West, are filled with idle men who are unable to find employment, and the only work that can be secured is the opportunity offered by mine owners associations who have refused to recognize organized labor.

THE PATRIOTIC BUSINESS MAN of America who cheers for the Stars and Stripes, denounces the boycott as un-American, because organized labor is sometimes forced to use this weapon to bring the commercial brigand to his knees. The boycott is not a foreign importation, but was used in the days of the American colonists by Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Adams and other leaders in the American Revolution, who declared a boycott against English-made goods, and also against all merchants who imported and sold such goods. During the days preceding the Revolution, the "Sons of Liberty" circulated a boycott poster against one William Jackson, who insisted on running his business without interference. The boycott poster contained the following:

"William Jackson, an importer at the Brazen Head, North Side of the Town House, and opposite the Town Pump, in Cornhill, Boston. It is desired that the Sons and Daughters of Liberty would not buy any one thing of him, for in so doing they will bring disgrace upon themselves and their posterity for ever and ever, Amen."

Even in the days of the Revolution men could be found who would sacrifice human freedom for profit.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of co-operative stores in the Cripple Creek district, where the striking miners can secure the necessities of life at cost, has caused the visage of the average business man to assume the length and solemnity of the mortician at a funeral. The business men of the Cripple Creek district made a mistake when they issued an ultimatum after the strike was declared, that their wares would be sold for cash, and for cash only. The miners will now take a hand in the game of business, and the fellows who have reaped a harvest for years upon the men whose labor has written the name of the Cripple Creek district upon the stock boards of the world will have ample time to take a vacation in some quiet retreat that will be beneficial to nervous prostration.

MISS VERONICA M'LAUGHLIN, special agent of the Ohio department of labor, has been making investigations concerning the compensation received by the working women of Hamilton and Dayton. In the majority of instances, where women are employed in the manufacture of tin cans, men's clothing, knit goods, laundry work, mattress and bed making, and in the manufacture of paper, the expense of living exceeds the wages paid by the generous profit-mongers. It is no wonder that the female wage-slave is sometimes made an involuntary solicitor for a "friend." There is a grim and horrible truth in the saying, that "the price of virtue rises and falls with the price of bread."

"Divide et Impera."

THE FLORENCE TRIBUNE contains the following capitalist philosophy from a mining man:

"I do not see why the Colorado miners do not organize solely and independently of an outside federation. Conditions in Colorado are peculiar to this state alone, and in reality our miners have little in common with the miner of Montana, Utah and other commonwealths, like New Mexico and Arizona, where anything but American labor is employed. The Colorado miner is, in the main, an American; especially is this true of Cripple Creek; so that the Colorado miners should be organized into a union of their own, and then half of this trouble that has been stirred up would be avoided. All of our trouble of late has been stirred up by pestiferous fellows from the outside, anyway. If we had only our men to deal with we would soon all be to work in Cripple Creek, and there would be no trouble at all for we have nothing against our own men."

The reasoning of the mining man does not conform with the significant scroll, flaunted by the American Eagle—"E Pluribus Unum." He might as well have said that every state of this Union should "organize solely and independent" of the federal government. This mining man fails to state in what way the conditions surrounding miners in Colorado are different from the miners of Montana, Utah, Mexico, Arizona, or any other state or territory of the West. It has always been the policy of an enemy to contract the area of organized labor, so that limited numerical strength would be less able to resist the power of organized capital. If labor organizations should confine themselves to their respective states, why have the employers and manufacturers associations become a national body, armed and equipped to fight organized labor in every state of this Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Does the mining man arrogate to the employers of labor a right to form a national body, and deny that right to the employe? If it is to the interest of employers of labor to organize a national body, is it not good sound economic philosophy for labor to amalgamate in a national body? Will the mining man please tell us how can a labor organization confined to a state, expect to cope with an association of employers, whose field is the nation, and whose treasury is swelled with funds, legally but not morally, confiscated from the surplus which capital claims as its own? The mining man has confidence in the old proverb, "Divide et Impera"—"Divide and conquer"—and he feels that the wage slave should gulp down his advice, without considering what effect it might have upon his digestion. The miners of the metalliferous states and territories of the West have learned from experience that there is an "identity of interest," not only among the western miners, but among the laboring men of every nation upon earth. Labor is beginning to learn that capital has no patriotism except for profit. Capital respects no country and honors no flag. When so-called American working men struck in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the steamship corporations for years, at the bidding of the coal barons, scoured the labor centers of Europe, and dumped shiploads of immigrants in Castle Garden, to be used as strike breakers, and banish the American workingman from the associations of his boyhood years. It is too late for the mining man to appeal to prejudice against the foreigner. The laboring man with ordinary intelligence has discovered that the employer is willing to give preference to any race or color that is willing to work for the lowest wages and the longest hours. The sooner that labor obliterates national boundaries from the map of the world, and realize that the toiling millions of every nation should be bound together by the ties of fraternity, the sooner will the reign of capitalism be destroyed.

A DEMOCRATIC EXCHANGE from Idaho says: James H. Hawley, Democrat and union-labor candidate, was elected mayor of Boise by a majority of 279. Boise will not have reason to regret Mr. Hawley's election." Hawley is the unscrupulous traitor of Coeur D'Alene infamy, who debased his profession as an attorney for Standard Oil money. If organized labor of Boise, Idaho, is proud of James Hawley as mayor, then Christianity should honor Judas for the betrayal of Christ.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION," which consisted of a chief justice of British Columbia and a preacher with a D. D. to his name, has brought in a verdict that will be satisfactory to the corporations of Canada. The preacher and the chief justice have served their masters and owners faithfully and deserve unstinted praise for the black eye they have administered to organized labor in King Edward's dominion.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, the "Refuge for Rats" on the Pacific Coast, is feeling the power of the International Typographical Union and the concerted effort of organized labor throughout the country. It is only a question of time until Otis will give symptoms of dissolution.

Governor Peabody Loyal to the Corporations.

THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED. The governor of the state for the second time in the year 1903, has promptly answered the call of the corporations to furnish men with the implements of war, to subjugate the demands of organized labor. As the chief executive of the state, he is now compensating the corporations for their outlay in the election campaign of 1902. There can exist no longer in the minds of the honest thinking men and women of Colorado any other conviction but that James H. Peabody is pledged, body and soul, to obey implicitly the order of the Mine Owners' Association and the disreputable combination of commercial parasites, commonly known as a "Citizens' Alliance." Early in the spring of this year, this corporation-owned governor, in the face of protests from the mayor and council of Colorado City; in the face of a petition signed by over 600 citizens by the same city; sent the state militia, at the expense of the state, to serve the interests of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, whose manager ignored and repudiated every reasonable request of his employes, and whose Baerism now is responsible for the strike in the Cripple Creek district. When the force of public sentiment of the people of the state forced the governor to recall the troops, a Gatling gun was left behind at Colorado City, commanding the property of the mill trust, as a token of loyalty to the industrial despot, who has squeezed his wealth from the sweat, misery and degradation of the hovel-tenanted hundreds of ill-paid men, whose muscles for years has been coined into dividends for the soulless, tax-dodging "law and order" promoter.

The governor of the state had no ear for anyone except men whose economic interests demanded that organized labor must be subjugated in order that stockholders, coupon clippers, real estate sharks and usurers might receive regularly their monthly revenues, in the shape of rent, interest and profit.

The governor dispatched Brigadier General John Chase, Lieutenant T. E. McClelland and the attorney general of the state, N. C. Miller, as a commission to visit the Cripple Creek district, and make known to him the results of their investigations. The governor knew full well, ere the commission had departed for the Cripple Creek district, what the nature and character of this report would be. It was a mere formality; a flimsy and miserable attempt to cloak his eagerness to serve the corporations. When the commission arrived in the district, they became the absolute property of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, and not one of the three thousand men who are fighting a battle for justice were summoned to participate in the conference. The protest of the sheriff against sending the militia was swept aside, because the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance had declared that the sheriff had once been a miner, and held membership in the Western Federation of Miners, and it was decreed that his assertions must not have any weight with the two military officials and the attorney general of the state, who made up the commission.

The following, clipped from the Rocky Mountain News of September 5th, will give the readers of the Magazine and the members of the Western Federation of Miners, an insight into the character of the governor, and demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the state, through its chief executive, has become an ally of the corporations:

News Bureau, Cripple Creek District, 326 Bennett Ave., Sept. 4.

Special to the News:

The hasty departure of the governor's commission this morning satisfied the striking miners that the visitors had come to a conclusion to advise calling out the troops. The commissioners arrived at Victor last night at 9:30 and were met at the train by a committee from the Mine Owners' Association. After a consultation of about one hour the commissioners came to Cripple Creek, arriving here at 11:40. They were met at the depot and taken to the Mine Owners' Association headquarters. One hour later Sheriff Robertson was notified that he was wanted, and remained in conference for about two hours. A special train was then engaged and the three commissioners went over the Short Line to Colorado Springs, leaving at 4:10 this morning. Union men were not consulted.

The following statement was issued by a unanimous vote by the Board of County Commissioners this afternoon:

"Whereas, The Board of County Commissioners of Teller county have been advised that the governor of the state of Colorado has sent the militia to this county for the pretended purposes of suppressing a riot that does not now and that never did exist, and to protect property and individual residents of the county that are not in danger; and

"Whereas, It has been falsely reported throughout the state that the property and life were in danger in Teller county; now, therefore, the Board of County Commissioners of Teller county do protest:

"First—That property and individuals are as safe in this county as elsewhere in the state.

"Second—That the sheriff of Teller county is perfectly able to handle the situation here, and has been authorized by the board to employ any and all deputies necessary to protect property and life, which, in the opinion of the board, he is doing.

"Third—That there has been no unusual assembly of men and no more violence than at other times. That the parties guilty of the late assaults will be apprehended by the civil authorities and prosecuted. The state troops can in no way aid in apprehending these parties.

"Fourth—That the citizens of the county are law abiding and are doing all in their power to avoid trouble.

"Fifth—That the governor of this state, without cause therefor, has sent the militia to this county, and by so doing engenders ill feeling, prolongs the strike and does a great injury to the Cripple Creek mining district.

"Sixth—It is the judgment of the Board of County Commissioners that the commission sent by Governor Peabody to this county to investigate the strike situation was not sent for an honest purpose, but as a cloak, to cause the people of the state of Colorado to believe that the law officers of Teller county were unable to handle the strike situation.

"This statement is made because the commission sent by the governor did not make an honest investigation of the situation. The commission reached here at 9:30 p. m. Thursday and left at 4 o'clock Friday morning, remaining in the camp less than eight hours."

Sheriff Robertson issued the following statement this evening:

"The commission sent by the governor of the state of Colorado to investigate the strike situation in Teller county called me at midnight, Thursday, the 3rd inst. I went to the National hotel at Cripple Creek, reaching there at about 12:30 a. m. Friday. I was with the commission about two hours, and fully explained the situation. I stated to the commission that I had authority to employ all the deputies I needed and that I had the situation in hand. That I had made arrests and was going to make more. That there was no trouble, and that I had every assurance that there would be none, but in three hours after I left the commission the members thereof departed for Denver, and I believe that there is no occasion for the militia here, as I can handle the situation. There is no trouble in the district and has been none, as well as no unusual assembly of men. Saloons are closed at midnight. The sending of troops here is a usurpation of authority on the part of the governor. The action of the governor will have much to do towards injuring the district to such an extent that it will be a long time before recovery will be had. As sheriff of Teller county I do solemnly protest against the militia being sent here at this time. (Signed) H. M. ROBERTSON, Sheriff."

The following appeared in the Rocky Mountain News from their special correspondent at Victor:

Victor, Colo., Sept. 4.—Surprise was manifest here to-day over the decision of Governor Peabody to send the militia into the Cripple Creek district. The most general ground of complaint is the hurried character of the investigation, covering a few hours, which the governor's commission conducted here and at Cripple Creek last night, at a time when nearly everybody was at home. It was confidently believed that the three officials would remain for several days at least, and endeavor to learn all the facts.

Large crowds were on the streets to-night until a late hour discussing the new condition consequent on the presence of the militia here and at other points in the district. The crowds waited at the Short Line at the Midland Terminal depot until a late hour, expecting to see the soldier boys arrive, but were disappointed and gradually dispersed. No demonstration of any kind was made, and everything is as orderly as could be were it a New England Sunday in a country village.

Sheriff Robertson is here to-night attending to his duty of seeing that the deputies whom he has appointed are following the directions which he has given them for the maintenance of order.

The sheriff stated, relative to the action of Governor Peabody: "I can freely state that since this strike was begun not a business man in the whole Cripple Creek district, excepting mine owners, has made any request of me that I should call upon the governor to send the militia into the district to protect life or property. On the contrary, business men in all sections of the district have told me that they were perfectly satisfied with the course I have taken, and that they would take guns out themselves if deputized by me and go out into the hills and fight for the protection of life and property of all kinds if the necessity for doing so came. I am opposed to the militia being brought into the district. There is no need of soldiers here at the present time and I do not think there would be so long as the strike might last. With the forces at my command as sheriff of Teller county I know that I would be able to cope with any lawlessness or disorder which might arise. It is going to cost the taxpayers of the state of Colorado heavily to maintain the troops in the Cripple Creek district until the strike is over."

On the afternoon of September 5th, a mass meeting was held by the citizens of Victor, and after listening to addresses, the following resolutions were adopted and circulated for signatures, to be forwarded to the governor:

"Whereas, A certain detachment of the Colorado State Militia has already been landed in the Cripple Creek district, with others to follow; and

"Whereas, According to published statements of Adjutant General Bell, printed this morning, martial law is threatened in every incorporated and unincorporated town in the Cripple Creek district; and

"Whereas, The vilest sort of misrepresentation has been employed in the effort to have the camp invaded by military; now therefore, be it

"Resolved; By the people of Victor and the entire Cripple Creek district, in mass meeting assembled, in Victor, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1903, that we deplore the action taken by Governor Peabody, in sending troops to Teller county, and condemn the same as unwarranted by the facts, and as anarchistic in its inception, spirit and consequences.

"We do hereby most emphatically protest against the threatened declaration of martial law in the community of Cripple Creek district as a further invasion of our rights and liberties as American citizens.

"We protest that Mayor French, Postmaster Reardon and Banker Rolleston, who corralled the governor's advisory commission, while the same was on its brief and stealthy visit of 'investigation' night before last, do not represent the people of Victor in asking for the state soldiery. The necessity has not existed for troops and the people have not asked for them. Instead of being a lawless community, as a few high-toned anarchists seem to want the outside world to believe, the Cripple Creek district is one of the quietest and most peaceable for its size of any community in the country.

"Two comparatively trifling instances of lawlessness have occurred in the home camp since the miners' strike was declared, but these all fair minded people will agree are liable to happen at any time and at any place.

"We deprecate the strike that is now on, and upon this occasion do not wish to go into the merits of the unfortunate controversy, but we do wish to express our confidence in the ability of our county and city officials to maintain law and order and protect life and property."

In the Denver Post of September 5th, the following statement is made:

"Members of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' Association guaranteed the expenses of the troops ordered to the Cripple Creek district, before Governor Peabody would agree to sign the order. He was not willing to order out the troops, despite the seeming urgency of the case, because of the financial condition of the state. He stated his position frankly, and the mine owners finally agreed to bear the expense of calling out the troops. They will ask the state to reimburse them later.

"The estimate of the daily expense made yesterday is said to be far too low. During the first ten days the soldiers are entitled to \$2 per day. During that period, therefore, the average daily expense is expected to exceed \$2,000, and it may be as high as \$2,500. After ten days the daily expense will be reduced to from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a day.

"Certificates of indebtedness will be issued drawing four per cent. interest. They will be drawn against the military fund and the mine owners will cash them and carry the state—it may be for years and it may be forever."

"E. A. Colburn, president of the association, and W. A. Bainbridge, treasurer, made the agreement on behalf of the mine owners. Governor Peabody admitted yesterday that such an arrangement had been made, and said that inasmuch as no class of persons would derive more benefit out of the restoration of normal conditions in the district than the mine owners, he did not consider it unreasonable for them to pay the expense of the militia.

"The mine owners do not relish having to pay the freight, believing that the state is required to maintain peace within its own borders and protect the lives of its citizens and the property which they own. However, they decided that it would be better to pay the cost and resume production in their mines than to wait indefinitely and take chances on their property being damaged.

"What the total cost will be is problematical. It is not likely to be less than \$40,000, and it may be much more than that."

Here is an open and direct confession from the governor of the state, to the effect that if the mine owners were willing to pay for the use of the state militia, the armed power of the state was at their service. The governor, in his shameless disregard of the rights of the laboring classes, unqualifiedly and brazenly admits that inasmuch as no class of persons would derive more benefit out of the restoration of normal conditions in the district than the mine owners, he did not consider it unreasonable for them to pay the expense of the militia. As the Mine Owners' Association will be the paymaster then it is a foregone conclusion that the state militia will obey without question, the orders that may be sent from the headquarters of the Mine Owners' Association. According to the statements made in the Post, the governor would not agree to sign the order calling out the troops until the mine owners guaranteed to pay the expense. It appears, from that statement, that it was not a question of right or wrong with the governor so much as being assured that the state militia would be compensated by the mine owners.

If, according to the order issued by the governor calling out the state militia, declaring "That an insurrection is threatened in the county of Teller, in the state of Colorado, and that there is a tumult and riot threatened and imminent, and that a body of men are acting together, by force, with attempt to commit felonies, and to offer violence to persons and property in said county of Teller, and by force and violence to break and resist the laws of this state, and that a number of persons are in open and active opposition to the execution of the laws of this state in said county, and that the civil authorities are wholly unable to cope with the present situation"—if this was the belief of the governor, based upon conclusive evidence, why was the mine owner compelled to enter into an agreement guaranteeing the expense of the state militia? Does the constitution and the laws of the state uphold the right of the governor to refuse the sending of the militia on account of the financial embarrassment of the state? If the order of the governor was grounded upon irrefutable evidence "that the civil authorities were unable to cope with the situation," the law gives him no right to hesitate on account of the bankruptcy of the state, or until an assurance was given that funds would be available from some source to liquidate the expense of the military campaign. The governor, through his order and subsequent statements, has disclosed the fact that he was a voluntary accomplice of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, and the fact that the sheriff, the county commissioners, members of the city council of Victor, and mass meetings of the people of Teller county have entered open protest, brands the governor and his "reputable" commission as vassals of corporation interests. The city council of Victor passed the following resolutions on the night of September 5th:

Victor, Colorado, September 5, 1903.

As members of the City Council of the city of Victor, we take this opportunity to express our condemnation of the recent actions of Frank D. French, mayor of the city. He has wilfully misrepresented the conditions existing in this city and we are informed has as wilfully misrepresented the desires of the citizens.

He left the council chamber when the council was in session, to meet the advisory board, without any statement of his mission, and without asking for an expression of any member of the council as to whether his contemplated action would meet their approval. His action was taken wholly upon his own motion and without the knowledge or consent of any member of the council. We condemn it now and would have condemned it then had we known his intention.

The conditions he represented do not exist and have at no time existed. The laws of the state and ordinances of the city are and have been lived up to and respected by the citizens, and properly and fully enforced by the officers of the law.

(Signed)

JAMES TOBIN,
H. HEALY,
DAN GRIFFIS,
JERRY MURPHY,
J. H. WILLIAMS.

The following is an extract taken from the statement issued on September 5th, by the Cripple Creek District Union:

The sending of troops into the district is an outrage on the community, there being no occasion for these troops whatever, and the charge is here made that the commission sent by the governor was corrupted by the mine owners to report as they did. The committee further challenges any person to show, in the whole history of strikes in the United States, any strike of the proportions and in which the number of men were involved as there have been in this district during the present strike. In spite of the troops arriving there has been no increase in the force of men working at any of the unfair mines; the strikers are standing firm and no breaks will occur in their ranks. The committee further desires to say that they can assure the public that if any outrages or lawlessness occurs it will be done by or at the instigation of the parties whose interests will be benefited by it and they fully realize that acts of lawlessness are the worst occurrences that can happen to the

union cause, and will not be tolerated. The public can therefore rest assured that should any outrages occur it will not be the strikers that will be responsible.

(Signed)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DISTRICT UNION NO. 1, W. F. M.

The citizens of the city of Cripple Creek held a meeting on September 6th, and after listening to able addresses in denunciation of the action of the governor, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, a detachment of the Colorado State Militia have already been landed in the Cripple Creek district, with others to follow; and

"Whereas, According to public statements of Adjutant General Bell, martial law is present in every incorporated town in the Cripple Creek district; and

"Whereas, The greatest misrepresentation has been employed in the effort to have the camp invaded by soldiery,

"Resolved; By the people of Cripple Creek and the entire Cripple Creek district, in mass meeting assembled, in Cripple Creek, this 6th day of September, 1903: That we deplore the action taken by Governor Peabody in sending troops to Teller county and condemn the same as unwarranted by the facts and anarchistic in its inception and spirit, and consequently we do hereby most emphatically protest against the present declaration of martial law in the communities of the Cripple Creek district as a further invasion of our rights and liberties as American citizens.

"We protest that those people who corralled the governor's advisory commission while on its brief visit of 'investigation' Thursday night do not represent the people of Cripple Creek in asking for the soldiery. The necessity has not existed for troops and the people have not asked for them. Instead of being a lawless community, as a few high-toned anarchists seem to want the outside world to believe, the Cripple Creek district is one of the quietest and most peaceable for its size of any community in the country.

"Two comparatively trifling incidents of lawlessness have occurred in the whole camp since the strike was declared, but these all fair minded men agree are liable to happen at any time and any place.

"We deprecate the strike that is now on and upon this occasion do not wish to go into the merits of the unfortunate controversy, but do wish to express our confidence in the ability of our county and city officials to maintain law and order and to protect life and property."

As we go to press, the militia is being farmed out and distributed about the various mines in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the Mine Owners' Association. The District Union issued the following statement on the afternoon of September 7th:

"The outlook for a complete victory for the strikers looks better every day. The mine owners are now realizing that the men will not return to work until the strike is settled, and the fact of the troops being on the scene has strengthened rather than weakened the position of the strikers. It has tended to solidify their ranks and the murmurings of the few dissatisfied members have entirely ceased and been supplanted by feelings of resentment and indignation manifested at the dishonest work of the governor's state commission in consulting exclusively with and catering to the wishes of a few high-toned anarchists who have been repudiated by the liberty loving, law abiding citizens of the community. The sentiment in the rank and file of the National Guardsmen is strongly in favor of the strikers and has been so expressed on numerous occasions by them to a number of the strikers.

"The executive committee requests that these men be treated with courtesy and that they may be served with anything that they may desire to purchase of the storekeepers and others. In spite of the fact that a large number of union men have left the district, the Labor Day parade had the largest number of members of organized labor participating in it that has ever paraded on a like occasion.

"The committee further desires to say that the fact that the mine owners are paying the expenses of the National Guard, should be sufficient for the purpose to understand in whose interests they were sent here, and that a flagrant violation of the state laws is now being committed in the interests of the mine owners to assist them in their efforts to break the strike."

(Signed)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DISTRICT UNION NO. 1, W. F. M.

The Eloquent Debs.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the great Socialist logician and labor orator, whose life is devoted to the education and uplifting of the men who toil, has scored a triumph during the past year. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from British Columbia to the Gulf, the apostle of economic liberty has raised his voice in the great labor centers, and the men who bear the cross of industrial misery have gathered hope from the gems of thought that have fell from the lips of the Wendell Phillips of the labor movement. With such men as Debs on the rostrum, the great cause of Socialism, which aims to substitute co-operation for competition, must be invincible. In a few years hence, when the strife, hate and murder of the present barbarous system is exterminated through the Brotherhood of Man, the name of Debs will be crowned with an eulogy culled from the rarest flowers from rhetoric's conservatory. Men of the Debs mould, who have stood in the van, breasting the billows of corporate hate, will be the types of manhood whose names will blazon the future chapters of the world's history. The following, taken from the Terre Haute Morning Star, is indicative of the popularity of the man, and an eloquent appreciation of the gifted orator who is hailed by millions of the toiling men of this nation as the peerless Cicero in the cause of downtrodden humanity:

"Eugene V. Debs received this year no less than 300 invitations to speak at Labor Day celebrations. Yesterday came a letter from Youngstown, Ohio, offering his \$500 for his presence to speak at a celebration there. The invitation from Madison, Wisconsin, which he has accepted, was tendered over six months ago.

"This year the demand has eclipsed that of all previous years. Many invitations were urged with substantial money inducements, though none was as large as the Youngstown offer.

"Arrangements for a lecture tour this winter have already been completed with the Central Lyceum Branch by Mr. Debs, and he will again tour the West and Northwest. The subjects of his lectures have not been decided."

Statement of the Western Federation of Miners on the Conflict in Colorado.

SINCE THE SKY OF COLORADO has been overcast with the clouds of industrial discontent, and since the patience of the laboring class, has been exhausted and broken out in a struggle against organized capital, the majority of the journals of the state have poured from their editorials a stream of denunciation against the Western Federation of Miners, in the hope that public prejudice could be raised to a temperature against the unionism of the state that would result in the further degradation of the class whose labor furnishes the blood through all the arteries of commerce. The journals that have flocked to the assistance of the combinations whose members are practically a law unto themselves, have held up to the vision of the people the effect of various strikes in Colorado, but have studiously avoided the mere mention of the causes that have lead up to the present crisis.

"These journals through the misrepresentation of facts and with all the specious arguments which a trammelled editorial brain could devise, have attempted to bias public sentiment by endeavoring to throw all the responsibility of the various strikes in the different mining and smelting districts of the state upon the shoulders of the Western Federation of Miners. The people of Colorado need not be told that the Legislature debauched by the corporate interests of Colorado rendered impotent the sovereign will of the people as expressed at the polls in the month of last November. They need not be told that every tax-dodging corporation of the state concentrated its influence and power upon the members of the Fourteenth General Assembly to assassinate every effort that was put forth to give the inmates of the mines, mills and smelters an eight-hour day. This is a matter of history which even the mortgaged vassals of corporations who write purchased editorials will not attempt to deny.

"Let the people who have formed unreasonable conclusions that have been molded by the vicious assaults of subsidized journals eliminate from their minds all prejudice and view the situation calmly in a spirit of justice, 'with malice toward none and with charity for all,' and the Western Federation of Miners will have no fear of a verdict that is based upon the evidence. Let us deal with facts, for facts cannot be shattered or disposed of by mere unsupported assertions. In the month of last February the millmen of Colorado City declared a strike after exhausting every effort to bring about an amicable settlement that would be honorable and consistent with the principles of organized labor.

"The manager of the United States Reduction and Refining Company used all the mechanism of his ingenious brain to put in operation his cunning and skillful scheme to destroy the millmen's union at Colorado City. A paid detective crawled into the union and became a spotter to furnish the names of the men who had formed the organization that had for its object the mutual welfare and prosperity of its membership. As the names were furnished by this Judas Iscariot men were discharged, not because of incompetency, but simply and solely because they delegated to themselves the lawful right of becoming members of a labor organization. They were working for wages that barely kept body and soul together, while the master and czar fed upon the opulence dividends give to an exploiter. They lived in rented hovels and walked in brogans, while the manager and employer lived in a mansion and rode in an automobile. They were clad in rags while he who coined profit from their labor was dressed in the most expensive and fashionable fabrics. They asked for the right to organize, for a slight increase in wages and for a shorter workday in order that they might become better acquainted with their families.

"These requests were completely ignored by the gentleman who revels in the luxury of a mansion and who sports a \$12,000 automobile. The discrimination that was practiced by an employer who appropriated to himself the authority to invade the sacred precincts of individual liberty exasperated his employes, and this exasperation culminated in a strike. The Western Federation of Miners, through its executive officers, upon different occasions during the months preceding the strike at Colorado City, waited upon the management and used all honorable means to bring about a reconciliation, but absolutely failed to move the Baer of El Paso county from his haughty pedestal.

"The Western Federation of Miners sent its representative to attend the meeting of the millmen's union at Colorado City, and this representative used all his persuasive eloquence, in holding back, as long as possible, the strike which was declared last February. The employes of the mills at Colorado City voted upon the question of declaring a strike, and when the constitutional majority registered their votes in a declaration of war against the mill trust, the Western Federation of Miners was lawfully and morally bound to tender the millmen the support of the organization. Under the moral code which govern labor organizations, the mills at Colorado City were declared unfair, and as the millmen of Colorado City were a part of the same national organization as the miners of the Cripple Creek district, the miners could not conscientiously defile and dishonor the most vital principle of their organization by mining ore for mills that denied the right of their brothers to organize for self-protection.

"The people of the state of Colorado know the particulars as to how the militia was brought to Colorado City, the manner in which a commission was appointed to gather evidence to be submitted to the governor of the state, and how Manager McNeill, at the urgent request of the commission, was given until May 18th to show a dis-

position to treat fairly with the members of the millmen's union. Manager MacNeill absolutely refused to recognize the union and failed, with but few exceptions, to reinstate the employes who had walked out on strike. Such a failure on the part of MacNeill is the cause of the strike in Colorado City and the Cripple Creek mining district.

"The mine operators urge the fact that they are under contract to ship their ores to the United States Reduction and Refining Company, but the Western Federation of Miners is not responsible for any contracts that exist between MacNeill and the mining corporations. If Manager MacNeill has tied the hands of the mine operators, they alone are responsible for being shackled. The miners had no voice in the making of said contracts. The American smelting trust, which is jointly responsible with the other corporations of the state for the defeat of the eight-hour law, has refused to consider a request for eight hours and a schedule of wages that would enable its employes to enjoy a slight increase in the bare necessities of life.

"The men employed in the smelting plants of Denver, by a unanimous vote in a meeting of the union, declared to strike for an eight-hour day, and the executive officers who are at the helm of the Western Federation of Miners, had no vote in the declaration of the strike, until the ultimatum was declared by the members of Smeltermen's Union No. 93. When the vote was taken and the strike declared by the unanimous vote of the local union, the Western Federation of Miners had no choice except to come to the assistance of the smeltermen with the treasury of the organization.

"The smeltermen of Durango, Colorado, who have been the peons of the American Smelting and Refining Company, who have worked long hours for a paltry pittance, demanded an eight-hour day, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the employes at the Durango smelter were not members of the union, they joined the members of the union in a walkout for eight hours. The Western Federation of Miners again had no vote through its executive officers in bringing about the strike at Durango.

"The millmen of the San Juan mining district likewise demanded an eight-hour day and conceded a reduction in wages, but the Mine Owners' Association refused to entertain their proposition. The members of the Western Federation of Miners who were employed in the mines did not even vote upon the proposition of a strike, but left the matter entirely in the hands of the men who are employed in the mills.

"The journals of the state that wear the corporate collar have strongly insisted that this is a 'sympathetic strike,' and have been prodigal in their censure of what they designate as the 'sympathetic strike.'

"Let us suppose that the people of Canada invaded the soil of the state of New York and threatened the individual liberties of the citizens of the Empire State—would these journals declare to the people of every other state in the Union that the federated states were not justified in joining hands with the citizens of New York in resisting a Canadian invasion? Would not these same journals declare that the document of Jefferson had been assaulted, that the honor of the nation was at stake, and that every man who lived beneath the folds of the nation's flag should arise as one man to uphold and maintain the liberty of American citizenship?

"The Western Federation of Miners is national in its character. The interests of every member of the organization within its jurisdiction is sheltered by its constitution. The organization takes care of its sick, buries its dead; also protects the living in the battle for a broader liberty upon the economic field. History repeats itself. The Western Federation of Miners and organizations of a kindred character are being fought and denounced by the same element that hurled anathemas against the shoeless and ragged patriots of '76, by the same element that resisted the liberation of the chattel slave; but the federation shall go on in its mission until the wage slave who groans beneath the lash of the master's whip shall be a free man, clothed with the heritage of an equal opportunity to live.

"CHARLES MOYER,
"President.
"WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
"Secretary-Treasurer."

Class-Conscious and Class-Loyal Boyce.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS of August 27th contained the following concerning the banquet of the State Trades and Labor Assembly at Missoula, Montana:

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 27.—At the banquet to the visiting delegates to the state Trades and Labor Assembly by local unions of this city last night, Edward Boyce, past president of the Western Federation of Miners, and one of the leading labor men of the northwest, caused a great sensation by refusing to respond to the toast to the President of United States offered by Congressman Dixon.

Boyce launched into a tirade against the chief executive which nearly caused a riot in the hall.

In ringing tones, Boyce declared: "Between capital and labor there can never be any neutral ground; can never be any compromise. So long as the laboring man is robbed of his wealth there will never be any common ground between the laboring classes and capital. The country is going blood crazy. I watched President Roosevelt through all his journey across the continent and all his addresses were a repetition of lauding men who had taken the blood of their fellow men in the war with Spain."

The Republican congressman who presided at this banquet entertained the opinion, that if eloquent tributes were paid by the labor leaders at this banquet to the man of "teeth and strenuousness" that it would be a great feather in the cap of Montana Republicanism.

and would give the wily Dixon a stronger pull with the "First Gentleman" at Washington. The composition of Boyce is not made up of the ingredients that are necessary to compound a conservative warrior in the ranks of labor. Boyce gave expression to his honest convictions that were based on a careful study of economic conditions and a careful scrutiny of the man who indirectly is using a congressional henchman to inflate his political boom for a second term among the wealth producers of Montana. The press dispatches say that "Boyce launched into a tirade against the chief executive which nearly caused a riot in the hall" but does not say who were the rioters. It is to be assumed that the element who do homage at the altar of republicanism and who are willing to pose as idolators of the G. O. P. were guilty of trying to play a part in the riot act. Mr. Boyce told the truth and the disappointment that it caused fired the indignation of the political grafters who would not hesitate for a moment to sacrifice the interests of the laboring people, if by so doing, they would be permitted to occupy some petty public berth as compensation for their treachery. The day of the fake labor leader is passing away and men who assume a prominence in the field of organized labor will be able but little longer to carry water on both shoulders. President Roosevelt or any other man in public life cannot expect the political adulation of the laboring class as long as such men are fortifying the system that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. A congressman who voted for the Dick military bill was out of place at a banquet of laboring men asking for compliments to a President who signed such a measure and who as police commissioner of New York invented a spiked club for cops to beat laboring men over the head, when striking for better industrial conditions. Boyce is true to himself and true to the Western Federation of Miners when he refused to draw upon his fund of rhetoric in eulogy of the "Broncho Buster," who only a few months ago furnished the mine owners of Arizona federal soldiers to break the strike at Morenci and Clifton.

The W. F. of M. Enters a Protest.

CHARLES H. MOYER, president of the Western Federation of Miners sent the following letter on the afternoon of September 3rd to James H. Peabody, the governor of the state:

To His Excellency, James H. Peabody, Governor of the State of Colorado:
Dear Sir—From the public press it is learned that the militia of this state is about to be sent into the Cripple Creek district to suppress alleged lawless acts. Representing, as we do, a class of citizens that pay large sums of money towards keeping up the government of this state, and who dig out of the earth the precious metals which are turned into coin to pay, perhaps, the greater portion of the taxes of this state, we have a right to insist, and do insist, that the militia of this state shall not be put into service except in accordance with the law of the state. It is a well known fact that the miners of the Cripple Creek district heretofore adjudged that they had grievances that should be adjusted and they sought to obtain such an adjustment by means of friendly argument with the mine owners of the district. Their efforts failed, and believing the questions involved were so essential to the future welfare of themselves and co-workers they felt impelled to withdraw from the service of their employers. Since that time every act of the Miners' Union has been for the maintenance of peace and good order, and there is not an individual in the organization in the Cripple Creek district who will not in the most peaceful manner submit to arrest by the weakest and most timid officer of the law. We might go further and say that any officer of the law in the Cripple Creek district can alone go to any number of the men who are out on strike and say to them that they are under arrest for the violation of the law of this state, and they will accompany him at once and submit themselves to be dealt with according to the forms of law.

Furthermore, if there is any man or men in the Cripple Creek district who will not obey the commands of lawful authority, the citizens in the Cripple Creek district who are members of the Western Federation of Miners will, upon the request of any such officer, assist him in executing the law to the fullest extent. Even if there should be an isolated case of assault or battery in the Cripple Creek district the unions are not responsible for it and it will not do to say that the militia will be required to suppress lawlessness because that same argument could be used here and elsewhere in the state, because daily there are assaults and batteries, often murders, committed. In this part of the community there are numerous crimes committed almost daily and not by members of labor organizations, but it seems like the better class of citizens are the one who indulge in such acts. Recently a mine owner and operator from Cripple Creek, where such parties are now clamoring for troops, came into this city and shot a citizen, and there was no demand for troops then. We have a right to assume that misrepresentations are being made to you now as to the necessity of sending troops to the Cripple Creek district, the same as misrepresentations were made to you last spring concerning the necessity of sending troops to Colorado Springs, and for the purpose of showing you how basely you were deceived then, we beg leave to append hereto a portion of the testimony of Sheriff Gilbert before the commission which you appointed to inquire into matters there.

By a perusal of it you will see by the statements and admissions of the honorable sheriff that there was not the slightest reason for troops to be sent there at that time. The marshal and other citizens of Colorado City testified before the commission and said that after the strike it was really quieter and more orderly there than before. Yet certain designing men, for the purpose of all the better being enabled to crush labor, caused to be sent out false statements of an alarming nature. This class of people misled you once, and put the state to great expense, and the same class of people who misled you then and put the state to such an expense are now endeavoring to inflame the public mind and mislead you again. They themselves, not feeling able to wholly crush the laboring men, want to bring into action the power of the state to accomplish this end. We ask you to uphold the constitution of this state wherein your rights to call out the militia are clearly defined. Section 5 of Article 4, reads:

"The governor shall be commander and chief of the military forces of the state, except when they shall be called into actual service of the United States. He shall have power to call out the militia TO EXECUTE THE LAWS, suppress insurrection or repel invasion."

Now, your excellency has no power to call out the militia unless there is an invasion to repel or an insurrection to suppress, or the laws of the state to be enforced. What laws cannot be enforced according to the regular procedure in the Cripple Creek district as easily and readily as in Denver or any other place in the Union? we submit to you that any and all individuals, whoever they may be, who are clamoring for you to send the militia to the Crip-

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

The Solis Cigar Co., Manufacturers, Denver, Colo.

ple Creek district, cannot point to a single instance whereby the law is not and cannot be as freely enforced there at this time as anywhere else within the borders of this state.

The toiling miners of this state most respectfully ask you to comply with the fundamental law of the state.
CHARLES MOYER,
President Western Federation of Miners.

Samuel Afflicted with the Slobbers

The American Federationist of September, under the editorial supervision of "No Politics in the Union" Samuel, has the following to say in reference to the circular that was issued by the Western Federation of Miners for an "eight-hour fund":

"The Western Federation of Miners issued an appeal to all organized labor throughout the world for financial assistance to build an eight-hour fund. Strange that an organization which asks 'the whole world' to come to its financial assistance should hold aloof from the bona fide labor movement of the country—the movement which has done so much to secure the eight-hour workday and never ceases its efforts to achieve that boon for those who are not yet blessed with it. To the American Federation of Labor is generally conceded the hegemony of the labor movement, and necessarily the movement for the shorter workday, and the sooner all workers organize, unite and federate, and seek to make it still more effective, the better it will be for all concerned. It will not only make the labor cause more respected and effective, but will be more potent to secure to all workers the eight-hour day; aye, all their rights."

The Western Federation of Miners had an experience with the American Federation of Labor in the past, and the memory of that experience has not as yet been obliterated from the memory of the miners of the West. When the Western Federation of Miners was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Samuel and his cabinet of side partners failed to respond to the appeal that was made in the Cincinnati convention, for aid in behalf of the miners of Leadville in the great strike of 1896. Samuel and his coterie of summer patriots were willing to receive per capita tax from the Western Federation of Miners, but in times of trouble, had nothing to exchange except "hot air" resolutions of sympathy. Samuel and his legislative lobbyists have been knocking at the door of Congress for years, begging the members of the Senate and House for any old thing in the shape of legislation, and though they have squandered thousands of dollars in endeavoring to have enacted some bun legislation, they have absolutely failed to place even a syllable of legislation upon the federal statutes of the nation, which had any significance for the laboring class. The American Federation chief, after sporting around Washington with corporation congressmen for months, bawling for a Chinese restriction bill, was forced to brand it, after it was passed, as the "Chinese Bunco Bill." The secretary of the American Federation of Labor, after the last session of Congress had passed into history, sent out a letter of consolation to the per capita tax paying army, regretting the death of Congress, as the eight-hour bill would surely have been passed if Congress had not expired in its adolescence. If the last session of Congress had only lived until it became bald-headed from age, and failed to pass an eight-hour law, the American Federation hand-out fakirs would find some excuse or apology to offer to the rank and file, who have not yet had their eyes opened to the hypocrisy of the salaried skates. When the American Federation of Labor shall place a man at its helm who shall arouse the laboring army of this nation to the fact that the working man must become class-conscious and class-loyal before he can hope for industrial liberty, then will the Western Federation of Miners grasp in fraternal and eternal friendship the hand of the American Federation, and march with it under the same flag to economic freedom.

The mill of the United States Reduction and Refining Company at Colorado City has closed down for lack of ore. The strike breakers who took the places of union men last April and May, are now looking for jobs, but no jobs are in sight. Manager MacNeill, who promised the strike breakers a certain percentage of wages in case his mill would be forced to shut down, has very adroitly given the scabs the double cross. As the ore depleted in the bins at the American Reduction and Refining Company's plant, the strike breakers were gradually laid off, so that when the shut-down took place, there were but a few of the faithful and loyal degenerates who were lawfully entitled to revel in MacNeill's munificence for "scabs."

Mark's Prophecy.

MARK HANNA, THE SAMPSON of the Republican party, has created some consternation in the ranks of the privileged class, who draw their luxuriant sustenance from the slaves of industrial serfdom. The smooth, affable but adroit Marcus Aurelius, at a banquet a few months ago, caused the rotund faces of his hearers to pale as he assumed the attitude of a "Clamity Howler" and regaled the exploiters with the following grim prediction:

"You gentlemen had better trim your sails, for indications point to the fact that one of the greatest panics that the world has ever seen is about to occur in the United States. Workingmen of the country are discontented with their wages and hold that in proportion to the great increase in the cost of food wages have not kept pace. That is a statement that can be readily proven by consulting any of the tables published by either Bradstreet or Dun, and the quicker we recognize this phase of the political question the better it will be for us and the business men, whose duty it is to help conserve.

"I am anything but optimistic on the situation. I see very plainly the storm clouds gathering on the political situation. Workingmen are absorbing quickly the revolutionary spirit which is being inculcated by the Socialists, who are spreading their propaganda broadcast, and it is bearing fruit in the ranks of the workers, and we capitalists had better not close our eyes to these pregnant facts, but, on the other hand, meet them and, if possible, divert their fire into our political parties.

"I warn you against these signs, which mean so much to us, and urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power to stem the tide of what I firmly believe will end in a social revolution, if we continue in the way we have been doing for the past decade.

"We are at fault. Everything that Wall street could do to foment trouble it has been guilty of doing. Millions upon millions of securities have been issued, and the great middle class has been pumped dry.

"The buying power of the workers has been reduced greatly, and we have offered every inducement to the laboring man by our attitude to revolt. When that day comes—and it is coming soon—I would not give a mill for J. Pierpont Morgan's head, for the workers blame him for a great many of past sufferings.

"That is how I feel on the situation, and I urge you to heed the warning which I send home to you this evening."

The national boss of the Republican party is certainly reading aright "the handwriting on the wall," and he knows that the weal of licensed robbers will be followed by a political vengeance of the masses that will forever destroy the system that makes a few men the masters of the multitude.

The eloquent and far-seeing Marcus calls upon his partners in the game of legalized robbery—the capitalists—to "meet them and, if possible, divert their fire into our political parties." Here is an open admission by as high an authority and from as unquestionable a source as can be asked for, that the Democratic and Republican parties are the property of the capitalists. The very word "our," used by Mark Hanna, can have no other significance than a warranty deed to the political machinery of the two old parties.

Mr. Hanna appeals to his capitalistic brethren to heed the "signs," and urges upon them "the necessity of doing all in your power to stem the tide." Marcus is anxious that the moneyed potentates shall incorporate into the platforms of the two old parties a few planks for the coming national election that shall exercise a magnetic influence upon the toilers and keep them blinded a little longer, so that capitalism can extend its reign in indolent splendor. Marcus is pleading for a few mesmeric but meaningless planks that will have a fascination for the toilers and "divert their fire into OUR political parties."

The warning of Marsus has been given, not on account of any generous feelings which he entertains for laboring humanity, but for the purpose of postponing the day of retribution, which he feels is drawing nigh, unless the political conjurers can evolve some scheme to delude the workingman, so that his ballot can be used for the continuance of the plundering system that degrades and brutalizes humanity. Marcus and his band of commercial brigands can no more stem the tide that is rushing on to sweep the wage slave from bondage than they can change the immutable laws of nature. Causes must be followed by effects, and, while causes exist, effects can not be eliminated. The political "fire" of the working people in the past has been diverted into the capitalistic parties, but in the future their "fire" will be directed against the fortress of organized wealth. The "fire" will become hotter as the battle rages, until the last vestige of our present system is consumed in the mighty "fire" of the people's will.

The Dillon Double Jack of Wyoming has the following item in reference to the proposed Miners' Union hall:

"The bids for the construction of the Miners' Union hall were opened Wednesday, and the contract was awarded to John Peterson, whose bid was the lowest. The contract covers the carpenter work only, and it is agreed to have the work completed before October 1st. As has been stated before, the building will be two stories high, the upper floor to be the union's meeting hall, while the lower floor will be rented for business purposes. It has been decided to change the location from the lots on the north side of Main street to the corner of Main and Second, on lot 1, block 1. This gives the hall a frontage on two streets, which is much more desirable than the location in the middle of the block."

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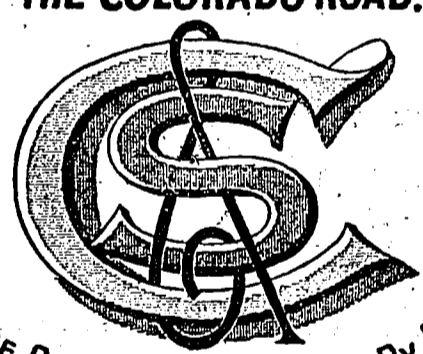


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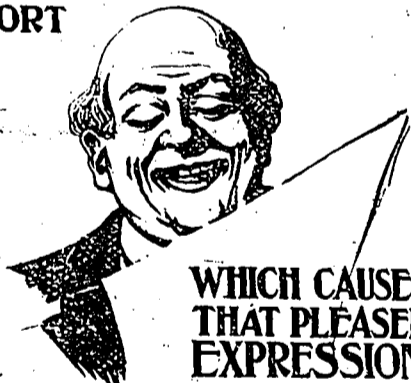
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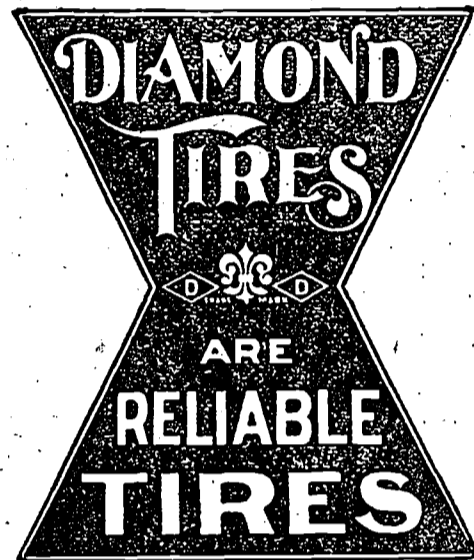
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WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

The Atlantic City Miners' Union No. 149, W. F. M., has declared a strike against the Federal Gold Mining Company, operating the "Mono," commonly known as the "Carrissa," located at South Pass City, for refusal to grant an eight-hour day. All miners, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters and pumpmen are requested to stay away.

ATLANTIC CITY MINERS' UNION No. 149, W. F. M.

Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. M., have sent out a circular containing the following notice: "All miners and men looking for work are requested to stay away from Park City, Utah. This camp is not able to support the men who are here at present. By order of Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. M.

JOSEPH P. LANGFORD, President.
EDWARD F. BOYLE, Fin. Secy.

Park City, August 25, 1903.

H. M. O'Connor, Secretary pro tem of Texada Miners' Union No. 113, of Van Anda, B. C., in a letter dated September 2, has forwarded to headquarters the following information: "I have been instructed to inform you that the strike against the Van Anda mines was formally declared off at a special meeting held to-night. M. Vaughan Blys, manager Van Anda mines, agreed to recognize the Union, and to be willing to meet at any time a committee appointed by the Union to adjust any differences or disputes that may arise. As this was the only matter lately in dispute, the Union decided by a very large majority to declare the strike off."

Searchlight Miners' Union No. 164, W. F. M., of Searchlight, Nevada, has issued the following notice: "It is important that workmen seeking employment should know that there is a strike on at Searchlight; that there is no sign of an early settlement of the trouble, and that it is useless to come here before an amicable agreement is reached. We ask all workmen, whether union or non-union, to stay away from Searchlight. When the strike is declared off, notification will be given."

SEARCHLIGHT MINERS' UNION NO. 164, W. F. M.

The Idaho Springs Miners' Union has issued the following circular: The strike is still on at Idaho Springs, Colorado. All men seeking employment are requested to stay away. We control the situation. Pay no attention to reports to the contrary. Secretaries of local unions of the W. F. M. will be notified when differences are adjusted. The unfair places are the Sun and Moon, Shafter, Lamarine, Morning Star, Telles, Arizona, Gum Tree and Wilkie mill. By order of executive committee of Union No. 136.

A. I. BEAN, President.
A. D. OLCOTT, Secretary.

The Joplin Miners' Union No. 195, W. F. M., has issued the following circular: Notice to Miners and Workingmen, to beware of glistening and misleading advertisements for men from the Mine Owners' Associations of Arizona, Colorado and California. The miners and mine workers of the above mentioned states are at the present time engaged in a fierce struggle to establish the eight-hour workday since the passage of the eight-hour law by the state Legislature, which law the Mine Owners' Association has been trying to have declared unconstitutional by the courts. We feel confident that all that is necessary is that you should know the facts in the premises, therefore we take this plan of notifying you.

JOPLIN MINERS' UNION NO. 195, W. F. M.
Joplin, Missouri.

The following significant circular has been sent out by Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, of Randsburg, California:

"The strike is still on at Randsburg, California. All men seeking employment are requested to keep away. We control the situation; pay no attention to reports to the contrary. Secretaries of local unions of the W. F. M. will be notified when differences are adjusted. Contrary to reports in papers, there are at least 175 union men in camp, of which number at least forty are working under the new scale. By order of Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, W. F. M.

W. H. NELSON, President.
F. S. JONES, Secretary.

In connection with the above circular the following affidavit is attached:

Randsburg, California, August 29, 1903.

To All Whom It May Concern: We, the undersigned, having been induced to come to Randsburg by gross misrepresentation, wish to give to the public a true statement of the case. We were told at Joplin, Missouri, that there were no labor troubles existing here, and that there had not been for eight months. We were also told that the reason for importing men was, that the camp was depopulated and the mines worked by an undesirable class of foreigners which the company wished to replace with Americans. On arriving here we found that there was a strike on, and that the men here were law-abiding American citizens and worthy of our support, consequently we refused to go to work.

FRANK JOSLIN,
JACK WAND.

FRANK L. PAXTON,
J. S. FUGATE,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, A. D. 1903.

J. R. MANNING, Notary Public.

The strike at the Durango smelter still continues, and the union men are standing firm. The American Smelting and Refining Company is now endeavoring to break this strike by using the "noble red man" as a scab. The Indian has certainly degenerated, when he sells his body to the octopus to establish the supremacy of the trust.

Charles Freyler, president, and F. G. Heiber, financial secretary of the Corbin Miners' and Millmen's Union of Corbin, Montana, have written to headquarters, declaring F. P. Finch and James White unfair to organized labor. Finch is about thirty years old, light complexion, cross-eyed, weight about 190 pounds and height five feet nine inches. White is about fifty years old, dark complexion, gray eyes, glass in right eye, height 5 feet eight inches, and weight 140 pounds.

The strike in the Telluride mining district for an eight-hour day for millmen has reached such proportions that practically all the principal mines of San Miguel county are closed down. The Mine Owners' Association of the San Juan district has refused to concede the demands for an eight-hour day, even after the District Union had presented a proposition, accepting a reduction of wages. The District Union has established a restaurant in Telluride, and in all probability a general merchandise store will follow, where goods will be sold at cost, and where members of the Federation who are in need of assistance will be furnished with all the necessities of life.

The Situation at Texada.

The following may be regarded as an authentic statement of the labor situation at Texada, coming, as it does, from a comrade who is intimately connected with affairs there, and who is an unimpeachable authority on the matters of which he speaks:

Van Anda, Texada Island, August 18.—Regarding the strike now in force here, I would like to say that it is the result of a demand made by the Texada Miners' Union to the two companies operating here, for a workday of nine hours for carpenters, blacksmiths and other surface workers, instead of ten, as before, and of eight hours for topmen and engineer in place of twelve, whenever three shifts of miners are working underground.

This movement has been agitated for about two months, and was brought to a climax when the Marble Bay management started sinking the shaft, with three shifts of miners, three weeks ago.

As the result of the ultimatum presented to the different managers, we have now a lockout at Marble Bay mine and a strike at the other two. There has always been great confidence and the most friendly relations between the employes and managers at Marble Bay, and, at the present crisis, the union has taken no unfriendly action, and there is no feeling of resentment among the men toward the company.

The Van Anda mines, however, have a different history, as is well known, the present manager, Mr. Vaughan Rhys, being the unfortunate successor in office of a line of crooks who have robbed the workers of thousands of dollars of wages.

The men who have worked in the mines from time to time since the last strike have never had confidence either in the mines themselves, or in the capitalists who have or have not, put up the money to pay the wages; and consequently there is no room for sentiment in dealing with the present situation.

Mr. Vaughan Rhys has assumed from the first an uncompromising attitude, and refuses to yield anything whatever, while he is using, as a weapon, the threat to close down the mines completely, which has proved very efficacious, especially amongst the tradesmen and property holders. Several meetings have been held between the manager and employes, and, as a consequence, the men have withdrawn all their demands and are now standing out simply for recognition of the union, which may be the greatest obstacle of all to a settlement. The camp is very quiet; there is no apparent destitution, and the idle men are in good spirits.

No attempt has been made to use scab labor, and although the men have been divided in opinion, yet they have stood out as a body, and have carried out the decisions of the majority. There is a large proportion of class-conscious, intelligent workers in this camp, and many of them understand and have adopted the principles of Socialism, as the key to the solution of labor difficulties.

There is a fine field here just now for a good Socialist speaker, as over seventy voters have registered, nearly all of whom might be won for Socialism if the subject could be presented to them in a forcible manner.

The great drawback to the spread of Socialism on Texada is the fact that, although the party is comparatively strong, and labor sentiments predominate, yet there are no individuals sufficiently well posted, or capable of pushing the cause in public.

There is no reason to think that the stand taken by capital here is a political move, nor have any men ever been discriminated against on account of political views. This is simply one of the many skirmishes which are going on, all along the line, between capitalists and workers, and the companies interested here do not appear to be fighting for anything more than profits. After the next election, however, we may be sure the capitalists will begin in earnest the fight for existence. The Texada Miners' Union is a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, which has declared for a Socialist movement, and which is in the very front rank in the great class struggle.

The Socialist party of British Columbia should see to it that the members have the chance in the coming election to vote for the principles which have been so strongly endorsed by the executive of the Western Federation of Miners.—Western Clarion.



Logic Based on Observation.

A Defense of Socialism.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The first step towards "peace on earth, good will to men" is the abolition of poverty, and this can come only through the diffusion of wealth. The trusts of plutocracy have placed the handwriting on the wall of the near approach of the abolition of poverty. The principal cry of to-day is the almighty dollar. The tinkling of the dollars, as they rain into the coffers of the trusts, is sweeter music to them than any chimes of cathedral bells. The cries of the people for humanity and simple justice are drowned by the cry of more dollars, unmindful of its ravages and woe.

Who is responsible for the present social and industrial conditions which produce results so revolting, so deathly? The men who profit by the conditions and plead the existence of the inheritance system in order to escape personal blame for its ravages, but who, nevertheless, fight tooth and nail for the preservation of the system, wherever and whenever it is sought to improve it; he is responsible. The toilers of the world must realize that they are a class whose interests are opposed to a system that breeds poverty and fills the world with misery. When the toiler makes the ballot box the receptacle in which the grievances of the toiler shall be deposited, then, and not until then, will the toiler become master of the situation.

The ignorance of the laborer is responsible for the system which has permitted the few to corner the natural resources of the earth. It is high time that the toilers take more interest in their own behalf and become more enlightened and awake to the economic conditions. In my mind there is but one possible solution, and that is by the elimination of the wage system and the installment in its stead of the co-operative commonwealth. Co-operation would rob no man, but would secure to the great body of the people that which belongs to them as the righteous fruits of their labor. In the face of the activity now evident in all lines of thought and experiment on social matters, there are men who are ignorant of a solution. They see no danger ahead, no necessity of adapting themselves to the changing social sentiments. They are looking backward; they are deaf to the noise and tumult natural to a revolutionary movement. With opinions governed by all traditions and imaginations, limited by the experience of their own lives, imperfectly understood, they are still groping in the dark. We have another class, who feel the stir about, and are ready, even eager, to take part in the social activity, but who do not yet realize its depth and radical nature. They think to help matters on by the use of old methods, and fancy that the new life can be brought within the scope and governed by the use of old institutions. These well-meaning sympathizers are destined to be swept from their feet when the full tide of the social change rolls in upon us.

The change from capitalism is co-operation, in pursuance of the great socializing process which has been going on, and the general intelligence of the masses will be easy, as compared with the change which abolished feudalism and gave the merchant and the tradesman the chance to own land and hold property.

The reason why we don't get food in the midst of plenty is simply because our competitive wage system prevents us distributing to ourselves what we produce.

There is nothing impossible about abolishing poverty, the only difficulty lies in getting people to see that it can be done. There is enough of wealth in the world to make everybody wealthy, if it were only properly distributed. The trouble is that those who produce the wealth don't get it. In order to have co-operation in distribution we must first have the public ownership of the means of production. By voting the old party ticket you vote to perpetuate poverty; if you wish to abolish poverty, the way for you to say so is by voting for Socialism. You are poor, you are dissatisfied with your lot in life, you have a sense of being unjustly dealt with by society, you know that your labor alone produces all the good things of life and you know that some one else enjoys them. You know all these things, and you know, or should know, that as simple a thing as casting your ballot intelligently can produce a change, so that you, yourself, will receive and enjoy all the fruits of your labor, with no necessity of giving the lion's share or any other share to the parasites of plutocracy, who wine and dine off the sweat of toil. Fraternally,

W. T. HUBBELL.

No. 60, Western Federation of Miners.

The News-Times, in a series of editorials, has attacked the principles of Socialism and the policy of the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, in adopting Socialism as their political program. As a private in the ranks of organized labor, I submit a workingman's answer to your criticisms:

"It is an unqualified mistake to hitch on a political party as an elemental part of a labor organization."

That is a proposition to be proven. It sounds very much like the dictum of a party in interest. In so far as labor organizations must attain their ends through governmental action, it would seem wise to choose a political party that reflected the interests of labor, and educate the membership in political principles as well as unionism, to the end that there might be unity in all things essential to the common welfare.

In the face of recent decisions against labor, political action on the part of unions is not a matter of choice, but necessity. Judgments against the unions in case of boycotts and strikes threaten their existence. When we urge political action on the membership, we recognize the power of laws to influence a people's welfare. When we study our condition we find that labor has had small part in government, other than bearing its burdens. When we write laws they will be in the interest of the wealth producers.

The ultimate purpose of the Western Federation of Miners is to secure to its membership the full product of their toil. Adam Smith says that the products of labor are the natural wage. We want to destroy the unnatural system that compels us to accept a part of the product.

Our fundamental objection to the present system is Ricardo's law of wages: "Wages always tend toward the lowest sum that will enable the laborer to subsist and reproduce his kind." Nothing but the overthrow of the wage system can save the worker from the operation of this law. The full strength of the unions of this country can only partially restrain its brutal operation.

What do the concessions of the old parties amount to, read in the light of this law?

Mill says: "When great ends are to be achieved small means do not merely accomplish small results, they accomplish nothing at all." It is the fittest thing that could be said relative to the measures enacted or proposed by our erstwhile friends.

The News calls the list of the laws that have been enacted in behalf of labor in this state. The anti-scrip and the bi-monthly pay day are remarkable for their absence. I mention them, that its list may be complete; not because they are of any importance to labor. One bill for the better ventilation of coal mines was vetoed by Governor Orman, and another was mysteriously lost in the last session. The eight-hour day is a part of our constitution, but not on our statute book; the masterly inactivity of supposed friends is largely responsible for that fact. The law exempting wages from levy was amended from \$60 per month to \$5 per week by the almost unanimous action of both parties.

These facts lead us to "understand the sympathetic chord that binds together men and women with common interests." We have come to realize that our interests are as antagonistic to the employers at the ballot box as in the strike. Neither he nor a member of his class can make, or interpret, or execute laws in the interest of the working man.

The reference to classes is made without malice to any. We know of the struggle and our place in it; it is this latter fact that is often bitterly deplored.

We fully desire the downfall of both the Republican and Democratic parties. The last Congress and Legislature furnish evidence in plenty as to what their friendship is worth. We don't expect promises from either party to us as Socialists, but we do expect larger promises to all workingmen from both parties.

And what would we lose should they stop making promises and state that they would send the militia in case of a strike? The strike and the injunction are standard remedies for the discontent of workingmen.

"The industrial and economic system the Socialist proposes is impossible, and were it possible, if it were achieved, it would be deplorable."

Q. E. D.: For whom would a system be bad that gave to each the equivalent of what he had produced, and a voice in the management of the industry in which he was engaged? From my point of view, that is better than giving the employer five-sixths of the product for a chance to earn the other sixth under his direction.

"Collective ownership means ownership by the government."

That statement would not be accepted by any informed Socialist in this or any other country. Under Socialism every worker in the industry would be an equal shareholder, so far as the management would be concerned. The managers and superintendents would be chosen by the workers, instead of being superimposed. The management of industry would be democratic. The postoffice is autocratic; the postmaster general is at the head of the postoffice department, but not from the choice of the postoffice employees. We believe that industrial democracy is the legitimate outgrowth of our industrial progress; that the full product of his toil is but justice to the toiler; that control of the industry in which he is engaged is essential to his development and self-respect.

"The means and implements of production" means the land, the mines, all machinery and tools." Socialism would only require the collective management of highly organized industries. These would be controlled to protect the people from extortion. The great wheat farms would probably be under collective management, the small farmers untouched, so far as governmental action would be concerned. I quote Kantsky, one of the most noted of living Socialist writers:

"The most manifold forms of property in the means of production—national, municipal, co-operatives of consumption and production, and private can exist beside each other in a Socialist society."

Carrol D. Wright estimates that a passenger can be carried over the railroads of the United States for one-fifth of a cent per mile. The capitalists who should want to compete with that proposition would probably have a guardian appointed before a franchise could be issued. In the publication of books and newspapers there would probably be a wider field for private individuals than to-day—a greater diversity in taste and sentiment, and ampler means for gratifying them. No one would be financially interested in suppressing an idea, and that would be the best possible guaranty of the freedom of expression in every avenue of thought. The Socialist is the only party in the world having a complete educational program, together with a social system that would devote the first twenty-one years of the child's life to the development of its powers by mental and manual training. At the end of that time its capacity could be gauged and its life work chosen or assigned in the field for which it was best fitted.

The incentive to effort would be the products of labor, the natural reward of toil. It is but fair to presume that the toiler's effort would be in proportion to the increased reward.

The Times says that in Colorado the political Socialist is never frank with the public. If true, that may justly be charged against his former political associations—it is in no way connected with his political philosophy.

The Times also asserts its friendliness to labor unions, but the criticisms made denote the wonderful elasticity of the word.

GUY E. MILLER.

Smuggler, Colorado.

Progressive Unionism.

The delegates to the late convention of the San Juan District Union have thrown off the last threadbare and tattered rag of conservatism and proclaimed their faith in the principles of Socialism, as the remedy to right the wrongs which enslave the masses. The following ringing resolutions need no interpreter to decipher their intent and meaning:

"Telluride, Colorado, August 7, 1903.

"Whereas, The recent convention of the Western Federation of Miners reaffirmed the policy of independent political action, adopted in 1902; and

"Whereas, The private ownership of the land, nature's gift to all, and the machines, the social achievements of the race, gives to the capitalists the power to reap the rewards and dictate the terms and conditions under which the toilers must live; and

"Whereas, The matters of greatest importance to the people are decided in the councils of corporations, who acknowledge no responsibility to the public for the promotion of the general welfare, and obey no laws save those in conformity with their interests; and

"Whereas, Such conditions are only possible when the government is false to the principles of its founders, and a pliant tool in the hands of our oppressors; and

"Whereas, The dominant political parties of this country have sought the support of the working men only to betray them; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Juan District Union of the Western Federation of Miners pledges its support to the Socialist party—the workingman's party of the world—to the end that free institutions may not be subverted and the individual liberty destroyed; that they who have made civilization may enjoy its benefits and control its destiny; in the achievement of this result we ask the co-operation of every toiler, and every friend of humanity.

"CHARLES TRIMBLE, President.

"O. M. CARPENTER, Secretary."

NOTICE.

To William O'Brien, formerly of Mullan, Idaho, late of Chinese Camp, California: Write Jeff. He has a letter for you from your mother. All brothers and friends are requested to notify William O'Brien of this notice.

W. T. DANIEL,

Sec. Woods Creek M. U. No. 127.

The Situation at Vancouver Island, B. C.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—After over four months of a gallant fight, the miners of Vancouver Island were forced to submit to the terms offered them by the owner of the tools of production—the unscrupulous, bigoted tyrant, James Dunsmuir.

The situation of the miner at this time is deplorable, as any employe of King Jimmie, who has the audacity to assert that he is entitled to the common rights conceded him by the laws of any of the so-called civilized countries, is immediately discharged, regardless of the suffering it may cause innocent women and children. Not content with blacklisting the unfortunate men on the island, he has in his employ an officer of a foreign government, a contemptible abortion of God's carelessness, who uses his office to try and prohibit them from leaving the island. He does not want them to get out of his power, for the depraved nature of the ex-premier of his majesty's colony wishes to show to the working class of B. C., and especially Vancouver Island, how completely he has them in his power. At Ladysmith, he used a number of the old scabs he had imported in 1890, for the Wellington. When the strike came on, these miserable miscarriages joined the union expressly to disrupt it. The English language is entirely inadequate to express the loathing in which such depraved, contemptible "scabs" as Harry Carrol, William Alsopp, and about forty others of their gang are held by honest men.

In regard to the settlement, the men are compelled to sign individual contracts before they are allowed the privilege of digging coal for W. C. Company, for a pittance which will barely provide themselves and families with the bare necessities of life.

Great, is it not? The working class of B. C. ought to get out and yell, "God save the King" until they are choked, then go back to the house they call home (but belongs to Uncle Jimmie), pat themselves on the back, and repeat that old adage: "Britons will never be slaves!"

The managers of both the Extension mines at Ladysmith, and the mines at Cumberland, promised on their word of honor that they would not discriminate against any of their men belonging to the Western Federation of Miners. But to show the worth of the word of honor of such "gentlemen" (God save the mark!) as Andrew Brydon of Ladysmith, and Frank D. Little, John Mathews and Andrew McKnight of Cumberland, before twelve hours had elapsed, they absolutely refused to allow a number of the best miners on the island the privilege to work in their mines, and for no other reason than they did all in their power to make Vancouver Island a place for men to live and rear their children, without fear of an ignorant, tyrannical despot, who has assumed the same power of "Divine Right Baer" in the land of injunctions. But I will venture to prophesy that inside of four years the reins of government will be in the hands of the class to which it rightfully belongs—the "working class." When the working men put a few more stalwarts into office as J. H. Hawthornwaite, M. C. C. of Nanaimo constituency, then, and then only, will men get the full product of their toil. How will Dunsmuir, Brydon, Little, Mathews, McKnight and Clinton fare then, who have produced nothing but misery and illegitimate children during their worthless lives?

In conclusion, I will say, God speed the day when the producers of all wealth, the working class, will recognize their power, and throw off the chains of capitalism, and emancipate themselves, wives and children.

Yours fraternally,

MARION W. MOOR.

Declared Fair.

Denver, Colorado, September 2, 1903.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that the Colorado Packing Company is again fair to organized labor, and worthy of your patronage, as our trouble with the company has been settled.

Our union desires to thank you for the good work you have done for us in this matter.

We call your attention to the following packing houses doing business in the state, that are fair to organized labor.

J. C. SULLIVAN, President,

H. B. WATERS, Secretary-Treasurer,

Colorado State Federation of Labor.

S. D. BUTLER, President,

ROBERT LOWERY, Secretary,

Butchers Protective Union No. 162.

Colorado Packing and Provision Co., Denver Union Stock Yards, 1611 Market street.

Burkhardt Packing Co., Denver Union Stock Yards, 1621 Market street.

Western Market Co., F. Bushahl, Mgr., 1447 Arapahoe street.

Denver Veal and Mutton Co., 1536 Blake street.

Armour & Co., 1729 Eighteenth street.

Hammond Packing Co., 1520 Twentieth street.

Hammond Packing Co., 1725 Eighteenth street.

Omaha Packing Co., 1710 Blake street.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Fifteenth and Bassett.

John Grim, 1607 Market street.

Eastern Packing Co., 1637 Market street.

George Coffin, 1745 Market street.

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Socialist Responsibility.

By A. M. Simons, in *The Coming Nation*.

AT THIS MOMENT it seems as if the lines of social evolution that have run through all the ages are coming to a focus in America. The mass of burning facts concentrated by the lens of Socialism casts an almost blinding vote on Social problems.

The Socialist of to-day has no need to denounce competition, for competition is a thing of the past. The trust is doomed by the superior economy of concentrated management and the incontrovertible logic of facts.

The gulf between the users and the owners of the wealth of the world is now so wide that none but those whose brains are too few to make them worthy of convincing, need be told of the hopelessness of escape from the army of slaves to the group of slave drivers.

The class struggle is to-day a living fact and not a dead and hollow phrase. No one looking at the mighty array of united workers confronting the body of trustified parasites can no longer doubt the existence of the struggle between social classes.

All these things indicate the coming of one of those social changes—those times of sudden accelerated evolution, that we call revolution. To the Socialist, who has foreseen this for a half century, who has been looking forward for its coming and pointing out its inevitable consequences, this is a time at once of gratification, of responsibility and of opportunity.

It is a time of responsibility, for the great social climax created by the culmination of these social forces is fraught with danger and disaster, as well as with promise of good. If the armies of labor continue to be led by blind leaders of the blind, while their strength multiplies and grows greater, that strength may well prove to be the power of a blind Sampson, which can only pull down the pillars of the social edifice, crushing all beneath it and leaving mighty heaps of debris to obstruct the course of social progress.

The present rules of society are marshaling their forces—the prostituted press of the great cities and the debased but trained intellect of the colleges and universities—but all these are helpless unless aided by some false step of the workers. **IF THE LABORERS REMAIN IGNORANT OF ECONOMIC TRUTH, and blind to the ONLY EFFECTIVE WAY** in which they can use it, they may be provoked by unjust and hostile legislation, by police outrages and militia massacres, until they will hurl themselves in violent combat against the organized forces of capitalism, when Hazelton, Homestead, Brooklyn, Chicago and Coeur d'Alene, repeated on a National scale, **MAY WELL SET BACK THE HANDS OF PROGRESS.**

Here, in my opinion, lies the greatest immediate danger to the cause of Socialism. That organized labor and the forces of capital will soon join in Titanic battle upon the industrial field is certain. If the fact can be brought home to the workers that when once the struggle is transferred to the political ground, a great and everlasting victory is certain, then this dire extremity of capitalism becomes the glorious opportunity of Socialism.

Will the workers of America arise to their responsibility? That depends on you, my readers. Are you doing your share to carry this gospel to those who alone can make possible the realization of this blessing? Have you thrown yourself without reservation into this battle? Answer now. Hold back no longer, for **THE NEED IS GREAT AND THE TIME IS SHORT.**

Trades Congress Receives a Reply from the Fernie Trades and Labor Council.

The following two letters will be read with interest by every thinking working man who takes an interest in matters connected with international trade unionism. The reply of the Trades and Labor Council of Fernie, voices the opinions which all progressive labor men have for the Gompers-ridden American Federation of Labor, and although we feel that the time when a trade union can do anything on the industrial field to better the conditions of the working class has passed, still the sympathies of class-conscious working men will always be on the side of the American Labor Union, which in reality makes the political action of its members the chief factor for their final emancipation, and looks with scorn on the idea of labor, which is all-powerful, lobbying and begging for a little more of the wealth they create from the capitalist legislators, when they should rise in their might and claim what is theirs—the full product of their toil.

The Official Stem for Legislative Purposes of the Canadian Wage Earner.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Ottawa, August 6, 1903.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Herewith find enclosed copies of circular summoning the nineteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

May I ask you to be kind enough to read this circular to your council at its next regular meeting? Inasmuch as the Congress is the national legis-

lative body of Canada, I sincerely trust that your council will take a charter from the congress and send a delegate to the coming convention, which will be, without doubt, the most important yet held in the history of organized labor in Canada.

Fraternally yours,
P. M. DRAPER.

[Copy.]

Decision Rendered by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at Toronto, April 25, 1903:

First—That the American Federation of Labor will make it a qualification of issuing charters to trades and labor councils in Canada, that they will affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress, and central bodies throughout the Dominion, now holding American Federation of Labor charters, will be instructed to take similar action.

Second—That trade affairs in the central trades and labor councils in question shall be transacted along the lines of international trade unionism.

Third—That all local unions in the Dominion of Canada affiliated through international unions, or holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor, be notified to become affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the purpose of making it a more potent factor to secure the adoption of favorable legislation for the members, by the Federal and Provincial parliaments.

Fernie, British Columbia, August 22, 1903.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Greeting:

The communication of August 6th, by your secretary, P. M. Draper, the copy of the decision of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor relating to Canadian organizations affiliating with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, also the call by your executive board for your nineteenth annual convention, was read at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of Fernie, and I, as secretary, instructed to reply as follows:

Our motto is: "Workers of the World, Unite," and more especially do we advise the workers of this continent to unite on the international industrial union plan—to use their industrial unions to strengthen their independent working class political action; but there is nothing in the history of the American Federation of Labor, or the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to show that either of them believe in the working class united on the industrial plan, rather than the old trades union plan; or that they believe in independent working class political action.

In fact, their past record would indicate that they believe in keeping such politics out of the union, and use the union themselves for political purposes, only in so far as it will secure a fat political job for certain individuals, such as working on commissions, lobbying at legislative halls trying to get so-called labor legislation; in other words, trying to pacify the workers by crying out: Eight-hour law; compulsory arbitration; Chinese exclusion; etc., etc.

When the American Labor Union held its last convention under the name of Western Labor Union, did not Gompers serve notice that unless it affiliated within six months he would wreck it? Did not his emissaries in that convention advise the American Labor Union to enter the American Federation of Labor and remedy the ills from within—to which Eugene V. Debs replied with a scathing criticism on the American Federation of Labor, the truth of which none could gainsay? Did not Sammy, unable to win by arguments, resort to all kinds of bribery; and do not the officials of the American Federation of Labor, by their method of proxy voting, vote themselves back into power, as, for instance, in the last annual convention, one delegate had as many votes as fifty-six other delegates and one hundred to spare? Has not the American Federation of Labor a strike fund so guarded and hedged around that it will always remain a strike fund, that in spite of the enormous per capita tax collected from their unions, when any local is compelled to resist the further aggressions of capitalism by striking, does not the American Federation of Labor give them the right to go to the public and beg, as was the case with a Calgary union of the American Federation of Labor two months ago, appealing to the locals of the American Labor Union for help? The helping hand of the West has been repeatedly seen in the East, but the hand of the East has been conspicuous by its absence in the West. Other instances could be cited if time and space would permit.

With all due respect to the many sincere persons who are united with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—in our estimation, it is merely a creature of the Liberal and Tory parties, as was clearly proven at your last convention, by turning down the resolution which excluded delegates who were officials of the government. In the face of the resolution passed at your convention in 1900, which stated that any member who in any way associated himself with any of the old parties would be looked upon with suspicion, what about your organizer, Joseph Watson of Vancouver? His action in trying to get union men to scab on the U. B. R. E., trying to organize scab unions for the same purpose; and when the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver (which is united with your body) asked for his discharge, you forced upon Vancouver an organizer they did not want and whom they considered a scab. His articles in the capitalistic press of late, proves beyond doubt that he is trying to get the people to vote for the good old party. Take the history of your Joe Watson, Ralph Smith, Chris. Foley, Alf. Parsens, Puttie, Mackenzie, King and others, all good friends of labor except when it conflicts with the interests of the G. O. P. Canada has had a great many strikes during the year. Almost every trade has been forced to protest against the conditions under which they have to toil. The alien labor contract law has been openly violated by the capitalists, which shows how fruitless it is to waste time getting such laws put upon the statute books. Yet your executive does not offer one word of encouragement to the thinking persons, not even a hint at a solution to this problem.

Without intending to do so, they have shown the inefficiency of simple trades unionism, national or international. They tell us of two amendments to the criminal code that were introduced during the past session of the Dominion Parliament of Canada, viz: one respecting offenses connected with trades and breaches of contract, the object of the bill being to kill international unionism; the other respecting free labor, the object of this bill being to prevent unions from discussing trade matters; tell us also how the Senate treated with scant courtesy the bill legalizing union labels, and that the efforts of our opponents are not confined to the shop, but extend to the legislative halls, which, of course, is a strong hint that unions should also keep lobbyists at the legislative halls.

In our estimation, it is a disgrace to the intelligence of members of any labor union to keep lobbyists at the feet of legislators.

LABOR should ELECT from its own CLASS those who fill seats in legislative halls; then it would not be so necessary for its members to so degrade themselves as to be lobbyists. When you separate President Gompers from the Civic Federation; when you quit sending lobbyists to legislative halls; when you are willing to recognize the class struggle (not class hatred); when you admit that the conflicting interests of labor and capital can only be harmonized by doing away with the system that creates the two classes; when you declare for Socialism as the only solution of the labor problem and enter the field for a pure democracy—then, and only then, will this Crow's Nest Valley Trades and Labor Council, now holding a charter from the great and progressive American Labor Union, around whose flag thousands of wage-slaves are rallying for physical and intellectual liberty, talk affiliation with you, or you with their organization.

Trusting that I have made clear the reasons of the Fernie Trades and Labor Council for rejecting your overture, I am, Yours for the Commonwealth,

In the Western Clarion.

ERNEST CRAIG, Secretary.

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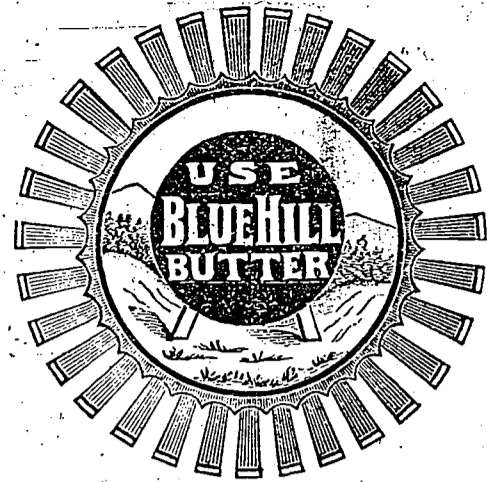
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