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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

November 19,
1903.

Vol. V, No. 21.

22 TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
DENVER, COLO.

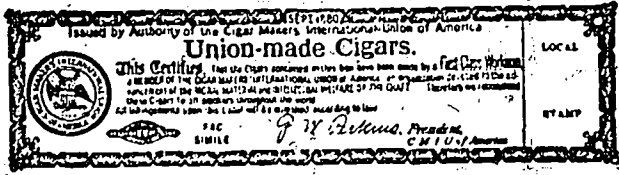
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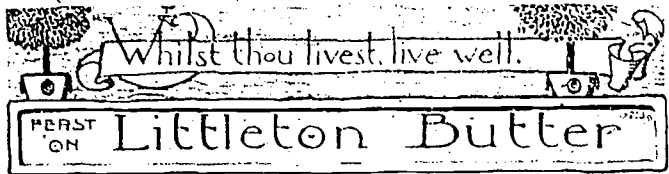
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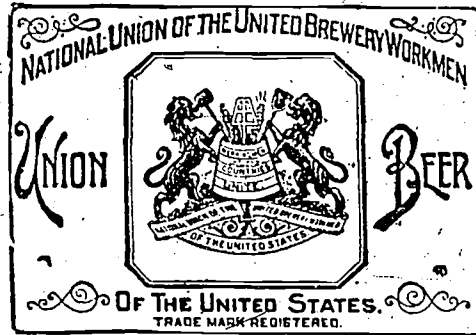
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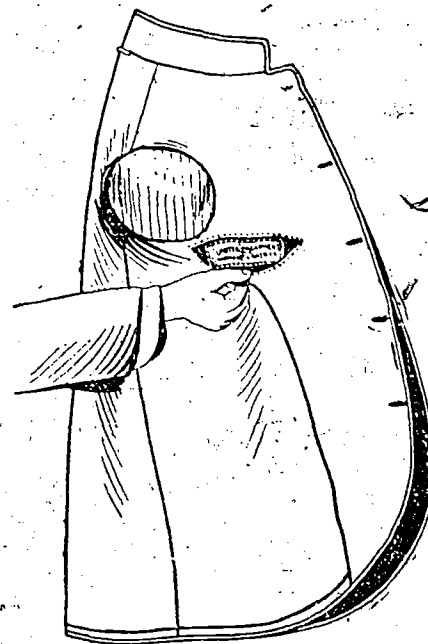
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,

Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903.

Volume V. Number 21.

\$1.00 a Year.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

A GENTLEMAN who is a prominent member of the United Mine Workers at Superior, Colorado, has written us a letter in which he says: "The strike situation looks very favorable, but I hope Mitchell won't leave it to a Peabody or Roosevelt arbitration board and we get the dose that the Pennsylvania miners had to swallow. Will a card from the 'Citizens' Alliance' be good for a hand-out in the Cripple Creek district this winter?"

THE ENEMIES of organized labor at the present day are spending a vast portion of time in fabricating malicious stories concerning the tyranny that is exercised by the membership. These same parties close their eyes to all the acts of generosity, to all the charitable deeds performed by labor organizations in behalf of worn and weary humanity, who are jobless, homeless and penniless. They never tell of the activity displayed by members of a union in securing employment for an unfortunate brother. They have nothing to say of the sick and funeral benefits that are taken from the treasuries of labor organizations, nothing to say of the aid that is rendered to widows and orphans. Such parties are the servile slaves of a moneyed nobility, who bear false witness for the money there is in it.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, late president of the steel trust, and the gentleman who so scientifically promoted the ship-building swindle, has risen in his righteousness to explain the cause of industrial depression, and attributes the slump to "the exorbitant demands of labor." Such an assertion comes with appropriate grace from a man who purchased a steel plant with atmosphere, pumped it full of water and unloaded the irrigated stock before the moisture evaporated. If the men whom Schwab has financially swamped with worthless stock in exchange for the \$10,000,000 he realized in his ship-building fiasco, were interviewed, they would advance some reasons for industrial depression that would be at variance with the explanation offered by the king of stock jobbers, who can afford to while away his leisure hours at the gambling tables of Monte Carlo losing thousands of dollars, while on a tour of health recuperation.

THE NATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, which is composed of the following named companies, McCormick Harvesting Company, Deering Harvesting Company, Plano Manufacturing Company, Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Company (Champion), and the Milwaukee Harvesting Company, has issued orders that only one branch establishment should be conducted in the various localities, which now have three or four. This general order has been sent out from Chicago, and will take effect the first of January. The employes of this great modern trust, that has a monopoly on the manufacture of agricultural implements, are filled with apprehension, knowing that the order means a reduction in the working force of more than 5,000 men. The trust will save an expense of more than a half million dollars annually, and as farming machinery is made by the federated corporation solely for profit, the thousands who will be required to remain in idleness will not disturb the usual equanimity that will prevail among the inhabitants of the brown-stone fronts.

THERE ARE A VAST NUMBER of men and women enrolled under the banner of unionism who entertain the opinion that the labor organization is almost omnipotent, and can force, through its collective strength, the captains of industry to concede the demands for justice. It is true that a collective body is stronger than the individual, but organized labor without a title to the national resources of the earth, without ownership in the machinery of production and distribution, is comparatively weak. The labor organization is only strong when its members have employment and are able to pay a per capita tax that will build up a strong treasury. Men prominent in the ranks of labor do not seem to realize that industrial depression will threaten the very life of organized labor, and that unionism is only strong through the ability of its membership to contribute "the sinews of war." A million of hungry men in idleness, instead of being a power to organized labor, would prove the downfall of the organization, and the near future will prove that simple trades unionism has no weapons in the armory that can conquer capitalism upon the economic battle ground. When labor uses the civilized weapon—the ballot—the strike and lock-out will be relics of a barbarous past.

SAM PARKS, the walking delegate of New York, who used his official position in organized labor to subserve his interests, has been sentenced to wear the garb of a convict. Had this man committed the same crime outside of a labor organization the people of the country would have never heard of the transgression. Owing to the fact that Parks was a leader among laboring men of New York, his name has been heralded to the world with the object in view of bringing organized labor into disrepute. The capitalistic sheets have appropriated more space in the exposure of Sam Parks than they have in all the postoffice scandals, where stealing and grafting have been the principal occupation of the Federal gang at Washington. The fellows with political pulls will be whitewashed, but the walking delegate, who was bribed by as corrupt men as himself, will be covered not only with odium, but locked up within the walls of a prison to satisfy the sense of honor and justice that prevail in courts owned and controlled by the all-powerful robbers. If Sam Parks had stolen a million, had he been a banker or a Wall street broker and failed, and thousands of depositors left with empty wallets, these same journals would dole out sympathy for the unfortunate man, and hold him up as an object of sympathy, worthy of public condolence. But he fleeced the rich, and the wealthy must be protected by our judicial tribunals.

INTELLIGENT MEN and women in the avenues of manual and mental toil are surveying the field of industry, and feel that a crisis is approaching that will write upon history's page a story that will have in it all the tragedy that is wrapped up in human life. In the great competitive struggle, in the ceaseless scramble to accumulate the means to secure the bare necessities of life, the major portion of the laboring people give but little thought to the future—which is pregnant with a coming storm that will shake our civilization from center to circumference. A vast number of the men and women who are still possessors of the privilege to work for another, whose names are on the pay roll and who are still permitted to be numbered among the wage earners, take but little notice of the industrial depression that is rapidly making its appearance in every nation of the world. The men and women who have employment pay but little heed to the crowd upon the streets, that is growing larger as mine, mill and factory close down through markets glutted with the products of labor. The employed, as a general rule, ask but few questions as to how the unemployed are faring, nor do they know of the economy practiced to stave off the wolf of hunger from thousands of hovels whose inmates are without a job. The army of the unemployed is daily increasing, and to the man who scans the future with open eyes the crash is imminent and portends a period of hardship and suffering unparalleled in the world's history.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION is absorbing considerable public interest, and our congressmen and senators are expressing different views upon the situation that may eventually result in the United States being drawn into another protracted war for the benefit of powerful syndicates, which always reap a golden harvest when common humanity shoulders the rifle and marches to the battle field to commit legalized murder. The profit pastures in Cuba and the islands of the Pacific have about all been gobbled up, and the mercenary combination in the "land of the free and the home of the brave" are surveying new fields for exploitation. The beef trust in all probability has another large supply of "embalmed" carrion to unload on Uncle Samuel as a reward for the patriotism of the "brave boys" who will desert their families to engage in human slaughter. The evidence surrounding the Panama revolution shows that gentlemen high in administration positions in Washington have encouraged belligerence, in order that the financial Napoleons, in whose interest the government is run, will have an opportunity to feather their nests upon the jobbery that will be connected with the construction of the Panama canal. While the mines, the mills, the factories and the railroads are throwing out of employment thousands of men on account of "overproduction," a war would open up an avenue whereby the idle could be engaged in pulling triggers in the commendable enterprise of depopulating the earth. If the men who raised the quarrel were forced to do the fighting the lightning of war would seldom flash its blaze. The slaves who fight for masters will object to bearing arms when intelligence has opened their eyes to the crimes that are committed under the name of patriotism.

WHEN THE CZAR of the Republican party of Ohio entered the city of Washington to take his seat in the Senate, immediate arrangements were made by the "Strenuous Teddy" to have a conference with the political Napoleon who swept his state by such an overwhelming vote in the recent election. When Marcus arrived at the White House all other callers were forgotten and the "stand pat" and "full dinner pail" gladiator who achieved such a mighty political conquest in Ohio, was the honored guest of the man who has a ravenous yearning for another four years in the national capital. President Roosevelt used all the persuasive words in his vocabulary to impress upon the Ohio statesman that he must remain as manager-in-chief of the Republican party. The wily Marcus failed to commit himself, knowing that an acceptance of the national chairmanship of the party would force him to say farewell to a long, lingering dream, that the White House for him was not among the political impossibilities. Roosevelt recognizes in Mark Hanna a powerful rival in the next national Republican convention, and all the diplomacy of the "broncho buster" will be brought into requisition to place Mark in a position that will place the nomination beyond his reach. The Ohio senator will lose no political ground that he has captured, and his brilliancy of intellectual power will more than match all the brusque audacity of the San Juan hero, whose military glory has commenced to fade. Marcus will not be sidetracked by a comparative amateur in politics.

BISHOP McCABE of Chicago, one of the humble followers of the homeless Redeemer, has issued the following threat to the working man: "If the laboring man does not stop continually striking while he is receiving high wages, capital will grow weary of this incessant strife and he will find himself walking the street, eager to secure any kind of work at \$1 a day." The same bishop has arraigned a few of his brother Methodists in the pulpit, who have so far forgotten themselves as to upbraid the wealthy aristocracy, whose money, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. The bishop deserves credit for being plain spoken and showing the attitude of the church Pharisees who scarcely ever miss an opportunity to hurl brickbats at labor, with the expectation of receiving donations as a reward for clerical loyalty to the interests of capital. The good bishop asked his brethren who are laboring for Christ, how it was possible for them to "merit the applause of working men" one day and the next appearing "at the rich man's counting room asking for a contribution to some fund." The bishop is to be admired for his brutal frankness. He demonstrates beyond a question that the preacher of the gospel cannot merit the appreciation of the laboring man without forfeiting the good will of the gentlemen who are financially able to make it pleasant for the minister. The sky pilots who desire to be on familiar terms with quail on toast must not give expression to any sentiments that will offend the sensitive nature of the class who hold the purse strings. If Christ could visit the earth He certainly would regret the sacrifice that He made nearly 1,900 years ago to establish a religion that furnished jobs for an army of hypocrites and parasites. The bishop and his servile conglomeration of psalm-singing poultry destroyers would again put the crown of thorns upon His brow, betray Him as Judas did of old—for silver—and make Him carry the cross to Calvary. The working man is fast learning that men who pretend to serve Christ are arrayed with the enemy to prolong the agony of industrial bondage. Loyalty of the working man to himself will usher in a day when the ministers can afford to be Christians.

IT IS REPORTED that the following advertisement has appeared in several newspapers published in Wales:

WANTED—Three thousand miners in America, states of Pennsylvania and Montana: timbermen, fillers, machinists and halvaners; wages from 14 to 16 shillings per day. Apply Jones Bros., Craig Postoffice, Pontypridd, South Wales.

As no such wages as appears in the advertisement are paid in the state of Pennsylvania, it is safe to conclude that the Jones Bros., who are said to be the agents for the Rockefeller combination, were recruiting men from the mining districts of Wales for importation to the metalliferous states of the West. The Standard Oil Company has a record that leaves but little room to doubt that it is capable of setting every law at defiance and resorting to the basest of intrigues to carry out its lawless program of debasing American citizenship for profit. No race or creed is sacred under an industrial system where the \$ is the incentive. The Standard Oil Company is like all other great combinations, willing to coin dividends from human slavery, and use every function of government to climb to the summit of imperial arrogance. The working men of America in the coming few years will experience some suffering and hardship that will cause them to place a higher value upon the political weapon which carries a silent power to bring about the complete emancipation of man.

IN THE ARISTOCRATIC quarters of New York City, a spectacle presented itself on November 10th that baffles description. Ladies, gowned in silk and satin, aflame with diamonds, resolved themselves into a lawless mob and fought 200 policemen to a standstill. The cause of this riotous demonstration was the matrimonial purchase of the Duke of Roxburgh by Miss May Goelet, which culminated in a marriage ceremony being performed in St. Thomas' Episcopal church. The fashionable thoroughfare, Fifth avenue, was lined with an insane mob, who besieged the carriage of the bride, raided the church, and hurled blasphemous epithets at the guardians of the peace, who made feeble attempts to quell the pandemonium that was raised by the silk-stocking damsels in the "smart set" of the Empire City. If these rioters had been men and women who were clad in the rags of wage slavery, the clubs and pistols of the police force would have been used without mercy, and many of them would have been found, after the battle, stretched upon slabs in a morgue. But the mob who participated in the shameless and disgraceful scenes of November 10th, have bank accounts and dwell in mansions, and therefore, must be handled tenderly by the cops, who would forfeit their jobs if they dared to offend the delicate sense of the fair maidens who indulged in wild orgies at the swell wedding of an American heiress, whose millions bought a duke. The rich can obstruct the street, burglarize a church and insult the police and escape with impunity, but the poor, with empty stomachs and ragged raiment, clamoring for the right to live, would have been met with all the brutal power of the brass-buttoned brigade, and the capitalistic press of the country would have applauded the brave men who scattered with clubs and bullets the wild-eyed anarchists of the tenements. "We are all equal before the law." Bah!

THE REV. DEAN RICHMOND, speaking at the conference of prominent negro leaders that was held in Washington a few days ago, delivered himself of the following:

"This mob monster the American public must now deal with in a short, quick, decisive way. It has but one medicine, bullets, straight and swift, from guns in the law's hands. Lynching is murder, and lynchers are plain murderers, to whom the law should give no quarter."

The causes that have brought out this burst of bloodthirsty indignation from the clerical-robed decendant of Ham, was due to the fact that sable-skinned ravishers who have brutally assaulted defenseless women, have been despatched at the end of a rope, with the bullet or tied to the stake and consumed in flames. It is a sad reflection upon the Christianity which this colored preacher professes, when he can find no medicine in the pharmacy of religion which will eradicate the evil which gives birth to "this mob monster," the wrecks its vengeance upon unbridled lust. If lynching is murder, then bullets sped from the barrels of rifles "in the law's hands" is no less murder, notwithstanding the fact that the act bears the sanction of law. Among the Ten Commandments, which this preacher is supposed to reverence, can be found one which declares: "Thou shalt not kill," and yet this representative of the church demands "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a remedy for the suppression of mob law that lays its hands upon the brutal fiend who wantonly dims the luster of the most priceless gem in the crown of womanhood. If Christianity contains the ingredients to purify the human heart, it is about time for the ministers in the church to get busy in plunging the criminals in the moral bath tub, and wash away the carnal microbes that infest the physical organization of the murderer of virtue.



Delegates to Utah State Union, W. F. M.

The names of the delegates are as follows, reading from left to right: Front row—McGee, Murray, Langford, sec.-treas., Park City; Prather, pres., Bingham; Charter, vice-pres., West Jordan; McDonough, Park City. Center row—Erickson, Bingham; Conant, Bingham; Roberts, Mercur; Matsch, Eureka; Ryan, Gold Mountain. Back row—Thompson, Mercur; Boyle, Park City; Burke, State Line; Stonebraker, Coalville.

Class-Conscious Resolutions.

THE OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS of the first semi-annual convention of the Utah State Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, held at Salt Lake, Utah, from October 6th to 10th, have been forwarded us by Joseph Langford, the secretary-treasurer. The proceedings of the convention cover thirty-six pages of printed matter and show that the members of the Western Federation of Miners in the state of Utah are awake to the growing necessity of the toilers standing, not only as a unit on the economic field, but solidifying their political power at the ballot box to capture the functions of government so that the same may be used for the uplifting of humanity upon a plane of liberty where tyranny and oppression dare not tread. The following resolutions, introduced by Delegates E. F. Boyle and Joseph P. Langford and adopted by the convention, demonstrate that the miners of Utah have grasped the worldwide solution to the labor problem.

The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The growing power of unionism is arraying against it all the power of corporate wealth, leading in the last year to the organization of the Mine Owners' Association, the Manufacturers' Association, the Railroad Employers' Association, and numerous other kindred organizations which portend a coming critical struggle between organized capital and organized labor, and,

Whereas, It is evident that in the approaching crisis in the class struggle organized capital will handle resources never heard of before, being entrenched behind the wealth of the nation and able to mass its power crushingly at any given point, and holding in its hands the enormous power of widespread lockouts, and national blacklists, such as the blue ticket system, now being introduced, and that labor will be overmatched in the industrial field, and,

Whereas, It is found that where unionism grows sufficiently powerful to threaten capitalism, capitalism, as in England, controls political parties and the courts to destroy unionism, and,

Whereas, The Employers' Association of America has already declared in its policy to take an active part in the coming Congress against labor; therefore be it

Resolved, By Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. of M., in convention assembled, that we place ourselves on record as declaring that the time has come for a united working class political party; that we must vote as we strike, and win to ourselves the courts and the powers of legislation and taxation, and moreover,

Whereas, Both the old political parties have been tried for more than a century, with labor still in bondage and in a more precarious position than ever before, and

Whereas, Both are capitalistic parties, drawing their funds from and contracting obligations with the large corporate interests; with their press, owned by business interests that thrive only on the exploitation of labor, openly standing in all their policies for the interests that live on labor's products, the Clark-owned Democratic paper standing for the same class of interests as the Kearns-owned Republican daily; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in conformity with our parent organizations, the West-

ern Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, we declare in favor of the world's labor party, the International Socialist party which stands for the interests and the emancipation of the working class the world over, by placing the whole people, as the working class, in possession of the government and industries of the country.

JOSEPH P. LANGFORD,
ED F. BOYLE.

W. A. Clark, who has been charged with obtaining fraudulently 14,000 acres of the public domain, has won his famous suit in the Federal Court of Montana. The Associated Press of November 9th contained the following.

"The great timber suit brought by the United States against Senator W. A. Clark, involving timber land in the Bitter Creek valley, western Montana, to the value of \$2,000,000, was settled to-day by Judge Knowles of the United States District Court in favor of the defendant, W. A. Clark. Judge Knowles finds that the defendant was guiltless of irregular purchase of the lands and innocent of the illegal registration of the same if such irregularities existed. In his decision Judge Knowles criticises the testimony of Witness Griswold for the government, whose reputation, the decision says, is none of the best, and who, many other witnesses testified, had approached them in behalf of the government. The case is the most famous timber land action ever tried in the West. The reading of the testimony consumed forty days."

Judge Knowles, who secured his judicial job for political service rendered to the Republican party, casts an imputation upon the honor and integrity of Griswold, the leading witness for the government. Judge Knowles seems to have forgotten the many incidents that were connected with the congressional investigation that was brought about a few years ago, which proved conclusively that Clark was lost to all sense of honor and shame. The judge seems to have forgotten that Senator Clark was forced to admit that he expended personally \$139,000, besides distributing other sums of hoozie to his political henchmen for distribution where it would do the most good. Never in the history of this country was there shown up such political corruption and rottenness as characterized the investigation which exposed the Clark methods in obtaining a seat in the United States Senate. Clark is a multi-millionaire, whose wealth is rated at more than \$100,000,000, and it is not possible for men of such financial magnitude to come out second best in litigation. Mr. Clark has the means to purchase perjured testimony, and as the amount in the suit foats up \$2,000,000 in value, the man who bought a seat in the Senate would not hesitate a moment in paying a reasonable price for manufactured testimony.

The Citizens' Industrial Association.

LEADERS IN THE LABOR organizations throughout the country during the past year, in the columns of the press and on the platform, have held that D. M. Parry of Indianapolis was a radical of the most extreme type and that his utterances and denunciations of organized labor did not represent the sentiments entertained by the employers in the various states throughout the country. When the open and above-board Parry delivered his famous speech before the delegate employers assembled in the New Orleans convention, the labor press and the labor orator branded the vituperations of the Hoosier manufacturer as the ravings of a man who was mentally irresponsible and whose tirades against unionism found but little sympathy among the great majority who own and control the industries of the nation. The labor journals and the platform speakers who have referred to Parry with burning words of contemptuous eloquence, seemed to have lost sight of the fact that his address in the Southern city was greeted with tumultuous applause, and that before the convention adjourned all eyes turned to Parry as the man who should seize the helm and guide the destiny of the new-born organization. The very fact that Parry was made the chief executive, without even the semblance of opposition, proves that his opinions of organized labor were considered sound by the financial fraternity, whose votes made him the leading star in the New Orleans aggregation.

But a few weeks ago the gladiators who have sworn to combat unionism and fight with deathless energy the strike and boycott, assembled in another convention in the great metropolitan city of Chicago, and after a session lasting but a few days, laid the foundation upon which it is expected to build the superstructure of a national organization. Again Parry was the magnet to which all eyes turned, and his election to the presidency is indisputable proof that his views and opinions have weight and are shared by employers of labor. It is idle and useless for labor journals and labor leaders to treat with frivolity this national organization that has arisen upon the industrial field, whose members are whetting their swords to fight unionism to a finish. It is useless to prate longer that Parry is harmless or that the organization of which he is the standard bearer will be unable to administer staggering blows to organized labor. The men who believe that this national organization is merely a bluff are lugging a delusion to their bosoms, and the near future will dispel that erroneous impression. The time has arrived when the labor leader and the editor of the labor press should present in a concise and straightforward manner the real intents and purposes of the Parry amalgamation. The men who met in Chicago on October 29th have organized for no other purpose than to sweep organized labor out of existence. The question arises, will this national body be able to accomplish its purpose? We cannot deny but that the "Citizens' Industrial Association" will have all the power and influence of wealth behind it. The treasury of the organization will be amply provided with funds for carrying on the necessary work to bring into its fold not only the employers of labor, not only the professional elements of society, but men in the ranks of labor who entertain the slightest antipathy to unionism, will be induced to ally themselves with this potent army under the specious pretext that agitators are responsible for the industrial depression that is now casting its blighting shadows upon the prosperity of the country. Each and every state will be organized into state federations, and the state federations will be affiliated with the national body for

mutual co-operation. When the organization has attained strength and power a preference will be shown to the laboring men who hold cards of membership in the "Citizens' Industrial Association." The men who belong to the honest, genuine labor organizations will be quietly discharged and a failure on their part to join hands with the employers will merit the penalty of being forced to remain in idleness. The members of organized labor will be quietly told to sever their connection with their respective unions, and a remonstrance will be met with their names being placed on the blacklist. The various citizens' alliances that have been organized in the different states of the Union will become absorbed in the Citizens' Industrial Association, and beyond the question of a doubt this national body will become the most potent fighting machine that has ever been constructed in the history of the world to render the working man helpless upon the economic field. We predict that this organization will sweep over the country like a cyclone, and reach its greatest strength before the year 1905. The great majority of its membership, ere a year has passed away, will have their eyes opened to the fact that the small business man and men in the avenue of toil have been utilized as tools of the large employers of labor to entrench the comparatively few in a stronger position. As this organization grows strong, organized labor will become numerically weaker, from the fact that the members who are loyal and refuse to surrender their manhood will be jobless and again, many of the members of organized labor, through self-preservation, will desert the ranks and be enrolled on the register of the "Citizens' Industrial Association." The "open shop" will be the slogan of the union-wreckers, and the fact that Roosevelt has established a precedent in the public printing office at Washington by coming to the rescue of FREE LABOR, will lend vigor to the efforts of the stalwarts who will formulate the plans of battle to compel organized labor to run up the signals of distress. The "Citizens' Industrial Association" will retain the ablest legal talent in the country, and the slightest evidence of organized labor enforcing a boycott will be considered sufficient grounds upon which to base suits for damages, not only against the labor organization itself, but against all the membership as individuals. The legality of the strike, the most powerful weapon of labor, will even be challenged, and as the majority of the gentlemen who occupy seats upon the judicial bench are under obligations to corporations for past favors received, the conjecture may be safely made that the lawyer who has been politically transformed into a judge will render decisions that will fully liquidate the debt of gratitude. As industrial depression increases the managers of the "Citizens' Industrial Association" will see to it that the membership of the organization who are recruited from the ranks of labor will be given preference for employment, and when reductions in the working force must be made the members of organized labor will be selected for decapitation. The national body of employers, which takes into its organization all classes of men who are against the strike and boycott, will hasten the day when Socialism will be fondly embraced by the downtrodden class who have felt the weight of tyranny and oppression. The laboring man will yet behold in the ballot the conquering force that will make him a victor in the battle for justice. We welcome this fight. It will have the effect of shortening the sentence of wage slavery. History will be written rapidly, and when the battle is over masters and slaves will become men, and profit, that brutalized humanity, will find no place in our civilization.

Loyal to the Corporations.

GOVERNOR M. A. OTERO of New Mexico on November issued a proclamation of 600 words that leaves no room for discussion as to where he stands in the present conflict between the mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America. The most significant part of the governor's proclamation is the following extract:

"The executive of this territory is determined that its fair name shall not be disgraced and the lives and property of its citizens placed in jeopardy by the actions or commands of foreigners who have absolutely no authority or interests in the territory. The laws of God as well as of this territory demand that every able-bodied person shall, if opportunity is offered, labor at some useful occupation. Experience has shown that voluntary idleness begets vice and crime. If the facts justify such action the military of the territory will be ordered to your assistance and in case it should prove ineffectual the government of the United States will be asked by me to preserve order and protect the lives and property of those who are willing to labor."

The governor has made a huge draught on his imagination when he attempts to impress the public that the official representatives of the United Mine Workers are foreigners. We will venture to assert that every member of this organization who is acting in an official capacity in the present coal strike in the West is an American citizen, and as such, has a legal right to go or come to any locality within the boundaries of this nation. The cry of "foreigner" is the weapon of the narrow, contracted bigot, and is used with the expectation that an appeal to prejudice, the offspring of ignorance, will engender race hatred and result in a split among the strikers, so that nationalities may be pitted against each other for the benefit of ex-

plorers. The governor declared that "the laws of God as well as this territory demand that every able-bodied person shall, if opportunity is offered, labor at some useful occupation." The coal operators of New Mexico hold in their possession the OPPORTUNITY, and the fact that they are the owners of the OPPORTUNITY makes it incumbent upon the governor to issue his threatening proclamation, to intimidate the slaves of the coal barons to return to their masters under terms and conditions that will ever leave them at the mercy of OPPORTUNITY. The organization of the United Mine Workers of America has far more interest in the peons of New Mexico than the governor, who is supposed to be the servant of the people of the territory. The United Mine Workers, through their representatives, come to the domain that is presided over by Otero, and open their treasury to assist the corporation-enslaved victims to fight a battle for a broader liberty and a larger share in the value which their labor created. If the governor had devoted as much energy in the protection for the masses of the people as he evinces for the proprietors of OPPORTUNITY, in all probability it would not be necessary for the "foreigners" to preach the gospel of industrial emancipation to the serfs of New Mexico.

The governor declares: "Experience has shown that voluntary idleness speedily begets vice and crime." Suppose that the mine operators of New Mexico had issued orders to close down the mines and force their slaves into involuntary idleness, is it not reasonable to suppose that that character of idleness would "beget vice and crime," and would the governor, under those conditions, call out the militia or apply to Washington for the Federal troops to force the mine owners to resume operations and give employment to the "able-bodied," in order that "vice and crime" might not run rampant in New Mexico? Oh! No. The fellow who owns the "opportunity" to work towers above every law, and the serf who is dependent on the

"opportunity" can take no appeal. The governor belongs to a race of people, the majority of whom are surrounded by as galling environments as the coolies of the Orient, and yet, the chief executive, with the ancient blood of Spain flowing through his veins, with the knowledge that has been wafted across the seas only a few days ago that thousands of toilers in the mines in the land of his fathers rose in rebellion against the unbearable tyranny of soulless greed,

gives his sanction and approval to the same methods that have subjugated in bondage and poverty the toiling millions in the crumbling nation of his ancestors. The proclamation of the governor is an educational document, and the language that it contains will scour some of the rust from the gray matter in the think dome of the citizenship of this country who are not owners of the "OPPORTUNITY" to work.



COLORADO'S MODERN LAOCOON.

From The Denver Post.

The Coal Miners' Strike in Colorado.

THE RESPONSE of the coal miners of Colorado to the strike order that was issued by the United Mine Workers of America, was certainly a solar-plexus blow to coal baronism in the Centennial state. For many days previous to the strike order going into effect, the representatives of the different corporations looked upon the order issued by the president of the United Mine Workers with hughty disdain, and openly boasted that not more than 10 per cent. of the coal miners would obey the summons to cease work. The corporations met with a disagreeable surprise, when more than 90 per cent refused to wear longer the galling collar of serfdom, and came forth from the black dungeons of American Siberianism, in protest of the wrongs and outrages that have been suffered in comparative silence for years. The coal miners in the southern coal fields of Colorado, have been bowed to the earth, and groaned in despair beneath the domination of the master's lash. The dehumanized corporations placed upon their pay rolls, the hardened thug and ex-convict, who would murder for money, to hold in subjection the wage slaves, out of whose muscle and sweat were coined colossal fortunes. The slaves of the mines in order to work and live within the corporate domain of the mine owners, were forced to purchase the necessities of life at the pluck-me-stores, denied the right to organize for mutual protection, compelled to accept scrip that was discounted by the mercenary robbers, obliged to pay tribute to a

corporation preacher, plundered in the tonnage of coal that their labor extracted from the bowels of the earth and refused the right, under the penalty of discharge, to expend the slightest portion of their earnings outside of the hold-up commissaries established by the commercial brigands of the corporations. The convicts that have been exiled to Siberia, if told the story of wrong and suffering that has been endured by the coal miners and their families in Southern Colorado, would congratulate themselves that they were subjects of the Czar of Russia, instead of being "sovereign citizens" in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The proclamation that came from Indianapolis, has warmed the sluggish blood in the veins of ten thousand men. There is now a silver lining behind the dark cloud that shadowed the coal miner's life with its awful gloom. Mother Jones, the courageous and fearless woman, the Spartan heroine of many a battle on the industrial field, has fired the blood of wage slavery in Colorado, and the strong, brawny men of the coal fields have rallied around her, in the struggle for human rights. Her magic eloquence, and her appeals to all that is noblest in human nature, have stirred the hearts of her auditors, and when the smoke of battle has died away in the distance, the flag of unionism will be found planted on the shattered ramparts of incorporated greed.

The Promise of a Crown.

ONE OF THE LEADING members of Jerome Miners' Union and a prominent officer of the Arizona Federation of Labor, has forwarded for our dissection the following clipping, called from the "Tidings," a Catholic journal, that makes a specialty of dishing up verbal condolences to satisfy the ceaseless longings of thousands of poverty-stricken wretches, at whose vitals hunger is gnawing with the merciless ferocity of a hyena. The clipping is as follows:

"Socialism says to the laborer: 'Envy the rich; be discontented; wealth is the best thing in the world; get ahead justly or unjustly; seek the gratifications of life and be happy here.' Fill the position allotted to you by Divine Providence, and be resigned to its will, trying properly to better your condition, but not murmuring against God; faith, virtue and the state of grace are the best things in the world; suffer an injustice for Christ's sake, but do no man wrong, practice self-denial and carry the cross, and you shall have a crown for eternal life, and neither eye has seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the blessings which God hath prepared for those who love Him."

The above is a fair sample of the lying slanders that are hurled upon Socialism by the paid parasite who, wearing the mask of Christianity, conceals the cloven hoof of a devil. Socialism has created no conditions which have given birth to "discontent," "envy of the rich," or any of the evils that are now crying for a reign of justice in every land beneath the sun. Socialism has no philosophy that utters a single anathema or denunciation against the man who is rich, but fires the shot and shell against the murderous and soul-destroying system that made him rich. Discontent is here, and there is no necessity for the Socialist to add fuel to the flame, because corporations and trusts, the products of our present civilization, are feeding the fires of discontent that may burst into a mighty conflagration that will require rivers of human blood to quench. The Socialist is the peacemaker, who is appealing to the intelligence of humanity to use the potent yet bloodless weapon—the ballot—and avert the impending doom that casts its awful shadow portending the shedding fratricidal blood. If "discontent, envy of the rich and injustice" stalk throughout the world, then the editor of "Tidings"

should place the responsibility where it belongs and not upon an economic science that furnishes the only remedy that makes it possible for humanity to live in obedience to the mandate contained in the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as ye would that others do unto you."

The religious hypocrite of "Tidings" offers an insult to "Divine Providence" when he insinuates that God has allotted men to positions that breed rebellion in the human heart. God has never had anything to do with all the suffering, misery, vice, crime and discontent that is sweeping over the earth like a pestilence, poisoning the milk of human kindness and making man a monster instead of "the noblest work of God." Did God place 500,000 women in the brothels of this nation and tell them to be contented with their allotted position? Did God make women to occupy a position in the department store and the factory, and prompt the employer to pay such niggardly wages that the female slave would be forced by the law of necessity to sell her virtue for bread? No. The earth and all its treasured resources were created for the use of all mankind, but the infamous cunning of the few have played upon the ignorance of the many and now, with Christianity in existence for 1,900 years, pretending to preach the gospel promulgated by the Man-God, humanity is bathed in an ocean of crime.

The "Tidings" declares unto the "weary and heavy laden," "Suffer injustice for Christ's sake, but do no man wrong." If men obeyed the advice, "Do no man wrong, how would it be possible for man to suffer injustice for Christ's sake?" Were it not for wrongs committed there would be no injustice and no cross to carry in order to climb the golden stairs to the unknown Jerusalem. Be miserable upon earth; let the few revel in the luxury of mansions and palaces, built by the hand of impoverished labor; let the Croesus wine and dine and the dogs and the monkeys empty goblets of champagne, and you ignorant dupes, whose labor has glutted a world with a superabundance of all that would make this planet a paradise, remain disinherited, proud of your rags, contented with your poverty, so that you may be a fit subject to "have a crown for eternal life." Rats!

Situation in the Cripple Creek District.

THE STRIKE in the Cripple Creek district has reached a serious stage, so far as the state, the Mine Owners' Association and the business men are concerned. The treasury of the Mine Owners' Association has collapsed, and "empty is the cradle, baby's gone." The merchants who became members of the "Citizens' Alliance" of Victor and Cripple Creek and who entertained the opinion that they were enjoying a commercial snap, are now clamoring for a liquidation of the numerous bills that are against the state, but, alas! there is no money, and the business men are mourning the loss of their wares, and the unpaid bills are ghastly souvenirs in their hands to remind them of impending bankruptcy. A number of the business men likewise regret the expenditure of boodle for diamond rings and boxes of imported Havanas, to enable them to have a pull with the military push in cornering some of the graft that was to be distributed, in furnishing with supplies the larder of the commissary department. The following report published in the Rocky Mountain News November 13th, shows a condition that borders on desperation. The report is as follows:

"The Mine Owners' Association has broken faith with Governor Peabody and the administration. That is what is currently rumored about the state house, and there is more than one reason for believing it so. Until last night the owners had refused to make good the promise of cashing all of the certificates of indebtedness issued for the expense of the campaign, and members of the National Guard, the grocers and wholesale men of Cripple Creek, and the railroads are still waiting for their money.

"They have no cash. It's impossible to raise funds now. We do not know when we can take care of these certificates," is the excuse Secretary Hammond of the Mine Owners' Association gives when he is questioned.

"They don't intend to pay it. That's the plain truth of it," was the emphatic statement of a close adviser of the governor, yesterday. "They have no more need of the guard. They can hire a few guards who can easily handle the situation now. Nearly \$160,000 is outstanding in certificates of indebtedness and I have no hesitancy in saying plainly that they have not only broken faith with the governor, but with the whole state.

"Before Governor Peabody ordered the troops to Cripple Creek he had a plain understanding with the mine owners, and before the order was issued he forced them to agree to cash all the certificates of indebtedness and to wait for their money until the state was in a condition to pay.

"The result is simply that he will never order the troops out again, until he has the money in hand to pay for everything."

"MONEY DUE THE TROOPS.

"The amount due the troops is something like \$38,000. The greater part of the men have families depending on them for support

and unless they are paid it means the practical disruption of the guard.

Then nearly half of the commissary and quartermaster bills should be paid immediately. Nearly every grocer and wholesaler in both Cripple Creek and Victor has had his stock practically cleaned out by the militia. They are owed all the way from \$8,000 to \$21,000. These men find it impossible to obtain further credit and the failure of the two banks has only added to their troubles.

"A committee of these men called on the governor yesterday. They were Harry Moore, of the Simonton-Moore Mercantile Company, George Gardner of the Gardner Mercantile Company, Louis Randolph, of the Victor Grocery Company, and Mark D. Greve of the Morrell Hardware Company. They asked that he make some immediate arrangement for their payment.

"CREDIT IS REFUSED.

"Then General Bell called him on the telephone. 'We can't get any grub, or coal, or hay, or oats, or anything else down here,' was the way he talked to the governor. 'These mine owners won't give us any more money, and nobody will trust us. There's nothing to do but to order the troops home and order them home quick.' He talked for nearly half an hour in this strain, and in the end Governor Peabody promised to issue an order recalling the 389 men now in the Cripple Creek district if the Mine Owners' Association do not come to time by noon to-day.

"It was after the last conference of yesterday morning that General Bell took matters in his own hands, and requested Governor Peabody to recall the troops. The governor thought it better to give the mine owners another chance, so he decided to wait until today."

The Rocky Mountain News of November 14th, has the following: "They've got to pay these soldiers. That's all there is to it. They'll never go into the field again unless they get their money for this campaign." That was the way General Bell expressed himself last night.

"He came to Denver on a late train, and if the adjutant general was ever in a fighting mood it was last night. The Mine Owners' Association of Cripple Creek had broken off negotiations. After nearly a week of disputing, and putting off from day to day, late yesterday afternoon they refused point blank to advance the funds for the payment of the troops and the commissary and quartermaster bills.

"They haven't got the money, so they say," General Bell said last night. "But I'll tell you someone had better get it and get it quick. They'll need these soldiers again, and they won't get them unless they're paid."

"I'll tell you this. Soldiers are just like everybody else. They work and they expect their pay. Half of them have wives and families depending on them for support, and they've simply got to have it. They're going to get it, too, if I have to send to Washington for it."

"These men look to me for their pay, and I'm going to see that they get it. A lot of tin-horn, peanut politicians can't stop me. I'll

get some brand new money, some that's never been used before, right from Washington, if I have to. I've got friends there and I can get the money all right.

"Why, here the state is with two other strikes on its hands, and a necessity for troops any day, maybe, and yet they won't pay these fellows. They'll wish they had if they refuse to go out next time. And that's just what they are going to do."

"General Bell will report to Governor Peabody this morning, and it is probable that all of the troops now at Cripple Creek will be relieved at once. General Bell still hopes that he will be able to cash the certificates of indebtedness through the various banks, but it will be two or three weeks before this can be accomplished, if then."

The Mine Owners' Association and the members of the Citizens' Alliance of the Cripple Creek district, have sown the wind and they are now reaping the harvest of the whirlwind. The worthless strike-breakers that have been gathered from different parts of the country, are useless in the mines, and the output falls far short of even paying the operating expenses. The union men are not worried about the inevitable results of the strike. The prospects of a victory for unionism grows brighter as the mine owner realizes the impossibility of declaring dividends on unskilled labor. A little more experience with strike-breakers, a little more contraction in the purse-strings, and the members of the Mine Owners' Association will welcome a conference with a committee from the Western Federation of Miners.

Western Federation Notes

A movement is now on foot to organize a state union of the W. F. M. in California.

Application for a charter has been received from 400 gravel miners in Sierra county, Cal.

William Beard of Ouray Miners Union No. 15 of Ouray, Colorado, has been selected for organizing work in the State of Missouri.

The mine operators of Cripple Creek are persisting in their efforts to employ strike-breakers in the lead and zinc districts of Missouri. They are meeting with but little success.

The Dillon Miners' Union of Dillon, Wyo., dedicated their new hall on the night of November 11, by giving a grand ball. The new hall is 25x60 and was erected by the miners of Dillon, at a cost of over \$3,000.

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

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

Joy Pollard, D. F. O'Shea, Frank Jordan, W. H. Leonard, Charles L. Slavin, A. W. Garrison, Fred Randall and W. M. Burns are in the field in the interest of the Federation and are meeting with splendid success.

President Moyer departed for Missouri on the evening of November 17th, for the purpose of paying a visit to the local unions in Joplin and its immediate vicinity. On his return he will visit the unions at Iola, La Harpe and Gas City, Kansas.

The Amalgamated Copper Company has resumed operations in Montana. Gov. J. K. Toole has obeyed the demands of the numerous petitions that were forwarded to Helena, asking for an extra session of the legislature. It is expected that the legislature will enact a law that will establish the right of corporations to enjoy greater liberties in the judicial arena.

A saloon-keeper in La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, who refused to contribute to the strike fund that was raised in behalf of the Cripple Creek strikers, lost the patronage of the miners, and in order to get even, filed a complaint with the manager of the mining company against the man who circulated the subscription list, and he was immediately discharged and ordered across the border.

In our last issue of the Magazine, it was stated that men who lost their lives in the Kearsage mine near Virginia City, Montana, were all members of the Federation, with the exception of the superintendent. Further investigation revealed the fact that the Kearsage disaster caught two members of the Virginia City Miners' Union, namely: William Fleming and James Powers, and John Tobin of Butte Miners' Union No. 1.



Situation at Randsburg, California.

November 12, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

A line regarding the strike situation here I think would be acceptable to your readers. The last week in August the Yellow Aster company started a company boarding house in what is known as the Adobe building and later got possession of the Hansen hotel for the same purpose. Later again they rented the stone building and fitted it up completely, put in range, cooking utensils, dishes, tables, etc., even employing their cooks and waiters, expecting the rush of scabs that never came. They never got a boarder in the stone building and they have closed the Adobe and are boarding all their scabs at the hotel.

They claim a full crew of 200 men, but we would like to know where they keep them, as they do not come from or go to the mine or mills, and they are not boarding at any of the above places.

Some few weeks ago it was almost an impossibility to get into the postoffice of an evening on account of the number of scabs there. Now one can go and come with ease, as they have thinned out to such an extent that it is very noticeable. Out of the eighty-one Missourians they shipped in, they have now only about twenty, in fact they have less than one-half a crew, and they are a very undesirable class and very unsatisfactory to the companies.

It is impossible for the companies to get good miners to come here while the strike is on, as a good miner, though he be non-union, will not take the places of strikers, neither will he work for a less compensation than the rate established by the union. We have considerable over 100 members here in camp yet and they are just as determined now as they were five months ago, when we went out on strike. We went into this fight

to win and we are surely going to do it, as the policy adopted here is a sure winner and we are contented to wait, as we know it is only a matter of time until the Yellow Aster company goes broke unless they give in.

Saturday morning, October 31st, the Pinmore mill was burned to the ground by some party unknown at that time. This mill and mine were being operated under a lease and employing nothing but union men, paying the union scale of wages, and the 10th of November they were going to put on another shift, thereby doubling their force, making a total of about twenty-five men, but with the mill gone of course these men are thrown out of employment. So confident are we that it was a direct blow at this union that we offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty party who is well known to us now, as we have tracked him to a certain house on the northeast side of town near the gulch.

The burning of this mill instead of weakening the men, as was the expectation of the guilty party, it has made them the more determined, and all we ask is for men looking for work to stay away for a few months longer, and we will surely make this a \$3.50 camp. Yours fraternally,

RANDSBURG MINERS' UNION NO. 44, W. F. M.,
F. S. Jones, Financial Secretary.

A Correction.

Jerome, Arizona, November 7, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that you do not seem to be properly informed as to the actual status of affairs in Arizona, especially in regards to the operation of the eight-hour law. I am impelled to do this on account of one or two allusions to it which have appeared in the

Magazine. You are evidently under the impression that the mine owners have refused to live up to the law. Such is not the case. So far as I can ascertain, there is not a mine in Arizona at the present time working its employees over eight hours underground unless we take into consideration those which take advantage of the technicality involved in the question as to what constitutes eight-hours' work, i. e., eight hours actual work at the breast or eight hours from the time of entry to the time of exit. All the trouble so far either at Morenci or at Walker is owing to the fact that the mine owners obeyed the law but wanted the miners to accept a reduced scale of wages, or in other words, eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. This, of course, they refused to stand for. Whoever (if anybody) informed you to the contrary has misled you and my object in writing you in reference to this matter is to put you "right" so that the mine owners or any other enemies of ours will not be able to get back at you or our official organ by taking advantage of the fact that you were basing your articles on wrong premises. You will of course understand that this is written in a friendly spirit and as a personal letter for the purpose above stated and I think that the blame for the mistake should be laid at the doors of the unions in this territory, as you would have been better informed as to actual conditions here if they had complied with the request in the Magazine to write an occasional letter for publication.

I enclose an article which may serve some purpose and would like to have it published if acceptable. Yours fraternally,

ALBERT RYAN.

Judas and Peabody.

New York, November 11, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

There has been of late an idiotic, nonsensical discussion in the Denver papers regarding the alleged age of Tilda Ann when Mary was twice as old as Tilda Ann or some such damphool, gibbering, idiotic question like that. Let us pass it up, and allow the columns of the Magazine to be opened for answers to the following question: How old would Judas Iscariot have to be in order to equal the selling out powers of Peabody?

Jesus Christ was thirty-three years old at the time of his death. Judas Iscariot was about the same age. Judas sold but one man and delivered him up to the authorities.

Governor, Governor nothing! Tool Peabody is somewhere around the fifties and he has sold out thousands of laborers. Jesus Christ was a laborer, a common carpenter, may it please your mighty highness, you Pecksniffian hypocrites that prate and make a holy show of your beliefs in Jesus Christ and yet damn all labor. Tool Peabody has not directly delivered up to the authorities a man or men to be put to death, but he has placed death within the reach of the laboring men. Tool Peabody has caused the militia to be sent where there is no strife, no destruction of property, no endangering of life, thus creating strife and if men be killed through the militia, then Tool Peabody is as equally culpable, in fact more so, than Judas Iscariot, who, though not killing Jesus Christ, caused His arrest and death, so Tool Peabody, though not directly killing a laboring man, causes his killing. Tool Peabody has given over to capital the whole machinery of the state to do as they wish. Tool Peabody does not ask, does not wait, does not require even the farcical appeal of a sheriff for troops. Tool Peabody sends the militia despite sheriffs, despite law. Tool Peabody gives over to mine managers' associations and citizens' alliances the whole body of legalized murderers to do with as they wish. Tool Peabody, when he first sent the militia to Colorado City against the protests of the citizens, removed them through public protest, and excused himself like a weak vacillating hireling, acted like a cold, flabby jelly fish, that has no power, force or volition, but simply drifts, drifts, with the tide. (A weak man always excuses. To excuse is to accuse. A just man acknowledges.) Since then Tool Peabody has grown bolder, more brazen, more callous, like unto a man sliding down to the innermost depths of degradation. Tool Peabody is bossed by a clerk, a would-be bad man, who is a friend of Roosevelt, thus Tool Peabody slavishly slobbers over the calf in order to curry favor with the mother.

Capital owns the state of Colorado, in fact all states; capital is the creation of labor. The creation is greater than the creator. Labor has created a veritable Frankenstein and, like the creator of the Frankenstein, will have to destroy his creation. Money rules Tool Peabody. Emotions ruled Judas Iscariot. Jealousy urged him to destroy Jesus Christ. Remorse, aided by a rope, killed him.

Tool Peabody has no emotions, only the lust of gold and high places. Therefore Judas Iscariot was a better man.

Verily! Verily! I say unto thee: "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

The unjust will get their deserts, even though it be in hades.

Again the question!

How old would Judas Iscariot have to be in order to be the equal of Tool Peabody in selling out laboring men?

My answer is: Judas Iscariot would be as old as Tool Peabody, plus the years since Judas died. Tool Peabody may possibly be a reincarnation.

Let's hear from you, brothers, and see if we can determine Judas Iscariot's age.

HARRY JARDINE,

Member Telluride Miners' Union No. 63.

Condemned.

Omaha, Nebraska, October 30, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Comrade—The following resolutions were indorsed by a unanimous vote of Local Omaha in mass meeting assembled October 28, 1903:

"Whereas, George E. Baird, who was expelled from the Omaha local of the Socialist party of Nebraska, on being proved a corruptionist and a boodler in the pay of the Republican party in 1900, and

"Whereas, said George E. Baird has applied for and received membership in the Jackson County Socialist Club of Missouri; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Omaha, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby disapprove of and condemn the action of the Jackson County Socialist Club in admitting said George E. Baird to membership; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press."

Fraternally yours,

J. ALFRED LABILLE, Secretary.

Our Friends, the Brewery Workers.

St. Louis, Missouri, November 11, 1903.

Whereas, The members of the Western Federation of Miners have been forced out on strike in defense of human rights and industrial liberty and

Whereas, The capitalist class of Colorado has seen fit to ignore law and order, trample human rights and liberty under foot in the most shameful and illegal manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 187 condemn the actions of Governor Peabody and the militia of Colorado and protest most emphatically against the unwarranted brutality of the bull pen; furthermore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 187, to give all the moral and financial aid in our power to the Western Federation of Miners in their life and death struggle with the forces of organized capital; furthermore be it

Resolved, To call on all workingmen to study the relationship that they bear toward their masters both in the industrial and political realm of the nation; furthermore be it

Resolved, That a duplicate copy of this resolution be sent to the Bränertzietung and American Labor Union Journal and the Miners' Magazine.

Yours fraternally,

BEER BOTTLERS' UNION NO. 187.

Charles Albrecht, Sec-Treas.

The above resolutions were accompanied with a check for \$200 in aid of the Colorado miners. The United Brewery Workmen from many localities throughout the United States have forwarded the "sinews of war," thus showing their loyal friendship for the Western Federation of Miners. The metaliferous miners of the West will treasure in their memory the generous donations forwarded by many of the locals of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States and if a time should ever come when gratitude shall be put to the test, the miners of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope will not be found wanting in reciprocating the favors received from the United Brewery Workmen of America.—Ed.

Situation in Arizona.

The people of Arizona made strenuous efforts to secure statehood from the last Congress, but failed, as a commission appointed for the purpose of investigating actual conditions in the territory submitted an adverse report on their return. It seems that we were lacking in certain essentials, but since that time we have assumed all the qualifications necessary to win the favor of the powers that be.

The professional politicians and exploiters looked around in despair for an opportunity to show that the territory could do something to square themselves with the bigger fish and eagerly seized the opportunity which the passage of the eight-hour law afforded them. This law went into effect on June 1st and thereupon the exploiters told their slaves in Morenci that they would have to stand for a pro-rata reduction in their wages. This, of course, they refused, and in a twinkling the Arizona Rangers (better known as the Arizona Ruffians), together with the militia, were ordered to the spot to force the miners to accept the terms of those whom they selected as their masters at the ballot box. Strenuous Teddy looked on approvingly, forgot for the time being that he was a member of the B. L. F. (the latter have the most votes) and gave orders for the regular troops to hasten to the assistance of the local authorities notwithstanding the fact that not an overt act had been committed.

Our exploiters were highly pleased at the effect of their little scheme and to still farther their ambition to prove themselves worthy of being permitted to bask in the light of the capitalistic throne, the (in)famous Mine Owners' Association of Yavapai county was formed. This association is composed of a motley crowd of "pious and godly" men, flushed with the success of the "victory" which was won at Morenci over a crowd of unorganized men who were not even familiar with the language of the country, banded together to browbeat and starve the miners of Yavapai county into accepting a reduced scale of wages. They felt somewhat diffident at first in forming their association for lack of a competent leader. A committee appointed for the purpose announced shortly that they had secured a willing one in the person of F. M. Murphy, who could in his limited field give the "divinely appointed" Baer cards and spades and whose previous machinations would show that he also held credentials from a gentleman who is reputed to be not as black as he is painted. He was unanimously chosen to lead them on to victory and they felt that with his aid their scheme to exploit the miners was already an assured success. In their mind's eye they could see the day in the near future when a suit of scab overalls would look like a Sunday suit to the miners. They felt like embryo Monte Cristos and many an empty bottle and dead "sojer" testified mutely to how they pledged each other success while they recounted the virtues of their new chief who made the Congress mine "pay." How he made his swarthy shovelers work underground for \$2.00 per day while he charged them \$1.00 for board; how "Four Eyes" used to stand at the gallows frame after pay day and say to the miner who had been fortunate enough to draw a small check for the past month's work: "You must be trading down town or you could not have drawn a \$20.00 check for last month. Cut that out."

The permanent organization being effected, a scheme was arranged to form a citizens' alliance and in pursuit of the plan a joint meeting was held in a hall at Prescott to which they issued invitations to themselves and the business men only. The big chief addressed them and spoke feelingly of what he had done for the miners and people of the district, he damned to the nether world the "agitator," eulogized Elliot's heroes, the "scabs," and dilated to such an extent on the benefits to redound to the territory as a whole when the people would have his brand of "harmony" between labor and capital that he forgot to remind his audience of the blessings of the famous bond issue saddled on the county, the Congress strike and several other items of which his audience were not ignorant.

The business men meanwhile made a few rapid mental calculations and decided that it was better to have the good will and trade of the miners than the favor of the mine owners' association, the profit on whose orders for merchandise would amount to practically nothing after paying the exorbitant rates charged by the Big Chief on his taxless railroad. The merchants failed to bite.

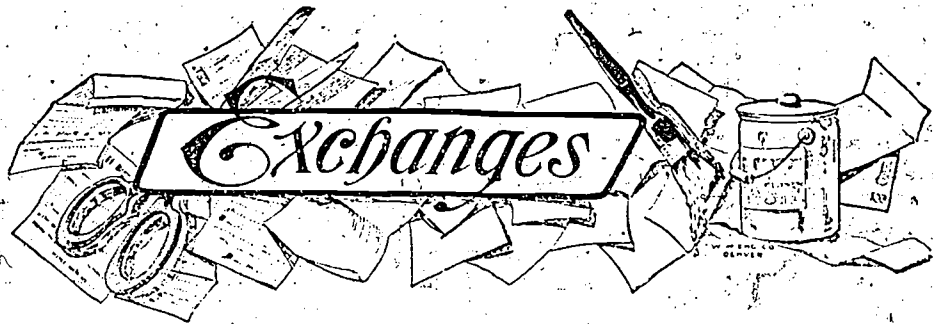
As a last resort a joint meeting was arranged for between committees of the miners' unions and the association and it is needless to say that the former were proof against the blandishments of the exploiters and refused to recede from their stand for a fair day's wages. They declined to barter away the rights of those whom they represented and their unions unanimously endorsed their action.

Since that time the association has moved heaven and earth to secure scabs, advertising in the eastern and Canadian papers, sending agents to Joplin, Missouri, and enlisting the aid of the Santa Fe railroad, which gave a reduced rate to any man who would prove to them that he was willing to be a traitor to his class. But it was all to no avail, even a blanket injunction obtained from a capitalistic judge lost its potent charm and to-day we find the union men of Yavapai county class-conscious and firm, united in a solid phalanx against the ineffectual onslaughts of the capitalistic cut-throats and their minions.

Several cheap local papers anxious for capitalistic pap have published statements at the behest of the literary bureau of the association that the unions were defeated and that they had all the men they wanted despite the fact that their scab dragnet failed to get them even a small quota of men, so lost to all sense of decency and class rights as to degrade themselves by working for them.

As matters now stand in Yavapai county the miners will not work for a whit less than their scale. There are more men now employed at union wages than ever before in the history of the district and they are prepared to show to any body of exploiters that attacks them that they will stand firm with their brothers of Cripple Creek and Victor in their fight for better conditions. They will hold aloft the banner of the W. F. M. They will march to the ballot box at the next election and ask for, not a beggarly pittance, but that which is rightfully theirs, the full product of their labor. They will be here and enjoying their rights when the mine owners' association which began its existence in wine and song will have gone to its demise which will be celebrated with bumpers of Hassayampa water and groans.

ALBERT A. RYAN.



Pickings.

"The anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania is a suburb of hell."

The capitalist exploits labor with the power placed in his hands by labor. Whose fault?

Necessity and not justice to-day determines the share that the laborer gets of his earnings.

When the negroes were chattel slaves, there was complete harmony between the colored workers and the capitalists. See?

Labor does not ask the government to better its condition, but simply to give it a chance to do that for itself.

The capitalist's idea of harmony is absolute obedience on the part of the laborers to the demands and commands of the capitalists.

If the people made the constitution, have not the people the right to make another? Think it over.

Truly, the rain falls upon the good and bad alike, as the President says; but the trouble is that the bad have the umbrellas of the good.

When I hear a lot of working people cheering a Republican orator, I am reminded of the man who sang and made merry just before they hung him.

Every third farm in the United States is operated by a tenant. During the past twenty years, the number of tenants have increased nearly 100 percent.

Capitalism owes its existence to political division in the ranks of labor. Its downfall will be accomplished only by political cohesion in the ranks of labor.

A power great enough to create a thing certainly has power enough to control that thing. All wealth is created by labor. With labor lies the power to control all wealth. If labor fails to do so, it has no one to blame but itself.

Are Congress, the Supreme Court and the President the agents of the people or the masters of the people? Think it over. Are the servants greater than their master, or have we ceased to be a government of the people? Think it over!

The laborer sells his labor power for all he can get, and buys back the product of his labor as cheap as he can. The capitalist buys this labor power as cheap as he can and sells its product for all he can get. In both cases the capitalist sets the price. In both cases necessity compels the laborers to accept these prices. In neither case does justice figure. Is it any wonder that there are human beings who must resort to garbage boxes or starve?

If you taught your boy to steal would you think it right to punish him for stealing? You would not, but that is exactly what you are doing when you support the present system of society, which makes men thieves and then punishes them. Men do not steal for the pleasure of stealing. Men rob for profit. And from the time they commence to talk plain they are taught that they must make a profit or starve.—Piano and Organ Workers' Journal.

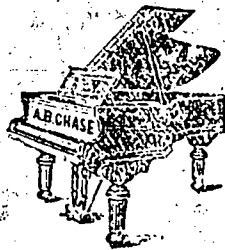
Some Current Events.

The expected appears to be happening. The crest of the industrial wave has passed and the depression which Socialists have been prophesying is evidently at hand. Notwithstanding all the talk about trust organization, etc., there seems little reason to believe that the approaching crisis will differ in any great essentials from the preceding ones. There may not be exactly the same phenomena in the financial world, bankruptcies will probably be even more closely confined to the small capitalists than in 1894, and it is possible concerted support of banking institutions may prevent any large number of these from going through the bankruptcy courts. Yet all this is but the superficial side of the crisis. To be sure it is the portion to which the capitalist press and writers on trusts pay the most attention because it is the phase which concerns their class the closest. But after all these things are but a part of the machinery of exploitation, and however they may vary in their action, the result is practically the same. This result is a glutted market, an army of unemployed, and suffering and misery among the workers.

Frédéric Engels pointed out many years ago that since steel came to be a fundamental in modern industry, it was always the steel trade which first reflected industrial conditions. The reason for this is apparent on slight consideration. The great instruments of production, the rails, and the cars and locomotives that roll over them, the frames and trusses for bridges and sky scrapers, the machines in the factories, all these are made from steel. In each upward swing of the industrial pendulum there comes a time when the individual capitalist decides that his plant has been enlarged as far as his resources will permit, or his view of the market makes him think advisable. Then, while his orders may still be large for consumption goods, he ceases to invest in additions to his plant. At once the laborers engaged in the manufacture of productive articles are thrown out of employment. This greatly disarranges the calculations of the purchaser of consumption goods by tremendously and suddenly reducing the market for such goods in proportion to the employes who have been thrown out. This is the stage we have reached at the present moment. Thousands of men have been discharged in the iron and coal mines and tens of thousand in the steel and iron works. The second stage will follow fast. Here the purchaser of consumption goods still depends upon his old market as reflected in the orders which have been sent in by wholesalers, and even by retailers, before the slackening of work in the field of production goods had taken place. But the slackening of demand will be at once reflected in a withdrawal of orders and in a decrease of new orders. This, however, always takes place much slower than the rate of production, so that jobbers, wholesalers and retailers find their stores and warehouses loaded to overflowing with the goods which have, so to speak, backed up on them from the rising tide of bankruptcy and distress. The result is a sudden collapse and this in spite of all the trusts can do.

Some of the trust financiers have been profiting themselves in this time of falling prices and crashing industries by methods which, from the standpoint of the little capitalist, are several degrees worse than highway robbery. A tremendous howl is going up in the press which reflects the interest of these small investors over the way in which Schwab and Morgan unloaded nearly ten million dollars' worth of wind on to the community, and incidentally disproved the existence of honor among thieves by forcing even their fellow pirates to agree not to begin their excursions until the chiefs had practically swept the industrial seas of all profitable craft.

All of this is having its effect on the contest between employer and



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employed. The larger capitalists are welcoming a period of depression for the double reason that it will enable them to at once clear the field of troublesome competitors and give them a powerful weapon in the army of the unemployed with which to crush the resistance of their employes.

In the face of these conditions employers are paying little attention to the ridiculous farce of the Civic Federation. This organization held a meeting during the past month in Chicago, which discounted anything on the boards of the variety theater in the way of farce comedy. An editor of one of the city dailies who attended one of the sessions that was held expressed the situation in a most striking manner. He said that the whole scene suggested to him a cartoon in which Hanna, Gompers, Easley, Mitchell & Co. were pronouncing round a circle marked Socialism, and continually leaping to one side lest they might, in some way, come in contact with the thing that was frightening all of them.

Since few of the laborers have shown any great eagerness to follow the stool pigeons caught by the Civic Federation, and also because of the fact noted above that changing industrial conditions will probably add to the strength of the employers in the struggle with the trade unions, most of the capitalists show much more interest in the employers' association, which is just beginning its sessions as we write these lines. This organization, as was pointed out in these columns last month, makes no secret of its aims, but openly declares its intention of crushing the trade unions, and especially of all Socialist agencies in the trade unions.

Such an association will be of sufficient strength to make good its claim to represent combined capitalist class interest and as such will have at its disposal the governmental machinery, including, of course, the police and militia. That they will use these forces ruthlessly, is shown by the history of the past ten years, and receives special confirmation from the recent events in Colorado.

The inevitable result of these contending forces will be the transference of the fight to the political field. Here we come to a point where Socialists are directly and immediately concerned. Up to this point the movements have been beyond the control of any set of persons and least of all the laborers. When the question arises, however, as to the struggle in the political field, how the forces shall be aligned and the battle fought, it is the special mission of Socialism to see that the struggle on the part of the workers shall be no longer carried on unconsciously, but shall be guided by an intelligent recognition of working class interests.

The task being thus set for us, it is fitting that we glance for a moment at the forces involved in the political field. As yet, the radical Democracy shows little signs of crystallization. Hearst has opened headquarters for his presidential boom, but as yet the boom itself has failed to appear. What effect the crisis may have in this direction it is hard to tell. The efforts of the Civic Federation to retain the laborers in the old party organizations will fail when the class struggle becomes sufficiently sharp to pierce through the covering of sentimentality that they are spreading over it. If the Socialists have a sufficiently strong organization to grasp the direction and control of the revolt which will arise as a result of the industrial depression of the next few years, or even months, then the day of the final struggle between capitalism and socialism is not far away. Their ability to do this depends almost exclusively upon the strength and cohesiveness of their party organization. Every energy must and should be exerted towards increasing the membership and perfecting the machinery of organization. Any talk of splits or fusions at this time is criminal; incidentally, it is also very idiotic, since either of the wings which have shown a tendency to sprout from the main Socialist body contain so few numbers that if they should secede their movement would not rise to the dignity of a "bolt," but would much more resemble a "carpet tack."

The coming national campaign is going to demand concentrated intelligent energy on a national scale, and anything that will tend to hinder this should be promptly suppressed.—International Socialist Review.

Independent Political Action.

The issuing of the injunction by the Krugg company, of Berlin, has perhaps been the biggest factor in deciding the trade unionists of Berlin and Waterloo to place a straight labor candidate in the field. In London, the talk of bringing out a standard-bearer independent of the old parties is becoming more pronounced, and we understand that in Sarnia and several other points in western Ontario there are strong probabilities of labor taking similar action. In each and every instance this action is caused by the feeling that the old political parties are run by the big capitalists and manufacturers' association and that the only way to meet injunctions and labor crushers is for labor to send men from its own ranks to represent it on the floor of Parliament.

The action of the Twin City Trades and Labor Council is the firing of the first gun. Sooner or later the day will come when it will be absolutely necessary for labor to mass at the ballot box. That is the field in which we outnumber the labor crushers ninety to one. We believe the issuing of injunctions and the attempts being so insanely made to outlaw and assassinate the trade union movement will have a result vastly different from what their promoters anticipated. Labor is waking up and the battle cry of the future will be: "Strike at the Ballot Box and Strike Hard."—Industrial Banner, Canada.

How to Get a Home.

How did we do it? Simply by going without everything we needed. When I was first married my salary was \$30 a month.

My mother-in-law, who lived with us, decided to save enough out of my salary to build us a home.

When the cellar was finished I became ill and lost my position and had to mortgage the cellar to make my first payment.

Although we went without food for thirty days the first year we never missed a monthly payment.

The taxes, interest on mortgage and monthly payment on the house were now three times the amount of my earnings.

However, by dispensing with the services of a doctor we lost our father and mother-in-law, which so reduced our expenses that we were able to pay for the parlor floor and windows.

In ten years seven of our nine children died, possibly owing to our diet of excelsior and prunes.

I only mention these little things to show how we were helped in saving for a home.

I wore the same overcoat for fifteen years, and was then able to build the front porch, which you see at the right of the front door.

Now, at the age of eighty-seven, my wife and I feel sure we can own our comfortable little home in about ten years and live a few weeks to enjoy it.—H. M. Perley, in Life.

An Address to Wage-Earners Who are Serving in the Militia.

"When the race was young and there was no steam machinery, no factories, no railroads, and the things commercial were only those of the soil and the mine, kings battled for more territory to tax; hence came the wars, always fought by the working people who have bathed the world in their blood, without a particle of personal interest in the contest. The history of the race would be horrible if the historian had told the truth instead of always glorifying the master class as great generals and heroes.

Finally came steam machinery, and along with this came the capitalist

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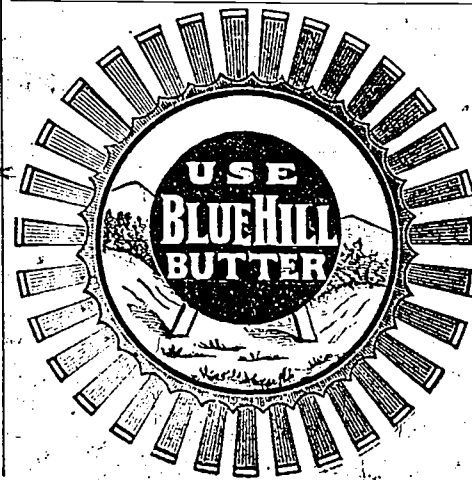
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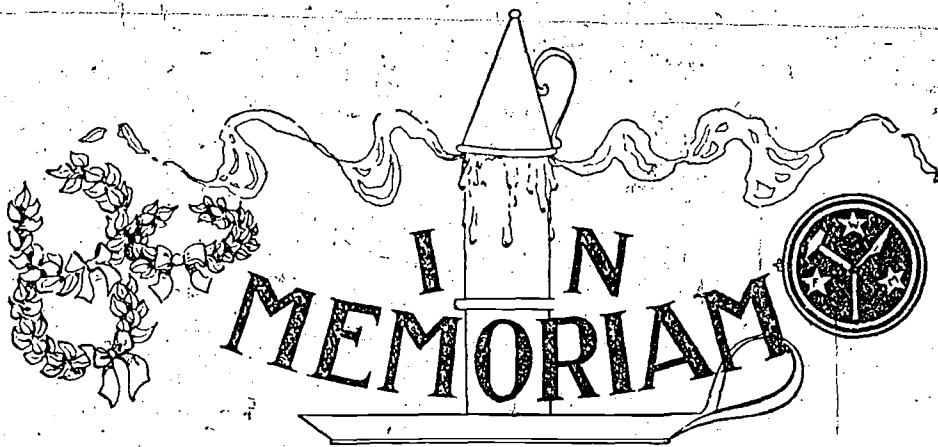
"The capitalist class do not now permit nations to go to war, for war destroys property, and as the capitalists of all nations have mutual interests to protect they do not wish to fight each other. Their only contention now is with the working class, who are organizing in every country for the final struggle, which will end in their emancipation.

"The great armies of the world are not designed to fight each other, but are kept armed and drilled for the purpose of keeping the working class in their places at the shops and the mines. The capitalistic government of this country has now made all the state militia subject to the national government and made it possible to call any of us to arms and shoot us if we don't answer to the call—not to repel a foreign foe, but to shoot workingmen. The Socialists, however, are as wise as the enemy; and as the soldiers are taken from the ranks of the workingmen, so we are teaching them what it all means and in all nations we are approaching the point where the ruler cannot trust his army to shoot fellow workingmen. The German army is more than half Socialist, and the labor unions all over this country are fixing it so that no union man can, of his own free will, join the militia, designed for no other purpose than to shoot strikers.

"We ask you to carefully consider the foregoing and ask you to decide whether there is any good reason why you should make yourself human butchers for the sake of sustaining the private ownership, by a few men, of the means whereby all men must live. Whoever owns the means by which you must get a living owns you.

"If the capitalists want fighting done, let them do it themselves. Can you not see that through their machinations and trickery you are being used as a tool to eventually destroy your own liberty? You are the tools of the capitalist class because you are at the beck and call of the governor whom they (the capitalists) elected to protect their own interests. Have they made an industrial condition so desirable that, to perpetuate it, you are willing to become hireling murderers and, if need be, at their bidding stain your hands in the blood of your brethren?"

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Whereas, our Heavenly Father, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has in his infinite wisdom, removed from our midst our beloved prother, Benjamin Allen; and

Whereas, our beloved brother has proven himself to be a kind and loving husband and father and a true and loyal member of Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, W. F. M.; therefore be it

Resolved, that by the death of Brother Allen this union and the Western Federation of Miners have lost a true and faithful member and his family a kind and loving husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, that this union extend to the widow and family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the widow of our deceased brother, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy handed to the Randsburg Miner for publication and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

HENRY GIANDONI,
M. G. DENNY,
D. H. BURHART,
Committee.

November 6, 1903.

Whereas, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1903, it pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Frank Carey, who died of cancer of the stomach at Mount Zion hospital, San Francisco:

Resolved, that by the death of Brother Cary, Tonopah Miners' Union loses a faithful friend, a true brother and a cheerful comrade; be it further

Resolved, that we extend to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his nearest relative and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

J. M. WHYTE,
J. M. CONLIN,
W. J. NOLAN,
Committee.

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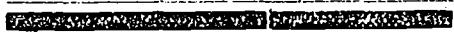
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