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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

December 24,
1903.

Vol. V, No. 26.

22
TRADE UNION COUNCIL
SERIES '03

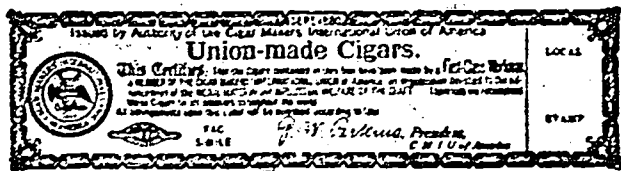
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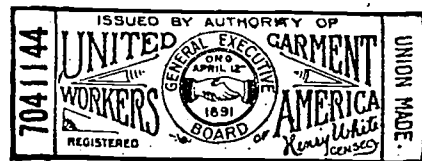
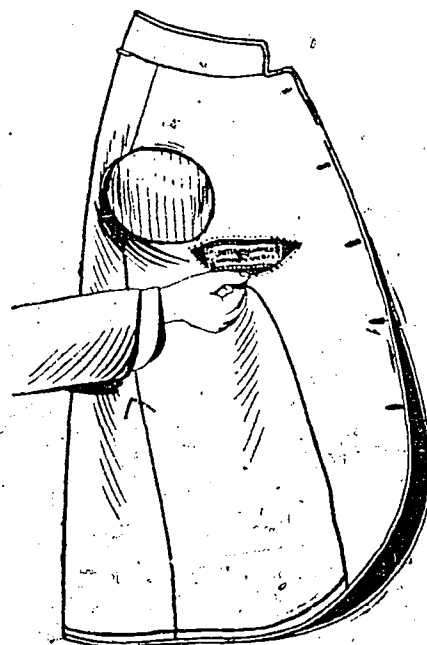


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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,

Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903.

Volume V. Number 26

\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

SENATOR HANNA has finally decided not to accept the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. Hanna is clearing his political decks for action and proposes to train his guns upon the Roosevelt nomination. It is said that Teddy feels sorely disappointed, as Hanna's resignation as chairman is a strong intimation that Ohio's political Caesar will be a rival for the presidency.

H. C. BRICK, around whose memory there cluster ghastly remembrances, has given notice to 30,000 employes in the coke regions of a seventeen per cent, reduction in wages. The outlook in the industrial centers of the East has a gloomy aspect, and thousands of laboring men who are reading the handwriting upon the wall are looking into the future to discern some light behind the ominous cloud that now darkens the horizon of the near future.

THE RAILWAY CORPORATIONS whose roads enter Denver, as well as the Denver Tramway Company and the Union Water Company, owe hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes that are due from the years 1901 and 1902, and yet it seems an impossibility for the servants of the people to collect this tax. Notwithstanding the fact that these many corporations have ignored the payment of taxes, yet if a conflict arose between the corporations and their employes, the governor, who has made a war record, would be falling over himself to furnish the bilking monopolies armed soldiers at the expense of the state.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have met in Denver and postponed the special meeting to January 12, 1904. It is freely insinuated that a scheme is on foot to freeze out the smaller fry. The great plant at Pueblo is closed down and thousands of men are out of employment with no knowledge as to whether operations are to be resumed in the near future or not. The industries of Colorado have not the bright, rosy hue of a year ago, and many are wondering how much more lightning will strike our prosperity. There is one industry, however, that looks promising, and that is the recruiting industry to fill vacancies in the Colorado National Guard.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of Denver has invited Senator Hanna to come to the state of Colorado with the object in view of endeavoring to settle the industrial war that is now threatening the commercial interests of the state. It is said that other prominent characters connected with the Civic Federation are slated to accompany him. Mr. Hanna may be able to deceive some of the eastern laboring people into the belief that his heart beats in fraternal sympathy for the class whose hands bear the scars of toil, but the majority of the working people of the West have but little confidence in a man who has become a financial magnate through the sweat, blood and misery of thousands of slaves, who have been overworked and underpaid by the political Napoleon of Ohio.

AT FIVE O'CLOCK Thursday morning, December 17th, at New Castle, Colorado, the homes of five miners were dynamited. The men whose homes were wrecked and who escaped miraculously with their lives, were all members of the United Mine Workers of America, and some of them were prominent leaders in that organization. It is now in order for the "law and order" element of Colorado to place the responsibility of these explosions on the shoulders of the perpetrators of the crime. It will hardly be consistent with reason to declare that the strikers placed giant powder under their homes and remained in them to take the consequences of such a rash act. A strong presumption must enter the minds of thinking people that this cold-blooded attempt to murder was the work of the deputized hirelings of the corporations.

THE REV. MR. HUDSON in a recent address at Brockton, Massachusetts, gave utterance to the following ringing sentiments:

"The greatest man that ever lived was a mechanic. He was a carpenter. Nineteen hundred years ago he stood amid the shavings of the Bethlehem workshop and placed his royal seal on hard work, and hard work has been dignified ever since. In the evolution of our modern industrial life the value of the simple worker has been overlooked. Statecraft can boast of such names as Chatham, Bismarck and Webster. Science glories in the memory of Newton, Harvey and Darwin. But the greatest man who ever lived—greater than all of these—was neither statesman nor scientist, but a humble carpenter. His memory dignifies work. He shows the worth of the toiler. Sweep the whole collection of idlers, aristocratic and otherwise, away; the world would go on as usual. Take the workingman out of existence and the world would come to a sudden pause."

IT WILL BE NOTICED in reading over the situation in Colorado, that a company of soldiers who were ordered from the Cripple Creek district and brought to Denver, were relegated to an old armory to enjoy their penniless condition. These men, who belong to the working class, voluntarily shouldered a rifle in the interest of the mining corporations, and when they had performed the dirty service of protecting scabs in the usurpation of others' jobs, they are thrown out on the waves of the world's cold charity, notwithstanding the fact that the governor of the state hired these strike-breaking herders for the Mine Owners' Association, with the understanding that their salaries were to be paid from the treasury of the corporations. The Mine Owners' Association has received the benefit of the service of these Hessians, and now give these uniformed "linchpins" the glassy glare for their pay. A pauper-workingman who will bear a rifle and consent to be hired to shoot down a striker for a miserable pittance, is a libel upon a man, and hunger and rags are his just compensation for his treason to his class.

JUDGE JESSE HOLDOM has fined the Franklin Press Feeders' Union No. 4 of Chicago \$1,000. The court found the union, as a corporation, guilty of contempt of court, violating an injunction, restraining it as an organization from interfering with the business or employes of ten printing firms, members of the Chicago Typographical Association. Judge Holdom's decision has established a precedent, which openly declares that a union is a corporation and can be fined. The union has taken an appeal, but as nearly every judge upon the bench owes his position to the influence of corporations, it is safe to predict that Holdom's decision will be upheld. If there is any function of government which the labor organization is not up against, will somebody please name it? The unfavorable decisions of courts, the policeman's club, the armed corporation thug, the state militia and the federal troops are all necessary, in order to drive the workingman to the ballot box. The next few years will furnish some lessons from the book of experience that will have a polishing effect upon the rusty brain of thousands of workingmen, who in the past have allowed labor fakirs and political ringsters to do their thinking.

A READER OF THE MAGAZINE and a member of the Western Federation of Miners, writing from Grand Forks, British Columbia, says: "Having been discharged from various mines in British Columbia, I ask you to put a wrapper on my Magazine in the future. The postmasters of British Columbia seem to be in league with the employing class. We must have employment to educate ourselves in Socialism and pay our dues in the union. Although there is little difference between the 'badge of serfdom' and the 'silent blacklist,' yet we must work for the 'sinews of war' and educate. God speed the day when the master, the slave and the traitor will be as one." The fearless journal that advocates uncompromisingly for the complete emancipation of the working class is meeting with all the secret opposition that is possible to array against it. The man whose makeup is free from all the cowardly taints of conciliation and conservatism is marked as a target for corporation persecution. No permanent or lasting benefit can come to the human family without sacrifices from brave men, who yield neither honor or conviction to win the approbation of the master class. Heroes in the ranks of organized labor will never submit to be menial slaves, even though the shackles of economic slavery bind their limbs. The physical man may be starved to death under our murderous system, but brave thoughts from a courageous mind will live to stimulate the faltering and reluctant to put on the armor to fight the battles for liberty.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARS in the press dispatches, and should have some influence upon the numbskulls who are continually prating about the interests of the capitalist and the laborer being identical:

Topoka, Kan., Dec. 12.—The faculty of Washburn College today ordered that the Socialist Club of the college discontinue its meetings. It is said to be the result of letters being received from eastern financial supporters of the college, saying they would withdraw their aid unless the club was suppressed. The organization was formed by some of the admirers of the Rev. Charles Sheldon, and it was conducted according to his ideas. Some of the leading students of the college were members.

The capitalist is bringing all the strength of his financial influence to suppress the work of education, which he fears may cause the laboring man to see his way out of the wilderness of slave bondage. The capitalist knows that an educated people can never be enslaved. The mass must remain in ignorance of the economic problem, so that greed can satiate its appetite on the system that gives birth to profit at the expense of human life. The faculty of the college must strangle their honest convictions and be in harmony with the moneyed potentates or no more revenue from capitalistic sources shall flow to the seat of learning. Where is the liberty of this faculty, when a few financiers can dictate the terms upon which the college shall continue its existence? Liberty is dead and will remain so while the few have a mortgage on the jobs which the many must have.

THE UNITED STATES STEEL TRUST, in its generous consideration for its thousands of employes, has concluded to offer a New Year's gift. The press dispatches contain the following:

New York, Dec. 14.—The statement was made to-day by a leading official of the United States Steel Corporation that, beginning January 1, 1904, about ninety per cent. of the employes of the corporation will suffer wage reductions ranging from five to twenty per cent. This reduction will affect about 150,000 workmen in the various grades of the subsidiary companies. The remaining ten per cent. of employes are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, whose wage schedule runs to July 1, 1904.

"It was asserted that, barring some unforeseen technicalities, employes of the corporation who participated in the profit-sharing plan will in the coming month receive a \$5 dividend on the preferred stock, to which they subscribed at \$82.50."

It is only about a year ago when the capitalistic journals of the country showered bouquets upon the trust for taking into partnership the fellows whose muscles have made it possible for the giant federation of corporations to declare fabulous dividends. The stock that was purchased by the slaves endowed with a capitalistic brain, has fallen from the summit of prosperity and hit the bed rock of adversity. It is now proposed to pay a \$5 dividend to the fish that swallowed the bait a year ago, as an inducement for others to follow their example. The employes are certainly profit-sharers with a vengeance, when we take into consideration the fact that the workman who bought his stock for \$82.50 per share has beheld it tumbling over the precipice, pushed by the bears who profit by its depreciation. The reduction in January caps the climax of the trust's generosity.

SECY-TREASURER Haywood received the following letter from the miners of the Eliza mine at La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico:

"Enclosed you will find a draft for \$200, which is a contribution from the miners of the Eliza mine to assist the Cripple Creek strike. We hope this little mite will serve its part in furthering the principles of unionism in the United States."

JAMES SHEEHAN of the Milwaukee Trades Council has had his eyes opened while in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston. The gentleman, after returning home, gave utterance to the following language:

"I went to the convention with the impression that I knew all about the labor movement," said Comrade Sheehan, "and it took me about two days to find out that I knew scarcely anything about it. From the head down the Federation is conducted in an aristocratic way, and the heads are certainly a polished set of politicians. I had it impressed on me that the men at the head of the general labor movement in this country have only one interest in the labor movement, and that is a personal interest. I had conferences with a number of them as to the best way to work locally and they all said we must attend to such things for ourselves. And they smile when you speak to them of industrialism. They don't favor it; they don't want those quarrels stopped. It doesn't bother them any, but they want us of the rank and file to keep quarreling over them. But the tactics they are pursuing are bound to bring them to a fall sooner or later. While the convention was on, Mitchell and Gompers and some of the others were dined at a fashionable club (which, by the way, is on the unfair list of the Boston Trades Assembly) by President Eliot of Harvard University—the man who publicly said that a scab is a hero. The Socialists attracted the greatest attention in the convention. There were eleven Socialist resolutions introduced, yet the national unions are so finely organized that they would not allow a Socialist resolution to come before the body. The entire council of the A. F. of L. were instantly on the alert whenever anything socialistic was aimed at. When any such thing came up the whole bunch got on its feet to reply, one after another. They did this several times."

Mr. Sheehan, as well as thousands of others in the ranks of organized labor, will soon raise a protest that will relegate the fakirs to an infamous oblivion. The rank and file, who are the blood, flesh and bone of organized labor, will not bear much longer the brazen treason of so-called leaders, who dine at the tables of the rich and lock arms with capitalists and politicians, who are riveting the chains of servitude upon the limbs of the toiling millions of this country. Conditions are being created which will cause the mass to rise up in rebellion and forever spurn the czarism of labor profligates who are using the labor unions for personal aggrandizement. Right and justice will prevail, regardless of labor leader hypocrites who ally themselves with the common enemy of all mankind.

THE CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS held a banquet at the Auditorium hotel in Chicago, and after filling up at this high-priced, fashionable hostelry, the eloquence of denunciation was turned loose at organized labor. The press report of the oratorical fireworks is as follows:

William D. O'Brien, toastmaster at the banquet of contractors and builders at the Auditorium hotel, has refused to toast the American flag as an emblem of liberty.

"Why, the emblem of liberty is a farce," he cried, "when men are shot down in the streets because they are trying to earn an honest living; when we are afraid to assert our rights for fear some labor organization will oppose us."

"It is ridiculous," he declared, "to think you should be obliged to waste your time discussing your rights with walking delegates, business agents and labor leaders. You have your rights, and no man should be able to step in and dictate to you and tell you where your rights begin and end. We want to make this national organization so strong that it will never again be necessary for us to confer day after day with labor leaders to obtain our rights."

"If a man is not a union member and is loyal to you, you must be loyal to him. We must be able to obtain liberty in every sense of the word, and not merely privileges. The conditions are disgraceful which make it necessary for us to consult with our employes at every step."

Contractor William Grace of Chicago declared that he was tired of being told what to do by Gompers and Mitchell and other labor leaders.

Mr. Grace declared that the running of the United States mail cars without police protection during the recent strike had made him think that his rights and the rights of every American citizen were just as sacred as the mail cars.

By other speakers all the troubles of the builders were laid at the door of organized labor. The feeling for the "open shop" was strong.

The name O'Brien belongs to a very prolific family, that have been exiled from the Emerald Isle through the tyranny and despotism of heartless landlordism. In all probability, O'Brien or his ancestors were driven across the waves of the wide Atlantic through the oppression of a land combination, which squeezed rent, interest and profit until the O'Briens groaned in hunger and misery, and now, that this representative of the Celtic race has been able to grind profit from the wage-slaves in his adopted country on this side of the sea, he yells for more liberty to exploit the defenseless victims of hovels and garrets. It is no wonder that Ireland has worn the yoke of thralldom for centuries when men of a race that have felt the whip and lash for hundreds of years of relentless persecution become bloated on profit and forget the wrongs which made the land of their nativity the downtrodden hell of our planet. Chicago, as well as every other large city of the nation, will soon witness scenes of strife in the industrial field which will prove beyond question that the capitalist and wage system are being hurried to their everlasting tomb.

Some Interesting Reading.

A MINER LIVING AT WHITE PINE, Colorado, had made partial arrangements to send a large order to the Crews-Beggs department store in Pueblo, and on being informed that C. W. Crews was the king pin in the Citizens' Alliance of Pueblo the miner forwarded Mr. Crews an epistle of inquiry as to whether he was innocent or guilty of the charge of being connected with the Citizens' Alliance. Mr. Crews in due time answered the letter of inquiry, and as the letter has been forwarded to us for inspection, we pluck the following extract from its contents:

"You know that I have been a hard worker myself all my life, and my sympathies and personal interest is centered on working people. As a matter of fact the large bulk of our business is derived from laboring men. We have never catered to any other class of people, and, naturally, I look to this class of people for my friendship and patronage. I am not a society man by any sort of means and do not feel at home out of my class. This much I have said as a preface to what comes after. I fully recognize the right, privilege and necessity of unions, the conditions that all over the country force the laboring men to organize. This is right and commendable, and I know that some of the best element in our state belong to the unions. At the same time, there is an element connected with the unions that I do not admire. This element does not recognize law to be above selfish interest, and when any man, union or non-union violates law, he cannot have my respect or support. For this reason I am a member of the Citizens' Alliance. There seems to be a very wrong impression among a large percentage of union men as to what the objects and work and systems of the Citizens' Alliance are. The work that we have done so far has been just as much in the interest of union men as it has been for the employers. We occupy a sort of middle ground, and, so far as I know, members of the Alliance have no ill feeling toward any union men as such. I am not a man to jump behind the bush. I have told you frankly that I am a member of the Citizens' Alliance. If you cannot conscientiously give us your business, of course you have a perfect right to withhold it from us, but my connection with the Alliance is a purely personal matter. The firm of the Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Company does not belong to

the Alliance and we would be glad to have your business. If, however, you decide to send it somewhere else, the chances are that you will send it to a firm that is not as frank and open about the matter as we are, and will even deny their membership in the Alliance for the sake of getting your business, but I will not tell you a lie for the sake of getting your business.
C. W. CREWS."

We have published the major portion of Mr. Crews' letter, in order that men belonging to labor organizations may be furnished a sample of the diplomatic hypocrisy of business men, who are too cowardly to state the real object of the Citizens' Alliance for fear of loss of patronage. There is not a business man in any state of the Union who is connected with the Citizens' Alliance who will not make the same attempt to bolster up the moral character of the union-wrecking organization. The officials and Caesars of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver have declared that the Alliance is not a pacificator, but an exterminator. The Citizens' Alliance has become an adjunct of Parry's Industrial Association, and this amalgamation of mercenary pirates have openly declared to wage deathless warfare against all labor legislation, either in state or in the halls of the national Congress. The Industrial Association, as well as the Citizens' Alliance, have openly declared against the eight-hour bill, the anti-injunction bill and place their brand of condemnation upon the strike and boycott, the two most potent weapons that unionism wields upon the economic battlefield. The Citizens' Alliance, as well as Parry's conglomeration, have declared for the "open shop" and against the union label, and furthermore, this Alliance, which Mr. Crews declared occupies "a sort of middle ground," has in many localities of this state, mustered itself into companies of state militia for the purpose of becoming armed to shoot unionism out of the laboring men of Colorado. The story told by Mr. Crews will not stand the light of investigation. His defense is weak. It is an invalid, unable to stand upon its feet. The facts rise up like giants to refute the puny assertions of the dry goods exploiter, and the verbal veneering will not conceal the hypocrisy of the merchandise vender of Pueblo. The co-operative store established by the laboring men in every locality where a Citizens' Alliance is in existence is the proper remedy to prescribe for a Citizens' Alliance.

An Appeal to the Affiliated Unions.

IN CONSIDERATION for and appreciation of the valuable assistance, both moral and financial, rendered by the Western Federation of Miners during the strike of 1901 to the unions of this city, both uptown and on the city front, I have been instructed by the City Front Federation, in regular meeting assembled, December 9, 1903, to send out an appeal to the affiliated unions for financial assistance for the miners now on strike and locked out in the state of Colorado, numbering about 10,000 men.

The Western Federation of Miners in the state of Colorado are in a life and death struggle for the right to organize and to put into effect a law, "passed by the people of the state by 30,000 majority," calling for an eight-hour day for men employed in and around mines, mills and smelters. The mine owners have succeeded, "against the will of the people," in having martial law declared in certain districts of the state and to-day the right of free speech and the freedom of the press is denied to the people of those districts. A press censorship is maintained over all news sent out from there and only such news as the military authorities see fit to allow is sent out. Prominent men who sympathize with the miners are informed to close their mouths or leave the district. Men are thrown into a military bull

pen for the least action that may displease the military and they are made to sleep in a tent on a bed of straw with the thermometer below zero. The homes of the men in these districts are being forced and searched and the privacy of a man's fireside is being destroyed. These conditions may be maintained in Russia, but in free America it is hard to realize that these conditions are maintained in a sister state.

Now, brothers, remember that a goodly share of the money which kept us and our families in bread and butter during the late strike was donated by the Western Federation of Miners and that the boycott we placed on the big firms in this city was made so effective by the miners that the goods were returned to the city and their agents found it impossible to sell. The sense of the City Front Federation is that each union donate a specified sum weekly for a certain number of weeks so that the miners can be assured of that amount of support.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN KEAN, Recording Secretary.

P. S.—Make all moneys payable to William D. Haywood, 625 Mining Exchange Building, Denver, Colorado, or to John Kean, City Front Federation.

The Pueblo Outrage.

PRESIDENT MOYER and Max Malich, a member of the Smelters' union at Globeville, left Denver on Wednesday, December 16th, for Pueblo, for the purpose of organizing a mill and smelters' union. From the moment that the corporations and members of the Citizens' Alliance became acquainted with the fact that Moyer, Malich and "Mother" Jones were in the city, and had made arrangements to address a mass meeting of the laboring men, the machinery was put in motion to circumvent the possibility of establishing a union. The first meeting was held Thursday night, December 17th, and was addressed by President Moyer, Max Malich, "Mother" Jones and several others. During the course of President Moyer's address, a man named Donald McKensie, who is supposed to have been a paid emissary of the corporate and commercial interests, interrupted Moyer and attempted to disrupt the meeting. The police force and the detectives were strongly in evidence at the meeting, and were there to seize upon the slightest opportunity to prevent the workingmen of Pueblo from identifying themselves with the Western Federation of Miners. We cull the following extracts from the press, so that the members of the Western Federation of Miners and organized labor in general can draw conclusions as to the outrage that was committed

against the liberty of American citizenship at Pueblo. The following appeared in the press dispatches:

Pueblo, Dec. 19.—President Charles F. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and Max Malich of the Denver Smelters' Union were driven out of Pueblo late last night by threats of arrest from Police Captain Day and other officers. After the meeting held in the grove Malich was followed to Bessemer, where Detectives Wilson and Loar were instructed to bring him to headquarters if he did not at once leave the city. He agreed to take the next train and was escorted to the union depot by the officers, who remained with him until he was on board an outbound train.

President Moyer was found at the Maine hotel about midnight by Police Captain Day, who notified him that he must leave town. He replied that he intended to go at 6 o'clock this morning, and would not go one minute sooner. Captain Day left, but returned within half an hour, armed with a warrant sworn out before Police Magistrate R. A. Druley. When the warrant was shown Mr. Moyer he said: "I will submit to force, but I assure you you will hear from me hereafter. As soon as I return to Denver I will bring proceedings and test the right of officers or citizens of Pueblo to drive me out of any town in the state."

A hack was called, and in company with the officer Mr. Moyer was driven to the union depot, where he boarded a train for Denver.

President C. H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners has returned to Pueblo and intends staying there and testing the rights of the Pueblo officers to cause him to leave town.

Secretary W. D. Haywood of the organization was so advised by wire this afternoon.

Max Malich of Smelters' Union No. 93 gave his version of the affair this morning at Federation headquarters.

According to him the police are in collusion with the bosses and smelter

officials to prevent the organization of a smeltermen's union in that city. He said the action of last night was the outcome of the mass meeting at St. Joseph's hall the previous night, when a union with a membership of 266 was organized, with prospects of large additions.

"I had finished my work in connection with the organization of the union," said Mr. Malich, "and intended taking the 6:35 train for Denver. The train was late and was reported to be due at Pueblo at 10:30 p. m. I walked about the city waiting for it. Last night about 9:30 I went into a saloon to get a half-dozen cigars, when a policeman walked up to me and said that I was wanted at police headquarters. I went with him. Arriving there, Chief of Police Shoup asked me when I expected to leave town. I told him at 10:30. He asked me if I were going to Denver and I replied in the affirmative. He replied that no train left for Denver at that hour. I explained about my train being late. He told me that whenever it did come that I had better take it. I told him that I was a free American citizen and would go to any city I pleased in the United States, and stay as long as I pleased.

"We will see about that," said the chief. "Boys, take this man to the train for Denver and see that he gets on it," addressing three policemen who were in waiting. They carried out that order. Two of the officers were on either side of me and one walked behind. When we arrived at the station I remembered that I had not got those half-dozen cigars and asked one of my friends, a resident of the city, to get them for me. When he returned with the cigars the policeman met the friend before he came near me and, taking the cigars, brought them to me.

"The officers saw me safely on the train and I did not get off until I reached Denver. I would have come to Denver anyhow on that very train. The bosses and superintendents of the smelters induced the police department to order Mr. Moyer and me out of town because they are afraid that the organization of a union will result in a strike there. These men are pretending that none of their employes joined the union, but they will see.

"All the men are smeltermen and not a one of them is a steel worker, as has been claimed.

"At the mass meeting the police did everything they could to prevent the smeltermen from joining the union. The chief kept a bunch away by buying them drinks, but they joined the next morning.

"McKenzie, who interrupted Mr. Moyer during his speech at the meeting, would have been thrown out by a big body of smeltermen, who rushed for him, if the police and the bosses had not drawn their guns and protected him. They even tried to keep us from the use of St. Joseph's hall, which we had rented and paid for. The owner begged me to take back the \$15 rent I had paid and not use the hall, but I told him we would not for \$500 give up our rights in this matter. I threatened to bring a heavy damage suit before I could get the keys."

Mr. Malich said Mr. Moyer intended going to Florence this morning anyway. While he expected to spend the night at Pueblo, the fact that he was forced to leave before his time did not interfere with his work at Pueblo, which was practically completed.

"The reason the Citizens' Alliance and the police and representatives of the corporations are so strongly opposed to the organization of a union in Pueblo," said Secretary Haywood, "is that when the men are thoroughly organized the graft of those men will be gone. At least, their graft will be in jeopardy. If the men are organized, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company cannot carry the elections for the Republican party with such a high hand as they have been doing. But the organization is there to stay and they cannot stop it now, no matter how many men they escort out of town."

President Moyer never left the city of Pueblo, notwithstanding all the threats and intimidation used by the police and the prominent members of the Citizens' Alliance. The following appeared in the Denver Post of December 20th:

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 19.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, accompanied by President Easterly of the Cripple Creek Miners' Union, appeared on the business streets of Pueblo. Although at 12 o'clock last night under an escort of police, Mr. Moyer had been escorted to a northbound Denver & Rio Grande train, having been warned not to return to Pueblo.

Mr. Moyer rode to the end of the railroad yards to-day and, as the train

was pulling into the Eighth street station, alighted. This is the supposition for, when questioned this afternoon, he would throw no light upon his reappearance in the city. For two hours Mr. Moyer walked up and down Main and Union avenues, and at that time was not recognized by any of the six policemen he saw or pedestrians.

Arrangements are being made for another meeting of the newly organized Pueblo Mill and Smeltermen's Union and, according to Mr. Moyer's statement, the city's authorities of Pueblo, the Citizens' Alliance and the Business Men's Association will have all the trouble they want. This afternoon, under his instructions, it is said, a committee of canvassers started out among the smeltermen and steel workers canvassing for new names for the union.

Mr. Moyer made this statement: "There is no law that compels me to leave Pueblo or any other city in this state. The action of the police last night was directly in violation of the rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the federal constitution. In no way nor in any manner was I inciting any one to riot or interfering with the peace and safety of the community. The attempt to bundle me out of the city was in direct violation of the right of free speech. I looked upon it last night as a high-handed proceeding carried out by the chief of police, or at least the night captain of police and one or two other policemen and two detectives.

"To-day I understand that the arrest, if you can call it so, was due to action of members of the Citizens' Alliance here. I want to know if there is any reason why a man should leave town unless he has broken some law or in some way placed himself in position that a warrant can be issued against him. I understand also that an ordinance states that certain sections of the city shall be kept free from inciters of riot and so-called labor men. I have yet to understand what it is about.

"I want to serve notice that I will stand no foolishness and if any move is made against me that I will have sufficient backing to fight it to a finish. I have consulted attorneys and I want to say that I will remain in Pueblo until my business is finished. I can't say how long this will be, it may be two or three days. Of course, I shall not deliberately throw myself into the arms of the police, but I shall make no resistance in any way to arrest. I am going to bring this thing up in the courts if the opportunity is offered me. Action in the courts will immediately follow my arrest. We are going to organize every man in this state who can be taken into the Western Federation of Miners. There is excellent prospect for a good representation here."

Mr. Moyer refused to state where he is stopping. He lounged around the Maine hotel and the people at the hotel were aware of his presence in the city. The night before he had engaged his room for several days and did not settle his bill definitely last night. It is presumed he will make the hotel his headquarters.

From other sources it was learned that Mr. Moyer has been in consultation during the afternoon with local labor leaders.

C. B. Schmidt of the Citizens' Alliance and formerly president of the Business Men's Association, states that there is no back-down in the attitude of the citizens and the members of the City Council.

At 10:30 o'clock to-night the police had not made any effort, so far as can be learned, to arrest Mr. Moyer, and the impression was gleaned at police headquarters that it would be indiscreet, if not actually unwise, to throw the labor leader in jail. In many quarters the action of the police last night in forcing Mr. Moyer to leave the city has left a hostile feeling. Unionists declare that Mr. Moyer is being persecuted and they resent it.

In the face of all the opposition which President Moyer met with in Pueblo from the corporations, the Citizens' Alliance and the police force, the result of the meetings held in the steel and smelter city is an organization of more than 300 members, who have arrayed themselves under the banner of the Western Federation of Miners. These men have concluded that they will no longer bow in meek submission to the will of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company. The seed has been planted in Pueblo and it will grow until the "Pittsburg of the West" on the banks of the Arkansas will become one of the strongest citadels of unionism in the state.

Significant Letters.

THE MEMBERS of the Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district are resorting to desperate measures and methods to shatter the unions of the Western Federation of Miners. Whenever a blow can be struck by the corporate organization to weaken the Federation the same is administered, regardless of the wreck and ruin of other parties who are neither identified with the Western Federation or the Mine Owners' Association. Mr. J. M. Hower, the manager of the Dorcas mill at Florence, has been at all times on friendly terms with his employes, who are members of the Western Federation of Miners. The manager, who is likewise a large stockholder in the mill, is perfectly satisfied that his employes shall exercise the right of becoming members of a labor organization, and is thoroughly satisfied with their competency and ability. Yet, the Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district appropriate to themselves the authority to dictate to the manager of the Dorcas mill not only the terms by which ore shall be shipped to the mill, but practically demand that they shall have a voice in the selection of the class of employes who shall operate the mill, as the following letter will show:

The Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' and Operators' Association,
Cripple Creek, Colo., December 8, 1903.

Mr. J. M. Hower, Dorcas Milling Co., Florence, Colo.:

Dear Sir—I am instructed to advise you on behalf of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' and Operators' Association that all members of the association have been ordered to cease shipments to all mills employing members of the Western Federation of Miners on and about their works. I would be glad to hear from you with reference to this, as we understand that the Dorcas mill is employing Western Federation men. In the absence of a response, we will have to take this information as true and act accordingly.

Very truly yours, (signed) C. C. HAMLIN, Secretary.

The capitalist press of the state during the past few months has contained long editorials in reference to the imaginary threats, coercion and intimidation practiced by the Federation, but here is the indisputable proof of a covert threat, which practically means that the manager of the Dorcas mill must obey the orders of the Mine Owners' Association, or shut up shop. The Mine Owners' Association demand that Manager Hower shall discharge every employe who is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, regardless of the loss he may sustain by rendering obedience. These men who are in the

employ of Manager Hower, who are competent, who are entirely satisfactory to the man who pays them their wages are to suffer the consequences of the blacklist, because they belong to a labor organization, which the Mine Owners' Association propose to exterminate from the state of Colorado. L. D. Neill, an employe of the Dorcas mill, who was visiting Denver last week, called up Manager Hower by telephone, and requested him to write a letter to Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, in regard to the standing of the men who are employed at the Dorcas mill. The following is a copy of the letter received by Secretary-Treasurer Haywood from Manager Hower:

The Dorcas Mining, Milling and Development Company,

Florence, Colorado, December 15, 1903.

W. D. Haywood, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—Our Mr. L. D. Neill has just requested us, over the phone from Denver, to write you as to the standing of our employes with the company. We are pleased to be able to say that they are, almost without exception, thoroughly competent, long experienced in the handling of the machinery in their charge, and entirely satisfactory to us in every way. If, through the demands of the Mine Owners' Association (a copy of which we understand was sent to you by the men), they should feel impelled to quit our service, it would be a matter of great regret with us, as it would be difficult to fill their places with others without seriously handicapping us for a time at least.

But further, they have been, so far as we know, entirely loyal to the interests of the company, as proven in emergencies, and we would regret any necessity for their withdrawal. Yours truly,

THE DORCAS REDUCTION WORKS,

J. M. Hower, Jr., Manager.

The public can draw their own conclusions from the reading of the above published letters. The Dorcas mill depends for its operation upon the ores that are shipped from the mines. The Mine Owners' Association demand that the Manager of the Dorcas mill shall join hands unwillingly with the association in the battle for the annihilation of the Western Federation of Miners. A refusal to comply with the mandate of the association means that the mill shall be boycotted and its machinery rust in idleness, so far as the association can carry its infamous policy of ruin and disaster. If Mr. Hower attempts to delegate to himself that individual liberty of American citizenship of which we so frequently boast, then all the power of the Mine Owners' Association is to be used in driving the Dorcas mill out of business. If any one can behold any fraternity or humanity in the

present civilization, we would be pleased to have some one point it out. The system under which we live is loaded with misery and crime, and the masses of the people must come to the rescue with their political power, and make this planet a fit place upon which human beings can live.

The members of the Western Federation of Miners employed at the Dorcas mill held a meeting Saturday night, December 19th, and unanimously voted to refuse to surrender their rights as American citizens, and propose to stand loyal to the obligation which made them members of a union.

Western Federation Notes.

Mr. Demolli, national organizer of the United Mine Workers, who was incarcerated by the military authorities of Utah is now in Pueblo, Colorado, arousing his countrymen to the necessity of organization.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have made arrangements for a day and night entertainment at the Chutes, in San Francisco, on January 5th, for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners.

President Moyer, "Mother" Jones and Max Malich of Globeville addressed a large mass meeting at Pueblo Thursday night, December 17th, and the result was the organization of a Mill and Smeltermen's Union with a membership of 183.

D. F. O'Shea of the Cripple Creek district has been in Chicago for some time visiting the various labor organizations of that city, making known the industrial conditions that confront the miners of Colorado and the West. Mr. O'Shea in his letter says: "I was treated very handsomely by the officers of the United Mine Workers, who seem anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the Western Federation. They regretted the fact that there was no precedent for the appropriation by the executive board of moneys from their immense defense fund. They declared that they would gladly donate \$25,000 for the benefit of our people had they the authority. They extended a verbal invitation to the Western Federation of Miners to send a representative to their national convention at Indianapolis January 18th. Also to the state convention in Chicago in February, at which time they assure me we will receive substantial aid should our people be still in need." Mr. O'Shea has departed for Spring Valley, Illinois, one of the largest coal mining districts of the state.

The following appeared in the press dispatches of December 14th: "San Francisco, Dec. 14.—The stockholders of the Royal Consolidated Mines have filed an action in the United States Court against the Independence Miners' Union No. 66 by which they demand the sum of \$250,000 damages. The plaintiffs allege that by the rules and regulations of this union they are being severely damaged, inasmuch as they are compelled to employ only men who are affiliated with the organization.

"The complaint recites that the union has declared a strike at the mine and has, by intimidation, prevented the plaintiffs from obtaining laborers. The mine owners pray that an injunction may be issued commanding the defendants to desist in their methods of injuring life and property, and that they may be awarded the sum of \$250,000, the amount which they claim they have been injured.

"J. B. Hanford of Seattle, who is occupying the bench for Judge Morrow, who is visiting in the East, granted a temporary restraining order and cited the defendants to appear in court on January 4th to show cause why the order should not be made perpetual.

"There are 101 defendants mentioned in the complaint. The mine is located at Milton, Calaveras county."

The following printed application for work has been recently issued by the Copper Queen Mining Company of Bisbee, Arizona, which must be filled out before the wage-slave of the mines can hope to have his name placed upon the payroll of this magnanimous corporation:

COPPER QUEEN CONS. MINING CO. Application for situation on the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co. For position as.....
 1. Name in full..... 2. Age..... 3. Nationality.....
 4. Married or single..... 5. If married, is family here? 6. Where was your last employment?..... 7. By whom employed.....
 8. To whom do you refer as to your personal character and qualifications for position as.....? In order that the Copper Queen Cons. Mining Company may be fully informed as to my personal character and my qualifications for the position for which I have made application, I refer to each of my former employers, and request and authorize each of the companies for whom I have worked to give the above named company all the information they may be in possession of, whether shown by my personal record or otherwise, as to my personal character and also my qualifications for the position I have herein applied for, and the reason why I was discharged or quit service, upon any inquiry that may be made of them, or either of them, by said Mining Company. (Signed).....

L. D. Nicholls and John T. Dempsey, president and secretary-treasurer of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, have sanctioned with their endorsement the mission of Charles L. Slavin in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, as the following letter will show:

"To Officers and Members of District No. 1—Greeting: This is to introduce Charles L. Slavin of the Western Federation of Miners. He is authorized by the president and secretary of that organization to solicit aid for the members who are on strike in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado since last August. His credentials are properly signed and sealed, and he is hereby authorized to visit the locals of this district and solicit aid for the strikers, the same to be sent by the secretary or treasurer of each local by money order or check, to the treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who will return a receipt for the same. Fraternalty yours,
 "L. D. NICHOLLS, President.
 "JOHN T. DEMPSEY, Secretary-Treasurer."

The following circular has been prepared by the miners of Telluride who are out on strike:

"Here are the names of scabs and strike breakers who went to Telluride, Colo., to take the place of the striking miners, and they are unfit to become members of any local union of the W. F. of M.: Charles A. Russel, Ed Rogers, Charles Long, Morris Edwards, Ollie Horton, John Whitley, Lewis Charles, Bud Carpenter, Walter Walker, M. Morris, A. J. Sherwood, J. H. Carpenter, Thomas Epperson, Charles Morris, Lee Sherwood, Frank Crawford and brother, Elmer Mason, Zeke Gullette, John Forsythe, John Garren, Sant Rich, Ed Nunn, B. D. Arunkill, Martin Delaney, Ches Buchanan, Pug, Frank Wilson. This list will be added to as the names are secured.

William O'Leary, secretary pro tem. of the Virginia City Miners' Union of Virginia, Nevada, has written the following letter to Secretary-Treasurer Haywood:

"I write these few lines to inform you of the death of our worthy secretary, Bro. J. W. Kinnikin, which occurred last week. Poor Joe had been failing for years with asthma and consumption, but injuries received in a mine ten years ago were the remote cause of his death. He was one of the best known and most popular citizens of the county and was a sincere union man, ever ready and willing to assist a deserving brother. The esteem in which he was held was manifested a year ago when he was elected recorder on the fusion ticket without any opposition on the part of the Republicans. He was forty-three years of age and leaves a wife and five small children."

At a meeting of Denver Smeltermen's Union No. 93, Western Federation of Miners, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, this union has received \$1,000 from the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, as aid to the smeltermen on this strike; and

Whereas, they have declared that no man in this strike shall be without food, clothing or fuel and that they hold out with full confidence of winning; therefore be it

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered them for aid received, and that the members of this union express the deepest confidence in the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners;

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and that a copy be furnished the daily papers for publication.

R. A. STEWART,
 JOE SCOTT,
 A. W. GRATIAS,
 Committee.

The Randsburg Miners' Union of Randsburg, California, are still out on strike and the members of the local organization are confident that victory will ultimately crown their efforts. The local union has sent out the following circular:

"Remember the strike is still on at Randsburg, Cal. All men seeking employment are requested to keep away. We control the situation; pay no attention to reports to the contrary. Secretaries of local unions of the W. F. M. will be notified when differences are adjusted.

"Reports continually appear in the columns of unfriendly papers stating that the strike is broken and that the camp has resumed its normal condition. All such reports are false and without foundation. Some of the companies are trying to operate with non-union men and scabs, but with little or no success.

"By order of Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, W. F. M. W. H. Nelson, President; F. S. Jones, Financial Secretary.

"Randsburg, Cal., Dec. 9, 1903.

"To Whom it May Concern—This is to certify that there is within the jurisdiction of Randsburg Miners' Union at least 115 members. F. S. Jones, Financial Secretary.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, A. D. 1903. J. R. Manning, notary public in and for the county of Kern, state of California.

"We, the undersigned, beg to make public a gross misrepresentation of facts, and a graft of the basest character, manipulated by John D. Ackerman, legal agent of the Yellow Astor Gold Mining Co., Randsburg, Cal., who advertised through the Pacific Employment, and the Costigan Co. agencies at San Francisco for miners, and then submitting himself in a courteous manner to the questioning of all applicants, assured us there was positively no labor trouble existing, and that the scarcity of good miners was the sole reason for the advertisement.

"On arriving at the camp we were met by a deputation of miners, whose spokesman called to us in level tones, without any trace of anger or resentment, "Don't go to the mine, boys, until you have heard the facts of the case," and we take pride in saying that this call of citizen to citizen was answered by every man of our number and we accepted the invitation, to find that a strike had been existing since June for the gaining of a fair scale of wage from a dividend-paying mine, and proof was undeniably established that under the present scale, the bare necessities of life absorbed more than seventy-five per cent. of a married man's earnings.

"The strike is conducted in a dignified manner, and though not one of our number is an enemy of capital, nor enrolled in any labor association, we are one and all in sympathy with such true American types of workmen as these men of Randsburg, the fathers of families with grit enough to settle on the barren Mojave, and manliness enough to meet possible unfair competitors in a hearty and open manner.

"(Signed) J. O'Neil, A. Stanlin, Andrew Epton, Mat. Barry, Peter Cravegna, Ant. J. Fendrick, Jack (his mark) Murkey, Jas. Bush, Norman A. Cox, L. Scamalz, Bryan Warren, William Bath, Clarence Clark, Thomas Conti, E. C. Powgan, John T. Berryman.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, A. D. 1903. J. R. Manning, Notary Public."

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

December 15th.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 14.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Trades and Labor Assembly of the Cripple Creek district tonight. The resolutions were forwarded to President Roosevelt, Senators Patterson and Teller, as well as to the president of the Senate:

Whereas, United States Senator T. M. Patterson of Colorado has introduced a resolution into the United States senate, asking that a commission be appointed to investigate the condition of certain labor strikes now existing in the state of Colorado, in which the honorable senator sets forth in a calm, dignified manner certain facts concerning said strike, which we know to be absolutely true, but that in his desire not to enter too much into detail the honorable senator overlooked several important facts, such as the injustice committed by the governor of Colorado in placing the control of the state militia in the hands of the Mine Owners' Association by granting the services of the troops with the understanding that they, the mine owners, furnish the money with which to pay the soldiers during the campaign, thereby instead of making the military power of the state the protector of the law and the preserver of the peace, made it a party to the controversy by making it servant of the Mine Owners' Association. He also overlooked the disgraceful incident, where a court room was invaded by armed soldiers for the purpose of intimidating the court; also the invasion while our community was enjoying perfect tranquility of the public streets with mounted and foot soldiers, armed as for war, with cannons, Gatling guns, sharpshooters posted on the roofs of buildings for the purpose of intimidating and overawing the citizens. He also overlooked mentioning that domiciliary visits were made by armed soldiers in the middle of the night, to drag in citizens from their firesides without warrant of law, to detain them in prison without trial, and many other violations of the law by the military at the order of and with the knowledge and assent of the governor, which shows that the honorable senator did not overstate the facts, but rather underrated them. Be it therefore

Resolved, By the Trades and Labor Assembly of the Cripple Creek District, in the county of Teller, state of Colorado, an organization representing 5,300 law abiding working men and women, that we most heartily concur in the action of Senator Patterson in asking for an inquiry into the conditions of the strike, as set forth by that honorable senator, not only because we desire redress of the flagrant acts of tyranny to which we are being subjected, but also because we wish the people of the United States to know the true conditions which an investigation would bring out, knowing at the same time that only those who are conscious of being in the wrong are opposed to investigation, and further, that if the honorable Senate of the United States will send a committee to investigate, as asked for in the Hon. Senator Patterson's resolution, we will be glad to render all possible assistance in procuring information that may throw light on the inquiry; and further, we feel deeply grateful toward Senator Patterson for his honest, manly effort he is making on behalf of the oppressed and in the interests of justice and liberty; and further, although we are desirous to see the law prevail and the guilty punished we most strenuously protest against innocent people being unlawfully arrested and detained in prison without trial because some unknown person has committed violations of the law; and further, we also protest against the governor of our state stigmatizing peaceful, law-abiding citizens of Teller county as lawless and rebellious, especially when he himself so flagrantly disregards the law; and further, we consider those persons or organizations of persons who are striving to maintain or continue this disregard of law in order that innocent persons may be persecuted because they belong to labor organizations as enemies, not only of working people, but enemies of justice and destroyers of liberties of the people; and further be it

Resolved, copies of the above be forwarded to the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, the Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, with our heartiest thanks to him for his noble efforts on behalf of justice, and also copies be given to the newspapers for publication.

Frank J. Hangs, representing Victor Poole, will appear before the state Supreme Court to-morrow and ask for an original writ of habeas corpus demanding his release. He will be assisted in his efforts by the law firm of Richardson & Hawkins of Denver. Poole, who is confined in the bullpen, has given the civil authorities, as well as the military, plenty of time to bring some charge against him.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 14.—D. C. Copley, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, who was arrested near his home in Independence on Sunday morning, was to-day released from the bullpen in Camp Goldfield on the assurance given by Attorney Ralph Talbot to Governor Peabody that Copley would give a good and sufficient bond for his appearance here in case Colonel Verdeckburg, the military commander of Teller county, should want the prisoner to return here. The amount of the bond or its character was not stated by Colonel Verdeckburg to-day when he ordered the release of Copley, which was made about 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. Copley, who is under bond to appear in a preliminary hearing and trial in Idaho Springs for alleged participation in the blowing up of the Sun and Moon mine there, left for Idaho Springs this afternoon at 4:20 o'clock. The cause for the Federation committeeman's arrest by the military here is not yet made known. Major Thomas E. McClelland this afternoon unexpectedly left for Denver over the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek railway. It is believed that Major McClelland's call to Denver is in connection with the movement of troops.

Mike Call and Lawrence Duff, the two miners who last night took a bayonet away from a militiaman and endeavored to make him drink with them in Bunte's saloon, on South Fourth street, were released this morning on bonds. They were to have had a trial this evening before Police Judge Gibbons, but on account of the military authorities being late in getting to the court room, Police Judge Gibbons dismissed the cases against Call and Duff, also releasing their bondsmen. The two miners, it is quite certain, will be rearrested by the

military. They were both drunk, and the militiaman whom they disarmed was endeavoring to conduct them to their homes so that they could keep out of trouble on the streets.

Florence, Colo., Dec. 14.—The Union mill of the United States Reduction and Refining Company started up its sampler this morning. The mill will be operated to its full capacity on the first day of January, the company having secured sufficient contracts to furnish it with 300 tons of ore per day. All the old employes have been notified that they must hand in their cards of membership in the Western Federation of Miners or they will not be re-employed. They have also been notified that the management has no objection to the men belonging to labor unions, but membership in the Western Federation of Miners will not be tolerated.

Manager Hower of the Dorcas mill has been given thirty days in which to comply with the demands of the mine owners. It is understood that Mr. Hower will hold a meeting with his men to-morrow and let them know upon what terms he can continue the operation of the mill. His intentions are to pay the union scale and work eight-hour shifts, but request of the men that they give up their membership in the Mill and Smelters' Union, which is a part of the Western Federation of Miners.

The following letter was sent to Senator Patterson yesterday by Secretary Waters of the State Federation of Labor:

"On behalf of organized labor of the state of Colorado I desire to commend you on your efforts in trying to induce Congress to investigate the action of Governor Peabody in overriding the constitutional rights of citizens of the state.

"Am satisfied in this I not only express the approval of the rank and file of organized labor, but that of all citizens of the state who still believe in constitutional government, this notwithstanding the resolutions condemning your efforts, passed by the so-called Citizens' Alliance of the Cripple Creek district, which, as is well known, is in reality an organization of mine owners, who have very good reasons for not wanting the true situation in relation to the strike investigated by Congress.

"Hoping that your efforts will result in Congress appointing a committee to investigate, I am yours respectfully,

"H. B. WATERS,

"Secretary-Treasurer Colorado State Federation of Labor."

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 14.—Victor Poole, whose freedom has been refused by the military, was removed this afternoon from the county jail to the bullpen at Camp Goldfield. No reason is given, but it is understood that the county officials felt as though the military, who are in complete control at Camp Goldfield and who refused to honor the writ of habeas corpus of Judge Seeds, should be the parties liable to any possible damage suit that might come up in the future. Tom Wilson, who was arrested about a week ago, was released yesterday. He was confined in the county jail for several days, but later on was taken to the bullpen.

The Rocky Mountain News of December 14th has the following in reference to a company of soldiers who have been ordered from the Cripple Creek district and are now in an armory on the outskirts of Denver:

Thirty men, the remnants of the once proud Company L, First regiment of the national guard, state of Colorado, are out at the Berkeley armory, near Elitch's gardens, almost totally without food, with only such fuel as they can skirmish up around the country, and without bedding or sufficient blankets.

These men have been at the armory since Saturday night waiting. They claim that the state owes them an average of \$50 each in pay for their services. Since their arrival in Denver the men have been furnished nothing whatever by the state or anybody connected with the military department of the state. Upon arriving in Denver on Saturday night the men were relieved from active duty. They asked for their pay, but it is said their captain, B. M. Lake, told them that they would have to wait indefinitely for the cash. Those men who have homes in this city left the armory Saturday night. Since the military has been called into service, however, many men were recruited who did not live in this city. The thirty who are now at the armory are among those who were picked up in Denver and sent to the Cripple Creek camp.

While in the field the men spent all of the cash they had, thinking that they would be paid as soon as they were discharged from duty. They had nowhere to go, and Captain Lake threw open the doors of the armory to them. Saturday night there was no fuel and nothing to eat. Sunday the men got together, and putting up all the money they had, made a purse and purchased some supplies.

Yesterday the boys saw starvation staring them in the face, at least, so they say. Many of them had but one suit of clothes aside from their uniforms. The men kept on their uniforms, and at least a dozen of them sold their clothes for a few cents. The proceeds were immediately invested in food. Bits of jewelry, trinkets and anything of value was disposed of by nearly every man at the armory yesterday. Many of them had razors, one of the most highly prized possessions of a soldier in the field. Razors were sold to the second-hand stores yesterday at whatever they would bring, 15 to 25 cents.

All day yesterday complaints were made to the adjutant general's office. The armory is in charge of a sergeant and a corporal, and these two men yesterday afternoon tried to reach the governor, but they were not allowed to reach him, and explain the actual conditions. Conversations were had with both Colonel Bloom and Paymaster Gross, who told the men that he could do nothing for them. The sergeant and corporal in charge both spoke with Colonel Bloom, and the demands of the men behind them became so pressing that both threatened that rash action would be taken unless some provisions were made for the men at once.

Colonel Bloom reported the matter to Captain Lake, and sent out a small supply of food last night. Through the generosity of their captain, by whom every one of the men say they will swear, they were saved from going hungry last night. What they will do for breakfast is a question which they cannot answer.

The men say they will not leave until they are paid, and they all clamor for their money.

The armory where the men are located is certainly a sight. The room is filled with smoke from a stove, caused by a broken chimney, and the men have spread their blankets out over the filthy floor.

"If we were still under orders," said the sergeant in charge, "I would line up my men with their guns and would march them down to the first restaurant. We would help ourselves to everything in sight, and then tell the man to send the bill to Governor Peabody. All that we want is our pay. We were assured of it when we enlisted, and we haven't any money to get away from here with, even if we wanted to go without being paid."

When the men heard their leader make the foregoing statement they all cried in chorus that they would stand by him. They threaten that unless some-

thing is done for them at once they will help themselves to whatever they can get.

The men are very bitter against the officers in charge of the military. They say that they have not been treated right by General Bell, whose duty it is to look out for them, and they blame Colonel Gross for not making some arrangement for their pay. The men all hold their own officer, Captain Lake, blameless for their present condition, but all say that if a call should come now for them to go to the coal fields, which is expected by some, they would refuse to go.

This company, with its resident members, went to Camp Goldfield on September 4th, when the military was first called out. The command returned to Denver in October, and was again called into service, on November 20th. Just prior to that time the thirty men now at the armory were enlisted. No payment has been made since that time.

The men claim that Colonel Gross has advised some of them that he will issue certificates to them for their pay, and that they can have these cashed by certain parties at a twenty-per-cent. discount, but claim that Colonel Gross will not issue the certificates unless they are taken to certain scalpers.

The men are thoroughly indignant, and have the sympathy of a large number of people who live in the vicinity of the armory and have seen their deplorable condition. Most of them are young boys, but a few are men and have seen service in the regular army. These claim that according to rules and regulations of the army they must be taken care of until they are paid, for it is always a fact that a soldier at the end of his service has no money except what is coming to him in pay.

The boys have been advised to remain around the armory because they are liable to be called out and placed under orders. Some have been out looking for work. Most of them, however, last night pawned their citizens' clothes, and now have nothing to wear but their uniforms. They have received no assurances whatever of either supplies or payment.

Georgetown, Colo., Dec. 14.—At the opening of the District Court to-day, leave was asked by County Attorney J. J. White to file a petition of the Board of County Commissioners asking the setting aside of the appointment of P. F. Carney as special prosecutor of the various cases against the members of the Citizens' Alliance of Idaho Springs.

This appointment was made by Judge Frank Owers of Leadville, during the absence of Judge DeFrance. The court declined to hear the petition, as the judge did not wish to review the actions of the court during absence. Neither did he think that it was within the jurisdiction of the county commissioners to interfere with the courts in the administration of justice. However, if presented at some future and proper time it might be acted upon, but for the present he declined to hear it.

December 16th.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 15.—Colonel Verdeckburg to The News representative said this morning "All troops will be withdrawn that have been employed in guarding the mines, as it is my opinion that they are no longer required to insure the safety of the property."

The mines that have been guarded are Stratton's Independence, Vindicator, Hull City, El Paso, C. K. and N., Gold Coin, Abe Lincoln, American Eagle, Golden Cycle, Strong and the Economic reduction plant and the Taylor & Brunton, Eagle and Rio Grande samplers.

Col. Edward Verdeckburg was seen at military headquarters in this city to-night, and asked about the withdrawal of the troops which are guarding the mines in the Cripple Creek district. He replied:

"To-morrow soldiers will be withdrawn from all the properties in the district which they have been guarding. Hereafter the mine owners will guard their own properties. There will be some further reductions made in the forces at Camp Goldfield during the present week, so as to bring the effective military strength which is to be kept in the district to a safe minimum point. I am not prepared to say at this time just how large a reduction will be made. At present there are about 400 troops here."

Colonel Verdeckburg has fixed the following office hours, at his new headquarters, in the Cunningham block, when he will be ready to do business of all kinds pertaining to the military. In the morning, 9 to 12 o'clock; in the afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock; on Sunday, from 9 to 11 o'clock a. m.

Victor Poole, the miner whose detention by Colonel Verdeckburg under the habeas corpus proceedings begun in the District Court has become a topic of national interest, is again confined in the bullpen at Camp Goldfield. He was taken over from the county jail at Cripple Creek at 5 o'clock this afternoon to his old quarters at Camp Goldfield.

Coroner James Doran, who on Saturday evening attempted to secure service on Colonel Verdeckburg, Major McClelland and Major Naylor of the habeas corpus order in the case of Victor Poole, but who failed, excepting in the case of Naylor, to-day made a return to Judge Seeds of the result of his efforts. What other proceedings will now be taken in the District Court by the attorneys for Victor Poole has not yet been given out. Frank J. Hangs, counsel for the miner, has begun proceedings to secure an original writ of habeas corpus in the case from the Supreme Court. It is evident therefore that if the military make any further arrests of union miners that habeas corpus proceedings will have to be instituted as a matter of precedent, the same as was done in the case of Victor Poole, though, of course, in that event the military authorities will refuse to deliver up their prisoners.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 15.—Another day passed very quietly in military circles. No developments are reported to-night. The strike situation remains the same and there have been no overtures toward a settlement made by either side. The mine managers claim that they will make no advances and state that the strike is over so far as they are concerned.

Frank Yortey, one of the men arrested at the Tom Boy a little over three weeks ago, gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 this evening for his appearance in the District Court next May, and was released from the county jail. His sureties were Joe Ballinger and George Riddell. Yortey was held on the charges of conspiracy to break the law and conspiracy to provoke a breach of the peace. This leaves two men yet in the custody of the sheriff, and friends of the prisoners claim that all will be released on bonds before the end of the week.

December 17th.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning preliminary arguments were heard in the application for writ of supersedeas for prisoners confined in the military bullpen at Camp Goldfield. Attorneys Horace Hawkins and Frank J. Hangs appeared for the miners, and Attorney General Nathan C. Miller for the state. After hearing the arguments the court issued two writs, one for Victor Poole and the other for A. J. Paul. Both writs were made returnable in five days. The attorney general will file a demurrer in the case Monday morning, and if on that day the court decides it has jurisdiction in the matter, a time will be set for the filing of the briefs and the hearing of oral arguments.

The issuance of writs is not considered a gain for either side. Its only significance is that the court reserves the right to assume jurisdiction when the case is taken up again.

Special interest was given the proceedings by the narrowly averted clash between the attorneys. Attorney General Miller accused the attorneys for the miners of perjury in swearing to affidavits which he said were not true. He also accused Judge W. P. Seeds and the authorities of Teller county of practically conniving in the reign of lawlessness which he said existed in that county. The statements of Attorneys Hawkins and Hangs, to which Attorney General Miller took exceptions, were to the effect that a state of insurrection and rebellion has not and does not now exist in Teller county, and that the courts of that county were open to all and impartial.

Attorney General Miller was called upon by the court to express his views after the attorneys for the miners had finished the reading of the petitions and had made short arguments.

"There is no truth in the affidavits sworn to by these gentlemen," said Mr. Miller. "The worst crimes ever committed in the state have been done in Teller county and have gone unpunished. Criminals are arrested time and again and turned loose. It is nonsense for a man to stand up here before this court and make such statements. Ever since the county of Teller was a county, lawlessness has held sway there. There has been no law and order. It is notorious that the courts of Teller county are turning loose criminals and are making no effort to enforce the laws, and the statements of counsel to the contrary in the Poole petition are false."

"I want to say," said Mr. Hawkins in reply, "that the statements of the attorney general of the state that we have sworn falsely in our affidavits is a deliberate insult to counsel in this case. He has also grossly insulted Judge Seeds and insulted this court. The statement of the gentleman is on a par with the way the militia has done things in the past."

Chief Justice Campbell intervened just then and asked the attorneys to confine their discussion to the points in the case.

"It is in justice to Judge Seeds that I speak," returned Mr. Hawkins to the court. "Such an attack is little more than slander on the court of Teller county. Judge Seeds has the privilege of being defended when he is set upon in this way. It is absolutely untrue that notorious criminals have gone unpunished."

Chief Justice Campbell again warned the attorneys to stop, and the case proceeded quietly for a short time, but hostilities broke out afresh on the point of whether Governor Peabody would allow the Supreme Court to interfere with his part of the co-ordinate branch of government. Mr. Miller stated that the courts had the authority to issue anything they wanted to within their jurisdiction, but he plainly intimated that Governor Peabody would not permit any interference at the hands of the court.

"If the governor is acting within his power and prerogatives, the courts can do nothing. Although this court should issue writs, that does not say that they will be obeyed. We did not want the court to issue the writs until it decided that it had jurisdiction, because we did not wish to place it in a bad position."

The attorneys for the miners evidenced anger at this statement of the attorney general. Mr. Hawkins said: "I maintain that this court has paramount powers, and that if the writs of habeas corpus issue it will not be ignored. Public opinion will drive Governor Peabody into exile and oblivion if he dare to defy this court."

Following the arguments, the judges retired and in a few minutes returned and reported their decision.

"The court shall issue the writs," said Chief Justice Campbell, "made returnable in three or four days. We understood the attorney general to admit that this court has the right to take such a step at this time. The court reserves the right to itself to pass upon all questions that may arise, such as jurisdiction, the powers of the governor, and all matters appertaining to the application. We think that way is better and more expeditious than if the matters were ruled upon separately."

In opening his argument, Mr. Hawkins set forth the first order for the troops to go to Cripple Creek; the arrest of Poole upon three different occasions by the militia and the main facts in the case; the proclamation declaring martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Colonel Verdeckburg is quoted as saying that no informations had been filed against Poole and none would be. The argument also recited that there was no trouble except what the militia made. The proclamation of Adjutant General Bell defining martial law was read to the court. The statement was made that there is no law passed by the Legislature that gives the governor the power to issue the orders that have been signed by him, and that in so doing he has violated the third, fourth, fifth and sixth amendments to the constitution. Mr. Hawkins stated that unless the court granted the relief asked, Judge Seeds would be compelled to call upon the sheriff of the county to enforce the orders of the District Court, and that a clash at arms between the civil and militia would result, he claimed, in great loss of life.

It is reported that the governor has been advised to hold Poole even if the Supreme Court should order his release. Governor Peabody refused to make any statement on this point. Attorney General Miller says that the writ is sure to be denied.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 16.—A story was put in circulation here this afternoon that Charles McKinney and Thomas Foster were arrested by the military forces, and had made a confession which implicated twenty other men in the Vindicator mine explosion, in which Superintendent McCormick and Shift Boss Beck lost their lives. Adjutant General Sherman Bell is given as the authority for this statement by one of the local papers. This story is discredited on all sides. Charles McKinney, who is now confined in the county jail at Pueblo, was arrested by the military forces at his home in Independence, supposedly charged with the offense of attempting to wreck a Florence & Cripple Creek passenger train near the Economic mill, and was confined in the bullpen five days prior to the Vindicator accident. Thomas Foster voluntarily surrendered himself to Sheriff Robertson, and was confined four days prior to the Vindicator tragedy in the county jail. At the coroner's inquest which was held over the remains of McCormick and Beck, there was no evidence brought out to prove that McKinney and Foster were connected with the explosion in any way.

Not a single disturbance has occurred up to a late hour to-night throughout the camp.

Under the orders issued yesterday by Colonel Verdeckburg for withdrawal of all militia guards at mines, reduction works and samplers, this morning the soldiers were relieved from duty at the El Paso, Golden Cycle, Gold Coin and Elkton mines and at the Economic mill. The total number of men at the posts named was about ninety. No reduction at the sampling mills has been made, and probably will not be for a day or two. The guard details which were relieved to-day belong to Company F, Second regiment.

No confirmation of the report that the entire militia forces in the district would soon be withdrawn from service here could be obtained at military head-

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

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

quarters in this city. Colonel Verdeckberg, who left for Denver this afternoon, had nothing to say on the subject. The announcement of probable withdrawal of all the troops from the district is premature, as it is almost certain that a number of national guardsmen will be kept in the district for a time, though not necessarily as many as there are at present. Perhaps close to 200 men will be doing service for the balance of the winter and late into the spring, judging from semi-official talk.

It is understood from unofficial sources that Colonel Verdeckberg's mission to Denver is for the purpose of conferring with Governor Peabody relative to the actual number of men to be retained in the district.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 16.—The town is becoming more quiet every day. No other mills were put in operation this morning. Six strike breakers arrived last night and were taken to the Liberty Bell. Another contingent is expected to-night.

President Miller of the union says the men who are being imported are professional strike breakers who know nothing about mining.

"We are confident that a settlement will be effected and that it will mean a victory for the union," concluded Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller is of the opinion that the mine managers will soon tire of the heavy expense of bringing men in from the outside, and anticipates an overture for a settlement before six weeks have passed.

It is understood bonds will be given today for the appearance of Tom Corra and Tony Salvino at the May term of the District Court and they will be released from jail. If such should be true, it is rumored that all the men, including Secretary Carpenter, will be immediately rearrested and lodged in jail.

Georgetown, Colo., Dec. 16.—This makes the second day occupied in a vain effort to secure a jury in the case of the People vs. Tresidder et al. At the adjournment of court at 5:30 this afternoon forty persons summoned as jurors had been examined, yet not a juror had been selected. As there are 240 more peremptory challenges, the completion of the jury seems far distant. Nearly every one examined so far belongs to the Miners' Union or Citizens' Alliance, or has formed an opinion which would take strong testimony to change and could not go into the jury box unbiased. They were invariably challenged for cause, the challenges in each instance being sustained by the court.

A better feeling seems to prevail among the attorneys than at the opening of the trial, and there seems to be less friction, while the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense joined in the challenges. A report in a Denver morning paper that much excitement exists is without foundation. The facts are that Foster Milburn, one of the defendants, who is now under \$1,500 bond for his appearance in court at the present trial, had a warrant read to him, which had been issued by Justice of the Peace Morris of Idaho Springs. It is strongly said that the complaint for conspiracy was sworn to and filed by Manager Sims of the Sun and Moon mine and that in case of acquittal on the present charge he may be rearrested. The men on trial seem indifferent and take little interest in the proceedings. The regular panel of jurors, together with the panel of extra names, is now exhausted. On the opening of court at 9:30 to-morrow morning either an open venire or a large list of jurors will have to be drawn. The prosecution asserts it has some surprises in store as soon as the taking of testimony begins and that the trial will be one of the most startling and sensational ever held in the county. The attorneys for the defendants assert there is nothing in these claims.

December 18th.

Washington, Dec. 18.—There has been no meeting of the Senate judiciary committee since the present session of Congress commenced, nor will there be until after the holiday recess. The resolution for investigating Colorado labor troubles offered by Senator Patterson will lie on the table until the Senate reconvenes, when Senator Patterson expects to address the Senate upon it. Immediately after his speech the resolution will go to the judiciary committee of which he is a member and Senator Hoar is chairman, and Senator Patterson will do everything in his power to have the investigation ordered. Senator Patterson is of the opinion that if an investigation is secured it will do more to bring about an immediate and lasting settlement of Colorado's troubles than anything else that can be done.

The resolution is attracting widespread attention, and the senator has received many dispatches from not only labor sources, but from merchants and manufacturers, heartily approving his course. Senator Hanna has received what he styled a non-official invitation to visit Denver and Colorado, and he is seriously considering its acceptance. He has taken quite an interest in the Colorado labor troubles from the first, and was largely instrumental in inducing John Mitchell to visit Colorado that he might, if possible, personally confer with the president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and thus bring about a settlement.

It was understood that Senator Hanna wrote a letter to the president of the Fuel company, urging a conference between him and Mitchell, in expectation that peace would grow out of it. He was very much astonished when he learned that the president of the Fuel company had not met Mitchell and that the governor of the state would not use his influence to bring about a conference. In speaking generally the other day the Ohio senator said that serious labor troubles might be avoided in the majority of cases if employers would but confer with the chosen representatives of the workmen and this he applied to the Colorado situation.

December 19th.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 18.—Tom Corra and Tomaso Falvina, the last two men arrested on the charge of conspiracy, were released on bonds this afternoon. Each was held in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the May term of the District Court. O. M. Carpenter, secretary-treasurer of the Miners' Union, was Corra's surety, and Martin Ginotti signed Falvina's bond.

The only men now confined in the county jail are William Blue and Charles Anderson, who were arrested on charges of vagrancy. These men are not being worked on the street, but are performing janitor duty about the court house.

To-morrow morning Eugene Engley, attorney for the Miners' Union, will file five damage suits on behalf of the first five men arrested on the charge of conspiracy, against Sheriff J. C. Ruffan and his bondsmen.

Georgetown, Colo., Dec. 18.—Court convened at 9:30 o'clock this morning, when the fourth day's work of securing a jury in the case of The People vs. Tresidder et al. was resumed.

Before adjourning court last night two venires, made returnable this morning; one for twenty talesmen to appear in court at 11 o'clock this morning, one for thirty talesmen, returnable at 2 o'clock this afternoon, were made.

James Malley was the second talesman called. His conclusions in regard to circumstantial evidence was not clear and he was challenged for cause, which was resisted by the attorney for the defendant. After examination by the court, the challenge was withdrawn and he was passed for cause.

C. H. Inghram, marshal of Silver Plume, when called, said he never belonged to any labor organization, but had some opinions formed from reading the Denver papers, to which Attorney Talbot said he had to go to Denver to learn the truth. Attorney Richardson added that he should think so, judging from the accounts sent to some of the papers of the proceedings held here now. He was asked if the fact that the Western Federation of Miners were bringing learned counsel from abroad to prosecute the defendants would have any effect on his verdict, to which he answered "No." On cross-examination Mr. Richardson asked him if the fact that the bankers and merchants of Idaho Springs had brought more learned counsel to assist would have any effect on his verdict, to which he answered "No," and was passed for cause.

James Allen of Silver Plume had fixed opinions, all from reading the papers and talking with people from Idaho Springs, who are interested in the matter. He doubted his ability to set aside that opinion, as he knew too much about the case. He was challenged for cause, which was sustained by the court.

Sam Nash of Georgetown, on being questioned, seemed to understand the case as well as Mr. Talbot; had no opinions as to the defendants, does not belong to any labor union or citizens' alliance. If selected he would treat the case as he does his business, as a mathematical proposition. The only key he would take would be the key to the evidence. On cross-examination he had formed opinions as to the relative merits of capital and labor, which has produced a mathematical conclusion in his mind. New facts, however, would change these. He thoroughly understood his duty if selected a juror, and his opinion as to capital and labor would cut no figure in forming his verdict. He was passed for cause.

The foregoing are selected as showing the difficulty in the selection of a jury.

There are twelve men in the box, the jury box being full all the time, and when one of them is excused, a new talesman takes his place.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 19.—The local newspapers have been muzzled by the military. They were notified by telephone to-night by Major Naylor that they were not in the future to print the official statements emanating daily since the commencement of the strike from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. The papers will comply with the order.

December 20th.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 19.—At noon to-day Eugene Engley, attorney for the Miners' Union, filed four suits in the District Court against Sheriff J. C. Ruffan and his bondsmen, the American Bonding and Trust Company. The aggregate amount of the damages asked is \$8,000.

The actions are brought in the names of Guy E. Miller, president of the Miners' Union; Louis Macammi, Tony Lamgeri and Martin Marchiano. With the exception of President Miller, warrants were issued for the arrest of men on charges of conspiracy.

The complaint alleges that the sheriff unlawfully and forcibly and without cause or provocation confined the defendants in the county jail and that the course and conduct of the sheriff was wanton and reckless. It alleges that each of the defendants was unlawfully detained from performing his business, and asks that each be reimbursed in the sum of \$2,000.

It is said that other suits will be filed and as soon as General Engley has prepared the papers an action will be brought against the county for unlawful imprisonment. Applications for injunctions against the Citizens' Alliance will also be filed. The nature of the injunction suits could not be learned, but it is supposed the court will be asked to restrain the Citizens' Alliance or any of its members from interfering with future negotiations between the mine managers and the union.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 19.—At 10:15 o'clock to-night, while Victor Miners' Union was holding a session at its hall on North Fourth street, Major McClelland, commanding a detail of infantry with Captain Hoag in charge, went to the hall and demanded admission. This was at first denied, when Major McClelland said that if the door to the lodge meeting hall was not opened at once he would order his men to break it in. Major McClelland and the other officers then simply pushed the door open and walked into the hall, where 250 members of the union were holding their regular weekly meeting. There was no excitement created by the sudden and unexpected advent of the soldiers. Two or three of the members arose, but the president of the union, Mr. John Murphy, told them to be seated, and they did so without any demonstration. Major McClelland asked the president if there was a man named Baker present. Baker was pointed out, and Major McClelland placed him under arrest and at once conducted him from the hall. The meeting then continued its session.

Baker was taken, in charge of the soldiers, over to the headquarters of Company K, a short distance above the union hall on the opposite side of the street, where he was put through a short examination by Major McClelland. The prisoner stated that his name was James Baker, that he came from Slovan, British Columbia; was a member of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners, and that he had been negotiating for some time with the Western Federation or district miners' union officials to come to Cripple Creek district and help conduct the strike. He also stated that he was going to attend to the purchase of grocery stocks for the union stores now in the district. He is a man about five feet nine inches tall, quite heavy set and of pleasing address. Major McClelland told him that he thought he could get along without his presence in the district. He will be held until further investigation of his intentions here in the matter of the strike can be investigated by the military authorities.

December 21st.

James A. Baker, the member of the executive board from British Columbia who was arrested Saturday night by a detachment of militia and taken from the union hall while attending a meeting of Victor Miners' Union No. 32, was given a hearing Sunday morning at military headquarters and was told by the colonel in command, that he must either leave the district or become an inmate of the military "bullpen." Mr. Baker came to Denver to confer with President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood as to what course he should pursue.

It is now believed that it will be impossible to secure a jury in the Idaho Springs cases, and it is probable that a change of venue will be asked.

The miners of the Cripple Creek district and the San Juan are as confident as ever that victory will ultimately crown their efforts.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES of the country are carrying on their swindling operations with a high hand. Men are being victimized for fees and sent into Joplin, Missouri, to work in the mines and on the railroads. When they land in Missouri they become acquainted with the fact that the labor market is glutted there, but the employment agents of Joplin come to the rescue and tell the deceived and swindled laboring men that the mine operators of Colorado are in need of men and that no labor troubles of any character exist. The union men of Joplin are exerting all their efforts to stem the tide from Colorado and the West, and as a result the police station of the city is being crowded with men appealing for shelter who have left the cities of the East under misrepresentation. The laboring men should know that the number of strikes which have been inaugurated, together with industrial depression that is throwing out of employment thousands of men every day, make it almost an impossibility for a self-respecting man to depend upon the employment agent in securing him employment upon an honorable basis. Men should spend no money for the promises of jobs, for the labor market is glutted everywhere and there are no openings except for scabs.



Notice to Unions.

William Tasker of Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 has lost his membership card. Anyone finding the same will confer a favor by sending the card to E. G. Locke, Bingham, Utah.
W. C. CONANT,
President of Bingham Miners' Union No. 67.

Notice to Union Men.

I feel that at this time I should draw the attention of our members to the actions of Dick McElwain, justice of the peace at Searchlight, Nevada. Every thing that could be done to harass the strikers he was ever ready and willing to do. His servility to the mining companies at all times, notwithstanding the fact that he was at one time secretary of Searchlight Miners' Union. I mention the fact, so that when this traitor to the cause of unionism has outlived his usefulness in the section of the country where he is located at the present time, he may want the privilege to work for a living, and the assistance of the very class he is turning down. Members of the W. F. M., look out for him!

LEWIS.

Injustice.

December 14, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine Feelings cannot be expressed too freely when injustice reigns supreme.

President Roosevelt has declared himself unable to investigate the labor troubles in Colorado, as requested by the Western Federation of Miners.

Being too busy creating trouble in Panama for greedy corporation purposes, it would only be too natural for him to neglect more important things at home.

If the highest representative of justice refuses to do his duty, submitting to the might of corporations, then it is time that might should be used against might, as in self-defense.

Beware of the might of a downtrodden people!

The right steps aside
When the people's might
Arises in desperation,
An unholy sight
That terrible fight
Against their degradation.

ALBERT BEM.

Unionism.

Eureka, Utah, Nov. 8th, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine: Under the head of "Unionism" we have been requested by our Union No. 151, W. F. of M., as a committee to write some correspondence and to assist our editor in building up unionism and for the welfare of all the laboring class, and the local Union of the W. F. of M. We have been progressing in Eureka very rapidly up till the present time. We have 450 members strong, but owing to the fire that broke out in October last all the principal mines are closed down. This disaster caused a great many to leave, but we hope for better success in the new year, that will soon be here. We have in our midst a class of people that don't seem to understand unionism, but we hope yet to convert them by perseverance and patience.

In the state of Utah we have more to endure and more to accomplish than perhaps in most states.

We have a strong capitalist class, under our present administration, that are trying to trample us down into the dust. Our governor ordered out the militia to try and end the strike, claiming that ninety per cent. of the strikers were foreigners, and that they were violating the laws of the state. We would like to ask our governor, our "Commercial Club," if they can give us the names of the officers of said unions and see if they are not American citizens. They never could make enough money at the present rate of wages to pay the price of living and to take out citizen's papers.

This coal situation is very severe at the present time, especially on our young "tintype" militia that has been ordered out by our Hon. Governor Wells, or Peabody the Second. The Commercial Club, that is touring our state, must not know what organized labor means. When our Hon. Mr. Holms of Salt Lake City appeals to President John Mitchell to call off the strike, he must think himself greater than President Roosevelt. Roosevelt appealed to Mitchell to end a strike, but the appeal was in vain. They won in the East, and they can win in the West.

Brothers, it is time that the laboring class were taking steps for the future or we will be worse off than the Siberians are.

(Signed.)
A. E. LARSEN,
H. M. BRADLEY,
CHARLES A. HOLTGREN,
Press Committee.

Hot Shot for Gompers.

Krebs, I. T., Dec. 5, 1903.

Whereas, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has petitioned through the national office of the U. M. W. of A. the local unions with circular letters to intercede with our representatives and senators in Congress, of whom in this territory we have none of such representatives, in behalf of an eight-hour labor day, and an anti-injunction bill, now pending before Congress, in order to better the conditions of the working class; and,

Whereas, The material interest is the motive that impels men to action; and,

Whereas, The material interest of the working class is to get more of the wealth they create and the material interest of the capitalist class is to get more of the wealth that the working class create, thus making their interest diametrically opposite; and,

Whereas, The Democratic and Republican parties both advocate a wage

system under which the wage-workers produce wealth and then receive in the form of a wage only a small part, while the capitalist class receive the major part of the wealth created by the working class, by which process the working class are exploited, thus by advocating the wage system the Democratic and Republican parties represent the interest of the capitalist class and oppose the interest of the working class; and,

Whereas, The labor organizations and the working class have repeatedly petitioned Congress in the past to enact laws in the interest of the working class; and,

Whereas, Congress has repeatedly refused to do so, because said Congress is composed of members of both the Democratic and Republican parties, representing the interest of the capitalist class by advocating the continuance of the wage system; and,

Whereas, If labor ever expects to better its conditions it must do so itself, and the only political party that represents the interest of the working class is the Socialist party, in which we are in hearty sympathy. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem this action of Samuel Gompers as absurd, in asking us to beseech the representatives of another class to betray the interest of that class; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this mass meeting be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to Samuel Gompers, a copy to the U. M. W. Journal and the labor and Socialist press of the country.

J. S. MANGUS, Secretary.

Logic Based on Facts.

Editor Miners' Magazine: The united attack of organized capital upon organized industrial labor must inevitably result in the defeat of the industrial union, and the consequent survival of the only possible alternative, viz., political action. The socialist propaganda seeks to lead the worker to the polls, while the current capitalist program drives him to the ballot box. Between the pull and the push, the movement will receive an irresistible impetus. The organized greed of the capitalist class is its newly-invented Frankenstein, which will speedily destroy it. Hitherto, the proletariat has had two distinct weapons of defense—the industrial and the political. In destroying labor's industrial weapon, capitalism absolutely forces him to employ his sole remaining means of protection—the ballot. So long as labor had two weapons of defense—the strike and the ballot—labor was prone to employ the weapon yielding the most immediate results, viz., the strike. Having lost the protection of the rusty and antiquated industrial bayonet, labor must now perforce proceed to fire the political musket which it has so long carried loaded and primed, but never discharged. Long live Parry and his associate vultures! They make more socialist converts in a single day than the Socialist party per se can make in a whole year. The "association" and the "alliance" are really entitled to paid-up cards. Their lockouts, injunctions, antagonistic legislation and wars of extermination are really blessings in disguise, for they cut the cord that binds the imprisoned Samson who will now proceed leisurely to demolish the Philistine temple. The much-derided "unemployed problem" is no longer a scientific postulate, but an actual, concrete, hair-raising condition that demands the instant application of nature's law of self-preservation. Consider the irresistible political, economic army, battalion by battalion that is driving labor en masse to the ballot box: Injunctions by ton, militia by the mere, compulsory incorporation and consequent confiscation of strike funds, for damages; universal lockouts; national blacklists, anti-boycott laws, arrest and imprisonment and religious persecution! Was ever soil more fertile for revolt? For every striker shot or bull-penned, ten militant socialists spring from the ashen phoenix of his wrongs. Persecution is the vis viva, the motive power par excellence, of organized resistance, the soul of revolt and the soil of freedom. History would be blank without it. The ragged proletariat who murders one man, is murdered by the state. But the "captain of industry," who murders millions of men, women and children in his profit-mongering sweat shops, is rewarded by the state. How much longer can capitalism violate the laws of nature without paying nature's inevitable death penalty? The Mine Owner's Association has bankrupted itself fighting the battle of its arch-enemy that has sucked 50,000,000 of its confiscated blood; and the smelter trust may now increase its charges, close down the mines and purchase them from their bankrupt and handicapped "owners" for a song.

Moral—When you fight, fight by proxy, pitting one enemy against the other. If in doubt, go to Matz.

The vicarious battle of the smelter trust has cost the underpaid wealth producers of the state \$1,000,000; the trust itself nothing, and the "association" all it had. "Wherefore so many strikes?" Because of the "agitator" ferscob! But whence the agitator? From the ranks of the underfed or from the ranks of the overfed? From palaces or from bull-pens? The parrots of the skimmers' press are sweating blood over this profound "problem." "The rich get richer and the poor get poorer" until the physis phederation points to the route to "readjustment." The last periodical attack of vocal diarrhea and mental constipation has wrought its customary marvel in Matz; but the price of coal still goes up, and the ecclesiastical scab is showing symptoms of another convulsion. The capitalistic lion and the labor lamb have lain down together, in perfect "harmony"—with the lamb inside. What is the remedy? Listen to the lion: "A higher plane of individual morality!" The antithesis of altruism! The quintessence of selfishness! Behold the animus of the exalted ethic—the bribery of a "future reward" and the intimidation of "future" torture! Bribery and intimidation the basis of social intercourse and conduct! But it is perfectly consistent with the anarchistic principles of the individualistic philosophy. "Each for all and all for each?" Not on your autograph. Each for each, and the devil for all. Like religions, ethics is the expression of the tendencies of the dominant forces of the economic environment.

Cannibalism was no "sin" to the savage who converted his captured enemy into food; but to the barbarian, cannibalism speedily became a "crime" as soon as he discovered that he could use his captive to better advantage by converting him into a slave and compelling him to do his work for his "keep," while chattel slavery in turn became a "crime" when the master invented the cheaper system of wage slavery which enabled him to dispense

with the costs of guards and overseers, and at the same time compel his victim to continue working for his "keep." "Man's inhumanity to man," is the logical sequence to man's world-old negation of the basic. Axiomatic principle of all human codes of justice — "wealth belongs to the producer thereof." The socialistic concept, in direct opposition to the individualistic concept, is predicted upon scientific knowledge of the constitution and inter-relationship of human society. It recognizes the interdependence of each of the units upon the whole. It is therefore essentially altruistic, as individualism is essentially egotistic. Socialism is infinitely more than a political and economic movement. It is a philosophy of life, more beneficent and more sublime than the most exalted and poetic religions ever evolved by the race. The individualistic goal of feminine virtue (adopted as a standard of "virtue" by the individualistic church) consists merely and solely of the physical condition of a piece of meat. The individualists have gone to the butcher shop for the "morals" of half of the race! Even the most fanatical critics of the new cult of humanity cannot charge socialism with the infamy and insanity of peopling "heaven" with tyrants and earth with their imitators and celestial tax collectors; nor charge it with inventing a system of eternal torture. The chief celestial deputy sheriff of Denver claims that his individualist cult is, was, might, could or would be also altruistic; but it seemeth to the proletarian heretic that it has taken infinite wisdom plus infinite power a h—l of a long time to develop its system. Perhaps the celestial Matz has neglected the study of economics. The adjutant general of the skies, who is "omnipotent," can certainly take care of himself. We, who are impotent, must certainly unite or perish. The individualistic code of morality is the colossal crime of history! It subordinates the race to the individual instead of subordinating the individual to the race. All that man is came from society. All his happiness and all his wealth, he borrows from society. All his duty, therefore, physical, mental and moral, is to society. For society, everything; for the individual, nothing. Humanity has sacrificed itself for countless centuries upon the idolatrous altar of individualism. Socialism declares that it is now in order to sacrifice individualism upon the altar of humanity!

Lake City, Colorado, November 26, 1903.

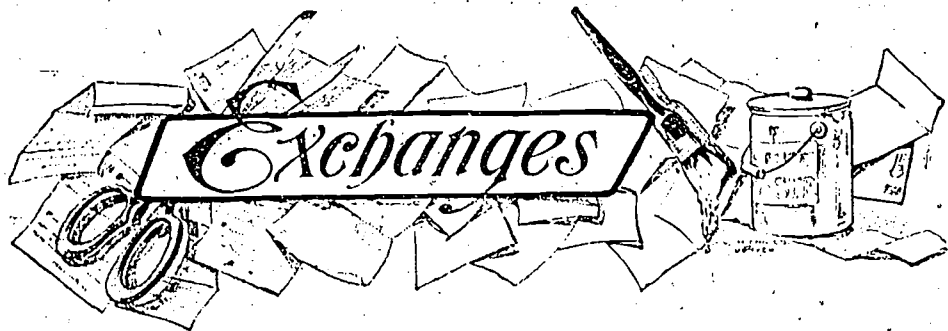
SAÏTAIRE.

Information Wanted.

Information as to the whereabouts of Robert Atz is wanted by his relatives in Denver, Colorado. When last heard from was living in Telluride and working in the mines. His description is as follows: Height, five feet nine inches; brown eyes, brown hair and his age thirty-one years. He is likewise a member of the Order of Red Men. Any information leading to the present whereabouts of Robert Atz will be gratefully received by **ROBERT ATZ**, 1462 Eleventh Street, Denver, Colo.

Entertainment and Dance.

The Denver local of the Socialist party will give a musical entertainment and Dance Tuesday evening December 29th, at Concord hall, 1548 California street. Admission 25 cts.



GERMAN SOCIALISTS' FUNDS.

A recent report on the financial condition of the German Socialist party contains many items of interest. Of the newspapers published with the sole purpose of propagating the doctrines of the party the Vorwarts alone has 78,500 subscribers, and has been able to place 72,339 marks in the treasury of the party. To this sum has been added another sum of 22,000 marks as profits from the sale of Socialist literature, the total revenue of the party having been 628,247 marks, an increase of more than 330,000 marks over the preceding year. The expenses were 554,247 marks, the recent election having cost the party 282,059 marks. The total sentences inflicted on members of the party during the past year for political offenses were fourteen years of forced labor, thirty-six years, six months and two weeks in prisons, and nearly 17,000 marks in fines. —Public Opinion.

S. O. C. IN BUTTE.

Great object lesson in Butte the last two weeks. Even a fool can see and understand!

Twenty thousand workmen turned out and shut out by the Magnate Company, the S. O. C.

Their bread and butter snatched from their teeth by the S. O. C.

Fifty thousand men, women and children in Montana, at the beginning of winter, deprived of their income by the S. O. C., swept out doors like so many cockroaches!

What does the S. O. C. stand for? Socialist Organizing Company, though commonly called Standard Oil Company.

Because John D. Rockefeller, Christian, "owns" the mines where the 20,000 men work, and must work or starve, therefore he and his S. O. C., otherwise known as the Amalgamated Copper Co., are the masters and the men are slaves!

You thought there were no slaves in free America! What do you think now?

Did you hear of martial law proclaimed in Butte by the governor as the Colorado governor did in Cripple Creek when the slaves themselves dared to strike?

Why were not the militia called out to compel the S. O. C. to obey the law? Because the government is owned by the masters. It is a capitalist government.

In Colorado there is an eight-hour law, wrung by Labor's efforts from a capitalist legislature. When it was not obeyed, Colorado miners struck. What happened? Troops were sent and Labor's leaders arrested without process, union meetings broken up, all the forces of military usurpation employed to defeat the law itself.

In Montana the courts decide against the S. O. C. What happens? Half Montana is paralyzed by the sudden cessation of its greatest industry, an act of coercion by hunger and cold. You slaves will know better next time, says John D. the Christian. You will vote for me when I tell you next time, says the S. O. C. You cannot live without me, says the Amalgamated.

Were ever black slaves driven with worse lash or chased by more savage bloodhounds?

GREAT EXPOSURE

Every socialist in the country should read the exposure of the DeLeon S.L.P., written by Lucian Sanial, in the Socialist Standard of January 1st, 1904.

The most important questions concerning the Socialist movement will be presented in their true light.

No Socialist should fail to read it. Order a bundle—1 cent per copy.

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THE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES JOURNAL

An Organ of the New Trades Unionism

Has been enlarged and changed in form, and beginning with the November (1903) number will be issued as a

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

It will continue to advance the cause of industrial unionism for Railroad men. Ask for it on news stand. \$1.00 a year. 50c for six mos. 3-mos. trial subscription, 25c. Send for sample copy. Published by

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MINERS MAGAZINE

It is the power of Life and Death that private ownership of these great properties gives to the Magnates.

What has happened in Montana might happen in the United States. Suppose the Protestant Christians, Rockefeller and Morgan, and the Catholic Christian, Jas. J. Hill, were to turn down and out all the wage-workers they control, how many would be left in these free United States?

Would Teddy Roosevelt call out his new army to compel his fellow Christians to reopen their properties?

You think such a shut down impossible? Not at all. It will occur in a few months. A panic is coming soon, just as it does every ten years or so.

What is a panic but a shut down by the capitalists because they can't sell their goods?

When they can no longer make a profit, that is, find a profitable market for their wares, a panic will come, a mighty shut down—FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION.

Otherwise we could go on producing for USE instead of PROFIT. Think on that. That is why we say S. O. C. stands for Socialist Organizing Company.—The Socialist.

BERGER REVIEWS THE A. F. OF L. VOTE.

The Dutch took Holland—Gompers and his satellites ruled the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston. And Gompers and his satellites "turned down" Socialism as was expected—and there is great glee in the capitalist press.

But Socialism cannot be "turned down." It is always on top in the minds of the laboring people.

Even Gompers would not deny—speaking from the standpoint of economic evolution; that the trades union men (and the city proletariat in general), the miners, the railroads and the country proletariat are ready for Socialism now—that is they are ready for collectivism in a great many branches. And we say the proletariat is not only ready for it, but must have it, if generations of American citizens are not to die in a sea of misery as generations of slaves have perished in times of old.

The time has gone by when union men will follow blindly certain blind leaders. The time has gone by when union men will refuse to see the logic of events.

Gompers is against "politics in the unions." Well and good.

What does Gompers have as a remedy for the numberless social ills? Strikes? Boycotts?

But it is a fact that every great strike has so far demonstrated that labor unions can be ever so strong, have public sympathy unanimsously on their side, be supported to the fullest extent, yet so long as the means of production and distribution remain in the hands of a few capitalists, labor must always submit to the terms of the capitalists—unless there is politics in it like in the case of the coal strike and the recent street car strike in Chicago.

So politics is necessary to win even a single big strike.

Now it is clear that the time is fast approaching when the laboring people and especially the union men will use their united political power for a change of the industrial conditions, instead of remaining a plaything in the hands of capitalist politicians, who occasionally help them to "settle by arbitration the differences with their masters" in one strike or the other.

But Gompers and his satellites say that they are not against politics "per se."

When Gompers and his satellites say that they are against politics, they do not mean capitalistic politics—they are always in favor of that—they mean Socialism.

The capitalists and their trades union tools tremble, because laboring men might use their political power as they sometimes use their economic strength. And well may they tremble. The day of emancipation is near at hand and the red glowing sun of Socialism is beginning to appear on the horizon.

Fellow workers! Refuse to listen to tirades of capitalistic politicians in labor's ranks who want to keep you in everlasting wage slavery; with its strikes and boycotts, its blacklists, idleness, pauperism and misery. Refuse to believe the capitalistic papers who glorify these capitalistic politicians in the ranks of the trades unions and who vilify and ridicule your thinkers, fighters and soldiers. Every intelligent man and woman in the trades unions ought to study and think about this question and I am sure that they will find that the only solution of the "labor question" is the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. And this result cannot be brought about by uniting in trades unions alone, but only by organizing the laboring men politically in the Social Democratic party. The intelligent workmen of the civilized countries of Europe have chosen that way, we Americans must also choose it. Can Gompers and his satellites retard the movement? Not much, if union men use their brains.—Victor L. Berger, in Social Democratic Herald.

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"At the present time the majority of the members of the organization read nothing but the metropolitan dailies—the avowed and everlasting enemies of labor. There is not a daily of any note from the Atlantic to the Pacific (the Rocky Mountain News excepted) that is friendly to labor; it is our duty not to patronize them, nor the men who advertise in them."—From President Edward Boyce's address to the Miners' convention at Salt Lake, May 12, 1897.

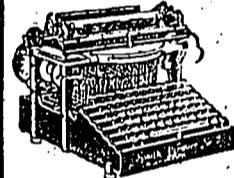
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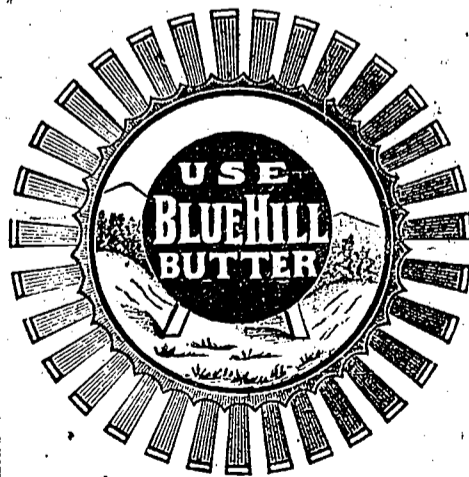
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... POETRY ...

THE MASTER'S DREAM.

I have followed the labor movement
For so long that it makes me sore,
For when they ask for more than a living,
'Tis the same thing o'er and o'er.

The masters, who are few in number,
But who control the laws of the land,
Will say they are getting too saucy,
And we are compelled to take them in hand.

We will urge them to strike, and for a time we will have peace,
For we have an abundance in fold;
Call a convention, wind up with a feast,
Without the pest of a measly pay roll.

We will debate on how to work men,
Should they get too wise for this scheme,
For labor, we know, is a blockhead,
To fool him is only a dream.

The papers will aid us in this great cause,
To be sure, once we command,
For they do not amount to much
Unless they take our same stand.

Should we think it not a successful strike,
Or causing enough hullabaloo,
We will send a few non-union men to the mine
To see what union will do.

Should the union get angry at this
And tell us wise men what to do,
We will blow up a mine, make an arrest,
To show them a thing or two.

Then we can ask the state for protection
Against riots and injuries,
And our good Gov., Mr. P.,
Will show his strong hand, if you please.

He will order his little tin soldiers
To take his musket in hand,
And land them down to our mines
To look after this lawless band.

Should they get to shooting at them,
Why, that is incense to us;
Will give us glory in the public eye,
For our papers will mix in the fuss.

Well, say we would have a few dead
After the strike is all o'er,
Why, vessels are still crossing the ocean
And landing them here by the score.

We will starve them as long as they fight,
Till our supply gets pretty old,
Then offer an incense of ten per cent,
And raise prices on fuel ten-fold.

Now, in this big race, we want to request
That the non-union man must remain,
For he has been faithful to us in this work,
And assisted in obtaining this game.

Now a contract like this we will sign
(Of course, that is only a joke),
For the contract will be so arranged
That it easily can be revoked.

And those ham-heads will have to sign,
We know, for we've been there before,
If it's for no other reason—
'Tis to keep poverty's wolf from the door.

They think we are opposed to unions;
We are glad they think that way,
Or they would all join the union,
Then us wise men would lose our say.

A union, us wise men admit,
Is a good thing in more than one way,—
But the only time we cater to it
Is just before election day.

There is one thing us wise men fear,
And that is a party, they say,
To take the laws from the governor's paws
And put us to work some day.

We have made one sad mistake in life,
That is about to cause us our doom:
Stop free press, free speech and free thought,
If we wish to continue our boom.

We must see that the priests and the preachers
Handle our cause in their text;
The poor are very fond of religion,
And through it, they will never get next.

We will teach them the Ten Commandments,
But it is, "Do me, or I will do you,"
And I'll bet six bits to a herring
They are DONE when the doing is through.

I. F. MANDEVILLE.

The honor of the army, a phrase which conveys a suggestion opposite to that which the words carry, received another illustration at Cripple Creek recently, where the soldiers captured miners and held them concealed till an interfering public made them give them up. A court dismissed the men. Honor, indeed! —Americus in Free Society.

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Western Federation of Miners—Chas. Moyer, President; Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas. Headquarters, Denver, Colo., 625 Mining Exchange building.

American Labor Union—Daniel McDonald, President; Clarence Smith, Sec'y-Treas. Headquarters, Butte, Mont. Branch headquarters, room 33 Club bldg, Denver, Colo. P. O. Box 780.

Colorado State Federation of Labor—J. C. Sullivan, President; H. B. Waters, Secretary. Headquarters and office, 604 Exchange building, Denver, Colo.

Beer Bottlers and Bottle Beer Drivers Union No. 160—Meets first and third Saturday evening, Neef's hall, W. J. Mauff, secretary, 9-5 Clark st.

Beer Drivers, Stabmen and Firemen's Union No. 60—Meets first and third Monday in Neef's hall. Jacob LaBonte, secretary, 1362 Tenth st.

Brewers, Malsters and Coopers Union No. 76—Meets first and third Saturday evenings, room 20, Gettysburg building. Jos. Hoelzgen, sec'y, 2347 Eighth st.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 55—Meets every Monday evening in Charles building. Wm. Stocker, secretary, 140 south Lafayette.

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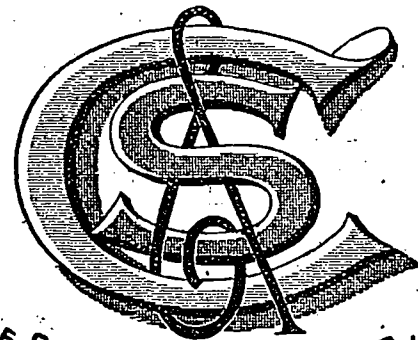
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