



C N VALLEY DIST UNION

NO 7 OF W F M

A. K. Crane, who for Judas money prostituted his manhood and betrayed his fellowmen by furnishing the corporations the names of every man who sought shelter in the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. As rapidly as the names of members of the union were furnished by the traitor to Manager MacNeill of the mill trust they were discharged without ceremony. The union at Colorado City bore with patience this discrimination until patience became so abused "that it ceased to be a virtue." The representatives of the Western Federation of Miners called upon the management of the mills, protesting against discrimination, but all efforts to bridge the gulf that lay between the union and the mill owners were fruitless, and the strike was declared on the 14th of February against the United States Reduction and Refining Company. It was but a short time when the Telluride and Portland mill owners joined hands with MacNeill and entered into a compact that was backed and supported by the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado to fight to a finish any and all efforts of the Western Federation of Miners to establish the right of the mill men to organize for their mutual welfare and collective prosperity. The management of the mills spared no effort or expense in endeavoring to secure men to take the place of the strikers. In their efforts to keep smoke curling from the stacks of the great plants, which, in the language of Baer, God had placed in their custody, boys from the school room were accepted and used as "scabs" in the poisoned and fetid atmosphere of the mills. The strikers conducted their campaign in a most peaceable manner and their eloquent and moral persuasion left the mills in a condition which baffled the managers whose haughty contempt for unionism forced the battle. Secret meetings of the mill owners and representatives of the Mine Owners' Association were held, and a plot was hatched that would bring the state militia to the scene of action to assist the corporations in their infamous assault upon the right of labor to organize. The governor of the state became a willing tool to serve the interests of the corporate masters, who, in all probability, but a few months ago furnished the "sinews of war" to aid him in reaching the goal of his political ambition. The reason and the cause which led to the strike can be conveyed to the readers of the Magazine and the members of the Western Federation of Miners in no more abbreviated manner than to quote the language of Secretary-Treasurer Haywood to a reporter of the Denver Post of issue of March 4th:

borne the tyranny of greed "until patience has ceased to be a virtue."

Manager MacNeill acted as a deputy of the sheriff, and handed to the governor the following letter:

"I hand you herewith a communication from the Portland Gold Mining Company, operating a reduction plant in Colorado City, and from the United States Reduction and Refining Company, from which I have received requests for protection. I have received like requests from the Telluride Reduction Company. It has been brought to my attention that men have been severely beaten, and there is grave danger of destruction of property. I accordingly notify you of the existence of a mob and armed bodies of men are patrolling this territory, from whom there is danger of commission of felony."

It does not appear from the letter of the sheriff that he made a personal investigation of the conditions existing at Colorado City. The communications from the corporations to the sheriff of El Paso county actuated the sheriff in placing in the hands of Manager MacNeill, a member of the corporations, an order to Governor Peabody, and upon the strength of this letter, which MacNeill carried from the sheriff to the governor, the armed force of the state is to be placed at the disposal of the corporations, to be utilized in intimidating labor to fall upon its knees in mute submission to the will of oppressors. The governor, without any apparent investigation as to the truth or accuracy of the representations of corporations, sends forth the armed guards of the state to subserve the interests of soulless combinations, who gloat in arrogance and haughty despotism, as their dividends are made more corpulent, coined from the misery and debasement of the laboring man. No word came from the citizens of Colorado City to the governor, stating that there was a mob or insurrection. Depending absolutely upon the unsupported representations of the corporations and a letter from the sheriff, an official, who, from his letter, has failed to make a personal investigation, the governor of this great state has become a willing tool in the hands of corporate masters, to place the armed machinery of Colorado in the hands of corporations, to debauch the manhood and the independence of American citizenship.

WHO DID GOVERNOR CONSULT?

It does not appear that the governor even consulted a single solitary citizen of Colorado City, but relying on the testi-

mony of interested corporations and the sheriff of "Little Lunnon," who is the vassal of the mining corporations, he issues an order to the state militia to shoulder the rifle, and become an auxiliary of the corporate interests, in defying a battle of manhood against greed. The governor listened attentively to the gory story of MacNeill, the representative of the corporations. Why did he not summon the representatives of labor, and hear their evidence, as to the conditions at Colorado City? Is there only one side to a story when the interests of corporations are to be subserved and labor humiliated?

The Western Federation of Miners, through its executive officers, appeal to the laboring hosts of Colorado, to denounce this unpardonable infamy of the governor by pouring into the present Legislature of this state an avalanche of protests that will tell political plutocracy that the people are aroused, and that an invasion upon the domain of civil liberty in a time of peace will be resented with the franchise of a humanity that is battling for equal opportunity for all.

There is a bill pending in the present legislative session which pertains to the state militia. Let every member of organized labor and every man and woman in sympathy with the struggling masses, forward petitions to the present legislative body demanding that the bill shall be so amended that no governor who truckles to corporate interests can ever again place the militia of the state at the disposal of combinations, who become mighty and insolent as labor is trampled in the penury of starvation wages. The hour for action on the part of labor is at hand, and the voice of the producing class must be heard in thunder tones in the legislative chambers of the state, branding this shameless abuse of gubernatorial power, with the malediction of their resentment.

CHARLES MOYER, President W. F. M.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

As soon as it was learned by the citizens of Colorado City that the state militia had been called out by the governor, and ordered to Colorado City, the mayor and members of the city council, held a meeting and the following protest was telegraphed to the governor:

"Governor Peabody—It is understood that the militia has been ordered to our town. For what purpose we do not know, as there is no disturbance here of any kind. There has been no disturbance more than a few occasional brawls since the strike began, and we respectfully protest against an army being placed in our midst. A delegation of business men will call

on you to-morrow with a formal protest of the citizens of the city. (Signed) J. F. Faulkner, mayor; George G. Birdsall, chief of police; John McCoach, city attorney."

J. F. Faulkner, the mayor of Colorado City, made the following personal statement to a representative of the Rocky Mountain News:

"The only trouble we have had since the strike began was yesterday afternoon, when there were a few street fights. These disturbances were quickly quelled and the offenders were arrested. There were no gun plays. The men simply fought with their fists and probably the employes of the mills who came down town were given the worst of it. However, I am not fully acquainted with the nature of the quarrels. The boys have been disposed to be peaceable ever since this labor trouble began, and I have been constantly assured by the officers of the union that they would do all in their power to keep their pickets from making any trouble. I cannot see for the life of me how the governor came to act as he did. Why, it is absolutely absurd to have soldiers patrolling our streets. There has not been a sign of trouble here to-day and if there had been there is little doubt in my mind but what we could have stopped it in a minute. Some of our citizens will wait on the governor to-morrow and try and induce him to keep the troops outside of the city limits. I think that we can convince him that we can well take care of ourselves here."

Chief of Police George G. Birdsall of Colorado City was interviewed by a reporter of the Rocky Mountain News and spoke as follows:

"I have talked with a number of people during the afternoon and they are all exceedingly indignant at the thought of having the militia come among us. If some trouble had arisen which we experienced difficulty in handling, then there might have been some cause for sending soldiers over here, but nothing of the kind has taken place. The assaults have been mainly fist fights, which are apt to take place at any time. I do not know of a case where a gun play has been made within my jurisdiction. If I could foresee that men involved in this labor trouble here would resort to the use of weapons I might become scared myself, but the boys have never appeared to take that course, nor do I believe that they will countenance such methods in trying to win their fight. They know, as well as all good citizens, that they must have the public behind them, and I am sure they do not care to employ force to win their victory."

In the face of the protests that came from the mayor, chief of police, city attorney and the citizens of Colorado City the governor attempted to defend his position and his action in the following words:

"If I had not considered that the situation warranted the order I would not have issued it. The sheriff is an officer of the court and does not have to make an affidavit. He asked for immediate help and he got it. Those people must learn that they have got to be law-abiding citizens, the same as you and I.

"I will protect the property and lives of the people of this state if I have to call out every able-bodied man in the state."

This statement of the governor demonstrates that he placed more reliance on the mere assertion of the sheriff than the protests of the mayor, the city council, chief of police and city attorney, whose interests are identified with the city, in which the sheriff assumed without evidence, the threatened destruction of life and property. No honest man within the boundaries of the Centennial state, who is disposed to be fair, can for one moment justify the unwarranted action of the governor. The citizenship of Colorado, regardless of political affiliations, must bring in a verdict against him, and the bare facts and circumstances surrounding the situation in Colorado City, forever brand him as the official property of the corporate interests of the state.

The citizens of Colorado City, to the number of more than 600, signed a petition which was presented to the governor, requesting that the militia be recalled, but the governor remained as adamant to the written appeal of that citizenship, which has far more interest in the welfare and good name of their city than a million sheriffs of the stripe that dishonors his manhood and subverts his official authority, to win the coveted eulogy: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," from the corporations, to whom he has sacrificed the dignity of the office, in which the ballots of the people placed him.

The governor is quoted by the Rocky Mountain News in its issue of March 5th as giving expression to the following:

"I will not withdraw the troops until the trouble is settled. They are at Colorado City to protect the rights of the miners as well as of the smelter men. There are no agitators running this administration. This administration is to be run for the benefit of the people. If a man wants to work he has a perfect right to do so and the troops are there to see that everybody's rights are protected."

The above proves beyond the question of a doubt the anti-

athy of the executive of the state against organized labor. "Agitators" are particularly objects of his vindictiveness. He seems to forget that the "agitator" in every age of our civilization has been the advance guard in the conflict that humanity has waged against injustice. Phillips, Garrison and John Brown were the advance agents of the Rebellion, whose "agitation" against chattel slavery lifted the "lamp of hope" to the trembling black man and made an Abraham Lincoln grasp the pen with the hand of a hero to liberate from slave pen and master's lash 4,000,000 of serfs that were bound to the bench of unpaid toil. Patrick Henry was an "agitator" when he declared: "Give me liberty or give me death." The fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence were "agitators," when they placed their signatures to a proclamation that rang the bell in the tower of Faneuil Hall, heralding to the world that a republic was born and that king rule must be swept from the soil of thirteen colonies.

Christ was an "agitator," and we regret to say that it was the Peabodys of his day and age that put upon his brow the crown of thorns, nailed him upon a cross, plunged the spear into his side and mocked him in the agony of death.

The governor says: "I will not withdraw the troops until the trouble is settled."

This is a bold, plain statement which conveys a command to the strikers, that they must throw away their manhood and every remnant of independence and accept in the humiliation of subjugation the starvation wages, upon corporation conditions, which may be doled out from the dispensary of insatiable greed.

The governor again says: "If a man wants to work he has a perfect right to do so, and the troops are there to see that everybody's rights are protected."

What about the other fellow's rights? What about the rights of the 400 men whose families live in hovels that stand as indisputable evidence of the nightmare of want, that haunts these victims of the mills, who have borne privation until desperation forced them to strike against despotism? What about the rights of labor to organize, which rights have been ignored by the mill owners whom the governor has furnished with the "boys in blue," Gatling guns and cannon at the expense of the state, to starve labor into unconditional surrender? Have the "scabs," whom the corporations intend to use with the aid of the state militia, more rights than the man whose poverty has forced him to strike a blow for the welfare of his

wife and child? These mouthings of the governor convict him as an official assassin of labor's rights, a servile tool who has disgraced the executive chair by turning over to the corporations the power of his office, to be utilized for the aggrandizement of watered stock gamblers.

Previous to the strike being declared, the following letter was presented to the mill managers by the Mill and Smelters' Union of Colorado City:

"We respectfully present for your consideration a schedule relating to employment and wages in and about the mills. This schedule has been carefully considered by the members of Colorado City Mill and Smelters' Union No. 125, W. F. of M., and they deem it a fair and reasonable minimum scale for the services in the various lines of work, and inasmuch as throughout the immediate surrounding places a like or higher scale is in effect, it is evident that both the employer and the employes regard a scale not lower than the one presented as just and equitable. Should there be any part of the schedule, however, which appears to you as not being fair and just we will be glad to take the matter up with you, and assure you of our willingness to look at things from the company's standpoint as well as our own, and do that which will promote harmony and justice.

"We are greatly aggrieved over the discharge of individuals who have been, as far as we are informed, faithful employes of the company, and the only reason for their dismissal being the fact of their membership in this union.

"We do not object to the company discharging men whose services as workmen are unsatisfactory. We are not now, nor do we intend to uphold incompetent men nor insist that they be either employed or retained in the employment of the company, but we must and will protect men in their rights to belong to the union, even to the extent of discontinuing to work for any company which so discriminates against them.

"We, as members of the union, desire the prosperity of the company, and as far as our skill and labor go will do all we can to promote its interests. We cannot understand how any fair and reasonable company should discriminate against union labor, for it is engaged in building hospitals to care for the sick and disabled; it furnishes a helping hand to the widow and orphans of its deceased co-workers. And in this connection we might say, as you are aware, employes are, in law, held to assume the risk of about all the dangers in their employment, and when one is injured or killed and the question of assumption of risk is not involved, the courts usually declare that the

injury was occasioned by contributory negligence, and in either case the company is held not liable for damages, so there is not any other source to which the crippled employe may turn except to his union for that pecuniary aid of which he absolutely stands in need, and likewise if he dies from his injury his widow, orphans and dependent ones have no other source of support except from the bounty that they receive from the union. This being true, certainly the company or its officers are not justified in discriminating against men and punishing them by depriving them of employment because they belong to an institution organized for such wholesome and praiseworthy purposes.

"Realizing that you will require some time to consider the accompanying scale, the committee will call upon you February 25th and expect a definite answer."

This letter was signed by the official committee of the union, but the letter received but little courteous consideration from the managers. When all overtures of the union failed to bring about an amicable adjustment of differences, the strike was declared as a last resort for justice. The mill managers exhausted every resource to fill the places of the strikers, but their efforts were unavailing. The governor then came to the rescue by recognizing the order of a sheriff, who wears the collar of the corporations. The Denver Post, The Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times have recognized the justice of the demands of organized labor in this strike, and the sentiments expressed by these three leading dailies have been echoed by every journal of Colorado, whose editor dares to express an honest opinion.

The Denver Post contains the following in its issue of March 6th:

"This is the telegram sent to the Colorado City mill managers by the Denver Post:

"Are you willing to submit to arbitration the trouble between your company and the mill workers employed by you, the arbitration board to be appointed by joint arrangement of parties involved? Please answer at our expense.

"THE DENVER POST."

"This is the reply:

"There is no trouble between our company and mill workers employed by us. Our employes are now and have been perfectly satisfied with wages and treatment. Wages paid by us more and hours of labor less than ore reducing plants with whom we compete. Our employes don't ask to ar-

bitrate. Our plants are full handed and all our employes and plants require is protection from the violence of outsiders not employed by us. We would be pleased to have your representative visit our plants and fully investigate.

—“C. M. MACNEILL,
“Vice President and General Manager United States Reduction and Refining Co.”

In the same issue of The Post the following editorial appears:

“C. M. MacNeill, stand up!

“Was not this telegram of yours indorsed by the other mine managers?

“Is it not true that it is a subterfuge?

“Is it not a brazen falsehood from beginning to end?

“Is it not a carefully worded telegram, prepared to hoodwink the people of Colorado?

“Is it not intended to make the people believe the mill managers are more sinned against than sinning?

“Are you not laughing at your own cunning and flattering yourself that you have made a master stroke and have fooled the people?

“Your answer to each of these questions, if you are truthful, must be:

“‘Yes.’

“Read your own telegram, Mr. MacNeill.

“‘There is no trouble between our company and mill workers employed by us.’

“Is it not a fact that your employes are on a strike?

“You must answer ‘Yes.’

“‘Our employes are now and have been perfectly satisfied with wages and treatment.’

“Is it not a fact that your wages were so low that the men were hungry more than half of the time?

“Is it not true that your employes were forced to pay insurance and medical assessments and trade in your stores?

“Is it not true that many of your employes were forced to live in tents because you would not pay them enough to pay for a house?

“To each of these questions you must answer ‘Yes.’

“‘Wages paid by us more and hours of labor less than ore reducing plants with whom we compete.’

“You know that is a barefaced lie, don’t you?

“Is it not a fact that the Woods Investment Company pays higher wages for less hours of work than do you?

"Answer 'Yes.'

"Our employes don't ask us to arbitrate."

"Is it not a fact that they have offered to arbitrate and you refused?"

"Is it not a fact that you say 'there is nothing to arbitrate' to these men?"

"Is it not a fact that you are trying to break the union?"

"Is it not a fact that you have refused and do refuse to recognize the rights of men to organize?"

"Do you not know this right is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States that gives to every man the right of liberty and pursuit of happiness?"

"Do you not know that you are seeking to deprive these men of their liberty and deprive them of their happiness by grinding them down to the level of serfs?"

"You must answer 'Yes' to these questions or tell a deliberate lie.

"Our plants are full-handed and all our employes and plants require is protection from the violence of outsiders not employed by us."

"Do you not know that lies teem in every word of that sentence?"

"Craftily as you have couched that sentence, do you not know that it will not fool the people of Colorado?"

"Is it not a fact that your plants are not full-handed?"

"Is it not a fact that there has been no violence?"

"Is it not a fact that you had the troops called out knowing that there had been no violence?"

"Did you not have the troops called out to awe men who were asking only that you pay them money enough for their labor to allow them to live decently?"

"Is it not a fact that citizens of Colorado Springs and Colorado City to the number of hundreds have signed petitions to Governor Peabody declaring that there was no violence?"

"Do you not know that these troops are costing the state of Colorado \$2,000 a day and that there is absolutely no use of them in Colorado City?"

"Is it not a fact that you have those troops there just to excite violence?"

"You must answer 'Yes.'"

"Is it not true that your company has \$12,000,000 of watered stock and you pay dividends on starvation wages?"

"Answer 'Yes.'"

"Don't you know that you must answer 'Yes' to these questions?"

"This is what the Western Federation of Miners stand for:

"To secure compensation fully commensurate with the dangers of our employment and the right to use our earnings free from the dictation of any person whomsoever."

"Do you not indorse that for yourself personally?"

"Answer 'Yes.'"

"Is there any reason why every man should not indorse that?"

"You must answer 'No.'"

"Here is another point the miners stand for:

"To establish as speedily as possible and so that it may be enduring, our right to receive pay for labor performed in lawful money and to rid ourselves of the iniquitous and unfair system of spending our earnings where and how our employers or their agent or officers may designate."

"Is that not right?"

"Will you consent to anybody dictating to you how or where or when you will spend your salary?"

"Here is another point the miners stand for:

"To use all honorable means to maintain and promote friendly relations between ourselves and our employers, and endeavor by arbitration and conciliation or other pacific means to settle any difficulties which may arise between us, and thus strive to make contention and strikes unnecessary."

"Does this not show that your employes are ready to arbitrate?"

"Is that not an honorable and fair stand for a man or men to take?"

"You must answer 'Yes.'"

"Mr. MacNeill, stand up."

"You are the Baer of Colorado."

The Rocky Mountain News in its issue of March 7th had the following editorial on the "Duty of the Governor:"

"Governor Peabody's position in regard to the labor trouble at Colorado City is (1) that he will take no steps toward recalling the troops, or in any other direction until next Monday develops the situation in Cripple Creek in regard to the shipment of ore to the mills where the men are out, and (2) that he has done all that his duty requires him to do, and will make no move, of his own volition, toward trying to get an agreement between the men and the millowners, or a conference between them or submission of the dispute to arbitration."

"Such a view of the duty of the governor to the public is exceedingly narrow. His office charges him with the duty of doing everything in his power to insure the peace and prosperity of the state. At the present time there is no single matter in which he can render more real service to the state and its people than by using his personal and official influence to bring about a settlement of the strike in the mills at Colorado City. Failing to move in that direction he fails in his highest duty as governor.

"Should Mr. Peabody persist in that determination no other conclusion will be possible than that he favors the mill-owners and wishes them to win, whether they be right or wrong.

"His call for the National guard was made after a consultation only with a sheriff, who had utterly failed to use the power of his own office, and with Manager MacNeill of the mill-trust. The governor took their report for everything. He did not ask the men for a statement. He did not consult with the people of Colorado Springs or Colorado City. He did not send anybody down to inquire into the merits of the quarrel or into the truth or falsity of reports of threats against property.

"Almost every governor who has occupied the executive chair of this state has been called on to interfere in labor difficulties or has voluntarily interested himself to secure their adjustment. They have all felt that they were governors of the whole people and that whatever would tend to bring about an understanding or to promote good feeling was part of their duty.

"There is no longer any serious attempt to deny that Sheriff Gilbert of El Paso county was negligent or wilfully unmindful of his duty and that the stories of threatened danger at the mills were wild exaggerations. The sheriff would have had no difficulty in procuring as many deputies as he required to preserve good order near the mills. He did not try to get them, but, instead, in company with the manager of the mill trust, rushed to Denver to procure an order from the governor that the National guard should do police duty in El Paso county at a cost to the state of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a day, or about \$50,000 a month. The expenditure for the army is at a rate sufficient to swallow up about one-half of the entire revenue of the state from its 4-mill levy. The presence of the soldiers is itself an irritation, and the irritation is increased by the conduct of two or three of the officers, who seem to be on the ground as direct representatives of the governor and the mill

trust to dispose the forces without regard to the opinions of General Chase, who is in nominal command.

"The Legislature is in session and it is the business of that body to take official notice of the situation. A petition was presented in the House yesterday, signed by a large number of citizens of El Paso county, protesting against the presence of the military. A majority of the House, voting almost strictly on party lines, refused the petitioners the courtesy of having their paper read. By a vote of twenty-nine to nineteen it was ordered laid on the table, after only a few lines of it had been heard.

"The Legislature or the Senate, if the House will not act jointly, ought to appoint a committee to visit the scene of the trouble immediately and report.

"Matters will come to a focus in the Cripple Creek district on Monday, and a strike on a number of mines in that district may result if the mill difficulty is allowed to drift without action by the governor or the Legislature. It will be no less than a crime against the people if both the executive and legislative branches of the state government do nothing toward securing an adjustment."

The editorials of the Denver Post and the Rocky Mountain News will give the members of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the whole jurisdiction of the organization an intelligent idea as to the situation in the state of Colorado.

Secretary-Treasurer William D. Haywood, in an interview with a reporter of the Denver Post on March 7th, expressed himself as follows:

"Military rule is being enforced in the town just as vigorously as if a regular edict had been issued by Governor Peabody. Business houses are closed by the soldiers, and arrests are made and personal property confiscated. No worse conditions could obtain under a state of actual war. Nothing has been left undone under the governor's orders to outrage and oppress. Not even Russia can afford a more striking example of despotism than this being practiced at Colorado City.

"The soldiers have forcibly closed the saloons, although their proprietors were complying with all the requirements of the law. No gambling was going on in these houses—only a legitimate business was being conducted. The troops moved on the pickets and with fixed bayonets drove them from their quarters and confiscated their tents. The fact that this property confiscated is of no considerable value does not enter into the question. The principle is the same as if the mill owners

colonists had less occasion to rebel against the authority of King George than have the miners of Colorado to resist the oppression of Governor Peabody.

“Our attitude toward civil authority and toward society is shown by section 2 of our constitution, which reads:

“The objects of this organization shall be to unite the various persons working in and around the mines, mills and smelters into one central body; to practice those virtues that adorn society and remind man of his duty to his fellow man, the elevation of his position and the maintenance of the rights of the workers.”

“Our position toward the mine owners has always been one of fairness. We have carefully refrained from assuming any arbitrary attitude. But the managers have persistently refused to treat with us or to recognize our rights in any way. Now we are unwilling to become victims of Governor Peabody's discrimination in favor of the mine owners and allow all our rights to be trampled upon by the troops he has sent forth for our undoing.”

As soon as it became known throughout the state that the militia had been ordered to Colorado City, organized labor in every hamlet, village and city of the state, acted as a unit, in carrying out the instructions that were conveyed in the address that was issued by President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood. The first petition that was presented to the Legislature in condemnation of the governor, was laid upon the table by a vote of 29 to 19. The members of the Legislature did not seem to realize that organized labor throughout the state was thoroughly aroused, and when petition after petition came into the chambers of the law-makers, the corporation-owned lackeys of the Peabody administration felt “a change of heart.”

The governor for a few days played the role of the parrot to Manager MacNeill, and echoed the slogan of the corporations: “There is nothing to arbitrate.” Nothing to arbitrate, exclaimed the governor, when the state militia, at an expense of \$1,500 per day are located at Colorado City to give assistance to the mill trust in binding the shackles of a more galling bondage on the limbs of the serfs, who rebelled against czarism in Colorado? Nothing to arbitrate, when mill managers ride in \$14,000 automobiles, and their employes live in hovels, surrounded by squalor of the most abject poverty? Nothing to arbitrate while misery is the legacy of the mill workers, and fabulous dividends, for the trust? Governor, in the language of the street, “You are a corker.” The sentiment of the people

of Colorado was expressed in the numerous petitions that poured into the state capitol, and the governor showed symptoms of receding from his former position.

The officers of the state militia, many of whom, in their usual avocations earn but little more than secures them against the law of vagrancy, exhibited an anxiety to remain in the field and draw from the state treasury a salary that made life look pleasant. It was necessary for the captains and the colonels to report a serious situation to hold their jobs and keep their hands in the treasury that contains the funds of the people. Shots were fired in the darkness of night by the Jim-crow warriors, and this expenditure of ammunition by the "boys in blue," on the immensity of space was reported to the governor, as directed against strikers who were attempting to run the lines of the militia. Strange that no one was hit, save a tramp dog whose curiosity led him to make a nocturnal investigation of the material upon which the honor of the state and nation depends. After the shots were fired by the guards on sentry duty, which was manipulated to take place by the gentlemen who wear decorated uniforms, Col. Brown and Adjutant General Bell elect, with a detachment of militia, surrounded union headquarters at Colorado City and Brown and Bell entered the office of the executive committee, who have charge of the strike. The Rocky Mountain News of March 10th reports the following heated colloquy, as taking place between Col. Brown and Charles Burr, the representative of the Western Federation of Miners:

"Colonel Brown said: 'I am sorry to say that there has been firing on our men by your pickets at the Standard and the Telluride, and I want to serve notice right here that we won't stand for it. I don't propose to have anything of that kind going on. We propose to keep the peace and we are going to give you a little picketing ourselves.'

"Where was this firing going on?" asked Mr. Burr.

"At the Telluride and the Standard," replied Colonel Brown.

"I don't want you to come here and bluff me," said Mr. Burr. "None of our men are armed, and I know that they have attempted no violence of any description."

"I want to tell you, Mr. Burr, and each of you," said Colonel Brown, pointing to every member of the executive committee present, "that you will have to take your — — pickets off. I'll give you all the picketing you want before I get through."

"I want to tell you," replied Mr. Burr, "that you can't run anything like this on me. I know where I stand, and our pickets will stay where they are. Not one of them is carrying any kind of a weapon, and I know they have attempted no violence."

After the interview between Brown and Burr the unflinching representative of the Federation gave expression to the following to a reporter of the News:

"We were surprised at the action taken by the military authorities. Our pickets have reported, and no one is injured. No shots have been fired by our men, as they are all unarmed. This mock reign of terror has had no effect on me and our men will pursue the course they have heretofore followed. The pickets will be sent out on all shifts at the mill and the force will not be reduced."

Mr. Burr has a benevolent face and the tin-horn corporation gladiators entertained the opinion that the clerical looking gentleman, who is guarding the interests of the strikers, would wilt and become passive when confronted with the blustering bluffs of counterfeit heroes, whose bravery is limited to hot air braggadocio. Burr did not wilt as was expected by Brown and Bell, but he bloomed as a hero, amid the lurid atmosphere that was made tropical by military profanity. Burr knew his rights and he belonged to that class of American citizenship that has the manhood to repel any invasion that infringes on the constitutional liberty of the citizen.

Sherman Bell, the adjutant general elect, who was recently appointed by the governor at the urgent request of the "Mine Owners' Association," and whose salary in the capacity of adjutant general is \$1,800 per year plus \$3,200 which is to be appropriated by the "Mine Owners' Association," has assumed the attitude of a military autocrat. This imperial bum hero who won a questionable reputation in the Spanish-American war, by crawling behind the human breastworks of black men, who stormed San Juan Hill, vomited the burning lava of his pent-up indignation in the following words to a correspondent of the Denver Post:

"You may say for me, in the most emphatic and unqualified terms, that while President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners is in Denver carrying a white flag of truce and asking for the good offices of Governor Peabody to relieve him and his factional Coeur d'Alene followers from their present embarrassing predicament, he is acting with a double purpose here by waving a red flag under a black flag and at the same time is

endeavoring to be relieved of any and all responsibility for the firing at our sentries by Moyer's assassins and forcing his ideas of arbitration. There is nothing to arbitrate with us on this matter, and everybody concerned might just as well understand it. That is all there is to that."

Sherman Bell is not supposed to assume the duties of adjutant general until Gardner of "Wrath of God" and "Snowslide Fame," steps down and out at the expiration of his term in the month of April. But Bell is anxious to impress the mine-owners with the fact that their princely donation of \$3,200 per annum in conjunction with the regular salary is duly appreciated, and that no effort will be spared on his part to fully meet their expectations in serving the interests of the corporations.

President Moyer in the same issue of the Post, which quoted the belligerent verbosity of Bell, had the following to say to a Post correspondent:

"Not a single striker participated in the disturbances at Colorado City last night, of this we have positive assurance. There is convincing evidence that the shots alleged to have been fired at the sentries were men employed for the purpose by the mill owners. Made desperate by the failure of their efforts to prevent the just cause of the strikers being submitted to arbitration they adopted this means for attempting to gain their ends. They hoped to put strikers in the position of being regarded as rioters in order to create against them a public sentiment sufficiently strong to justify the mill owners in refusing to consent to arbitrate and to put a stop to the movement in that direction. The commanders of the militia, of course, fully understand the situation, and co-operate with the mill owners in the execution of their plans. This fact is borne out by the circumstance that the sentries fired upon were not wounded, nor were any of the persons who started shooting touched by the return fire. Considering the extent of the fusillade, such poor marksmanship, unless intentional, is incredible. One point alone is sufficient to exonerate the strikers. It is beyond the bounds of reason to suppose that the strikers would damage their cause and destroy their hopes of securing the settlement for which they have so earnestly striven, by riotous action while negotiations were pending; the more so, as their course all along has been pacific."

The Cripple Creek Daily Press, the official journal of organized labor, in Teller county, in its issue of March 11th, in a double column, double leaded editorial, hands the governor some

nuts to crack which are worthy of reproduction. The Press asks the governor to stand up and propounds the following:

"You were elected by the people of the state of Colorado and when you took the oath and assumed the duties of the office you did so as the servant of the whole people.

"Your acts during the past few days incline to the belief that you are not aware of this. You are evidently laboring under the impression that you are the servant of the corporations.

"As chief executive you are commander of the state militia and as such are directly responsible for the acts of the militia in the field on duty at your command.

"You stated that the militia was sent to Colorado City to preserve the peace.

"Don't you know that your soldiers are doing all in their power to incite the strikers to riot?

"Don't you know that your soldiers are every day violating the law they are supposed to enforce?

"Don't you know that the soldiers have confiscated the property of the strikers without process of law and have refused to return said property to its rightful owners?

"Don't you know that citizens have been denied the right of the public domain by the militia?

"Don't you know that you are keeping the militia there when it is altogether uncalled for and unjustifiable?

"Don't you know that one of your officers invaded the strike headquarters and abused the men found there and was very profane in his language and ungentlemanly in his conduct and that his language was calculated to stir up strife and incite the men to some act whereby he might have some justification for keeping the troops there?

"Don't you know that this same officer has stated he would picket with soldiers the homes of the strike leaders, and don't you know that such an act would be wholly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which guarantees every citizen the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

"Don't you know that your acts have been contrary to law and justice?

"If you are not aware of these facts we take this method of informing you.

"Now that you have been informed, what are you going to do about it?

"Are you going to permit this outrageous condition to disgrace the fair name of Colorado?

"Are you going to be the governor of Colorado for the benefit of all the people or for the monied class?"

"You stated that no labor skate would be permitted to run your administration, but you did not state that no corporation skate could dictate your policy.

"A great many believe that you are being influenced by corporation skates in connection with the strike of the Colorado City millmen.

"And don't you believe they are fully justified in this belief?"

"Of course we do not expect you to reply to these questions, because your actions are all the reply that is necessary."

The mass meeting that was held in the Cripple Creek district, and the meetings of other organized bodies in various parts of the state, protesting against the military being held in Colorado City, as a strike breaking power, and the urgent demands that the differences be submitted to a board of arbitration, caused the governor to visit Colorado City on the afternoon of March 11th. President Moyer took the same train and conversed with the governor on the strike situation until the train almost reached Colorado City, when the train was boarded by Colonel Brown and Rough Rider Bell. The governor immediately placed himself in the custody of his war-like subordinates, who exercised every precaution that the chief executive of the state should not be brought in contact with the men who were striking against the continuation of misery and starvation. The governor visited the mills and interviewed the "scabs"—the strike breakers who were procured through employment agencies, to usurp the places of the strikers. A stenographer accompanied the governor, who made a record of the answers given to the interrogations of Peabody. The man who will scab will not hesitate to furnish testimony that will meet the approval of corporations. The man who will scab on strikers will scab on his honor, if it is possible for a scab to have any honor. The evidence secured by Peabody from the lips of "scabs," who have aided the mill owners in their battles against the strikers, is weak material upon which to base an opinion as to the conditions at Colorado City. The governor was extended an invitation to meet the strikers, and the opera house was secured by the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, but the governor declined to meet the strikers on the grounds of not having time. He seemed to have an abundance of time to interview scabs. He had a superfluity of time to be the guest of the

aristocracy at the Antlers Hotel, but no time to meet with the men who are fighting the oppression of the corporations whose dividends are more sacred in the eyes of the governor than the comfort and welfare of human beings. The governor merely gave a few minutes of his time to the executive committee of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, and Colonel Brown and Sherman Bell did not even exhibit the breeding or courtesy of gentlemen when they remained and listened to the conference of this committee with the governor. Colonel Brown, who was not a party to the conference "rushed in where angels fear to tread," and manifested an eagerness to insult every member of the committee, who were striving to bring about negotiations that would end in a peaceable settlement.

The Mill and Smeltermen's Union have agreed to submit their differences to a board of arbitration, and are willing to abide by the decision of such a board. The terms submitted for arbitration by the Federation are as follows:

"First—That eight hours shall constitute a day's work in and around the mills.

"Second—That all men now on strike or who shall have been discharged by the different milling companies for no reason other than that they were members of Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union, be reinstated.

"Third—That members of organized labor be not discriminated against, but be privileged to affiliate with a labor organization, and that they be not discharged for said affiliation.

"Fourth—That the scale of wages as set forth in the demands of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union be paid.

ASK FOR ARBITRATORS.

Fifth—The Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union is willing to submit the above demands to a board of arbitration, selected as follows: The first member of the board to be selected by the governor or the mill managers; the second member to be selected by the Western Federation of Miners, and the third to be selected by the two; and the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 agrees to abide by the decision of the said board, providing that pending their deliberations the state militia, armed guards, strike breakers and all pickets be withdrawn from in and around the above mentioned mills.

CHARLES MOYER,

"Representing Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125."

Attorney J. R. Smith has been engaged by the Federation to bring suits against officers of the militia, who have confis-

cated property of the strikers and ignored the individual liberty of citizenship. Mr. Smith took his departure from Denver on the afternoon of March 12th for Colorado City and on the morning of the 13th expressed himself as follows:

"I have not yet definitely decided on the cases which I will bring, as I am making a thorough investigation of the facts and a careful study of the law applicable to the conditions which I have found here. Not having given this matter special attention before coming here, I was not prepared to act at once, but during the day I will be ready to proceed in the court. The most important proposition is to ask the court to restrict the military to its proper functions.

"I shall appeal to the court to stop the unwarranted usurpation of authority which has been going on here in the name of military law. I cannot at this time state the exact cases which I will bring, but I can say that the placing of armed guards about the headquarters of the union was a clear trespass.

"The shooting last evening at an unarmed man who was limping to his home from the doctor's was an assault with attempt to kill, whether the man who fired the shots at him wore the uniform of a National guard or not. The sentry fired at Mr. McCloskey at 350 yards and it is absurd to state that he could have challenged the man at such a distance or that the man, even though not hard of hearing, could have heard such a challenge. There is also a clear case of false imprisonment in this affair. The soldiers, after searching Mr. McCloskey and receiving his explanation of why he was on the road, took him to camp and he was detained at the guard house for three-quarters of an hour.

"I shall probably file some cases during the afternoon. I am consulting with W. A. Edmundson, the local attorney for the union. I have made up my mind on one point since coming here and talking with the people of this city, and that is that there is and has been no necessity for the presence of the militia."

The Denver Post in its issue of March 12th, after the governor had returned to Denver from Colorado City, had the following to say editorially:

"THE PEOPLE WANTED ARBITRATION, NOT MILITARY REVIEW.

"If Governor Peabody did not want his visit to the scene

of the strike at Colorado City to result in honest arbitration, he took exactly the right course.

"He visited with the military. He had a heart-to-heart consultation with the mill owners. He talked familiarly with the 'strike breakers,' usually known as scabs.

"But he failed to have anything to do with the men whose wrongs are the cause of the strike. He neglected to consult with the citizens who know both sides of the case.

"What the people of Colorado want is arbitration. The governor gave them a military review. What the strikers want is justice. The governor gave them the cold shoulder.

"Does the governor court the worst?"

The Post in its issue of March 13th said editorially:

"WHAT WOULD YOU DO, GOVERNOR, WERE YOU A MILL HAND?"

"Governor Peabody, do you wish to learn the difference between the men working in the strikers' places at Colorado City and the strikers? You did not see the strikers when you visited the military camp there. You talked with the men at work in the mills.

"Governor, there is a profound difference between those men—and that difference represents the truth.

* * *

"You talked with the men at work in the guarded mill, governor, and they told you that they had no complaints to make.

"At that moment a woman, sent by The Post, was doing a natural and practical thing. She was at the homes of the strikers talking with their wives.

"They were very poor, governor, so poor that the check you pay in a fashionable cafe for one meal would mean the very affluence of food for a striker's family for a week.

"And yet the men had worked very, very hard, governor. They had given every muscle and all the endurance they possessed to the mill—every bit of it—and yet their children would have shouted for joy and their wives wept over the sum of a restaurant check carried by a bowing waiter to the proud cashier of a fashionable cafe.

* * *

"And then this woman, who writes for The Post, went to the homes of the 'scabs' and saw their wives and children and the men when they returned gloomily home—the men who told you, governor, that they had no complaints to make.

"Theirs are the homes, governor, where, after the credit at the store is cut off in the middle of the month, the women live on crusts of bread so that the men may have an egg or a bit of meat to keep up their strength to work for the mill until next payday, when credit is restored and they can have enough to eat for another half month.

"But the men are working—they have no complaint to make.

* * *

"Governor Peabody, imagine that you were shorn of your power, your fortune, your home—imagine that you had nothing wherewith to support your family save a chance to earn enough to keep them half alive.

"And suppose, governor, that you might lose that chance by a complaint. What would you do? Possibly you would cling to it; possibly you would try to smile through the cold sweat in your face and say:

"I have no complaint to make. Let me alone!"

* * *

"Or perhaps, Governor Peabody, if you found that there were beside you good and true comrades, brave men, who would stand by you, you might throw down your tools and say to your employers:

"You must pay us living wages—By God, you must!"

* * *

"That is the difference, governor, between the men who are striking and those who have no complaint.

"Read Dora Desmond's story in The Post to-day, the story written in the laborers' poor homes, written in the pure light of the sacrifice of their wives, written on the very heart of unrequited toil.

"Nothing to arbitrate!"

"Why, Governor Peabody, don't you know that, if you and the rest of the men who sit in their artistic homes with one hand fondly caressing sweet, sunny-haired children and the other holding up the newspaper wherein they read the news of the strike, don't you know what you and they would do were the conditions reversed?"

"What would the so-called 'ruling classes' do if they found themselves giving their lives for one-half of a right to live?"

* * *

"How long would 'the great conservative, intelligent citizenship' stand it? How long would the mill owners toil in weary silence? How long would you endure slavery?"

"Did it ever occur to you what the men would do who demand that union labor shall be crushed were they the toilers?"

"Did it ever occur to you, governor, that they might say:

"'We can't arbitrate poverty and suffering.'

"But union labor offers to arbitrate, governor."

The Rocky Mountain News had the following editorial in its issue of March 14th:

"SOME ADVICE BY REQUEST."

"Governor Peabody said yesterday that The News had been criticising him so freely that he would like the paper to tell him what it thought he should do to bring about arbitration of the Colorado City strike.

"Whether the governor's expressed wish was an outburst of petulance or was caused by a real desire to receive a suggestion, The News does not know, but it will try to give the best advice it can.

"The first thing the governor should do to bring about arbitration is to believe that there ought to be arbitration, and then to act as if he believed it. So far as the press and public have been able to discover from the governor's words and actions, he has never given any intimation to the mill owners that he thought they should recognize the union and arbitrate the differences. Never has he made any declaration to the public that he thinks there should be arbitration.

"As a first step toward facilitating arbitration, let him make the public statement that he thinks the mill owners should accept the proposal of the Western Federation of Miners and that they will deserve to be condemned if they fail to accept it.

"The governor should understand that the people of this state, almost without exception, look on him as a partisan of the mill owners and think that the mill owners would have agreed to arbitration long ago were it not that they expect to have his full support whether they be right or wrong. This belief in the minds of the people may do the governor an injustice, but if it does he is responsible for it, and he only can remove it.

"The conviction that the governor stands with the mill owners took deep root when he called out the National Guard and rushed it to Colorado Springs. Manager MacNeill of the mill trust came to Denver carrying in his pocket the request of Sheriff Gilbert for troops. Nobody had any idea that troops were to be asked for. There had been no disorder to warrant their entry on the scene. The sheriff of El Paso county had

made no effort to employ the peace force of the county. The municipal authorities of Colorado City were prepared, alone, to keep order.

"But the governor and Manager MacNeill went into private conference and when they came out the order to the troops came with them. The governor did not go to Colorado City himself, he did not send anybody to investigate, he took the ex parte statements of the manager of the mill trust and the request of an incompetent sheriff as his warrant for sending a small army to Colorado City at an expense of over \$1,500 a day to the state.

"Then the governor pushed aside the recognized officers of the National Guard and gave some kind of a personal commission to Sherman Bell and James H. Brown, both of whom have conducted themselves in exactly the right way to provoke trouble. The appointment of Sherman Bell to be adjutant general of the state troops, beginning in April, is itself an indication of the most extraordinary ignorance or recklessness on the part of the governor. A hair-brained adventurer like Bell is about the last man in the state who should be placed in a position so responsible as that of adjutant general.

"The public conviction as to the governor's mental attitude was fixed by his recent trip to the scene of the strike. He talked with the men working in the mills, but refused to go to a meeting of the strikers to which he was invited. Instead of spending the evening talking with the strikers and learning their opinions he chose to hold a social function in the Antlers hotel. At another time a public reception in the Antlers would have been in good taste. Under the circumstances which took the governor to Colorado Springs it was in the worst possible taste, and no man with an ounce of good judgment in public affairs ever could have been led into such an indiscretion.

"If the governor has any wish to invite public confidence in himself and his administration he will recall Bell and Brown from Colorado City, revoke Bell's appointment as adjutant general and require Brown to confine himself strictly to the duties of his proper rank in the guard.

"The proposition of the union is that the mill owners shall select one arbitrator, the Western Federation the second and those two the third, the finding of the board to be binding on both sides.

"If the governor believes that proposition to be fair, let him say so.

"Then let the governor notify the mill owners that if they

will not accept that proposition at the meeting this afternoon he will withdraw the National Guard from Colorado City and will issue a statement to the public saying that the mill owners are not disposed to be fair.

"If the governor will take that attitude an agreement to arbitrate will be reached before to-day's sun goes down. If he says there MUST be arbitration there will be arbitration."

The governor could no longer maintain his position that "there was nothing to arbitrate." Public sentiment became so strong that he was forced to use his office in bringing together both parties to the controversy. The governor requested the mill managers and the representatives of the Federation to meet at his office in the afternoon of March 14th for the purpose of obtaining further personal information. The Federation was represented by President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, who secured the temporary services of an attorney. The mill owners were represented by their managers and attorneys. The conference lasted from 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, with the following results:

Terms of the Portland mill:

First—That eight hours shall constitute a day's work, in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may extend to ten hours per day.

Second—That in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no person shall be discharged for reason of membership in any labor organization.

Third—That all men now on strike shall be reinstated within twenty days from Monday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1903, who shall have made application for work within five days from said date.

Fourth—That the management of the Portland Gold Mining Company will receive and confer with any committee of the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 at any time within said twenty days upon the subject of a scale of wages.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 14th day March, A. D. 1903.

FRANK G. PECK.

For the Portland Gold Mining Company.

CHARLES MOYER,

For Mill and Smeltermen's Union.

Terms of the Telluride mill:

First—That eight hours a day shall constitute a day's work in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may be extended to ten hours per day.

Second—That in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no person shall be discharged for reason of membership in any labor organization.

Third—That all men formerly employed by the Telluride Reduction Company shall be reinstated in the same positions which they occupied in the mill at the time it closed down, it being understood that in the new mill now under construction by the Telluride company that there will be certain positions in the new mill which did not exist in the mill as formerly operated, and that the agreement of the Telluride company to the reinstatement of men shall apply to the positions in the new mill which were in existence in the old mill.

Fourth—That the management of the Telluride Reduction Company will receive and confer with any committee of the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 within any time after thirty days from the date upon which the mill is placed in operation to consider a wage scale.

Fifth—The Telluride Reduction Company further agrees that during the period of construction of this mill that it will employ as many of its old employes as it finds practicable so to do.

Manager MacNeill of the Standard mill, who has at all times maintained a stubborn attitude, practically forced himself out of the conference with the Portland and Telluride mill managers. President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, at the request of the governor, accepted an invitation to meet the manager of the Standard mill on Sunday, March 15th, at 11 o'clock. The meeting took place at the governor's office, but all efforts on the part of the Federation representatives to bridge the gulf were unavailing. Manager MacNeill refused to reinstate the strikers, made no mention of the wages he would concede to his employes, nor would he consent to a recognition of the union.

The governor agreed that he would withdraw the state militia, providing the Western Federation of Miners would withdraw the suits that were entered against officers of the Colorado National Guard. If the representatives of the Federation had refused to accede to the demands made by the governor, the people of Colorado would have the inestimable

privilege of continuing to donate \$1,500 per day as an expense account for soldiers on dress parade. The people of the state have sized up the present executive, and have concluded that he is far smaller mentally than he is physically. In the words of a prominent mining man, "He is a 'Reuben' from the country who shies at an electric light." He has lived so long in the rural districts of Colorado that bunches of alfalfa have grown on the gray matter in his think dome, and the war horses of the G. O. P. are endeavoring to disclaim responsibility for the political accident that nominated and elected the present apology as governor of the state.

After it became known that the Telluride and Portland mill managers and the representatives of the Federation had arrived at a satisfactory settlement, there was general rejoicing, but amidst the jubilation there could be heard strong words of condemnation for Manager MacNeill of the Standard, who repudiated with haughty arrogance the reasonable demands of the Federation representatives.

The Cripple Creek Daily Press, the official organ of organized labor of the Cripple Creek district, had the following to say in its editorial columns of March 15th:

"The announcement of a settlement of the differences between the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 of Colorado City and the managers of the Portland and Telluride mills is pleasing to the people of this district, but the failure of the United States Reduction and Refining Company to enter into the agreement made by the other mills means something which is not pleasing. It means that unless the mines shipping to the Standard mill accede to the demands made upon them by the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners that they quit shipping their ores to the said United States Reduction and Refining Company on Monday that the miners employed by them will be called out by the Federation. It means that when these men are called out in support of their brothers on strike against the Standard mill they will go out and tie up those mines so tight that Manager MacNeill will have a difficult time in getting material to keep his pet scabs at Colorado City employed. The Western Federation has done everything in its power to bring about an amicable settlement, and when Manager MacNeill refuses to accept the terms made by the managers of the other mills he places himself behind the pale of public consideration and the only thing now left for the mine managers who are shipping to his mill will be to whip him into line or submit to a strike of miners employed by them.

There is no middle ground with the miners on this question. They will be compelled to insist upon the demands made by them being complied with or walk out."

The governor failed to keep his promise that he would immediately withdraw the troops, and the delay of the governor in issuing his order recalling the state militia caused the following to be issued from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners on March 17th:

The representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, since the strike was declared at Colorado City, have at all times held themselves in readiness to confer with the mill managers for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of differences. For months previous to the strike the officers of the Federation labored early and late to bring about an honorable settlement, which would prevent any open rupture between the mill managers and their employes. The officers of the Federation have given a respectful hearing to representatives in all departments of business, and at all times have shown a disposition to submit their grievances to a board of arbitration. Had the mill managers manifested as earnest a desire to pour oil upon the troubled waters as the Western Federation of Miners the people of the state of Colorado would never have been compelled to forward protests against the executive of the state for his loyalty to corporate interests:

Had the mill managers exhibited even the slightest disposition to act in a spirit of justice to their employes the strike would have been averted and the treasury of the state would not have become a graft for military officials who are "bug-house" when clothed with the uniform of blue. The militia of the state has been used for the purpose of inciting to riot, but with all the infamous schemes concocted by Bell and Brown the strikers have remained unruffled, and have shown to the people of Colorado that they are law-abiding, and that even uniformed ruffians could not goad them to acts of violence. The sheriff of El Paso county has demonstrated that he has been a willing auxiliary in the hands of the mill managers to exaggerate the conditions of the situation at Colorado City so that corporations who refuse to arbitrate could secure the militia to perform picket duty at the expense of the state.

The governor placed more credence in the report of the sheriff, who was completely under the mesmeric influence of MacNeill, than he placed in the statements of hundreds of men who are identified with the welfare and future prosperity of Colorado City. While the sheriff was painting a reign of terror

in Colorado City, he found ample time to be the guest of a fashionable club of Colorado Springs, whose members have no sympathy with the physical wrecks whose vitality has been exhausted in paying dividends on watered stock.

The governor, towards the close of the interview Sunday morning, admitted without any solicitation, that the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners had gone more than three-fourths of the way and had been more than fair in bringing about a settlement and that he would at once issue an order to withdraw the troops. The governor admitted, after his personal investigation of affairs at Colorado City, that he was unable to connect the strikers with any violation of law. In the interview that was held Sunday at the governor's office to arbitrate with Manager MacNeill, the governor receded from his former agreement to withdraw the troops. He asked the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners for a further concession, namely, that he would immediately withdraw the troops providing that the Federation would withdraw all suits against the officers of the state militia. The representatives of the Federation were again magnanimous and accepted the proposition of the governor.

The governor and attorney general asked that these suits be withdrawn as a personal request, owing to the fact that the office of the attorney general was crowded with business and that no funds were available for engaging special attorneys to defend the military officials. The governor and the attorney general remembered the opinion that was rendered by Rogers, Riddle and Helm during the Leadville strike of 1896, and knew that the legal opinion rendered by this trio of constitutional lawyers would have a far-reaching effect on some of the brainless nonentities that are now connected with Colorado's National Guard. The governor has violated every syllable and letter of his agreement by sending his private secretary to Colorado City to make a personal investigation and report. The private secretary to the governor, when reaching Colorado Springs, placed himself under the supervision of Bell and Brown, so that his report to the governor would be of such a character as would enable militia grafters to live a little longer on "easy street" at the expense of the state.

The action of the governor has shown him to be weak and vacillating, and that he is a man who has no conception of the dignity of his office. The Western Federation of Miners, through its representatives, have used every honorable effort to bridge every chasm, notwithstanding the fact that the Mine

Owners' Association, the mill managers, the state militia and even the governor himself have been arrayed against them.

The governor is now intimating that we promised there would be no strike in the Cripple Creek district. We never made any such promise. It would have been an impossibility for us to make a promise of this character while MacNeill, the Baer of Colorado, refused to recognize the Western Federation of Miners. We gave the governor to understand that we would fight MacNeill to a finish, and under no circumstances could he construe our meaning that a strike would not be declared upon the mines that would ship ore to the unfair mills. We have been willing and are now willing to arbitrate with Manager MacNeill. He has refused to arbitrate with us as an organization, and he alone is responsible for the situation that confronts the people of the Cripple Creek district.

We have been more than fair, and have gone three-fourths of the way, according to the governor, and we are now willing to place the justice of our cause in the hands of the whole people of the state, and let them be the jury to bring in the verdict.

(Signed)

CHARLES MOYER,

President W. F. M.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,

Sec.-Treas. W. F. M.

Charles Moyer, the president of the Federation, took his departure for the Cripple Creek district on the afternoon of March 16th to hold a conference with the members of District Union No. 1 as to future action in reference to the Standard mill, whose manager absolutely refused to recognize the Western Federation of Miners or their representatives in the settlement of the strike.

President Moyer, after arriving in the Cripple Creek district, immediately went into a conference with the district members, and it was agreed at said conference that the mines that were shipping ore to the unfair mills should be requested to refrain from so doing, or that the men on such mines would be called out. The conclusion arrived at by the meeting was not put into execution until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of March 17th at the request of a committee of business men who labored with MacNeill for a settlement of the strike. The committee of business men failed to induce MacNeill to accept the terms proposed by the representatives of the Federation, and the ultimatum of District No. 1 went into effect. The following is the list of the mines involved:

hard Bell is a Republican and a resident of the Cripple Creek district and this repudiation by men who know him best should cause the governor to hesitate in placing the state militia in the hands of a man who has proved himself an irresponsible wind bag with nothing to him but "hot air" and feathers.

On March 18th there are but two mines of any prominence which have not acceded to the request of the Western Federation of Miners. The Independence mine, where the miners walked out, is under contract to ship all ores to the Standard mill. The Granite mine is a property owned by the Standard mill corporation.

During the strike at Colorado City, while the commanding officers of the state militia were ignoring the rights and liberties of citizenship, Judge F. W. Owers threw a bomb in the shape of a judicial opinion, that caused the state administration to clip the wings of the verdant captains and colonels whose heads were expanded through self-importance. The legal opinion that was written by Judge Owers and published in the Denver papers, defining military and civil authority, was unanswerable, and the minions who craved to serve their masters were put up against a stone wall. F. W. Owers commands the respect of every laboring man in the state, who recognizes in him one of the highest types of that incorruptible manhood whose unswerving loyalty to justice gives dignity and honor to the judiciary.

March 19th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Camp Peabody passed into history, and the "boys in blue" have returned to their homes to discard the uniform and become peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

On March 20th, as we go to press, the Governor has appointed an advisory board to investigate both sides of the strike situation, with a view of bringing about a settlement. There are now about 700 men idle in the Cripple Creek district on account of being called out of the mines which were under contract to ship to the Standard mill, which is under the management of "Baer" MacNeill.

Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association has denounced socialism, and Sammy Gompers has done likewise. There seems to be "an identity of interest" between the American Federation leader and the gentleman who has fought the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills in Congress.

LABOR ORATORY AT CHICAGO.

John Mitchell appeared in the city of Chicago and in company with several labor leaders was tendered an ovation. Mr. Mitchell, in the course of his remarks to the great audience which assembled to bid him welcome, declared: "I am a trades unionist." This simple assertion from the lips of the man who stands at the head of the coal miners' organization was greeted with thunderous applause. In the next sentence the great leader placed his hearers on the anxious bench when he said:

"I am not one of those who believe that the trade union is the ultimate. I recognize the fact that there is a great evolutionary movement going on; that it is slowly but surely changing our social life. But, nevertheless, my experience has satisfied me that the trade union movement is the best movement ever born for the amelioration of the conditions of those who toil."

Mr. Mitchell admits that trades unionism is not the "ultimate." Then we desire to ask him: What is the "ultimate?" After declaring that trades unionism is not the "ultimate," he finishes his sentence by falling into a trap of his own making by stating: "My experience has satisfied me that the trade union movement is the best movement ever born for the amelioration of the conditions of those who toil."

Previous to this declaration he speaks of an "evolutionary movement going on that is slowly but surely changing our social life." If this evolutionary movement is going on and trades unionism is not the "ultimate," then why does Mr. Mitchell fear to give the evolutionary movement a name. If the evolutionary movement is going on it is an indication that it has been born, and since trades unionism is not the "ultimate" we would respectfully ask Mr. Mitchell to christen the "evolutionary movement" so that the members of his organization and the people who hear him speak will not be speculating on ambiguity. Further on in his address Mr. Mitchell has the following to say:

"If I believed that the trade union movement stood for nothing else than securing a few cents higher wages or securing a few hours less labor I would leave it. If I thought that is all it does I would quit the trade union movement and I would try to start myself a new movement. But I believe it does more than that. I believe that the trade union movement raises the standard of our citizenship; I believe it raises the

manhood and the womanhood and the childhood of all our people. And any movement that elevates society, that elevates the manhood and womanhood of our people contributes immeasurably to the welfare of our people and to the good of our country."

The labor organization has been the product of oppression. The men whose environments forced them to toil for another were forced through self-preservation to combine to combat the encroachments of exploitation, hence came the union of the toilers. Men who toil, possessing ordinary intelligence, realized that as individuals they were powerless in maintaining a remuneration which enabled manhood to preserve its dignity. The labor organization is as often put upon the defense as it is to lead in an aggressive struggle for more wages and lesser hours. Under our economic conditions the more margin that is left to the toiler above the cost of living the greater his opportunity to climb towards an ideal summit of manhood. The man whose wages afford him but a lingering death can never satiate an ambition to feast his intellect or expand in moral magnanimity. Crime is the offspring of poverty. The concentration of wealth, the merging of vast industrial interests are crushing competition in mercantile pursuits and adding recruits to that vast army of unemployed whose poverty makes them competitors for the jobs of those who are fortunate in having employment. This competition in the labor market means a reduction of wages. Again, the perfecting of machinery is going on at a rapid rate, and each new invention is displacing the labor of the man on account of labor power being transmitted to the machine through the genius of the inventive brain. The increased productivity of machinery, together with the elimination of waste labor by the trust, is shackling the hands of humanity in idleness and how is it possible for the trades union movement to elevate manhood and womanhood when the trades union movement is composed of an army of men who are dependent on the owners of the machinery of production and distribution for the privilege to live? It is true (as we have said) that the laboring man as an individual can do nothing, and only under the banner of organized labor can he hope to defend a scintilla of his rights. The trade union movement is nothing more nor less than an organization of men who toil, who have banded themselves together to struggle for the best conditions in wage-slavery. What can the trade union movement do for the thousands and tens of thousands who are tramping the hills and vales

of this nation in search of employment? Can the trade union movement give them jobs, or can the labor organization give employment to the brave men whose courage and efforts in a conflict between labor and capital have placed their names upon the blacklist? In the great conflict which was waged by the miner in the anthracite regions, hundreds of men will never again be permitted to enter the mines of the barons on account of their prominence in the late battle. These men will become the targets for the missiles of corporate persecution. Many of them will be forced to break the ties of kindred and go forth to look for another master.

Men in wage slavery cannot hope to reach that position in society for which brave men and women are struggling until this earth becomes the common property of all, and this can only be brought about through the united political power of trades unionism and the laboring masses of the world. Trades unionism and the laboring hosts of the world can only bring about their economic freedom when they strike with the same solidarity at the ballot box as they do on the industrial battlefield. The ballot is the only bloodless weapon of labor that can dethrone private ownership of the means of life, and give to humanity a restored inheritance that will permanently elevate the standard of manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Mitchell again says:

"I do not believe that in our country there should be an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital. Notwithstanding the fact that I have gone through quite a number of strikes I have not yet abandoned my opinion that if the representatives of capital and the representatives of labor can be brought together, if they can sit down in honest conference, if they will look one another straight in the eye and tell one another the absolute truth, I believe when that is done that the day of conflict between labor and capital shall end."

There can be no reconciliation between the capitalist and the laborer and no one is in a better position to realize this fact than Mr. Mitchell. We are living under a system of profit. The capitalist employs labor, demanding the greatest service for the least expenditure of money. The only incentive for capitalism to employ labor is for the profits which may accrue through such employment. The workingman whose only capital is his labor power and which he must sell in order to live, is not bidding for the lowest wages, and therefore there can be no harmony under present industrial conditions. The conflict between labor and capital will never end until every atom

of the wealth produced by labor shall belong to labor, and the capitalist will never make such a concession. It is a waste of time on the part of Mr. Mitchell to contemplate for a moment lasting harmony and conciliation while there remains upon the surface of this planet a master and a slave. Both must be abolished, and when men have an equal opportunity to live the conflict will end. The men who toil cannot abandon the labor organization, but the labor organization which fails to educate its members to wield a ballot for economic liberty is standing still. Since Mr. Mitchell has admitted that there is an "evolutionary movement going on that is changing our social life," and that the trade union movement is not the "ultimate," it is an indication that the labor leader is doing some hard thinking.

Upon the same platform with Mitchell was Clarence Darrow, the legal adviser of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Darrow closed his speech in the following significant language:

Labor unions are not the last step. Every man who believes in the organization of labor understands what labor organizations really are. They are not the ideal. They are instruments that are helping to bring men toward the ideal. There will be a time, if the destiny of the human race shall ever be what the dreamers hope for—there will be a time when there will be no labor unions. There will be a time when these have done their work. We are living in a state of war, the capitalists upon one side, the workmen upon the other. The capitalists seeking to get low wages, the working men asking high. There are two hostile armies arrayed upon the field of battle, the long lines of capital organized and intrenched, struggling for what it may conceive its rights, and then this great army of labor must be organized as well.

What we, who believe in the labor union, who have struggled with it and fought for it, for its legal rights, its political rights, its social rights—what we contend is that you have no right to compel the working man to lay down his arms upon the field of battle. When the ideal state shall come, when that day for which we have dreamed and hoped and worked so long shall come, when there are no longer employed or employers, no longer rich and poor, no longer master and slave, when that day shall have come the labor union will have done its work and this world will be united in one grand universal brotherhood—a brotherhood where the fondest hope and dream of each is the highest act of all.

Mr. Darrow drew a vivid picture of labor and capital ar-

rayed against each other upon the field of battle, but he omitted to put the finishing touches to his picture by failing to tell his audience the means to be utilized in putting an end to war and substituting a "brotherhood," where the fondest hope and dream of each is the highest act of all. Mr. Darrow knows that the only constitutional weapon which labor has is the ballot, and he is cognizant of the fact that labor must use that constitutional power with a class-conscious intelligence before fraternity can supplant selfishness in the human heart. Mr. Darrow's speech at Chicago indicates that his vision is sweeping the industrial arena of the world, and it is only a question of a short time until he stands with both feet planted firmly on the platform of the Socialist party.

Fred Wannamaker, the United States Civil Service Examiner, was sent to San Francisco to investigate the "pernicious activity" of the Letter Carriers' Association in making Eugene F. Loud an ex-congressman. The letter carriers recognized in Loud an implacable and relentless enemy who was prodigal in his insults to a class of men in the Federal service who are poorly paid and yet render more effective and necessary service to society than any other department of the National service. The best wishes of the people will be with the letter carriers, and Loud, who has been instrumental, through a political pull, in bringing about the investigation, will be forgotten, when the men who carry the written communications and periodicals of the world, will be honored with a more lucrative compensation. Letter carriers are far more worthy of respect and consideration than the average congressman.

The Kansas legislature has knocked out every bill presented by organized labor. The simple trades union conservatives will soon break away from the policy of Gomperism and stand upon a political platform that has the courage of a demand instead of the cringing supplication of beggary. Experience with legislative bodies, controlled and owned by the power of wealth, is fast teaching the rank and file of the laboring masses that conservatism in a labor leader is a characteristic of the traitor, who profits on "No Politics in the Union." The capitalist looks with horror upon the laboring people combining for political action, and the labor leader who orates against the concentration of the political power of the producers, is a political scab far more dangerous than the scab on the field of industry.

Labor lobbying in Congress or a state legislature is an insult to the intelligence of the working classes. Labor has the numerical strength to come into possession of the earth and the fullness thereof, but is held back by yielding obedience to the counsel of salaried frauds, whose treason to humanity would shame a Judas. Labor bowed in supplication may arouse pity, but can never win respect.

Germany has opened a "Dog Meat Eating House" for the poor. The poor of Germany will have an opportunity to use their molars on bovine beef that is repudiated by the dog on account of its tenacity to hang together. Tough dog meat will have a wholesome effect on the thick temple of the average German. Dog meat and a few more speeches from the Kaiser against socialism will bring on the day of emancipation, when dog meat will find no place on the bill of fare for the working man. When the Kaiser has to work to eat, the laboring classes will get rid of dog meat.

Direct legislation was defeated in California. The laboring people asked for it and they got it—in the neck. Corporations are class conscious, and stand together as a unit to defeat any measure that gives the laboring classes a little more power in the administration of public affairs. The laboring men, through the soap bubble oratory of fake labor leaders, divide their strength at the polls and the Democratic and Republican parties, the two political wings of capitalism, sail into office to serve their masters. "No Politics in the Union" is furnishing glorious opportunities for the combinations of wealth to keep labor on its knees soliciting a few paltry make-shift laws, that mean nothing when enacted. Men equipped with ballots who will beg a legislature for anything, should be arrested as vagrants.

James J. Hill predicts a panic in the near future, and attributes its cause to organized labor. How is it possible for organized labor to bring on a panic, when the ownership of the banks and the great industries of the country remain in the hands of the few who prey on the labor of the masses. The private ownership of the means of life being in the hands of the few, organized labor cannot be charged with the crime of bringing on financial bankruptcy. Labor receiving but one-fifth in value of what it produces, cannot buy back the four-fifths that are glutting the market. When the manufacturing

industries have filled their warehouses with the products of labor, and labor is financially unable to consume, the manufacturing industries will close down, the railroads will have less traffic, and countless thousands will be thrown out of employment. The production of the necessaries of life for profit and not for use will be the cause of the next great panic, which will stagger humanity. The whole people are responsible for the panic for granting James J. Hill and pirates of his brand the liberty to monopolize the land, and the machinery of production and distribution.

Judge Lynch of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, has rendered a decision which prohibits the Socialist party of that county in placing their ticket on the official ballot. His decision is based on the grounds that the "principles of socialism are un-American and not in accord with the sentiments of this government." The Socialist will willingly concede the fact that the principles of his party are not in accord with a system of government which is operated for the benefit of corporations and trusts, and that enslaves the masses in order that Baerism may reap millions from the degradation of slaves who beg for jobs. Socialism will court more decisions of this character, because the eternal principles of right will gather strength from persecution. Judge Lynch in all probability is exchanging decisions in return for campaign expenses from the barons which resulted in his election.

Congress has passed a special law for the protection of the President of the United States, his Cabinet and the Ambassadors of other countries. A civilization which breeds murder in the heart of any man to kill another is based on wrong conditions. Laws will be but weak barriers to restrain the homicide. There is an anarchy of plutocracy that starves to death, men, women and children, but for such anarchy Congress and the Senate has made no provision. The anarchy of the poor that is born in desperation is confronted with the penalty of death; but the mighty magnates of wealth who are responsible for the hate engendered in the heart of the hungry victim of poverty can go on unmolested in their reign of anarchy, and Congress raises no protecting hand to stem the anarchy that even dares to insult the Chief Executive of the Nation. Anarchy is the fruit of the private ownership of the means of life and will continue to grow until Socialism, through collective ownership, removes the cause.

CLASS CONSCIOUS.

"American Industries," a journal published in the interests of the manufacturers of the United States, contains the following compliment to organized labor:

"In a very few years a man will be ashamed to announce that he is a member of a trades union, because it will make all the difference between a slave and a free man.

"Trades union meetings are generally a mixture of beer and anarchy.

"Organized labor makes a specialty of yelling 'scab,' but as a 'scab' is something which grows upon a healthy body, and as ninety per cent. of the workers are free (?) laborers, then organized labor is a 'scab' which has grown upon the healthy body of free American working men."

This organ of capitalism, which is supported by the exploiters of labor, is "class conscious." The editor whose convictions have been moulded by the salary which his owners see fit to pay him, recognizes the fact that there can be no harmony or co-operation between the capitalist and the laboring man. The manufacturers have organized and support an official journal to propagatate their ideas for the influence that they may have over the people in delaying the day of reckoning. The manufacturers delegate to themselves the right to organize, to render themselves more powerful in the field of commercialism. They have realized that "in union there is strength," but frown with displeasure upon the wage slave whose intelligence has awakened to the necessity of sheltering himself beneath the banner of organized labor to protect his individual interests in life. The man who earns his living through a job supplicated from an employer, knows that as an individual he can demand no remuneration from a master save that which the exploiter is willing to concede to keep his physical machinery in a condition to produce profit. This capitalistic journal can well afford to eulogize the scab, because this degenerate product of our industrial system becomes an auxiliary in the hands of the employer to weaken the strength of organized labor. The scab is the ally of capitalism, and the laboring man who receives the wage schedule which organized labor has obtained for him and refuses to enter the union and contribute to the support of an organization that is battling for a larger share in the products of labor is no better than the "hero" of Eliot infamy. The attempt of the "American Industries" to demonstrate that the scab, or the man outside the realms of

unionism, is a free man, contains about as much truth and as much logic as there would be in the assertion that the convict in the garb of a felon is enjoying "life, liberty and happiness." No man who toils for another, whether he is a scab or a member of organized labor, can be a free man. The man who depends on a job for a living, and that job is owned by another, makes the dependent on that job a slave. Some may say that he has the freedom to quit whenever conditions become unsatisfactory. That is true, but if he needs the job as the means to live he must seek another master. The laboring people will never be free until the title to land and all the machinery of production and distribution shall be vested in the whole people to be used for the use and benefit of humanity. The machinery of production and distribution being in the hands of the few has put into the hands of capitalism a weapon which is rapidly destroying the political liberty of the people. Private ownership of the means of life intimidates the honest political convictions of the laboring classes and forces, through fear, the wage slave to cast his ballot in the interest of the combination which grants him a license to work. Not only is the laboring man a slave, but according to Senator Morgan the members of Congress are paralyzed before the colossal power of amalgamated wealth. Men will never be free until industrial liberty opens the doors of equal opportunity to every man, woman and child that inherits the earth. Organized labor has been fighting on the industrial field to maintain a wage compensation that enables the human family to obtain some of the necessaries of life, but organized labor is arousing from the hypnotic spell of fake leaders and moving towards the political battlefield where capitalism will be assassinated for once and forever.

WAR.

The war cloud that darkened the horizon of this nation has disappeared for the time being. The Kaiser and Johnny Bull have chained their dogs of war and Venezuela is taking a breathing spell. A few moneyed magnates held mortgages on the people of Venezuela, and the German Emperor, with his ally, the King of England, concluded to use the power of the navies of both nations in collecting the debt. The Monroe doctrine seemed to fire the heart of the American people, and thousands of men longed to rush to the field of battle to murder humanity for the benefit of bondholders. Through all the ages

the great mass of the human family have yielded obedience to the commands of the few and have played parts in tragedies that have wet the earth in blood and tears. War has been an agency to open avenues through which the few became more powerful, as the masses slaughtered each other. The rulers of nations for centuries have been the executive power which capitalism has used under the guise of patriotism, to precipitate nations into a life and death struggle. Money has stood behind the throne and directed the commanders of armies and navies to order the common people to murder each other, so that Dives could grow richer and Lazarus become poorer. The Metropolitan journals of every nation, which are the property of the moneyed class, appeal to passion and prejudice, and these editorial appeals from the organs of plutocracy kindle a flame of hatred which is mistaken for patriotism. The orator is used by the Shylocks to furnish fuel to keep the flame alive, until it bursts into a mighty conflagration of war, involving the masses of the people into a quarrel in which they have no personal interest. The few who bred the quarrel do not march to the field of blood and carnage. The multi-millionaires and coupon clippers who have brought about the clash of arms revel in the luxury of grander magnificence as common humanity perishes in the fire and smoke of battle. The rights of property must be protected, and the propertyless class, fired with what is called patriotism, must go to the front to welter in gore, that men who live in castles and palaces may enjoy one grand round of prodigality. Men that are landless, living in rented hovels, part from wife and children and meet in death's conflict; brothers of the human family whom they have never seen before, and in the name of patriotism commit wholesale murder to force the payment of obligations to capitalists, or to increase the domain of commercialism. During the blockade of Venezuela the war spirit permeated a vast portion of the American people, many of whom "have not a place to lay their head." If the trumpet of war had been sounded in this nation wives and children would have been deserted, and workingmen who have participated in strikes against the oppression of capitalism, would have shouldered the rifle and gone to fight the battle of an aristocracy, whose reign is maintained and perpetuated, because the plebianism of the world can be arrayed to destroy each other. What significance should the flag of England have for the 100,000 homeless vagrants who parade the streets of London begging for alms to buy bread? What grandeur or glory can be seen in the folds of the Stars and

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Stripes by millions of men in this nation, who are not thirty days ahead of hunger? What does the German flag mean to the toiler, when his muscle becomes the property of a master for a miserable, petty existence? The common people have been carried off their feet by the emblems of nations. "The honor of the nation is at stake," and "the constitution must follow the flag," are the pet phrases of the exploiters to stir humanity and put the human race upon the field of battle, to reap treasure from the blood of humanity. Why should the workingmen of America, Germany, England, France, or any other nation on earth, meet each other with the deadly weapons of war and commit butchery at the command of governments, whose administrative policy is molded by the few, who hold the purse-strings of the world? To sum it all up, what have the disinherited to fight for, when governments, at the bidding of moneyed monarchs, call upon the hungry and ragged victims of exploitation to meet each other on the gory arena of the battle field in the name of patriotism and the flag? What have flags and patriotism done for the masses, who are at the mercy of cold blooded commercialism? The time has come in the history of the world when the working class, who are the great mass of humanity, must look into each other's faces and realize the fact that they are a distinct class in themselves, and that the planet should be the home of all humanity. Brotherhood should take the place of patriotism, and when fraternity is substituted for patriotism, man will refuse to kill his fellowman in a conflict that has been precipitated by the interests of corporate wealth. The time has come when the boundary lines of nations should be wiped off the map of the world, and this can be accomplished when the propertyless class unite upon the political field for the overthrow of capitalism.

WHERE WE LIVE.

The average Texas citizen imagines that he lives at home, but he don't. He gets up in the morning and puts on a pair of socks made in New York, shoes made in Boston, pants made in Ohio, and then slips a pair of Connecticut suspenders over his shoulders. He dips some water from a Missouri bucket with a Chicago dipper and puts it into an Illinois pan and washes his Texas face, using a cake of St. Louis soap in the operation. He dries his face on a Rhode Island towel and roaches his hair with a Vermont comb. He then drinks Cuban coffee from an

Indiana cup and saucer, sweetened with Louisiana sugar and stirred with a New York spoon. His knife, fork and plate were made in the North, and his tablecloth ditto. He eats a piece of Chicago ham fried in Kansas lard, sops his St. Louis biscuit, seasoned with Boston soda and Michigan salt, into Louisiana molasses. He wipes his whiskers on a Vermont napkin, shoves back his Michigan chair and gets up from a table from the same state. His meal was cooked on a St. Louis stove with wood chopped with a St. Louis axe and hauled on an Indiana wagon.

The citizen then puts a Boston bridle and harness on a Missouri mule, gets out his Georgia plow and works all day in a field incumbered in all probability with a New York mortgage. He returns at night and satisfies his appetite with another imported meal, fills his Indiana lamp with Pennsylvania oil and lights it with a New York match. He then fills his Illinois pipe with North Carolina tobacco and settles down for a comfortable smoke.

When bedtime comes he takes down his family Bible, which was printed in Massachusetts, reads a chapter, says a prayer composed in Jerusalem, then retires to his bed, slips under his imported covers, and is kept awake for two long hours by the howls of his Texas dog, which is about the only home product he has in the house.—Panola Watchman.

STALWARTS IN THE W. F. OF M.

The cut in this issue of the Magazine represents the Crow's Nest Valley District Union No. 7, of B. C.

The names are as follows:

- No. 1—Thos. B. Craig, Secretary Miners' Union No. 76.
- No. 2—Thos. Davies, one of Fernie delegates on the board.
- No. 3—Wm. H. Evans, one of Michel delegates on the board.
- No. 4—Phil Christophers, President from Morrissey.
- No. 5—Jno. Howbrook, Vice President from Fernie.
- No. 6—Jno. E. Ryan, Vice President from Michel.
- No. 7—I. T. Davies, Secretary-Treasurer from Morrissey.
- No. 8—Henry S. Bell, from Michel.
- No. 9—Thomas Letcher, from Fernie.
- No. 10—John E. Ballusky, from Morrissey.

TOLD IN RHYME.

MAN'S HERITAGE.

The time has come there is work to be done,
 Each one must do his share.
 The man that would shirk his part of the work
 Oppression's chain should wear.
 It is the poor man's fight for freedom and right,
 The God given boon to hold.
 Against the men that revel in sin
 With their millions of stolen gold.

When the world began, God gave to man
 Land, water, fire, light and air,
 Five gifts to be to his children free
 And for all an equal share.
 But a despot band usurped the land
 That God to His children gave.
 And that trust betrayed of this world has made
 A world of kings and slaves.

The poor of the land should understand
 That all men are equal at birth
 And that title or fame have no special claim
 To the soil of mother earth.
 The land should be to the people as free
 As the light of the sunlit day,
 And prosperity's light should shine as bright
 On the poor as the rich man's way.

Progression's range is effecting a change
 And the poor are beginning to think
 Of a poor man's claim to a free man's name
 And from Serfdom's thraldom think.
 The patient poor should no longer endure

The gold king's tyranny.

They should wrest from the knaves

That would make them slaves

Man's heritage—Equity.

The poor should unite for freedom and right,

And fight till the battle is won.

Standing side by side though a blood red tide,

From ocean to ocean run.

It is better to die a free man's death

And tenant a free man's grave,

Than fawn or cringe to a despot's will

Or live a willing slave.

—P. W. QUINLIN.

Groveland, California.

WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

Eight men have been arrested at Keswick, California, for alleged riot.

The unions in the Coeur d'Alenes have reorganized a district union.

The strike is still pending in Idaho Springs, Colorado, and about 150 miners are out of employment.

Silver City Miners' Union No. 66 has started a movement for an eight-hour day after the legislature defeated the bill for eight hours.

Secretary A. J. Bennett of the Globe Miners' Union reports the mines in the vicinity of Globe, Arizona, making a start to resume operations.

Hon. David C. Coates, after visiting and addressing the unions of Butte, Montana, made a flying trip to Great Falls and addressed the Mill and Smelter Men's Union. Mr. Coates was greeted with enthusiasm and his presence and stirring address have redoubled the efforts of the workers to stand more firmly together.

Within the next few weeks the miners of Van Couver will be thoroughly organized. Work is progressing at this time in Duinsmir and Ladysmith.

John M. O'Neill of the Miners' Magazine addressed the members of the Federation at Idaho Springs, Colorado, on March 11th, and at Russell Gulch, Colorado, on March 20th.

The perfect unity of strength exhibited in the Nanaimo Union resulted in effecting a settlement of the recent difficulties and securing an increase in pay rather than a reduction, which the company intended.

The members of Hayden Hill No. 180, of California, were on strike against discrimination and will compel recognition of their union. The union has just been organized, but the members are determined and aggressive.

The Butte Mill and Smelter Men's Union No. 74, of Butte, Montana, has rejected the application of William Downs for membership, on the grounds that he is not a fit person to become a member of organized labor.

An application has been received from Pittsburg, Kentucky, together with a letter, asking for information as to the course of procedure to be taken for 5,000 miners to become affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners.

The president and secretary of the Nanaimo Miners' Union No. 177 are breaking all records in building up the Western Federation of Miners in their locality. Through ceaseless and energetic effort they have increased their membership from January 1st to March 9th more than 600, and predict that Nanaimo will have in the near future the largest local of the W. F. of M. in the province of British Columbia.

T. J. Sullivan, a member of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, of Leadville, Colorado, died a few weeks ago in the Sanitarium Hospital at Denver. Mr. Sullivan had been a delegate to several conventions of the Western Federation of Miners and served as a member of the general executive board. In the death of T. J. Sullivan, the Federation has lost a staunch and able champion of organized labor.

The Jackson Miners' Union No. 115, California, has appointed a committee to demand of the mine managers that there be no further discrimination, and many of the mines have agreed to recognize the union and adopt the eight-hour system underground. W. R. Thomas, superintendent of the Central, Eureka, has openly declared that he will discharge every union man. John Truscott, E. Hampton, J. B. Parks and W. F. Detert have taken the same position, which will not be tolerated. The general outlook for peaceable adjustment looks favorable at this time. Although some of the companies are endeavoring to force a strike.

George F. Dougherty has written the following concerning the situation at Fernie, B. C.:

"After a lapse of four weeks we have succeeded in securing an interview with Manager Tonkin, the results of which no one can tell. He was standing on his dignity and was practically afraid to step down and out. He made the following proposition, and, believing it to be to the best interest of the organization, I advised the boys to accept it:

"I will meet a committee from each mine and if we do not agree I will then call in the District Union, and in the event that we cannot come to a settlement, then I will call in the General Board of the W. F. of M.' In this little word 'if' I saw quite a loophole, and after advising the boys they also saw the advisability and went to see him. The only difference being, that they first go in as a committee from each mine, turn around without agreeing to anything, then going back as a District.

"Now, in regards to the strike, I must say that it is a complete tie-up, not a wheel turning, and I must say that the men of this district should be complimented for the able manner in which this strike has been conducted up to the present writing. I can readily see that it is the intention of the company to try and create dissension in the ranks and also to try and aggravate the men and cause them to commit crime. This they have been unable to do, so far, and I have every reason to believe that it is the intention of the boys to continue on those lines."

Mr. Dougherty pronounces Manager Tonkin as "the most unscrupulous scoundrel that God Almighty ever permitted to tread the earth."

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fresno, Cal., March 5, 1903.

Greeting—The Fresno Federated Trades and Labor Council desire to call your attention to the fact that representatives of the fruit growers of California are now in the eastern cities attempting to secure young men and women to come to this state under alluring promises of remunerative employment in the orchards and vineyards of California.

The real facts are that these agents really represent the various employers' associations of California, who are endeavoring to disrupt the labor unions of this state.

It is almost a crime to induce men and women to come here in search of employment. The fruit industry only lasts three or four months, and when the crops are picked and packed there is no employment for unskilled labor.

No orchardists, vineyardists or farmers in California are fixed to care for imported labor. None of them have bunk houses, but compel their employes to sleep in the open air on the ground. Many drink ditch water and suffer from typhoid fever. The average wage is not over \$1.25 a day.

When the fruit season closes there are no factories, mills or farms to give employment to outside labor.

Living here is extremely high. House rents range from \$20 to \$30 a month for a five-roomed cottage.

All food products are very dear, ordinary meat costing fully 20 cents a pound.

The men who come to California under the persuasion of the fruit growers will be compelled to compete against Chinese and Japanese labor, and will be compelled to live like Mongolians.

The result of an invasion of imported labor into this state will mean a vast increase in the army of tramps, and if women come their ultimate fate will be even worse.

The Fresno Federated Trades and Labor Council urge all affiliated unions in the American Federation of Labor to spread the information contained in this circular before the public and do all in their power to prevent men and women from com-

ing to California under promises from these employers' associations.

It is a duty we owe to the wage earners of our country. It is a work of humanity. As men we must stop this crime against the happiness of innocent boys and girls. Get your local newspapers to publish this circular. Spread the truth broadcast, and you will materially aid the labor unions of California.

J. C. TEMPLETON, President.
G. S. BROWER, Secretary.

LIAR AND FAKIR.

National Headquarters Socialist Party.
William Mailly, National Secretary.
Omaha, Neb., March 12, 1903.

The following communication from Comrade John C. Chase is self-explanatory, and is hereby transmitted to the Socialist press for publication. It is an excellent reply to Hearst and his methods and deserves the widest publicity:

Dear Comrade—The New Journal and American of January 24th contained a dispatch from Norfolk, Virginia, purporting to be a report of an address delivered there by myself January 23rd to the Building Trades Council. This dispatch quotes me as saying that the "the best friend of labor in this country to-day is the New York American; that paper through its proprietor, W. R. Hearst, has fought the cause of the laboring man with untiring energy, and the title of the 'people's champion' has been well earned by that unselfish American. His fortune has not been made by greed, and he pays his men according to their work."

This entire matter is a bare faced lie from start to finish. I not only did not say what the Journal and American claims, but did not even mention Mr. Hearst or his paper. If I had, it would have been for the purpose of branding him as the most unscrupulous liar and fakir in America. Certainly it is true that he is the most unmitigated liar in politics to-day if he will thus deliberately report a man as booming him and his papers who is unalterably opposed to him and his politics.

At the meeting mentioned I talked Socialism from start to finish, and at the close of the meeting we organized a local of the Socialist party. There was not even the shadow of an excuse for quoting me as Mr. Hearst did. It is but a part of the game that Mr. Hearst is playing to capture the working

class and corral them into the Democratic party in support of himself.

I hope you will give this statement the fullest publicity. I have written a denial of the article mentioned to the Journal, but it will undoubtedly never be heard from. Fraternal-ly yours,

JOHN C. CHASE.

Birmingham, Ala., March 9, 1903.

SOME PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

Chloride, Ariz., March 9, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—This part of sun burnt Arizona experienced a pretty cold winter. The wintry winds that blew over the snow capped peaks of the Northern Rockies have caused the members of our locals to patronize the hot blasts of places of degradation (saloons, "a product of our competitive system"), and it seems impossible for most men who toil to resist the temptations of booze and card games and billiard rooms. The most of them live under the impression that once initiated into the folds of unionism that that is all that is required, and the union can get along without one attending the meetings. Even celebrating a birthday party of a little girl in her "teens" keeps men from attending the meeting. Brother, you are violating the obligations you have taken. You are not acting in the capacity of a true man. We didn't organize this local to collect dues and pay sick benefits only, but to educate ourselves on other questions of vital importance. The portals of our castle hall appeals to every toiler to organize and and act against oppression and greed. The Federation of which you are a member appeals to every one who toils to organize and study; to think and look with open eyes, and discuss a way to abolish the present system of wage slavery. It is a question for us to discuss at our regular meetings, no matter what our political beliefs are. We serve the same master, work at the same trade, receive the same pay, belong to the same union, strike and boycott together, and when it comes to the ballot we divide. And why this division? Nothing but selfishness and prejudice to support politicians. "notoriously liars and knaves," who propose nothing but quack remedies. The ruling class is fast forcing us to the wall, and the time is not far distant when this present ruling class (capitalist) will throw us into a slavery worse than any recorded in history.

The actions of the present Legislative Assembly of Arizona and elsewhere should cause us to take independent action for

the workingman's program and begin at once for the campaign of 1904.

So far every pledge and promise of the Democratic platform of Arizona are broken but one, the eight hour bill, and that was cut in two. The Democratic platform is a delusion and a snare to fool the working class—a continuous round of broken pledges and promises. I say, boys, the old political parties will never solve the labor problem. The giant of labor is awakening to the fact that they have been driven to the ballot box like a lot of cattle to support men whose only ambition was to get in office and pick a few crumbs that drop from the "plute's table." I notice most of the boys who threw their hats up in the air and yelled themselves hoarse are kicking and growling a good deal ever since. You have nearly two years more of this growling staring you in the face. Will you repeat the dose in November, 1904? "I hope not."

Resolve that you will cease to support any one simply because he has earned the reputation of being a "good fellow" and loaded down with pledges, promises and reform measures—anti-trusts, busters, etc.

That I will devote a small part of my idle time "taken up in a game of cards or pool," in investigating and thinking. That I will oppose all political parties that are not in favor of the laborer receiving the full product of his toil. That I will hereafter use my vote and labor for a clean wiping out of the competitive system and forever uphold the working man's political party. That I shall use the ballot (the only weapon) to establish the co-operative commonwealth—peace, plenty and happiness for all the people, the earth and the fullness thereof. Yours for the brotherhood of man,

C. A. PARISIA, Secretary No. 77.

Chloride, Ariz., March 9, 1903.

THE RING OF PURE GOLD.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, March 9, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Were it not for the fact that our name appears in the directory we would no doubt be counted among the dead. But a diagnosis of our case will prove that we are quite a lively corpse and therefore have a standing in the ranks of the W. F. M.

As a union we are no longer a child in "swaddling clothes" but are making fast strides toward becoming a giant. The past five months have been months of development, and those

of us who have been in the ranks have great reason to rejoice in the progress we have made. Not only have we paid all of our outstanding obligations, but we have also witnessed a healthy growth in membership and a new interest seems to be manifest among the rank and file, and after the long, hard struggle we have had to keep the flag of unionism flying in this camp we are all greatly encouraged over the results of the past five months and we mean to press the fight.

Number 67, you might say from its inception, has had a very eventful career. Not only has it had its foes on the outside to contend with, but traitors have been found in its ranks. But thanks to a few men of the Spartan stamp who seemed to be imbued with a never surrender spirit, men who seemed determined to stand by the guns of unionism, cost what it would, and rather than surrender they would go down with colors flying. I say this, I think, was the spirit of these men and it is to them that we have a standing in the W. F. of M. army to-day.

While we have much to contend with, yet we are not going to beat a retreat, for we have burned the bridges behind us and it is now victory for the cause of organized labor in this camp or death. Yours fraternally,

E. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Chloride, Ariz., February 11, 1903.

Whereas Brother M. G. Burns has been publicly criticised by members of the W. F. & M. for his actions while a representative of the Twenty-first Legislature Assembly of Arizona, they having attributed to him, motives and actions, unworthy of an honest man, and member of W. F. & M.

Whereas, Brother Burns has repeatedly requested that charges would be preferred against him, that he might have an opportunity to appear and defend himself, and this union having been in readiness to receive such charges, but those members who publicly denounced the Brother have failed to prefer any charges against him.

Therefore be it resolved, That we the members of Chloride Miners Union No 77, W. F. of M. hereby declare our confidence in the integrity of Brother Burns and discredit as unjust the criticism of him.

C. K. SMITH and

C. A. PARISIA,

Committee.

STRONG RHETORIC.

Park City, Utah, March 5, 1903.

Editor Miners Magazine:

The United States government is arming 100,000 more murderers to assassinate labor, and still some toil worn fools sleep on!

Come, ye uniformed butchers to the slaughter your Neroes prepared for us! We welcome you with bloody arms to the graves your tyrants dig for labor! The star spangled banner of barbarism that floated over the blue-bellied Hessians in the Coeur d' Alenes hath no terrors for patriots who will die, as they have lived, for liberty.

The army reorganization bill is a notice, served on labor that liberty is sentenced to death; and unless labor prefers peace at the price of chains and slavery, it must arm itself for labor's Gettysburg, and give battle to tyranny for victory or death. The enemy's advance guard is already thundering at the gates of labor's Lexington! Do your pickets sleep and your soldiers dream? Can none of you see the crimson dawn of the American Thermidor, and the stalking phantom of Robespierre? Your laws defied, your rights denied, your last liberties assailed by the Goths and Vandals of plutocracy, and still ye cower in submission to the galling yoke of Caesar! Peace—with hunger! Liberty—to starve!

Famine for your wives, whoredom for your daughters, slavery for your sons, and chains and bayonets for you! This is the terms of surrender your enemy proposes! Let your answer be the answer of Sumpter to the guns of Beauregard!

SALTAIRE.

NOTICE.

To All Members and Friends of the W. F. M.

This is to certify that John Vaglio whose name appears on the Congress Scab list, has proven himself to be a good Union man in every sense of the word. I was secretary of the Congress Union at the time and I relied on the members to give me the names of all the "Scabs," and some one, to work out a personal spite, gave me Brother Vaglio's name as a "scab."

At the same time he (Vaglio) held a paid up membership card in Globe Union No. 60, and is now a member in good standing of Coland No. 153. Having all Unions of which

Brother Vaglio may hereafter become a member, will receive him with the courtesy due him, I remain fraternally,

M. W. MOOR,

Fin. Sec. No. 118.

Troy, Pinal County, Arizona, Feb. 22, 1903.

Editor Miners Magazine:

What has become of our "boasted" Magna Charter? What has become of our trials by a jury of our peers? Have the mine owners of Colorado arrogated to themselves the prerogative as to what constitutes an offense or what constitutes a defense? Do they suppose that American citizens will tamely submit to their dictation?

Do they presume for a moment that we will stand for their dictation? Failing in every way to fasten the Collins murder on our Telluride Brothers, they have the copper distilled gall and effrontery to attempt to besmirch the W. F. of M. by insinuation and innuendo. Such methods, if employed by us, would be declared by our courts as blackmail. The Mine Owners Association of Colorado being composed of men of wealth, have license to make any assertion that they choose. They are not required to furnish proof. Their mere assertion is all that is necessary. Say! American citizens, is it not time when you should begin to not only think but act. Imagine a gang of men whose probity is questionable, nothing to recommend them but their wealth, assuming to brand their fellow citizens, as law breakers and accessories to murder! You have answered them in plain and emphatic language. The Colorado Chronicle has done likewise. If it were not for such fearless exponents of labor rights as the Magazine and Colorado Chronicle, the world at large would believe us to be what the Colorado Mine Owners' Association have so maliciously branded us. You have shown them up in their true colors. You have shown their inconsistency in their hypocritical assertion, that they favored labor organization. Their howl against the members of the W. F. of M. as regards the Collins assassination, and their silence at the time when the assay offices were murderously blown up shows them insincere and hypocritical. It is our duty as members of the W. F. of M. to stand loyally by our Telluride brothers. To defend them from the foul suspicions cast upon them by the Colorado Mine Owners' Association, and Troy Miners Union No. 102, W. F. of M., hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and assist financially and physically, our persecuted brothers of Telluride. That our

thanks are due the Miners Magazine and Colorado Chronicle for their exposure of the so-called vindictiveness of organized labor. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the Miners Magazine for publication.

WILLIAM MURPHY

E. GRICE

CHARLES P. PETERS

Committee.

THE SITUATION AT KESWICK.

On leaving Keswick on the morning of February 10th for Hayden Hill, Lassen County, California, I felt perfectly satisfied that another hard fought battle had been won for organized labor by the W. F. M. I was bitterly disappointed to find upon my return that this soulless corporation and their staff of nonenitites, styled officials, ably assisted by an aggregation of empty headed fools and meddlers, self styled "The Citizens League," had so managed the situation here, that practically every Union man at the smelter and quite a number at the mine, had been (blacklisted) and their places were being taken by "floaters" and of course non-union men.

At a special meeting of Kesswick S. U. 143 held on February 20th, the members voted in favor of striking again in support of the principles of unionism, and to compel the Mountain Copper Company to realize that the W. F. M. had come to stay.

After notifying President Moyer of the action taken, and receiving his instructions in reply, to proceed to close the mine, as he rightfully considered the mine to be the "keynote" of the situation. I at once drove through the hills to the mine in company with President T. J. Cromer of 143, and Secretary E. Cochrane of 169, reaching the mine at midnight. A midnight session was held with the members of Iron Mountain Union and a plan of action decided upon, to close the mine at once. It was decided that as most of the men were working on day shift, that the Brothers of Iron Mountain who were acquainted with the trails and the location of the cabins and bunkhouses should go in pairs, one Italian, and one American brother together, which is the way in which all the duties and burdens are entered into at Iron Mountain Union. The brothers entered into the spirit of the work, seeming to enjoy an opportunity to outwit the company, and their shot gun men.

In the cold grey dawn of the morning, President Moyer's assertion, that the mine was the keynote of the situation was verified. The men came trooping out with their time cheques in their pockets and their blankets on their backs, very much to the surprise and dismay of the mine officials who are having their first experience with the W. F. M. As the Sabbath evening drew to a close a peace and quietness had settled over the camp, more like an abandoned and worked out mine somewhere on the desert.

Out of 160 men employed by the M. C. Co., only fifteen men remained, (excluding the shot gun men who number about thirty). The men who had gone back to work at the mine had been shut off from communication with the outside world. Their mail was subject to supervision by the officials of the mine, and affairs generally were more like the conditions existing in the interior of Siberia, than in this, "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

The men were compelled to trade at the company store which is one of those Pluck Me Concerns, and they also have a company saloon which disposes firewater of the vilest kind at the highest price.

They have not as yet added the "Red Light" proposition, owing to the fact that the elements of profit, supply and demand, being both uncertain, may be their reasons for not branching out in this direction, and so making it a typical "old timers camp." Unfortunately there were enough men left working in the smelter, with the assistance of some members of the Citizens League, to enable the company to operate one furnace. They are straining every nerve to keep up appearances, but they are on the point of throwing up the sponge. The number of charges on February 21st was 120, and on March 5th, had fallen to 35. This is all owing to the fact, that the twenty-one union men, to whom the company had condescended to give employment, had laid down their tools when ordered to do so by the union, and who used every effort in their power to induce the non-union men to quit with them. They were successful to quite an extent. The conditions prevalent here are such that it is extremely difficult to get at those who are still at work, but as a conservative estimate I would say, that there are 150 men still in the works. This also includes the shotgun men who are very numerous.

Since the strike was declared on February 21st, the company have succeeded in getting in thirteen men (all Spaniards and Mexicans) and of course these men were all unskilled

laborers. Several of the "tools" who have willingly done the company's dirty work since last December, have left for different western centres presumably to import scabs, but so far there has been no evidence of a scab invasion.

From the way in which this M. C. Company has treated their employes, from the first day they started work here six years ago, endeavoring, if possible, to get back every dollar which they earned through their company stores, boarding houses, canteens, and that any man would work for them, especially under such conditions is a big surprise to me. The shotgun brigade parade every morning and proceed up town and call for each scab individually, and when they have gathered their brave little army of "Eliot heroes," they escort them to the works, stand over them all and guard them in their homes at night. Members of the "Citizens League" also figure in this performance. The company have a gattling gun set up in a position to sweep the town. This in conjunction with a brilliant searchlight dominates the little town of Keswick. The people of Shasta County have none of the spirit that animated their forefathers who attended the "Boston tea party" a century or so ago, for this effrontery and injustice on the part of this English octopus has not even called forth a protest from the press, so completely is it dominated by the M. C. Co. One of the oldest residents of Keswick has said the M. C. Co. owns the people of this county, body and soul, and it certainly looks like it to me.

J. T. LEWIS,

Member Executive Board.

NOTICE TO UNIONS.

Burke, Idaho, February 26, 1903.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Within the past ten days, on or about 500 non-union Missouri miners, 250 of whom were shipped in here to take our places, have been discharged from the different mines of the Coeur d'Alene district. Common talk among them is, that as there are not many scab camps for them to go to, nor can they return from whence they came owing to their vacated places having been long since filled, they intend striking out for the different Union camps.

The principal reason for their wholesale discharge is said to be incompetency, the mine operators averring that it costs them three times as much to extract their ores as it did previous to their importation.

The majority of these men have been in this district between three and four years with every opportunity to join our ranks and which offer was almost invariably and scornfully refused, for with few exceptions, they are bitterly opposed to all things union; they prefer to remain outside of our organization and at the dictation of mine owners, endeavor to break up our ranks. However, their efforts so far have been in vain, thanks to our untiring and ceaseless labor for the great cause of Unionism.

Therefore, look out for them, they should have no place to lay their heads. Should any of them claim to belong to a union in this district, it could only be the so-called "Industrial Union" of Wardner, Idaho, which is a local scab organization of their own, and not affiliated with any other union of whatever nature.

We suggest that you make searching investigation of all new applicants, and if you catch one of these scabs,—do your duty.

We are at any time ready to give any information in our possession for the asking.

Fraternally yours,

BURKE MINERS' UNION NO. 10, W. F. of M.

AN INDORSEMENT.

Independence, Colorado, March 10, 1903.
To the Officers and Members of Altman Engineers Union No. 75, W. F. of M.

We, the committee to draft resolutions endorsing the Underhill Garment Factory beg leave to present the following:

Whereas, The Underhill Manufacturing Company have ever been fair to their employes and

Whereas, We have always found the garments put out from said factory to be first class in every particular.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we the members of Altman Engineers Union No. 75 of Independence, Colorado, extend to the said Underhill Manufacturing Company our hearty support and we recommend their product to all in need of such garments as is manufactured by this company, knowing that they will give satisfaction and that they are manufactured under fair and the best sanitary conditions.

ALTMAN ENGINEERS UNION NO. 75, W. F. M.

E. S. HOLDEN,

Secretary.

NEWS FROM TELLURIDE.

Telluride, Colorado, March 16, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine,
Denver, Colorado,

Dear Sir and Brother:

We were a little lazy last month, putting off from day to day writing, until we finally realized the fact that it was too late and that procrastination was surely the thief of time; however we will try to make amends; we are glad to notice that the unions are taking a little more interest in the Magazine, as there are more communications. This is as it should be. If all the different unions would write a letter once a month telling how things were in their camp, what kind of mine suppers and managers they had etc., we would have a large Magazine, chock full of information that would be of great assistance to the boys in going from camp to camp and would also materially help the Magazine. We boost the Magazine as much as possible in the meetings bringing it up under Good and Welfare and getting it put in the minutes. In that way we have secured subscribers, also have gone soliciting among the business men and have got quite a few that way. We merely state these things in order that those unions which are not or have not taken much interest in the Magazine, to go and do likewise and push a good thing along. There appears to be one general kick, though, concerning the Magazine, and that is the mailing department. Some claim they get it, but do not get it regularly, and when their subscriptions have expired are not notified, so it's up to you, Brother O'Neill, concerning same.

This camp is at present rather dull but will blossom forth in a couple of months to its regular spring and summer activity. Everything is peaceable on the surface. We still have the bad men with us, but as they are not bothering us we are not bothering them, and so we are gliding smoothly along, but whether it be that calm that forshadows the storm we know not.

Governor Peabody, the Republican, has shown himself to be all right—to the corporations. Still it would have been the same had Stimson, the Democrat, been elected, although some of the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats cannot get it in their wooden heads. Possibly, however, when bayonets are used on them for augers and bullets to aid their digestion they will tumble and then what a fall, Oh! Romeo!

Colorado City boys are all right, sic em Tige, we extend

our sympathy to them and will support them any old way. Stay with them and you will soon win out and throw more scabs on the market. Now there is a question we ought to take up. What shall we do with the scabs? They seem to be increasing, thrown from the Eastern fields of labor, through the trusts, up on the Western hills. Shall we take them in or shall we keep hounding them out until of a necessity they become regular and professional scabs. Usually one lesson is sufficient for them, that is in this western country, and the majority are dead willing to come and stay in. Our fight is not so much against capital as it is against unorganized labor. With all labor organized, capital has got to succumb. What think you, brothers?

Of course there is considerable ignorance among even members of a union as the following will show.

Resolutions adopted by the Liberty Bell Debating Society.

Whereas, On the 28th of February of last year through the thoughtfulness of our superintendent, we are enabled to review the heroism displayed on the occasion and to commemorate our dead. Be it

Resolved, That the members of the Liberty Bell Debating Society extend to Mr. Charles A. Chase, their thanks for the spirit and thoughtfulness that prompted him to make it possible for us to observe the anniversary of that disaster, and be it further

Resolved, that the members of the Liberty Bell Debating Society also extend their thanks to the Rev. Mr. Ashby for undertaking a difficult and tiresome trip, to give us an opportunity to listen to words full of sympathy and condolence, words which were deeply appreciated and will always be treasured, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this society and that a copy be forwarded to Mr. Chase and the Rev. Ashby, and also given to the press for publication.

ED. OLESON

A. FISK

J. H. MORRIS

Committee.

The committee were members of this union and upon reading these resolutions there was a slight discussion among some of the union boys. Some thought we were transplanted back to the days of feudalism, some thought that they were following the lines of the poet, in that "they bent the pregnant knee. that thrift may follow fawning." One of the boys said that

they were good for another month's work, whilst another, known as Thomas the Shark, differed from all and claimed that they were of a religious nature and in course of time would own a nice pair of prayer cushions for the knee, whilst another thought it pure ignorance. However Charles A. Chase is a nice superintendent, a nice man, for the company and for himself. Makes a great how-do-you-do for the dead and like many others cares little for the living, so much as that the boarding house is but a breeding place for disease, and the hospital here, has two cases from them to one from the rest of the mines.

Guess we will quit for awhile, let us hear from the rest of the camps. Adios,

PRESS COM. NO. 63.

Per Harry Jardine.

LOGIC FROM GLOBE.

Globe, Arizona, March 14, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The blacklisting of union men in the various mining camps is of vital importance, and should be carefully considered. This blacklisting has a telling effect on our members. When a member is discharged for his activity in union affairs, the union should resist such persecution and take such measures as it deems necessary to protect its members from the wrath of our plutocratic enemies.

This blacklisting of our members has brought hunger to many homes. Knowing this, we must have protection from our union. In our preamble it says, "to demand the repeal of all conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the right of labor organizations," to promote the general welfare of our membership, to strive to procure the introduction and use of any and all suitable, efficient appliance for the preservation of life, limb and health of all employes and thereby preserve to society the lives and usefulness of a large number of wealth producers annually."

In my opinion, the reason so many unions fail to enforce this is due to the intimidation used by the mining corporations, who blacklist men who take an active part in their unions or who testify contrary to their wishes before a coroner's jury or in court, when the victim or his relations are attempting to recover damages. We are tired of the usual verdict, "We exonerate the company from all blame," caused by carelessness. All fair-minded people know that all mining accidents are not the fault of the men killed or injured. When men know that

their organization will protect them they will become more active, and exert more energy in perfecting its workings and building it up. Upon the qualifications of our officers much depends. We must have men at the helm who are not weak-kneed, nerveless apologies that fawn and cringe at the beck and call of their employer. We have too many of that caliber now. We want men who will not hesitate to adopt independent and progressive measures, untrammelled by corporate influence, determined to do their duty regardless of whom they may offend. Our Federation owes no allegiance to any man, living or dead. Its success is due entirely to the intelligence and ability of its officers and members to protect themselves. Then why elect men to office and send them to our conventions that cannot offer a suggestion on the floor or spring an idea calculated to benefit our organization?

Brothers, we must have men at the helm whose minds are not clouded by the old fogyism of the past, unless we prefer to remain behind the old and decaying barricades of pure and simple trades unionism. Let us do something that will benefit our members and swell our ranks. Let us do something. Indifference is the father of satisfied ignorance. Let us have a literary bureau in every local that will educate our members along the lines of true economics. Let us have a woman's auxiliary in connection with our organization. It cannot be denied that the influence of women in all branches of society is beneficial and would, in my opinion, if allied with the Federation, have a healthy and wholesome effect, which would make the organization more perfect in all its details. Let us establish a co-operative accident and insurance policy. Let us do something! Let our motto be: Each for all is human; duty, all for each, is human right, by all means. Let us do something for our blacklisted brothers. Let us organize a co-operative mining company and put them to work. Let our delegates to the next convention put in a round of holes that will blast down forever some of the barriers that have been obstructing our passage to progress and reform, a blast that will break through into that bright sunlight of progressive thought, a blast that will throw out tons upon tons of progressive ideas and scatter them from one end of the continent to the other, a blast that will light up and brighten the horizon of the future with bright gems of thought, a blast that will keep our members busy sorting till November, 1904. Then let them march to the polls as free men, not as slaves, and cast their ballots for the emancipation of the wage slave, a ballot that will not disgrace the gubernatorial chair with a despot, who is

the willing tool of plutocracy, who, at the beck and call of a corporation hiring sends out his peanut soldiers to awe honest labor into servile subjection for demanding their right to organize and to petition for a little more wages to keep the wolf from the door. A ballot that will banish forever master and slave. A ballot that will not disgrace "Old Glory" by floating over corruption and petticoat soldiers, who would murder their brothers in toil if it would win an encomium from their master. If I had the power of the Almighty I would gather them all up and place them under my heel and grind them into the dust of oblivion. Fraternally,

W. T. HUBBELL.

Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF W. F. OF M.
AND A. L. U.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Editor of the Miners' Magazine from Globe Miners' Union of Globe, Arizona:

"Our Union desires you to recall through the next issue of the Magazine all receipts issued from October 1, 1902, to December 15, 1902, by our secretary, to the various secretaries of the W. F. of M. and A. L. U.

The reason for so doing is that we suspect William Jenkin, our secretary at that time, of being a defaulter to the Union, as stubs from our transfer and receipt books are detached.

ALFRED JNO. BENNETT,

Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

At a regular meeting of Sierra Gorda Union, No. 39, Western Federation of Miners, held on Thursday evening, March 12th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been reported to our Union that certain mining companies in our jurisdiction are planning to discriminate and encroach upon rights and liberties of the members of our Union and the working classes in general, in so far as it has been reported to us that said mining companies are about to insist upon or compel their employes to take shares of stock in said companies as part payment of their wages to the amount of one-third of their earnings, and

Whereas, Said action is looked upon by our Union with

disfavor and as an infringement on the rights and liberties of good American citizenship, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Sierra Gorda Miners' Union, No. 39, Western Federation of Miners, do hereby protest against such action of any mining company that will insist on any such discrimination; also be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Tuolumne Prospector and the Miners' Magazine, and a copy be sent to every Union in the county, and also to headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners.

Passed by unanimous vote.

H. MEYERTHOLEN, President.

JOHN BAIRD, Secretary.

We desire all subscribers to notify us by postal card when they fail to receive the Magazine regularly. When a subscription expires, the words, "expire with this number," is written on the wrapper of the Magazine as a notice to the subscriber.—Ed.

IN MEMORIAM

Deadwood, S. D., March 12, 1903.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom and providence to remove from our midst our late brother, Christ Christianson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Christianson, Deadwood M. & M. M. Union has sustained a severe loss in the withdrawal from the ranks one of the earnest workers, a cheerful comrade, a faithful friend; and be it further

Resolved, That this union extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this, their time of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the local papers and the Miners' Magazine for publication.

C. B. WEBSTER,

B. D. O'BRIAN,

M. CAMMACK,

Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Rossland Miners' Union the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to again call one of our members from our midst; and

Whereas, The deceased, Archie R. Love, was a true and faithful member of this lodge, a friend of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved father and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their grief, and express our regret in losing the services of so valuable and generally respected member of our organization; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, be published in the Evening World of this city, in the Miners' Magazine, and be spread upon our minutes.

H. SEAMAN, President.

M. P. VILLENEUVE, Secretary.

Cornucopia, Oregon, March 7, 1903.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and respected friend and superintendent of the Cornucopia mines of Oregon, Mr. F. C. Dobler; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Cornucopia Union, No. 91, Western Federation of Miners, to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved friends and relatives of our deceased superintendent, whom we have held in the highest respect and esteem. By order of the Union,

ROBERT ADAMS,

E. SCHMIDT,

W. H. TURNER,

Committee.

At the regular meeting of Wedekind Lodge No. 172, W. F. M., held February 20, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Ruler to remove from our midst our late brother, E. W. Vance;

Whereas, It is just that we decognize the many virtues which he had; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Vance, Wedekind Miners' Union No. 172 has lost a true and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condole with them in their sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and be published in the Miners' Magazine and Reno Journal, and the charter of our lodge be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

T. D. MURPHY,
A. P. BARNABY,
CHRIS SEELAND,
Committee.

Russell Gulch, Colo., March 7, 1903.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Guiseppa Carlin; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Pewabic Mountain Miners' Union No. 24, of the W. F. of M., deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and that we extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and these resolutions be placed on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to his parents in Europe; also to the Miners' Magazine.

W. H. QUINTRALL,
LOUIS BARNABY,
H. J. LYON,
Committee.

Phoenix, B. C., March 12, 1903.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brothers, William H. Watson, and John Salmon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of our brothers, Phoenix Miners' Union has lost faithful friends and cheerful comrades; and, be it further

Resolved, That Phoenix Miners' Union extends to the relatives of our late brothers our heartfelt sympathy for them in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and spread on the minutes of this union.

JOHN RIORDAN,
WILL FLEMING,
LEO McMULLEN,
Committee.

The Western Federation of Miners.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....No 625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 EDWARD HUGHES, Vice President.....Butte, Mont.
 W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.....625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney.....503 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

J. T. LEWIS.....Globe, Ariz. | D. C. COPLEY.....Independence, Colo.
 L. J. SIMPKINS.....Wardner, Idaho. | O. A. PETERSON.....Terraville, S. D.
 PHILIP BOWDEN.. Box 1063 Butte, Mont. | JAMES A. BAKER.....Slocan City, B. C.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY.	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride	Wed	F. Van Marter.	Chas. Parisia...	0	Chloride
155	Congress					Congress
150	Gleason	Fri	Thos. Cowen jr.	Thos. Cowen jr.		Gleason
60	Globe	Tues	Simon Kinsman	A. J. Bennett...	1082	Globe
34	Gold Road		M. Owens	W. H. Welsh...	24	Acme
154	Groom Creek	Sat		Jno. O'Connell	291	Prescott
101	Jerome	Wed	T. J. Morrison.	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
98	Kofa	Tues	R. Kitchen	Jos. Juleff		Kofa
118	McCabe	Tues	S. D. Murray.	Marion Moor	30	McCabe
163	Poland	Sat	Fred Reichalt	Allen Marks	25	Poland
102	Troy	Sun	John B. Conyers	E. Grice		Troy
78	Val Minto	Wed	F. G. Mitte	Frank Willis	351	Prescott
65	Walker	Wed	D. A. Curtis	Thos. Caldwell	18	Walker
160	Weaver	Mon	A. D. Smith	A. L. Greenleaf		Octave
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
43	Camp McKinney	Thurs	H. McDermott.	E. E. Eastwood		O'p.M'Kinney
181	Enterprise	Sat	J. Pritchard	S. K. Mottishaw		Ladysmith
134	Fairview	Tues	F. Darraugh	W. H. Morrison		Fairview
152	Frank	Sat	Wm. Slack	S. Sutherland		Frank, Alb'rt
76	Gladstone	Sat	John R. Galvin.	Thos. B. Craig	299	Fernie
22	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland.	Geo. Dougherty	134	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. O. Benner.	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Fred Mitchell.	Richard Joyce	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fawler	Mich. Delaney.	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau			A. J. Gordon		Ferguson
166	Michel	Sat	Henry S. Bell.	G. W. Curyock		Michel
120	Morrissey	Sun	P. Christopher.	Jno. T. Davies.		Morrissey
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. Blackburn	P. T. Smyth	32	Moyie
177	Nanaimo		Wm. Neave	T. J. Shereton.		
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	H. Williams	R. Sutherland	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Sat	Leo. McMullan	John Riordan	58	Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed		M. Villeneuve	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	Thos. Farquhar	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robt. Spencer	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	H. D. Lea	J. V. Purviance	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	J. D. Fraser	Alfred Raper	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Robt Elliott	W. B. McIsaac	18	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador	Wed	W. J. Trehwella	H. D. Calvin	5	Amador
61	Bodie	Tues	Geo W. Robb	J. A. Holmes	6	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Thurs	Wm. P. Ryan	J. S. Wheeler		Angel's Camp
47	Confidence	Thurs	Fred Griffe	Geo. Thow	26	Confidence
141	French Gulch	Sat	J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	R. M. Hicks	J. McConville		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Thos. Roach	J. F. Sullivan	199	Grass Valley
169	Iron Mountain	Sat	R. M. Rogers	E. Cochran		Fielding
163	Ivanpah		A. H. Shipway	Fred O. Godbe		Manvel

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No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
CALIF.—Con						
115	Jackson.....	Sun	W. D. Oulds..	Hugo Gobish...	Jackson
143	Keswick M & S ..	Mon	T. J. Cromer ..	R. L. Stark ..	.....	Keewick ..
51	Mojave	Sat	A. A. Moross ..	W. O. Emery ..	1	Mojave ..
48	Pinion Blanco ..	Wed	J. Trumbetta ..	Wm. Wivell ..	5	Coulterville ..
44	Randsburg	Wed	Frank B. Hand ..	F. S. Jones ..	398	Randsburg ..
173	Selby S. W.	Thurs	Alfred Peterson ..	F. J. Ferguson ..	.....	Crockett ..
39	Sierra Gorda ..	Thurs	H. Meyertholen ..	John Baird ..	.....	Groveland ..
124	Snow Ball .....	.....	P. W. Doyle ..	Mike Koster ..	.....	Needles ..
109	Soulsbyville ..	Thurs	J. T. Tonkins ..	John P. Harry ..	.....	Soulsbyville ..
87	Summerville ..	Fri	E. E. McDow ..	Geo. E. McLeod ..	.....	Carters ..
73	Toulumne	Thurs	John Forbes ..	Geo. Thurofield ..	63	Stent ..
167	Winthrop	Mon	F. Schliemann ..	E. A. Sheridan ..	103	Winthrop ..
127	Wood's Creek ..	Fri	F. Fairburn ..	W. F. Daniel ..	16	Chinese Camp ..
COLORADO						
75	Altman Eng	Tues	S. H. Daniels ..	E. S. Holden ..	77	Independence ..
21	Anaconda	Tues	T. H. Kestle ..	J. J. Mangan ..	296	Anaconda ..
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Battle Mountain ..	Sun	Chas. Baldauf ..	W. McConnel ..	27	Gilman ..
64	Bryan	Sat	Alma Neilson ..	Jas. Spurrier ..	134	Ophir ..
106	Ranner M. & S. ..	Wed	C. A. Mathews ..	C. E. Johnson ..	254	Victor ..
137	Black Hawk	Wed	Wm. J. Dailey ..	G. E. Bolander ..	105	Black Hawk ..
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Jno. McGillis ..	Jas. McKeon ..	132	Leadville ..
125	Colorado City ..	Sat	L. M. Edwards ..	W. R. Ennis ..	.....	Colorado City ..
20	Creede	Wed	J. J. Murphy ..	Amasa Bunch ..	.....	Creede ..
40	Cripple Creek ..	Fri	Chas. Kennison ..	Geo. D. Hill ..	1148	Cripple Creek ..
82	Cripple Crk S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery ..	E. L. Whitney ..	279	Cripple Creek ..
56	Central City	Thurs	W. F. Sydow ..	M. A. Swanson ..	175	Central City ..
93	Denver S. M.	Tues	W. McNamara ..	B. P. Smith ..	.....	Denver ..
165	Dunton	Sat	D. L. Shaw ..	H. E. Haney ..	.....	Dunton ..
58	Durango M & S ..	Sat	Frank Wride ..	Robert Carter ..	1273	Durango ..
80	Excelsior Eng ..	Mon	O. E. Blaine ..	W. A. Morgan ..	.....	Victor ..
110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Free Coinage ..	Fri	E. L. Minster ..	S. Parker ..	91	Altman ..
159	Fulford	Sat	B. S. Morgan ..	John Jubb ..	2	Fulford ..
30	Georgetown	Wed	Julius Keller ..	Wm. Charles ..	498	Georgetown ..
92	Gillett M. & S ..	.....	Thos. Kearns ..	C. W. Adams ..	.....	Gillett ..
94	Golden S. M. ....	.....	Wm. Nicholas ..	R. M. Nichols ..	157	Golden ..
50	Henson	Sat	John S. Boon ..	Eugene Otis ..	205	Lake City ..
136	Idaho Springs ..	Wed	Wm. Bates ..	J. E. Chandler ..	412	Idaho Springs ..
45	Jamestown .....	.....	L. B. Collins ..	Morgan Faust ..	.....	Jamestown ..
15	Ouray	Sat	G. E. Erickson ..	H. A. McLean ..	1111	Ouray ..
168	Pearl .....	.....	F. H. Hill ..	P. J. Byrne ..	.....	Pearl ..
24	Pewabic Mount'n	Fri	Wm. Quintrell ..	W. G. Evans ..	8	Russell Gulch ..
6	Pitkin County ..	Tues	Jos. Connors ..	Theo. Saurer ..	562	Aspen ..
133	Pueblo S. M. ....	.....	J A Kinningham ..	J. C. Peak ..	.....	Pueblo ..
36	Rico	Sat	Thos. C. Young ..	Adolp Laube ..	427	Rico ..
174	Ruby Silver .....	.....	C. Witherspoon ..	C. H. Campbell ..	.....	Montezuma ..
145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Silverton	Sat	F. Schmeltzer ..	Jas. Clifford ..	23	Silverton ..
27	Sky City	Tues	Nels Carlson ..	A. J. Horn ..	.....	Red Mountain ..
63	Telluride	Sat	V. St. John ..	O. M. Carpenter ..	537	Telluride ..
41	Ten Mile	Tues	A. T. Francis ..	W. J. Kappus ..	212	Kokomo ..
32	Victor	Sat	John Harper ..	Dan Griffiths ..	134	Victor ..
84	Vulcan	Sat	M. Comerford ..	J. Satterstrom ..	38	Vulcan ..
146	Wall Street .....	.....	Geo. Brown ..	A. S. Shipley ..	.....	Wall Street ..
59	Ward	Sat	G. Middleton ..	Jos. D. Orme ..	78	Ward ..
108	Whitepine	Sat	W. S. Barker ..	M. C. Smith ..	.....	White Pine ..
IDAHO.						
10	Burke	Tues	Harry Garden ..	Samuel Norman ..	164	Burke ..
52	Custer	Sat	R. N. Howell ..	R. L. Johnston ..	.....	Custer ..
53	DeLamar	Mon	Jas. H. Hore ..	Jas. H. Rodda ..	25	DeLamar ..
11	Gem	Wed	John Hays ..	Frank J. Ryan ..	107	Gem ..
37	Gibbonsville ..	Wed	Walt'r Morrison ..	John B. Achord ..	19	Gibbonsville ..

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
Idaho—Con						
9	Mullan	Sat	Gus Meyers....	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan.....
161	Mackay	Thurs	Thos. F. Tobin	Ralph Potter...	21	Mackay
66	Silver City	Sat	T. W. Mollart..	H. H. Holloway	....	Silver City ...
18	Wardner	Sat	M. Campbell...	L. J. Simpkins.	162	Wardner
KANSAS						
149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Gas City S. M.	Mon	J. T. Woods....	Jas. H. Nelson.	76	Gas City
123	Iola M. & S. ....	.....	Chas. Chadd...	G. F. Titus.....	....	Iola.....
148	LaHarpe S. U.	Tues	Jos. Kauffman.	R. R. Deist	478	LaHarpe.....
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Sat	Jos. Bracken...	P. F. McNerney	473	Anaconda....
114	Anaconda Eng.	Mon	R. P. Kyle.....	David Storrar..	....	Anaconda....
57	Aldridge	Sat	Geo Drummond	George Reeb...	97	Aldridge
23	Basin	Wed	R. H. Pierce...	F. C. Knowles..	1	Basin
7	Belt	Sat	Fred Tegtmore	J. J. McLeod ..	....	Niehart
1	Butte	Tues	Wm. McGreth...	John Shea	498	Butte
74	Butte M & S.	Wed	S. S. Updergroff	J. W. Whitely ..	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	Jos. Corby	P. A. Stevens..	1626	Butte
126	E. Helena M. & S.	Wed	Walter Chesney	Ande w Grose..	71	East Helena..
86	Geo. Dewey Eng. ..	Mon	Sam Gregory ..	Edwin Hering ..	233	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	A. S. McAlona..	L. E. Higley ...	D	Granite
162	Granite M & S.	Thurs	Chas. Collins..	Chas. Howland.	51	Philipsburg ..
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	B. B. Duffy ...	Jas. Lithgow...	790	Great Falls..
35	Hassel	Sat	A. I. Schreier ..	A. Scharnke ...	71	Hassel
54	Horr	Fri	T. E. McKernan	Jos. Harmon ..	....	Horr
139	Jardine	Fri	George Marks ..	George Freil. ..	....	Jardine
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	George Evans..	J. J. Lewis....	8	Maiden
103	Marysville	Sat	Thos. Strick ...	Nelson Maxwell	73	Marysville ...
138	Mount Helena .....	.....	J. R. Hunter ..	Nick Hoffman..	....	Helena.....
111	North Moccasin ..	Sat	Frank White...	W. W. Calder ..	1	Kendall.....
131	Pony .....	.....	Berry Knutson.	Thos. Davidson	....	Pony
128	Sheridan .....	.....	Richard Klietz.	Richard Lueck.	....	Sheridan
25	Winston	Sat	E. J. Brewer...	R. F. Whyte ...	A	Winston
129	Virginia City	Sat	W. I. Wall	J. E. Reid	95	Virginia City.
NEVADA						
122	Berlin	Mon	Chas. Cassels ..	G. E. Anderson	....	Berlin
171	Edgemont	Sat	R. J. Edwards..	W. E. Clawson.	....	Edgemont ...
72	Lincoln	Wed	D. Marguards'n	R. J. Gordon..	51	DeLamar
175	Robinson .....	.....	.....	Alex Baird .....	....	Robinson
164	Searchlight	Fri	T. O'Connor...	A. J. Higgins...	....	Searchlight ..
49	Silver City	Tues	J. W. Hickey...	C. G. Hamilton	76	Silver City...
121	Tonapah	Tues	Henry Spenker.	A. B. Anderson	92	Tonapah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	J. C. Doughty..	S. H. Turner ...	67	Tuscarora ...
46	Virginia City	Fri	John W. Kitson	J. W. Kinnikin	1	Virginia City.
172	Wedekind	Fri	F. D. Murphy ..	E. H. Diamond ..	....	Wedekind....
NEW MEXICO						
104	White Oaks .....	.....	.....	Geo. F. Queen..	....	White Oaks ..
OREGON.						
130	Alamo .....	.....	E. P. McCurry..	L. Steinmetzer.	....	Alamo
42	Bourne	Tues	Albert French..	J. D. McDonald	....	Bourne
91	Cornucopia	Sat	A. T. Russell...	B. M. Patterson	....	Cornucopia ...
132	Greenhorn Mt.	Thurs	Wm. J. Smith..	E. G. Stevenson	....	Greenhorn ...
29	Susanville	Thurs	Chas. Graham..	R. O. Ingraham	....	Susanville ...
140	Virtue	Tues	M. Blackhouse.	Caleb Rith.....	....	Virtue
SO. DAKOTA.						
3	Central	Sat	P. S. Deneen ..	W. G. Friggens.	23	Central City..
14	Deadwood M & S.	Thurs	John Meland ..	M. T. Commack	590	Deadwood ...
170	Hill City .....	.....	H. E. Palmer ...	I. M. Howell...	....	Hill City
2	Lead .....	.....	John Barron...	Thos. J. Ryan..	290	Lead City....
5	Terry Peak	Mon	Chas. Felt.....	Geo. Hendy	174	Terry
68	Galena	Wed	S. S. Burton ...	R. A. Hosking ..	78	Galena.....
116	Perry	Wed	Jas. Rawling ..	E. G. Sligar ...	....	Roubaix
179	Rapid City .....	.....	.....	J. E. Burney...	....	Rapid City ...

Directory of Local Unions and Officers

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
UTAH						
67	Bingham.....	Sat	W. C. Conant..	E. G. Locke....	31	Bingham
151	Eureka.....	Thurs	Godfrey Scherer	Nick Cones.....	228	Eureka.....
144	Park City.....	Sat	Jos. Ulmer....	Edward Boyle...	891	Park City.....
99	Valley S. U.....	Sat	E. J. Smith....	Jos. Ulmer.....		Murray.....
WASHINGTON						
17	Cascade.....	Sat	Patrick Reddy..	Floyd Harman....		Silverton.....
142	Deertrail.....	Tues	Wm. Sparks... ..	J. O'Leary jr....		Deer Trail....
168	Index.....	Sat	H. J. Plumer... ..	Thos. McIntyre...		Index.....
178	Meyer's Creek....	Wed	John Benson... ..	Jas. A. Stack....		Bolster.....
28	Republic.....	Tues	Alex McKay... ..	J. E. Keyes....	157	Republic.....
WYOMING						
157	Continental.....		Wm. Mow.....	Wm. Malady....		Battle.....
156	.....		.....	.....		.....

STATE UNIONS.

British Columbia, No. 6, Geo. Dougherty, President; Wm. Wilson, Secretary, Pheonix, British Columbia.

DISTRICT UNIONS.

Cripple Creek, No. 1, J. J. Mangan, President; Dan Griffis, Secretary, 414 5th st. Victor, Colorado.

San Juan, No. 2, V. St. John, President; O. M. Carpenter, Secretary, Telluride, Colorado.

Black Hills, No. 3, C. H. Shaad, Secretary, Terry, So. Dakota.

Kansas Gas Belt, No. 4, A. S. Murray, President; Jos. Kauffman, Secretary, La Harpe, Kansas.

Gilpin & Clear Creek, No. 5, Wm. J. Bailey, Secretary, Black Hawk, Colorado.

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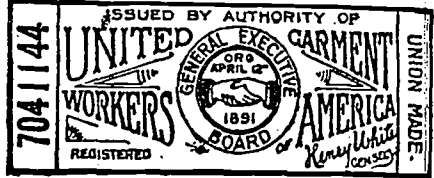
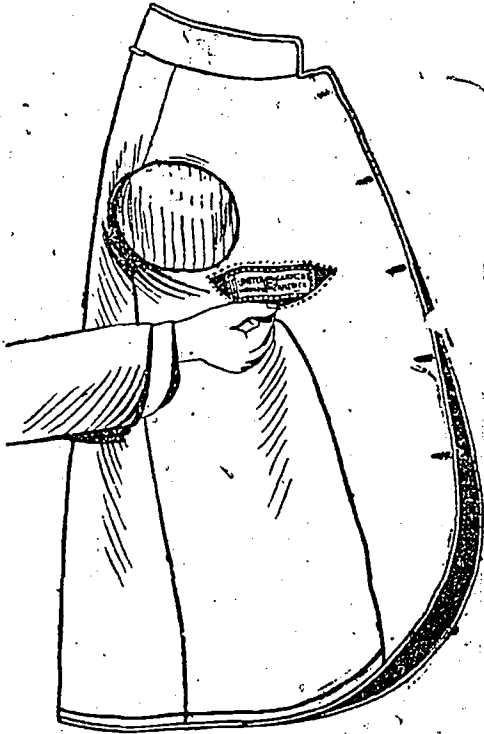


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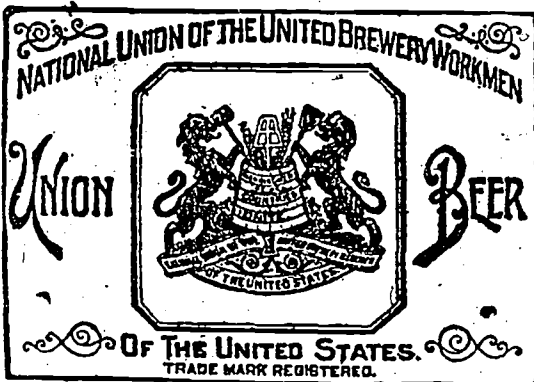
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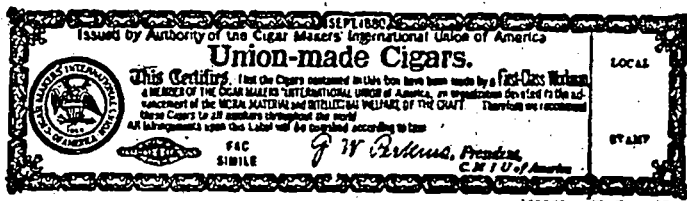
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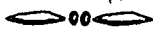
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