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OF MINERS.

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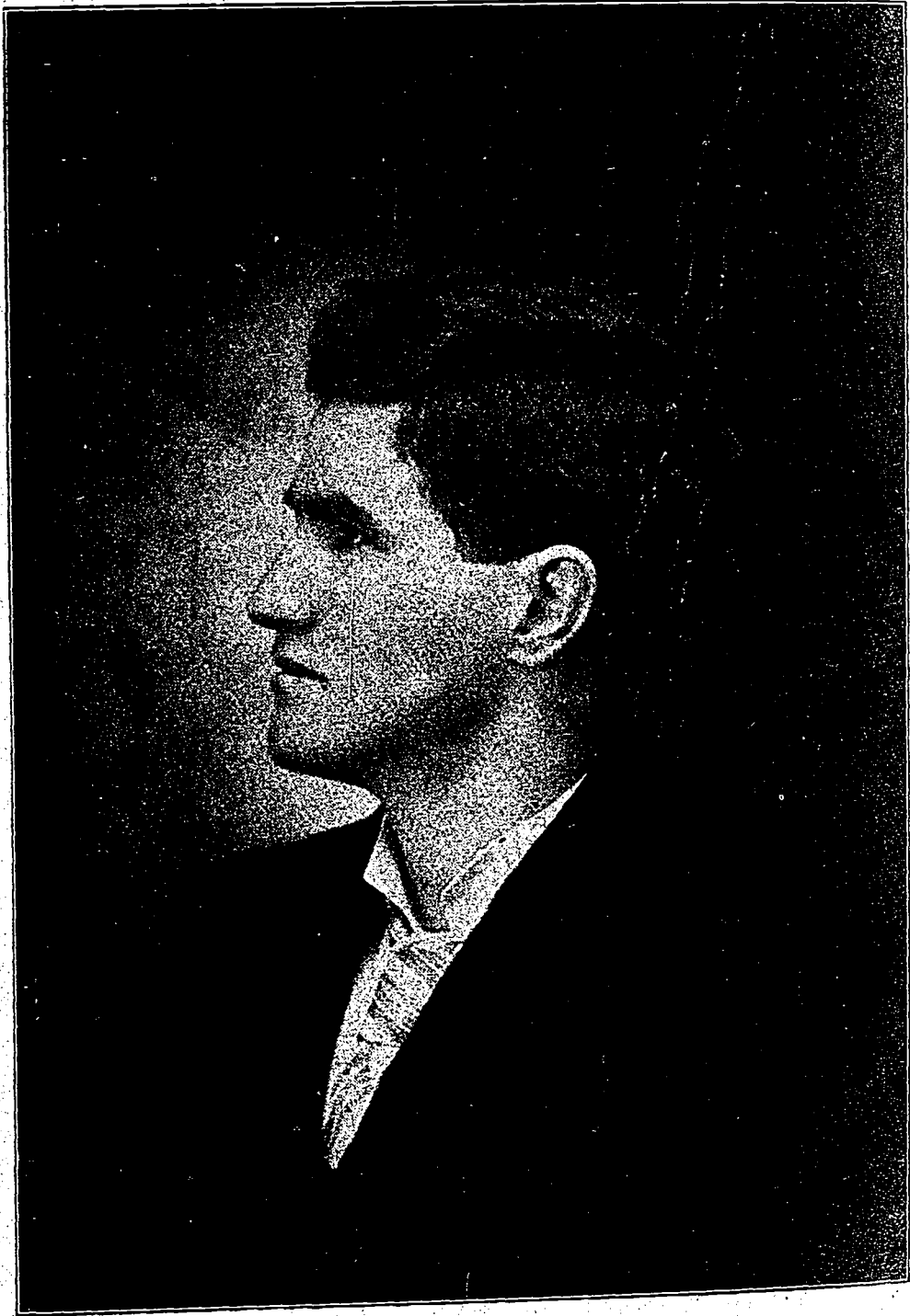
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EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

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Write plainly on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used, write only on every second line.

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MONTANA POLITICS.

It is safe to say that no other state in the Union has obtained such an unsavory reputation as the state of Montana on account of the political fight between Senator Clark and Marcus Daly which has existed for years, emanating, as we understand, from a disagreement over property many years ago.

In this article it is not our intention to cast any reflections on these gentlemen, nor to side with either, for we have no sympathy with either faction of the rotten and decaying Democratic party that has ever stood as a barrier between the laboring people and relief.

The Democratic party has been to the laborer what the mirage is to the weary traveler wending his way over the desert's burning sands, with his empty pack and drained canteen. He vainly pursued the phantom shadow of the crystal lake with its sparkling water till he falls exhausted by the way, and in his despairing moments he looks towards the far off mountains where flows the cool, refreshing water from the sheets of snow that gild their peaks; then does he realize that he has followed a delusion that lead him to his doom.

So it is with the Democratic party; it has promised everything, conceded nothing, but always led the laborer to believe

that it was the only party that sympathized with him and the poor, deluded toiler, knowing that the Republican party was his unmasked enemy, followed the fleeting shadows of the broken promises of the Democratic party until all hope has vanished and he finds himself an outcast in the world without a shadow of relief from those that he followed.

During the month of June county conventions were held in every county in the state to elect delegates to the national convention in Kansas City. No reform measures were discussed, no important measures for the benefit of the people were involved—none that would better the condition of the commonwealth. The only issue at stake was: "Are you a Clark man or a Daly man?"

Upon this issue alone the unterrified Democracy of Montana has entered into the political campaign of 1900 in opposition to the Republican party, headed by Senator Carter and backed by the Amalgamated Copper Trust that holds the people of the state in its grip as firmly as a slimy reptile holds an innocent lamb in its coils before devouring it.

To say that money is not freely used by both parties is an insult to intelligence. We know of so-called laboring men in the state, and some of them are high in the councils of advisers who profess to be capable and worthy of giving advice to the working men of the state, who have used money freely at the polls to carry the election for either side.

What must those men think of themselves? and what must Senator Clark and Marcus Daly think of such men and those they claim to represent when for \$5 they can buy their influence in such a sacred cause?

Organized labor will continue to sink deeper and deeper into the mire of disrepute until there will not be a vestige of solid ground left whereon its struggling banner can be planted round which honest men can rally, if every man who is elected an officer is permitted to become a political prostitute for the Democratic and Republican parties.

No body of laboring men in the world ever had such a golden opportunity to prove to the nation that they are capable of managing the affairs of state.

Now is the accepted time for the labor organizations of the state to call a convention of the producers of the state and nominate a ticket from their ranks that will represent the commonwealth of Montana and not the interest of Senator Clark or Marcus Daly, nor the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company.

The labor organizations of the state should act along these lines with the independent people of the state who will, beyond all question of doubt, assist them in such an undertaking.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

The Republican convention has adjourned after nominating William McKinley for president and Governor Roosevelt of New York for vice president. So far as the nomination for president is concerned, it was a foregone conclusion that President McKinley would be the choice of the Republican party, in other words he was the unanimous choice of the moneyed interests of the United States, for he had already served them four years, and during that time he never disappointed them in their attacks upon the interests of the people.

After serving the corporations four years, McKinley again seeks the suffrage of the American people, and asks them to re-elect him chief magistrate to fill the office filled by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, that he has disgraced by his vacillating policy and subservience to the oppressors of the people and enemies of the Republic.

In all his official career President McKinley cannot point to a single act that can recommend him to the people of the United States.

He is a man lacking in every respect the qualifications necessary to fill such an exalted position as president of seventy million people—a man without any policy except one of absolute obedience to the moneyed people, whose mandates he is ever ready to obey.

He has proved himself an uncompromising enemy of the working people—ready to abrogate their most sacred rights by using the standing army in the interests of corporations and trusts.

Every working man and woman who loves justice and desires the perpetuation of what little rights they yet possess should immediately inaugurate an active campaign against the election of the nominees of the Republican party, for no greater enemies of the laboring people's interest could be found in the nation.

Governor Roosevelt, the lionized hero of the Rough Riders, has always been a selfish plutocrat who placed party above principle, selfishness above honor and pride above dignity.

Always ambitious to advance himself in life at the expense of others, he now glories in the honors he stole from Captain W. O. O'Neill of Prescott, Arizona, who was killed leading his men in the charge at San Juan hill.

Captain O'Neill was the originator of the Rough Riders, and when his name was mentioned in connection with the organization of the regiment thousands of hardy miners and cowboys volunteered, for the name of "Buckey" O'Neill sent a thrill of joy through them, for they knew that no braver officer would

set foot on Cuban shores than the fearless, kind-hearted mayor of Prescott.

But Captain O'Neill was not to enjoy the fruits of his labor, for he was a Populist and it would not do for the Republicans to allow him to achieve honor on the field of battle, so Teddy Roosevelt was out of a soft job, and like a spoiled school boy who is pampered by the teacher, he held up his hand and asked to be appointed colonel of the Rough Riders, which was granted, and O'Neill was offered the commission of first lieutenant, which he declined.

When it became known that O'Neill would not be colonel of the regiment the men began to become dissatisfied and hundreds who volunteered refused to go on that account. Then in order to overcome this obstacle O'Neill was beseeched to accept the office of captain, leaving the New York bankers' man in the office of colonel.

Now the Republican party nominates Roosevelt for vice-president, with Emperor William the First of the United States and Asiatic colonies, with nothing to recommend either save their glorification of wealth and plutocracy.

From now till election Republican orators will stump the country from ocean to ocean on free passes and Mark Hanna's hoodle, accompanied by brass bands and a liberal supply of American flags, and tell the deluded working men how happy and prosperous they are under Republican rule, and many of the deluded slaves will believe them.

T. S. HOGAN.

In order to enlighten our readers and the laboring people of the Western states on the advisability of electing men from their own ranks to the various offices in nation, state and county who will, in addition to administering the law impartially, be a credit not only to the laboring people, but a safeguard to honest government.

T. S. Hogan was born December 23, 1869, on a farm near Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he attended common schools and graduated from the high school of his native town at the age of sixteen.

After graduating he worked on his father's farm and afterwards taught school till he came West.

After arriving in Montana he worked at various employment, including four years at the smelters at Anaconda, where he was employed in 1894 when he got married. The result of his marriage is three beautiful children of which father and mother are very proud.

From the time Mr. Hogan arrived in Montana he took

great interest in organized labor and was an active member of the Knights of Labor, and is to-day an active member of Granite Miners' Union No. 4 of the Western Federation of Miners.

In 1896, when the Populist party dictated the politics of Montana, the laboring men of the state insisted upon recognition, when he was nominated and elected secretary of state, a position he has filled with credit to himself and honor to his friends.

In 1898, the so-called silver forces of the state attempted to unite against the gold advocates and nominated that invincible champion of "free coinage" for revenue only (ex-Congressman Hartman), who afterwards resigned in favor of the present incumbent—Congressman Campbell—who has so nobly represented the interests of the Anaconda Copper Company in Congress, to the everlasting disgrace of the state.

After the resignation of Mr. Hartman the People's Party State Central Committee selected Mr. Hogan as their candidate for Congress in his place, and although he had no show to be elected on account of the strong opposition of the corporate interests of the state, he ran ahead of his ticket.

During the senatorial contest when Senator W. A. Clark was elected Mr. Hogan was the only state officer elected that held aloof and thus saved the secretary of state's office from disgrace, while all the others, including the governor and the members of the Supreme court of the state were involved. Against Mr. Hogan's honesty and ability as an officer and a citizen no man can point to a single act that will not redound to his credit.

He commands the respect even of his enemies and has more influence with the laboring people than any other man in the state.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

We desire to call the attention of our friends and patrons to our advertisers, who by their patronage, are contributing towards the support of the "Miners' Magazine."

Every individual who advertises in the magazine is either a member of organized labor or a friend of the cause which organized labor represents, therefore it is our duty to patronize those people whenever it is possible, as they are justly entitled to our support.

If we will ask for the goods handled or manufactured by those who advertise with us and subscribe for the papers we advertise, then we can truly say that we are doing our duty, but not otherwise.

THE COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The State Federation of Labor met at Cripple Creek, Colorado on June 4th and remained in session for six days. A large amount of business was transacted and preparations were made for the future which promise to build up a large and progressive organization. Under the leadership of David Coates, the federation has given much time to economic questions in the larger sense, and has followed this up with the advocacy of legislation, such as the eight hour law, lien law employers' liability law and similar other measures for immediate relief.

The arguments for these things Coates has made in his excellent paper, and the appreciation thereof has been shown in the growth of the organization, both in number and in influence.

The work of a federated organization of different unions in helping organize new unions and in strengthening old ones is very necessary, to say nothing of taking care of legislation and rewarding political friends and punishing political foes.

The members of the federation are loud in their praise of the entertainment furnished them by the people of Cripple Creek. With the miners this is also an incident fresh enough in their memory to realize what a splendid time they must have had.

We only have space for a few extracts from President Coates speech.

"Legislation—This convention should reiterate its demand for a convention to revise and reconstruct the constitution of the state, as this seems to be the best possible way to so engraft provisions in the same as to give protection to life equal to that of property through the laws of the state.

Provision for government through the initiative and referendum, and giving authority to the legislature to pass laws for the regulation of hours of labor and payment of wages should be made.

The subject of compulsory arbitration is being brought to the front very much of late, because of the very many serious industrial disturbances, and no doubt efforts will be made to pass a law providing such a method of settling difficulties between employer and employed at the next legislative session. We should be careful in giving our indorsement to such a law, without proper safeguards. Examples of how the law works in Australia and other countries are cited to show its good results, but courts are differently constructed in these countries than in the United States, and a compulsory arbitration board is but the setting up of another court to govern the working

people. If we are to have a compulsory arbitration court, let the members thereof be elected by the people.

At the last session of your legislature your representatives prepared a bill providing for the combining of all the industrial departments of the state government, such as labor commissioner, mine inspectors, both coal and metalliferous, dairy inspector, boiler inspector etc., into one department and under one head, with the chief elected by the people. This would save much money to the people, besides giving better service, and should be again indorsed.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the last legislature passed a bill, introduced by Senator Taylor, providing for an amendment to the state constitution which will allow six articles of the constitution to be amended at each session of the legislature, whereas now but one article can be amended. This amendment will be referred to the referendum at this fall's election for state officers, and the members of organized labor should see to it that they vote for the same.

We were successful in having passed by the legislature a law giving protection to labels of trades unions. There have been several prosecutions of counterfeiters of union labels during the past year, and in each case the unions were successful under this law.

Strong protest should be made against any increase in the military branch of the government, both in state and nation, as militarism means curtailment of the liberties of the people, and tends to the enthronement of plutocracy and monarchy, and has no place in a republic.

Election of president, vice president and United States senators by vote of the people should be favored.

Another effort should be made to repeal the anti-boycott law now on the statute books, and enact an employers' liability law.

Better protection and more thorough inspection of mines, mills and factories of the state should be insisted on.

Government by injunction is more prevalent and more severe in its restrictions than ever, as evidenced by the recent order of the Supreme Court of New York through Justice Freedman, whereby officers and members of the International Cigarmakers' Union were prohibited from paying benefits to striking members of this craft, also denying the right to maintain pickets. In the present day of intensification of organization of labor and the continued concentration of capital, this insidious abuse of power by the courts is one of the most serious conditions which working people struggling to better their condition have to face, and every means possible should be employed to put a stop to it. There has been a law introduced in the national Congress to curtail this usurpation of

power on the part of judges, and it should receive our indorsement and our congressmen and senators urged to give it their support and vote.

During the past few months both Japanese and Mexican labor has been imported into the state to replace citizen workmen. I would suggest that the legislature be memorialized to pass a law prohibiting the importation of contract labor into the state."

CONCEDES EIGHT HOURS.

During the month of May the miners of Butte discussed the advisability of requesting the mining companies to give their employers eight hours underground, as the price of copper had increased sufficiently to justify the demand without the companies sustaining any loss.

Working men who advocate a short workday on the ground that it would not impair the earnings of his employer, or on the theory that an individual can perform as much labor in eight hours as he could by working ten or twelve hours is in error.

Neither of these questions has any bearing on the reduction of hours of labor, so far as the fundamental principle is concerned, for it is not a question of maintaining the employer's dividend or maintaining the equilibrium of production by working a greater number of hours.

It must be conceded that the laborer has not kept pace with the advent of machinery and the rapidly increasing accumulation of wealth which he creates by labor for which he receives no increase in wages unless by actual necessity where his employer is compelled to grant him some increased remuneration in order to fill some contract, the failure of which might impair his business, or to gain in the advantage of a rising market, or other causes equally beneficial to his interest.

The fundamental principles of a shorter workday rise far above commercialism. Physical and moral development are the true principles which underlie the demand for short hours, and should never be overlooked by those who advocate the inauguration of this system for the laborer, who on an average labors twelve hours each day to eke out an existence as a penalty for having been born on this planet. By laboring shorter hours those faculties will expand and result in the development of a superior race, capable of any feat that will advance the true principles of civilization and the preservation of all that is grand in the government of any nation, and which is so woefully neglected by the so-called ideal government of the nineteenth century.

Few working men view the short workday in its true light.

By force of habit they have become so accustomed to working long hours they imagine they are losing money every hour they are not engaged in manual labor for an employer, or asleep. They never think of trying to develop their finer faculties, or try to instill in the minds of their children a higher conception of life than they enjoy themselves.

On another page we print the reply Senator Clark and F. Aug. Heinze of Butte, Montana, sent to the Miners' Union of that city in response to its request upon those gentlemen to give the men employed in their mines eight hours, and call the reader's attention to Mr. Heinze's letter in particular, as it shows that Mr. Heinze has a clearer conception of what eight hours means than a large percentage of working men.

Mr. Heinze gives the men employed in his smelter eight hours, as well as the men employed in his mines.

We also publish the petition of Mr. E. H. Wilson, receiver for the Minnie Haley mine of Butte, praying Judge Clancy to grant him permission to reduce the hours of the men in his mine to illustrate how little interested the laboring men are in their own welfare.

The miners of Butte are to be congratulated on the advent of eight hours in that district.

If Marcus Daly, for many years manager of the Anaconda company, but recently elected president of the Amalgamated Copper Trust, will concede eight hours to the miners employed by the trust, it will be of everlasting benefit to the miners and people of Butte.

IDAHO LABOR COUNCIL'S APPEAL.

On another page we publish an appeal from the Idaho Labor Council requesting laboring men to stay away from the Coeur d'Alenes, as that country is under martial law and no man is permitted to work unless he obtains a permit from Governor Steunenberg or, in other words, from the Standard Oil Company.

When we read this permit and behold a cringing creature called a man voluntarily signing it for the privilege of working in the wet, dreary mines and mills of the Coeur d'Alenes for a few mining corporations that thrive on the miseries of the laborer, we are forced to believe that the star of the once grand republic is waning and soon must set in universal gloom.

The man who goes to that corporation ridden district and signs such an infamous document is an enemy to liberty and justice and would rob and murder his greatest benefactor and invade the sanctuary of the most sacred edifice ever erected at the dictation of corporations.

These men could be hired to shoot down their fellow

workmen for less money than they would accept to work in the mines of Idaho.

We trust that working men will do all in their power to assist the Idaho Labor Council to keep men away from the Coeur d'Alenes and thus secure a complete victory for justice versus military despotism.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF BUTTE MINERS' UNION.

The twenty-second anniversary of Butte Miners' Union was a grand success on account of the magnificent street parade and the announcement of a majority of the mine operators that their mines would work eight hour shifts in the future, which will give the miners an opportunity to get acquainted with their families and see the color of their eyes by sunlight, something they could not do during the short days of winter.

It is to be hoped that the men who reap the benefit by this change will use their time to good advantage and attend the meetings of the union regularly for without the influence of the union they would still be working ten hours.

DENIED LIVING WAGES.

The following petition was presented to the superintendent of the Highland Boy smelter, located at Murray, Utah, by the Smeltermen's Union of that town, and after this dignitary had had time to consider it he replied that he did not recognize such a body as the Smeltermen's Union, but was willing to listen to the grievance of any individual employe who might call on him. In other words, he was willing to condescend to listen to the supplication of some unfortunate workman who might approach him with hat in hand and quivering knee like a truant child before an angry father begging forgiveness for some offense.

When we read the petition of those men who are employed in the most unhealthy occupation we know of, we are forced to pause and ask ourselves where our boasted prosperity has gone of which we read so much in the Republican papers that are paid for deceiving the people and boosting our emperor-president for re-election.

At the time this petition was presented to Superintendent White a meeting of the mine operators was held in Salt Lake to form an association to increase the price of lead to \$4.50 per cwt. in the home market by shipping the surplus to foreign countries which could be sold for less and thus insure the mine owners a large profit on lead because the lead they

shipped and foreign lead could not disturb the home market, as it was prohibited from entering the home market by a prohibitive tariff.

This is a shining example of Republican prosperity. Men are working for wages that are insufficient to pay their board in one of the most productive and fertile valleys in the world, where everything for man's sustenance grows in luxurious abundance, making the price of board far below the average, but notwithstanding this fact the employes of this company that pays over half a million dollars in dividends annually refuses to pay its smelter employes sufficient for board and lodging.

And when they ask for an increase the Salt Lake Tribune, that vile sheet which owes its existence to blackmailing, attempts to picture them as dangerous criminals, who are enjoying prosperity, but not satisfied with that, they attempt to disturb the business interests of the state.

Verily, the American working man is fast becoming the most dependent creature that breathes.

Murray, Utah, May 22, 1900.

Mr. R. T. White, Superintendent Highland Boy Smelter:

Dear Sir—At a regular meeting of the Salt Lake County Smeltermen's Union (of which organization seventy-five of your employes are members) it was decided to ask you for an increase of wages, for the following reasons, to-wit: You are aware that the cost of living has increased and that the prices of all commodities is still going up. You may not know that on account of your men not being able to pay a reasonable amount for board more than one has been unable to secure a place to sleep, and they have either been compelled to sleep at the smelter or quit and leave the works. We are not disposed to make an unreasonable demand, but feel that, in view of the fact that we are receiving less wages for the same class of work than is paid in any part of the United States, it is only just and fair to indicate our needs and disadvantages. We feel that we are entitled to at least a sufficient amount of wages to make it possible for us to pay for the cost of living without incurring debts we cannot pay.

Further, in view of the fact that the improved methods of smelting has made it possible to handle larger tonnage per man than ever before, we are led to believe you will look with favor upon our request. We have patiently waited, expecting a voluntary raise, but it did not come, hence in consequence the union has appointed a committee, composed of the following named men, to bring the matter promptly before you, viz: F. A. Miller, John Culliton, William Bogart, George Brown, John Cook.

The scale of wages we have agreed upon is as follows:

Trammers, \$1.75; calcine helpers, \$1.75; ore shovelers, \$1.85; liner converters, \$2.25; copper men, \$1.75; crane men, \$2.25; slag car men, \$2; helpers, \$1.75; converter punchers, \$2; calcine firemen \$2.25; yard men, \$1.75; clay gang, \$1.75; cram chaser, \$1.75; calcine car men \$2.25; skimmers, \$2.50; graters, \$2.

Hoping that you will give our committee a favorable reply, we remain, very respectfully,

SALT LAKE COUNTY SMELTERMEN'S UNION.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

After five months' session, Congress has adjourned, and it now remains with the working people of the country to ask themselves in all seriousness, what has this august body done during this time to better the conditions of the laboring people and the common people in general? We are seriously of the opinion that the working man who will sit down calmly and view the situation without prejudice, cannot arrive at any other conclusion but this: He has been ignored. Not one bill was passed in his interest.

The entire session was taken up in formulating plans by which the Republican party would be successful at the polls next November. From the day Congress convened until it adjourned there was not a member of the Republican party in the House or Senate who ever attempted to introduce a bill that would bring relief to the laborer.

All their political actions indicate, that they were working for their re-election and not in the interest of the people. It is safe to say that no session of Congress, with such a large working majority, ever attempted to do so little for the country under such extraordinary circumstances as that which surrounds the American people. Upon all sides we can see trusts and combinations springing up as if by magic, fostered and encouraged by legislation, without any effort being made by those who claim to represent the people to curb them in their onward march in the complete subjugation of the people and the industries of the nation.

It is a deplorable fact that the majority of the working men will not take this into consideration and it is to be presumed, judging from past experience, that next November we will see thousands of working men rushed to the polls on election day and voted for those same men who have in the past bartered their constituency in the interest of the moneyed oligarchy, that have no respect whatever for American citizenship. It has been truly said that the working man is his own enemy and the men or party who endeavors to assist him

to better his condition, making him and his family more independent, more worthy of the name of citizen, receives scant support from them, which is unfortunately true.

The party that has ignored the working people upon all occasions is the party that receives their support. This is not confined to the East. It is as prevalent in the Western portion of the United States as it is in the East. Men have sold their birthright and they are anxious for the glorious privilege of working for some corporation.

THE GOLD COIN CLUB HOUSE.

In the town of Victor, Colorado, the Woods Investment Company has erected a two-story building for their employes, which is without doubt the handsomest and most conveniently arranged building that is to be found anywhere.

Previous to the fire which destroyed the town of Victor the company had this building completed at a cost of \$20,000. Not, however, discouraged by its loss, the Woods people began the erection of another quite as large, but more conveniently arranged for the benefit of its patrons.

The building is 50x25 feet and as you enter your eyes fall upon a library of 600 volumes of well-chosen books that are of everlasting benefit to the members of the club. Writing paper is furnished and also daily papers and periodicals, making it very entertaining and agreeable for those who wish to improve their minds.

Off from the office is the large athletic room, where sports of all kinds, such as ten pins, sword exercises, tumbling bars, etc., are offered to the use of the club members. Adjoining this room is a splendidly furnished bath room, where members bathe at a cost of 10 cents, just sufficient to cover the expense of washing the linen used.

On the second story is the billiard hall and chess tables, where men spend their evenings and afternoons with much pleasure, as the games only cost half of what similar games cost in the various saloons in the city. Adjoining the billiard room on the second floor is a large balcony on all sides, where spectators can sit and view the different games in the athletic hall below. There is also on this floor a number of sleeping rooms where a number of the office employes sleep.

Taken altogether, the Gold Coin club house is one that is unequalled in any mining camp or in any other city of which we have any knowledge where the employes of the company are allowed to use it freely. The only qualification necessary to become a member of the club is six months' continuous employment in the service of the company. It is to be regretted

that other mining companies and wealthy corporations are not so generously disposed as the Woods Investment Company. Were they so, the miner's life, in place of being one of no recreation, would have the best of recreation.

The directors of the club are chosen by the votes of the men employed by the company, but few of them, however, exercise that privilege. They leave it entirely with the company, as many of them do not believe the system can be improved on, therefore the company's foremen act as the Board of Directors and they frequently accept advice from the members of the club. In conducting the affairs of the club, we are informed that there has never been any friction, but harmony prevails at all times between the members and the Board of Directors.

Victor is to be congratulated upon such a valuable acquisition to the city. It is certainly the most model institution for the pleasure and comfort of working men that we have ever had the pleasure of visiting.

FIRED FROM AMBUSH.

Wallace, Idaho, June 22.—Joseph MacDonald, manager of the Frisco mine, was fired on from ambush this morning by two men. He was on his way from the mill to the office when four shots were fired in quick succession, the bullets all striking at his feet. MacDonald saw the men running down the mountain side but he could not recognize them. The sheriff and twenty United States soldiers immediately started in pursuit of the men.

The Frisco mill was blown up with dynamite by strikers in 1892.

The above is from the Butte Miner (Montana), and shows that the Coeur d'Alene mine owners are again active in contemptible methods to retain the United States troops and prevent the laboring men of the county from organizing.

A few days previous to this alleged shooting Bartlett Sinclair came from Boise to represent Governor Steunenberg and called upon Joe McDonald and the rest of the mine operators who have sworn to destroy the union, and it is reasonable to conclude that he was sent there by Steunenberg for the express purpose of hatching such a scheme, as the governor's chances politically are vanishing very rapidly and something had to be done to cause alarm and give him an opportunity to go before the Democratic convention in the state and claim that a reign of terror existed in the Coeur d'Alenes and at the same time appeal to Emperor McKinley to continue the troops in the county.

What a ridiculous farce for this murdering bully, McDonald, to say that two men fired four shots at him, all striking the ground close to his feet. Evidently they must have been

some of the gang that he organized in 1879 in Bodie, California, when he murdered Mr. Goff and left his partner, Hamilton, for dead in his own cabin because they would not surrender their ground to the Jupiter Mining Company. The gang used to amuse themselves around the saloons in Bodie shooting close to men's feet to see them dance.

If this cowardly murderer was fired at from ambush it was by some of his own clique, approved, sanctioned and concocted by himself and Steunenbergl.

The man who would want to shoot such a mountain of corruption would not aim at his feet.

CONSISTENCY.

The American Smelting and Refining Company is going to build a large smelter in the Salt Lake valley. It will have an initial capacity of 20,000 tons a month, with an arrangement that it can be increased to 40,000 tons a month.

A year ago the attorney for the American Smelting and Refining Company threatened if the Colorado Supreme court decided in favor of the eight hour law, the people who have capital would take it to states where they could conduct such industries without legislative restrictions.

Now the above company has smelters from Pennsylvania to California and from Mexico to the Canadian line, yet where do they begin the building of a new smelter? In Utah, the only state where an eight hour law is on the statute book, is selected for the new smelter. If an eight hour law is so dangerous to this company's interest, why do they deliberately seek to get under its operation when they could just as well go into so many other states. The pages of this magazine are open to the gentlemen of the American Smelting and Refining Company, or its attorneys, for a reply.

A STRUTTING PEACOCK.

While Roosevelt was pretending that he could not accept the vice presidential nomination, like the woman who asked that a quart of beer be sent for and wanted to be forced to drink it, if she refused, he offered an argument against his nomination that was as much in good taste as most of the things he does. He said: "How could I be vice president and have to sit and listen to a senator praise Aguinaldo and not throw the gavel at him?" How, indeed? To a man imbued with militancy, brute force is the only way to answer anything, and it would be easier to throw the gavel at a senator than to show a reason why the assassination of a race of people thou-

sands of miles away should be continued by our ruffian soldiery. And what do the cultured natives of the East think of this bluster on the part of a man who aspires to the second highest office in the land, and who, if elected, may, through an accident, become an incumbent of "the highest office to which mortal may aspire?"

It must have been an edifying sight to see Roosevelt strutting down the aisle with his cowboy hat on, taking ten minutes to reach his seat in the convention, while the hordes of boodle and privilege were yelling for him.

The glories of the close of the century do not seem to include politics.

ONLY A MAN IN OVERALLS.

Only a man in overalls, lay him anywhere—
 Send for the company doctor—we have no time to spare;
 Only a little missfire, only a miner crushed,
 Put another one on, for from dark till dawn
 The smelter must be rushed.

Only another widow under another's roof,
 Only another victim beneath the iron hoof,
 Only a batch of orphans, and thus the drama ends;
 Just let them go, with their anguish and woe,
 So we make our dividends.

Only a man in overalls—a very good man, as a rule—
 But a man with us is rated as a farmer rates a mule;
 One is as good as the other, but the long-eared slave's the best,
 He's a little rougher, decidedly tougher,
 And doesn't need half the rest.

Only a man in overalls, bury him anywhere—
 The burleigh is boring, the furnace is roaring—
 We have no time to spare;
 Let the tears of the widow fall on his worthless clay,
 To h—l with the orphan, to h—l with the man,
 To h—l with the judgment day.

—Frank Aley, Member of Globe Miners' Union No. 69, Western Federation of Miners, Globe, Arizona.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

LAW IN ITS RELATION TO LABOR.

“Labor Omnia Vincit.”

(Speech delivered by Henry Cohen at the banquet of the Denver University Law School Alumni, June 12, 1900.)

At the present time the relations between law and labor are badly strained. On the one side we find striking laborers going further than ever before in committing acts of violence; on the other courts are exercising powers, in the way of injunctions, which the old lord chancellors never dreamed of assuming. To the average lay man the injunction, instead of being the valuable equitable remedy that it was intended to be, is only a means of oppression.

From St. Louis come the daily reports of a striker shot or a car dynamited; these have become so common that we no longer wonder at them.

In New York City a justice of the Supreme court enjoins the cigarmakers “from paying or promising to pay to any former employe of the plaintiffs any sum of money for the purpose of continuing organized, concerted and combined action on the part of said former employes of plaintiffs. * * *”

It is needless to say that the injunction was disregarded. In that bailiwick judges contribute from \$5,000 to \$15,000 to the campaign fund when they run for office.

In Idaho the military power of the federal government was invoked, over 1,100 men were arrested without warrant, held without indictment and imprisoned without trial. After seven months they were simply turned loose. The momentary lawlessness of the mob was succeeded by the long-continued lawlessness of authority.

More has been done during the past year to lessen the respects for courts and for the administration of law than for a good many years previous.

The antagonism between labor and capital continues and is growing more bitter, notwithstanding the well meant attempts to smooth over the differences. The reason is not to be found in law, but in political economy. The difficulty can only be understood in the light of a few economic facts.

Under the present system of wealth production it is impossible for all laborers to be employed at one time. An average of six per cent. of the total labor population must be idle. The theories of the most advanced economists are clinched by the statisticians, the deductions of the former being supported by

the figures of the latter. This being so, wherever there are sixteen men employed, one idle man is standing by watching them with wistful eyes, waiting for a favorable moment when for some cause one of the workers leaves and he can get the much-coveted job. This idle man is a standing menace to all of those employed and his competing against them would, in the ordinary course of things, bring wages down to the mere cost of living. Against this tendency the laborer has only one method of protection, and that is to organize a union and try to arrest the going down of wages. After the union is organized an increase is demanded or a reduction is resisted and a strike results. With the proportion of idle men above mentioned it is easy to foretell the result of the strike, were the strikers to go home and stay there. The winning of the strike depends upon whether the non-union man can be induced to not go to work, and if suasion is not sufficient, threats and violence follow. It is not a desire for violence which prompts these measures, but it is the utter desperation of a man who, being fortunate enough to have a job, sees that opportunity disappear. If it is a terrible thing to see men try to kill others and destroy property, it is more sad than terrible to think that it is done for the poor privilege of having work, which is nearly always poorly paid and often disagreeable, if not dangerous. And that is the reason why people who are ordinarily law-abiding tolerate this violence, if they do not actually take part in it.

Over-population or immigration cannot account for this phenomena of the idle man. We find him in Europe, where the population is 500 to the square mile, and in the Eastern states where the population is from 50 to 100 to the mile, and in the West, where there are only two or three people to the mile. The principal factors of wealth productions, land, labor and capital, we have in abundance. At the present time a skillful workman, using the best machinery, can produce one dollar's worth of value in one hour, yet the national wealth is only \$1,000 per capita. In all the centuries that labor has been productively engaged, we have not been able to save in any kind of a durable form the result of more than 1,000 hours' labor to each inhabitant. Nothing could better illustrate how defective our present methods of distribution are. To find employment for this idle laborer, to open up the natural opportunities, to make capital cheap and abundant, these are the problems to be solved. And who will solve them?

Of all the people who form the intellectual class none are better qualified for this than lawyers. No other class have their logical faculty so well developed. A lawyer, every time he goes to court, has his logical powers adjusted much the same as a watchmaker adjusts a timepiece.

Now we want this profession to take up the question of

the new political economy and expound them. Not only does their training fit them for it, but their standing in the community will give them a more respectful hearing. When the solution to these questions is found, as I think it will be, in the abrogation of laws by which the few are privileged, the relation between labor and law will be different, and our motto, "Labor Conquers Everything," would mean not a triumph of force but the triumph of labor over injustice, and in that triumph every useful member of society would share.

SOCIALIST DEWEY ROASTED.

If I had no mistrust of politicians, particularly those who label themselves "friends of labor," who constantly go about, ranting about the woes of labor, advising us to elect "class conscious" individuals to relieve us from our self-inflicted injuries, I should surely have mistrust by the ton after listening to a speech delivered last Sunday night by A. M. Dewey in this city, and under the auspices of the Social Democrats, on the subject: "The Crime of the Century."

A few words as to Dewey and his connections, political and otherwise. From the crown of his silk stove pipe hat to the soles of his well polished shoes is there the faintest trace of want and toil? The well rounded and protruding belly, the thick neck and full red face denote no very recent scarcity of food in his vicinity; the white, soft, fat hands show no contact with any tool of productive industry; the immaculate white collar and shirt, the well fitting "Prince Albert coat," and the massive piece of jewelry dangling from his vest pocket show that he is on friendly terms with both tailor and jeweler, and that to feel—ill clad—the keen cutting blast of chilly winter is something entirely unknown to him. His present occupation is holding down a U. S. government job; member of the U. S. Industrial Commission. He is a member of two labor organizations and a Socialist by trade.

Now for his speech. Dewey says he heard Governor Steunenberg of Idaho say that he was not opposed to labor unions but to a certain organization that is controlled by criminals. Of course Steunenberg is not, for there is no organization of workers in Idaho to be opposed to except the Western Federation of Miners. "Oh yes there is," says Dewey; "one organization I belong to has 12,000 members in the state, and there are printers' unions all over the state, of which Mr. Steunenberg is a member at Boise." There is, however, another labor organization in the state of Idaho beside the Western Federation of Miners—the Knights of Labor. Many, yes, very many of them are members of the federation, in fact they officer the federation, and Dewey has been allied with them many years, for

he, too, is a Knight of Labor. If, according to the governor of Idaho, whom Dewey claims as his friend, the Knights of Labor miners of Idaho, who are members and officers of the Western Federation of Miners, are criminals, then he himself is equally guilty of what he and his friend, the governor of Idaho, call the crimes of the miners in that region. Furthermore, he is an associate criminal if these men be criminals. Yes, Steunenberg is a member of the International Typographical Union, and notwithstanding his utterances to the contrary, the printers' unions do not approve Steunenberg's actions, for I have read resolutions published in newspapers, by printers' unions, strongly condemning the actions of Steunenberg relative to the Coeur d'Alène trouble and calling upon the sister union at Boise to expel him. True, the local union did approve his action, but when we remember that the members were working in the state printing office, the act of approval is not remarkable, for if they failed or refused to approve they might come under the ban of his anger and lose their jobs. Yet in the face of such conditions he advises us workers, as an avenue of escape from the ocean of trouble that we are struggling in, to turn ourselves over to the mercy of the politicians—by delivering up all power and right to the state, resting in the belief that the state can do no wrong. Never, Mr. Dewey! Never shall we permit such a condition of affairs to come about, for there are too many Steunenbergs, Sinclairs, Merriams and A. M. Deweys running loose for us to safely try such an experiment.

“Men were run out of the Coeur d'Alene mining camps at the point of loaded rifles,” says Dewey, and that was terrible! Men were run out of these same mining camps and places by mining companies and other corporations because they had the magnificent courage to combat the tyranny of corporate greed. Dewey says nothing about that, though. He investigated, in an official capacity, the Idaho troubles, but knows “nothing about the cause of the trouble on account of the religion and politics that is mixed up in it and the lying of both parties regarding the trouble.”

Quite an admission for an official to make. The mine owners, according to this, must have introduced the old bait—religion and politics—and divided the workers. That is what they did. Catholicism and A. P. A.'ism, Populism and Democratic-Silver-Republicanism were some of the tools used to break down the miners.

Dewey further said these miners were mere trade unionists and trade unions were opposed to Socialism, therefore ought to be broken up, or words to that effect. Here is where Dewey shines again. He himself is a member of the Printers' Union, and he is also a Socialist. Now, as a trades unionist, accord-

ing to his own statement, he is opposed to Socialism, then as a Socialist he is not opposed to Socialism.

Oh, what a shining mark is this politician Dewey for the Anarchist! For the good of the Socialist movement the Printers' Union should be broken up; for the good of the Printer's Union Socialism ought to be broken up. "I am both," says Dewey.

Trade unions, according to Dewey, can do no good, because the money power picks out a bright fellow here and there among them and by corrupting them manipulates the rest. Was he throwing bouquets at himself? Was he a bright fellow, in the long ago, among the printers and therefore picked out and given an office? If this accusation is true, has he, too, been corrupted and being used as a decoy by which to trap the rest of us? Well, it seems so, and I will take it for granted, since he has said it. There was a time when this man Dewey spoke and wrote differently, but holding down a government job has had the same effect on him as it has on all who strive to free labor from its shackles, namely: To increase their own avoirdupois, wardrobe and the contents of their wallets, and decrease their respect for the hopes and aspirations of earth's suffering and toiling millions, and their sense of horror at the injustice that the idle class enjoys in inflicting on the industrial masses.

Now, I do not suppose Dewey will ever see this, for I presume he would not look at, much less read, an Anarchist paper, although he did say in his speech (he stammered, though, when saying it,) that the Chicago Anarchists were indicted for murder, arrested for conspiracy and hanged because they were Anarchists, and told the truth, and the person who threw the bomb on the Haymarket was known to the police, but being a wealthy man, had been permitted to leave Chicago and go back to Germany, where he was still living, and that he—the speaker—had his name in his notes but would refrain from giving his name. Still I must tell Dewey and all others that the miners of Idaho are not criminals. Their attitude was that of brave men battling for liberty, and their work on April 29, 1899, did more good than all the "labor friend" politicians could or would accomplish in a century. What we need is more men possessed of the revolutionary spirit of the miners of Idaho and less of Dewey politicians.—C. Lynch in Free Society.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. S. HOGAN.

Delivered in Granite, Montana, June 13, 1900, the twelfth anniversary of Granite Miners' Union:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I take as my text,

for the few remarks which I will make to you to-day, the fourteenth article of the declaration of principles of the Western Federation of Miners, adopted at its recent meeting in Denver:

“We recommend the full and free discussion of all economic and political questions by all unions of the Federation.”

“It is a real pleasure to every student of governmental politics, to every believer in our form of government, to see such a great industrial association as the Western Federation of Miners incorporate such a plank in its declaration of principles. When organizations such as yours take this advanced ground, which they are rapidly doing in all portions of the nation, a labor organization will have a significance and meaning and a power which it does not now possess.

“In the past good men—conservative men—honest men, have appealed to you not to enter the arena of politics; have told you that there was turmoil, danger, disagreements and strife in the face of which there could be no unity in a labor organization. But conditions change. In these closing days of the nineteenth century, when great economic changes come about with phenomenal rapidity, there are equally rapid changes in the sentiments and opinions of the people.

“The most conservative member of labor organizations in all the land, if he is honest in his expressions and convictions, will concede that there is but one hope for the laboring people, one avenue through which they can effectually secure the objects of their union's existence, and that is through concerted and united political action.

“It was long the opinion of the general public, and even of members of labor organizations themselves, that the chief object of such organizations was to unite the workers with a view to arresting, by the strike, boycott or such other methods as might prove available, the impositions on the rights of the individual members. Now they are accredited their true place in the economy of the nation; now they are recognized as great educational factors. What the public school is to our children, the laboring organization, when properly conducted, is to our working men.

“If labor organizations will follow the recommendation of the Western Federation of Miners they will learn, through the discussion of political and economic questions, how to apply the general principles of government in such a way as to secure the greatest good for the greatest number.

“I have always contended that a labor organization is and should be a great school for citizenship, and that a timid brother who would muzzle the right of the free and full discussion of the vital questions which concern our national life may be honest but not wise.

“The people of Granite county are not lacking in an ob-

ject lesson of the inefficiency of anything but political action in securing the laborer the fullest enjoyment of the opportunities which our civilization should offer him. You know that all legislative actions depends upon the political action of the citizen; you know that one of the chief industries of your county has been seriously crippled by legislative action and by the lack of the proper political action on the part of the citizens of the nation. Could any possible action of a labor union or all labor unions combined, outside of political action, restore to the silver mines of this vicinity their value and to the miners their opportunity for profitable employment? I thank God that the labor organizations of the nation are fast learning that they cannot regulate the terms of employment and the hours of labor unless the labor is made necessary by industrial conditions and those industrial conditions are largely dependent upon the political and legislative action of the people.

"But the convention of the Western Federation of Miners did more than recommend political action. They pointed out the policies of government which would result in the greatest good, not only to the miners themselves, but to all the people. The basic principles of government indorsed by that convention may be summarized as follows:

"Direct legislation, public ownership of the means of production and distribution, a tax system based on the value of the use of the natural resources of the earth and a financial system recognizing the money of the constitution and controlled by the government instead of by private institutions.

"These things, with the new yet old issue of an imperial government, have a familiar sound to the ears of every Populist. Volumes might be written or spoken on any one of these great principles but time will hardly permit of a fair consideration of them at such a time as this. If you will permit me, I might deal briefly with their importance and effects as policies of government.

"Direct legislation means the inauguration of a government by the people in reality instead of in name. It means the destruction of the undue power of wealth and corporations in shaping the policies of government and it means the education of the individual citizen to the highest standard of political knowledge. It is the means through which the end can be accomplished; the instrument which will give potency to the will of the people.

"The next great question is public ownership, which may be said to include all others. In these days when political demagogery is rampant we hear much of anti-trust planks. It is customary for the politician of the year 1900 to beguile his constituency by denouncing all the evils and the dangers of the trust, but he is generally either too cowardly or too ingo-

rant to recommend a real remedy. In public ownership we have a remedy that will stand the test. When I speak of remedies I do not mean something which will destroy the trust, if by the trust we are to understand the handling of industrial enterprises on a large scale with the smallest possible outlay of labor and expense.

"He who would destroy the effectiveness of labor would destroy the opportunities of the laborer. It is not so much more work we want as more effective work; work that will accomplish the most with the least effort. But we do want the laborer to receive the greatest compensation possible for the labor done and we want his efforts to be so directed as to entitle him to enjoy the greatest opportunities of intellectual and social advancement. If the laws which govern us are well made we need have no fear that the time will ever come when the productiveness of labor will be so great that there will not be room for us all in the great field of production and distribution.

"With society properly organized the greater the productiveness of labor the greater the results to the laborer, and consequently the greater his advancement. In government ownership we have a remedy for the trust which will minimize its evils and maximize its benefits; a remedy which will make the largest projects in the industrial world the most beneficial and will cause the inventive genius of the centuries to be applied for the benefit of all instead of for the benefit of the few. And let us say here that there is a voluntary growth in things political as well as in things natural, and in my opinion, the policy of government ownership will first, and that soon, be inaugurated in those enterprises which are of a public or semi-public nature.

"The first of these in importance are the railroads. Public ownership of railroads would destroy discrimination between the poor man in the transportations of freight and persons. It will put the smallest manufacturer and the smallest business man on the same footing, so far as the railroads are concerned, with the largest competitors; and it will make it impossible for powerful associations of capitalists to destroy communities by special rates and rebates operated against them. Under private ownership those least able to pay are compelled to bear a great part of the burden which should be upon those who are best able to pay. But I believe that every thinking man, who is not interested in a railroad corporation, believes with us in the government ownership of railroads and consequently it is not necessary to make an extended argument on that proposition. Beginning with the government ownership of railroads the extension of that function of government will no doubt go on until it includes every branch of industry—the

operation of which by private enterprise jeopardizes the rights and liberties of the people.

"Then there is the question of taxation. Every student of the tax question admits that existing tax laws are imperfect, unjust and opposed to the best interests of the people. Your convention at Denver declared for a tax on income and inheritance, believing, no doubt, that those best able to pay should be required to pay most. They also declared for a tax based on land values. The full meaning of that system of taxation may hardly be understood at first thought from that simple sentence in the platform. If I were required to offer an explanation of its processes, I would say that its object is to make those who hold, enjoy and use the resources of the earth to the exclusion of all others, no matter what the nature of those resources, pay therefor a tax proportionate to its value. It is a policy sound in its fundamental correctness and a prolific destroyer of special privileges.

"I feel that any one who would speak to the people of Montana on the money question should apologize in advance, for the question has been so much considered and is so thoroughly understood that all comment is superfluous. After declaring for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the convention declared in favor of the abolition of the national banking system and the establishment of a government banking system in its stead. They also recommended that all gold, silver and paper be full legal tender and be issued by the government direct to the people.

"I will pass over this question, with which you are all familiar, in order that I may devote more time to those which have more recently entered into the field of our deliberations. These new issues are so closely associated together that they may all be summed up in the one word—imperialism. Imperialism, as it manifests itself to us, has three distinct features—the immigration of Japanese and other Mongolians, the extension of the boundaries of our government to lands inhabited by inferior races and the centralization of the power of government in the military. The immigration of Japanese and Chinese from the countless myriads of the Orient is a concomitant evil with the extension of the authority of our government to the Eastern hemisphere. Militaryism is the natural growth of a policy which places the dollar above the man, commerce above liberty and would substitute the dollar mark for the stars on the American flag. When the rights of the people are abrogated, when the authority of government is used against those whom it should protect, the military arm must be appealed to to command obedience.

"And it is so that the three phases of imperialism are closely affiliated. Webster's dictionary gives this definition of

the word imperialism: 'The power or character of an emperor.' Some people would tell us that there is no tendency toward imperialism in the American government, but I tell you, my friends, that we do not have to cross the Pacific ocean or even consider the relations and dealings of this government with the Philippine islands to find evidence of imperial tendencies in modern American institutions. The corporate interests of America are assuming, toward the men whose labor made their vast wealth possible, an imperial attitude. I want to say that it is my humble but honest opinion that a greater danger to our American institutions than an unwise extension of our boundaries lies in the tendency of the corporations of America to deny to the people, especially to the men in their employ, the free exercise of their elective franchise. That is the form which imperialism assumes at home, that is the attitude it takes within the confines of our own state. There are men and papers in the state of Montana denouncing with vehemence the imperial attitude of the United States government towards its newly acquired territory in the Pacific ocean while they are upholding, commending and abetting the imperial tendencies of the corporations at their very doors. At the risk of being misunderstood, I feel it my duty, whenever the opportunity presents itself, to warn the citizens of Montana of the danger which I know besets them. I believe that an independent government without independent citizenship is a physical and moral impossibility. I believe that if men can be compelled to surrender their right to express, through the ballot, their views in the government that we will have indeed an imperial government in the face of which liberty cannot exist. In these closing days of the nineteenth century, the closing days of a century of extraordinary progress, the attempt is being made in the state of Montana to stifle the citizenship, the manhood, the independence and the free thought of our people. I hear it asserted every day that the powerful corporations and millionaires of this state will vote their employes in the coming election without regard or consideration for the opinions of those employed. I know not what conditions confront the miners of Granite county, but I have confidence enough in your manhood to feel satisfied that if any man or any corporation attempts to dictate to you how you shall exercise the priceless prerogative of your citizenship you will resent it with as much fervor as you would resent an attempt upon the honor of your own fireside.

With these conditions confronting us at home we cannot afford to devote our energies to fighting the evils which are remote in location and not applicable to ourselves. The working men of Montana have an anti-trust and anti-imperial fight to make and they don't have to go beyond the borders of their

own state to find the enemy. I want you to understand that what I say on this matter is said without malice or ill will towards the personal management of any corporation of this state, but with a thorough, vigorous opposition and enmity to all their political methods. If you surrender to the dictates of an imperial authority your rights as a citizens you can depend upon it that that surrender will be followed by demand for the surrender of your right to receive a just compensation for your labor. You are not powerless or helpless in this matter. The union men of Montana include a membership of 20,000 and there are thousands of men outside of all labor organizations who will be with you on any straight, honest, honorable fight for the rule of the people. You may ask what we can accomplish in this state by united political action. I say to you in all seriousness that you can accomplish what Washington and his followers accomplished for the thirteen little colonies on the banks of the Atlantic—the right of self-government. After securing that right, and after electing and instaling a local government responsible to the people, you can enact such legislation and pursue such policies of government as will perpetuate to yourselves and your posterity the rights which you have won.

“In conclusion, let me appeal to you to follow the recommendations laid down in your convention and seek your rights through political action and in the exercise of your elective franchise protect yourselves.”

LABOR WELCOMES THEM.

A representative of the Chicago Retail Merchant's Association, in a meeting of working men at Chicago commons, appealed to them for aid in the “battle with the forces of concentrated greed.” At the close of his appeal, an old man arose, and in a simple, earnest manner, said to the speaker: “We bear you no malice, Mr. Merchant, but now it is your turn. Thirty years ago the concentration of capital in machinery began to crowd down men of my class, and we appealed to you for sympathy and help. You plainly told us that it was the law of the survival of the fittest which had overtaken us. You were right. You small retail dealers and manufacturers realize now how right you were. The trusts and the monopolies have pushed you out of business, and you find you must consort with labor against the combinations of capital. You call the trusts ‘concentrated greed.’ No doubt you are right. We won't dispute the fact that they are open to at least that inference, and to prove our good will and sympathy I move the following resolution in your behalf:

“Whereas, Misery loves company, therefore,

“Resolved, That we welcome the retail merchant and small manufacturer to the ranks of the unemployed.”—Salt Lake Herald.

JUDGE HOLEMAN'S CHARGE.

Synopsis of Judge Holeman's charge to the jury in the trial of Web Leisure at Rathdrum, Idaho, December 23, 1892, when the defendant, Leisure, was tried and acquitted on the charge of murdering Ivory Bean, a detective in the employ of the mine owners in the town of Gem, Idaho, July 11, 1892:

“If you find from the evidence that the conspiracy mentioned existed and the defendant was a member thereof, and that members of said conspiracy assembled at the town of Gem in the belief that the guards of the Helena and Frisco Company had threatened and were about to attack certain persons in the town of Gem and to seize them by force of arms and carry them into their fortifications, the alleged conspirators had a right to resist and were not compelled to flee if so provided with deadly weapons of like character.

“And if you find that said guards used the mill for a barricade for the purpose of attacking or gaining an advantage over the conspirators so attacking, the alleged conspirators had the right to destroy the Frisco mill to protect themselves from bodily harm.

“Second—A person will not be justified in taking human life to prevent a mere trespass upon land, although the trespass could not be prevented in any way, and even though acting under the advice of counsel that he had a right to protection of the same. The law holds human life too sacred to allow it to be sacrificed at the will of another to prevent a mere trespass.”

JERRY SIMPSON'S CATECHISM.

Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?

Answer—Thomas Jefferson.

Who destroyed that declaration?

William McKinley.

Who overcame the money power and destroyed the United States bank?

Andrew Jackson.

Who turned the United States treasury over to the national banks and gave one of them the use of \$10,000,000 without interest?

William McKinley.

Who destroyed slavery in the United States?

Abraham Lincoln.

Who re-established it by protecting it in our island domain?

William McKinley.

Who promulgated the Monroe doctrine?

James Monroe.

Who destroyed the Monroe doctrine?

William McKinley.

Who declared that the United States should have no entangling alliances?

George Washington.

Who is trying to mix up the politics of the old world by a war of greed, gold and glory?

William McKinley.

Who discovered the Philippine islands?

Jeremiah Beveridge.

Who discovered Aguinaldo?

Admiral Dewey.

Who discovered the sultan of Sulu?

William McKinley.

Who discovered McKinley?

Mark Hanna.

Who discovered Mark Hanna?

The devil.

What is the difference between King George's war against the American colonies and Queen Victoria's war against the Dutch in South Africa?

There isn't any.

What is the difference between Queen Victoria's war in South Africa and McKinley's war in the Philippines?

No difference.

COURT PETITIONED FOR EIGHT HOURS.

When Judge Clancy of Butte opened court June 13th, Attorney Denny, representing Receiver Wilson of the Minnie Healey mine of Butte presented the following petition to the court on the eight hour question. When the petition was read Attorney Denny asked the court to make an order requesting the receiver to comply with the provisions of the same, to which the judge consented and directed that an order be issued requiring the parties to appear in court the following day and show cause why the petition should not be granted. The parties to the suit did not oppose the petition and the court granted the receiver's request:

"Your receiver, E. H. Wilson, respectfully represents that at the time he took charge of the Minnie Healey mine ten hours constituted a day's work; that he was this day waited upon by a committee of the Butte Miners' Union, who represented

that several of the mining companies of Butte had recently acquiesced in an eight hour day, and said committee preferred a request that in the operation of the Minnie Heley mine eight hours should constitute a day's work. This being a matter which your receiver believes should be passed upon by the court, he respectfully refers the said request to your honor for decision, and further instructions to him as receiver."

The following day Receiver McLaughlin of the Nipper mine, through his attorney, made a similar request, which the court granted, remarking that it gave him pleasure to do so, as he believed eight hours was long enough for any man to work. His honor remarked: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for rest and recreation will make men better citizens."

DOOLEY DISCUSSES WOLCOTT.

"I hear fr'm Rafferty," said Mr. Dooley, "that th' conviction has come to ordher an' they have Tiddy Rosenfelt chained an' ar-re nailin' th' lorks on his fair brow. Rafferty see Tiddy yisterdah. He says: "Tell me frinds that I am in no sinse a candydate an' will rayfuse th' nommynation if 'tis offered to me, but anny wan that says I will is a liar, f'r I niver made anny such statement. No man that loves me will vote f'r me, an' anny wan that votes again me is lackin' in good taste an' has nayther common sense nor pathreethism.' That's where he stands to-day. A conspiracy exists again him, an' he's givin' th' conspirators th' use iv his rooms. His inimies is attimptin' to dig his pollytical grave an' he's loned thim a shovel, hired a lot in th' cimitry, an' is prepared to furnish th' corpse.

"Rafferty says th' con-vintion is wan iv th' most excitin' he's iver see since he attinded a hankerchief drill in th' Women's Christyan Timperance Union. All th' leadin' an' led men iv th' gran' ol' party is there, an' th' sthreets an' bars is full iv dillygates to th' first Raypublican convintion in 1856.

"He says many iv thim must 've stayed away fr'm th' polls on illiction day that year, f'r th' candydate was beat. There ar-re also a few industhrous newspaper rayporters rachin' thimsilves f'r news, there's a sinitor iv eighty, a few ripsisintatives iv th' Pinnsylvania railroad, a frind iv th' thrusts, an' a ripsisintative iv vested inthrests in th' honorable Tim Woodruff, who'll be th' nex' vice prisidint iv th' United States if he gets th' nommynation, lives till illiction, an' there ain't a rivolution. There'll be wan. All these la-ads marched down to th' con-vintion hall with Rafferty an' 'twas an imposin' sight to anny wan that cud be imposed upon.

"Mark Hanna was there first, an' afther callin' th' con-vin-

tion to ordher with a big starter an' makin' a few remarks promotin' Mack fr'm major to gin'r'l f'r good conduct, he inthrodooed th' Hon'rabl Ed Wolcott, a la-ad fr'm Colorado. Wolcott's th' boy f'r me money, Hinnissy. A quick, agile man—a man with sthrong convictions, but not stubborn about thim. I wudden't call him two-faced. That wud do him an injustice. Like his own beloved Pike's Peak, he catches th' sun an iv'ry side an' on iv'ry side he's beautiful. Four years ago he was on'y restrained from lavin' th' conviction in a body by th' efforts iv twelve sthrong men—har-rdy railroad men. What did he want to lave f'r? Because th' conviction wadden't put a plank in th' platform condimin' any man found with goold on his person to twinty years in th' pinitinchery. A few iv th' more con-servative men like Coakack an' Hinnery Cabin Lodge an' Pierpont Morgan injooed him to accept a compromise an' he stayed. Yisterdah he was able f'r to pint with pride to what th' goold standard has done f'r to make us a happy people. 'As a Western man,' says he, 'I'm proud to say,' he says, 'that our hear-rts has always been thru to goold no matter what,' he says. 'Th' same sun,' he says, 'that beats down upon ye're goluf links, hardenin' thim an' raisin' th' devil with th' clubs, freckles th' neck iv our hardy fi-nanceer goin' down to salt a mine f'r ye. If a shaddw-falls acrost your hear-rth we git it late in th' day. If stocks goes down we are hit. On'y bein' nearer th' soorces iv wealth, ye're out first. So I say to ye that, havin' th' same sun, air, moon, stars, blood, bones, religion, language, hopes, fears, delights, polis systim, Austhree-lyan ballot, liquor, an' food, our hear-rts also beat as wan, in unison an' together, beneath a flag that shines f'r all on this currency question. I have fought th' good fight,' he says. 'I have done me best,' he says; 'goold is now th' accepted money in th' wurruld,' he says. 'I can do no more. I fain wud retire an',' he says, 'th' people in me native state wud fain I wud,' he says.

"'Twas a grand speech, Rafferty tells me. 'Thrusts,' says Wolcott, 'is th' nachral raysult iv good times,' he says. 'In bad times,' he says, 'people hide their money,' he says. 'In good times they dig it up an' give it to Jawn W. Gates, who puts it where they can't spind it.' (Cry of 'Hurroo f'r Gates!' fr'm th' Illinys dillygation.)

"'A good thrust,' he says, 'is a good thing f'r th' counthry, but a murdthrous, lyin', stealin', cornerin' thrust is an inimy iv progress an' shud be suppressed with an ir'n hand.' (Cries of 'hear, hear,' fr'm Illinys.)

"'Th' Raypublican party is well equipped to handle th' thrust question. It is led be men who have made it a life study. Lave th' thrusts to us. We'll take care iv thim! (Wild applause fr'm Illinys.)

"He wud 've stopped there, but Mark gave him a poke with th' bung-starter, an' says: 'Go on or ye'll be lynched be th' hotelkeepers.'

"So he resumed his oration. He panted with pride to th' progress made be th' counthry in four years. Four years ago th' sthreets was crowded with men seekin' wurruck or food, or both, at th' discretion iv th' court. To-day iv'ry honest toiler has his automobile or knows where he can get wan. Four years ago we had only twinty millyon happy naygurs in our possessions. To-day we have th' Lord knows how manny, friskin' among th' palms an' sagoes an' all-spice threes in those island possessions that shine like jools on th' brow iv liberty where we have histed our flag, an' there she waves, buy gum, so long as our brave sojer boys care to remayn an' injiye th' chase. Who wud change fr'm this condition?" He was sure no wan in reach of his voice wud, and that was iv'rybody. So Rafferty says 'tis a cinch f'r Mack.

"I see Taylor of Kentucky was there," said Mr. Hinnessy.

"He was," said Mr. Dooley. "He's on th' platform comity."

"What kind of a platform will he stand on?"

"I dunnaw," said Mr. Dooley. "But I know th' kind he'd stand on if the dimmycrats in Kentucky had their way."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report, as given out by Representatives Lentz of Ohio and Hay of Virginia, who drafted it, is as follows:

"The minority point out that the evidence taken during the investigation shows that there was absolutely no rioting in Shoshone county, Idaho, after April 29, 1899; that when the United States troops arrived upon the scene quiet was restored and no resistance was being made to state authorities, who were arresting as rapidly as possible those who were suspected of being implicated in the crime of April 29, 1899.

"It is maintained by the minority that the troops sent to Idaho by the president of the United States continued to be under the control of the president, and the military commander could only use the troops to preserve peace and order and prevent resistance being made by the lawless persons to the process of the courts and the proper civil authorities of the state. The president of the United States has kept, and is still keeping, soldiers in that community, and by so doing is upholding a tyrannical course of conduct pursued by the governor of Idaho.

"The minority point out five flagrant instances of abuse of power and violation of law by General Merriam, the commander of the troops:

"1. General Merriam sent on May 3rd about 150 troops to



"MARTIAL LAW" AT WARDNER, IDAHO.

General Merriam's Negro Soldiers Refused to Allow Priests to Administer to Dying "Bull Pen" Victims, Where Innocent Men Were Tortured to Death.—From "The Atlanta Journal," March 17, 1900.

the town of Burke and arrested without warrant the entire male population of that town, consisting of about 300 persons. It was an outrage upon the liberty of the citizens which has no parallel in the annals of this country.

"2. General Merriam sent a detachment of troops into the state of Montana for the purpose of arresting fugitives from Idaho, an inexcusable exercise of arbitrary power by General Merriam.

"3. Lieutenant Lyon, acting under the orders of his superior officer, by threats of violence forced certain citizens to work in the Tiger-Poorman mine against their will. No such flagrant invasion of the right of the citizen can be cited in the history of this country.

"4. Major Smith suppressed the Mullan Mirror, a newspaper published at Mullan, thus denying free speech and free press. This was a gross violation of law, wholly unjustified.

"5. The permit system, in fact a blacklist system, approved by General Merriam and kept in operation to this day by the presence of the military forces of the United States, is a violation of law which can not be defended."

In summing up the minority say they "are satisfied from the evidence adduced before the committee that General Merriam was wholly mistaken as to his powers and duties; that his conduct has resulted in the gravest injuries to the liberty of the citizen and the rights of individuals. Innocent men have been kept in prison for months without trial and have been finally discharged without any charges being preferred against them.

"At one time or another there were over 1,100 men in the prison at Wardner, known as the 'bull pen.' They were kept there many months. They were not tried. They were not charged with any crime; they were held and guarded by the United States troops. It was the duty of General Merriam and of the president of the United States to inquire into the causes and reasons for the detention of so many American citizens. No such inquiry was ever made. Such indifference is hard to understand and harder to explain.

"The plea that General Merriam was acting at the request of the governor of Idaho and his state representative, Bartlett Sinclair, is not good. Neither the governor nor Sinclair had the right to violate the law. And General Merriam knew it, or should have known it.

"Although the governor of Idaho has for a year and more been governing Shoshone county by martial law, he has never called the legislature together; the laws of Idaho provide that a session of the legislature can be called on twenty days' notice." The minority hold that the president is not justified in keeping United States soldiers indefinitely in Shoshone county.

at the mere will of one man, when the legislature, representatives of the people, could have and ought to have been convened and their wishes ascertained.

RAILWAY MEN'S CONGRESS.

The first annual "Congress of Railway Organizations of Colorado" concluded an enthusiastic three days' session in Pueblo Wednesday last. The first business to come up after the perfecting of the permanent organization was the presenting of the following resolution by the committee on resolutions, of which Avery C. Moore, a former member of the Butte Miners' Union, was chairman. They were received with cheers and adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we condemn the action of Congress in refusing to publish the testimony given before the Coeur d'Alene investigation committee, believing as we do that the working men of the United States are entitled to know the character of the evidence by virtue of which General Merriam was vindicated in imprisoning for a protracted period hundreds of our brothers in Idaho who had not been charged with any specific crime and were denied the right of trial by jury.

"Resolved, That we call upon the president of the United States to abolish martial law in Idaho, to revoke the infamous 'permit system' now in existence there and to restore to the miners of Shoshone county, Idaho, the personal liberty guaranteed them by the federal constitution.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the president of the United States, the state press and the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners."

The coils are tightening about McKinley's complicity in the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles as the investigation proceeds. The reporter who wrote the articles from the district while the outrages were being perpetrated, confirms on the witness stand all that he had previously written and detailed under oath an interview between Bartlett Sinclair, the representative of Governor Steunenberg and President McKinley, in which the president was alleged to have said that he approved what the Idaho authorities had done in dealing with the disorder. What had been done was equal in cruelty to anything perpetrated by the Russian czar upon his convict exiles to the Siberian mines. When the history of the wrongs inflicted upon these Idaho miners is published and the details of the crime given the public, Rockefeller and President McKinley will be seen in a clearer light.—Vindicator, Youngstown, Ohio.

THE CITY STREETS.

A City of Palaces! Yes, that's true; a city of palaces built for trade;

Look down this street—what a splendid view of the temples where fabulous gains are made.

Just glance at the wealth of a single pile, the marble pillars, the miles of glass,

The craving and cornice in gaudy style, the massive show of the polished brass;

And think of the acres of inner floors, where the wealth of the world is spread for sale;

Why, the treasures inclosed by those ponderous doors are richer than even a fairy tale.

Pass on the next, it is still the same, another Aladdin the scene repeats;

The silks are unrolled and the jewels flame for leagues and leagues of the city streets!

Now turn away from the teeming town, and pass to the home of the merchant kings,

Wide squares where the stately porches frown, where the flowers are bright and the fountain sings;

Look up at the lights in that brilliant room, with its chandelier of a hundred flames!

See the carpeted street where the ladies come whose husbands have millions or famous names;

For whom are the jewels and silks, behold: on those exquisite bosoms and throats they burn;

Art challenges nature in color and gold and the gracious presence of every trun.

So the winters fly past in a joyous rout, and the summers bring marvelous cool retreats;

These are civilized wonders we're finding out as we walk through the beautiful city streets.

A City of Palaces!—Hush! not quite: a city where palaces are, is best;

No need to speak of what's out of sight: let us take what is pleasant, and leave the rest:

The men of the city who travel and write; whose fame and credit are known abroad,

The people who move in the ranks polite; the cultured women whom all applaud.

It is true, there are only ten thousand here, but the other half million are vulgar clod;

And a soul well-bred is eternally dear—it counts so much more on the books of God.

The others have use in their place, no doubt; but why speak of
 a class one never meets?
 They are gloomy things to be talked about, those common lives
 of the city streets.

Well, then, if you will, let us look at both: let us weigh the
 pleasure against the pain,
 The gentleman's smile with the bar-room oath, the luminous
 square with the tenement lane.

Look round you now; 'tis another sphere, of thin-clad women
 and grimy men;

There are over ten thousand huddled here, where a hundred
 would live of the upper ten.

Take care of that child: here, look at her face, a baby who car-
 ries a baby brother;

They are early helpers in this poor place, and the infant must
 often nurse the mother.

Come up those stairs where the little ones went: five flights
 they groped and climbed in the dark;

There are dozens of homes on the steep ascent, and homes
 that are filled with children—hark!

Did you hear that laugh, with its manly tones, and the joyous
 ring of the baby voice?

'Tis the father who gathers his little ones, the nurse and her
 brother, and all rejoice.

Yes, human nature is much the same when you come to the
 heart and count its beats;

The workman is proud of his home's dear name as the richest
 man on the city streets.

God pity them all! God pity the worst! for the worst are
 reckless and need it most:

When we trace the causes why lives are curst with the crim-
 inal taint, let no man boast:

The race is not run with an equal chance: the poor man's son
 carries double weight;

Who have not, are tempted; inheritance is a blight or a bless-
 ing of man's estate.

No matter that poor men sometimes sweep the prize from the
 sons of the millionaire:

What is good to win must be good to keep, else the virtue dies
 on the topmost stair;

When the winners can keep their golden prize, still darker the
 day of the laboring poor:

The strong and the selfish are sure to rise, while the simple
 and generous die obscure.

And these are the virtues and social gifts by which Progress
and Property rank over Man!

Look there, O woe! where a lost soul drifts on the stream
where such virtues overran:

Stand close—let her pass! from a tenement room and a reeking
workshop graduate:

If a man were to break the iron loom or the press she tended,
he knows his fate;

But her life may be broken, she stands alone, her poverty
stings, and her guideless feet,

Not long since kissed as a father's own, are dragged in the
mire of the pitiless street.

Come back to the light, for my brain goes wrong when I see
the sorrows that can't be cured.

If this is all righteous, then why prolong the pain for a thing
that must be endured?

We can never have palaces built without slaves, nor luxuries
served without ill-paid toil;

Society flourishes only on graves, the moral graves in the lowly
soil.

The earth was not made for its people: that cry has been
hounded down as a social crime;

The meaning of life is to barter and buy; and the strongest
and shrewdest are masters of time.

God made the millions to serve the few, and their questions of
right are vain conceits;

To have one sweet home that is safe and true; ten garrets must
reek in the darkened streets.

'Tis civilization, so they say, and it can not be changed for the
weakness of men.

Take care! take care! 'tis a desperate way to goad the wolf to
the end of his den.

Take heed of your civilization, ye, on your pyramids built of
quivering hearts;

There are stages, like Paris in '93, where the commonest men
play most horrible parts.

Your statutes may crush but they cannot kill the patient sense
of a natural right;

It may slowly move, but the People's will, like the ocean o'er
Holland, is always in sight.

"It is not our fault!" say the rich ones. No; 'tis the fault of a
system old and strong;

But men are the makers of systems: so, the cure will come if
we own the wrong.

It will come in peace if the man-right lead; it will sweep in storm if it be denied:

The law to bring justice is always decreed; and on every hand are the warnings cried.

Take heed of your Progress! Its feet have trod on the souls it slew with its own pollutions;

Submission is good; but the order of God may flame the torch of the revolutions!

Beware with your Classes! Men are men, and a cry in the night is a fearful teacher;

When it reaches the hearts of the masses, then they need but a sword for a judge and preacher.

Take heed, for your Juggernaut pushes hard: God holds the doom that its day completes;

It will down like a fire when the track is barred by a barricade in the city streets.

SIBERIAN HORRORS.

With all the courage of their blind servility to party dictation, Chairman Hull and his fellow Republicans of the House committee on military affairs have been laboring to suppress the horrors of the Coeur d'Alene bull-pen. And yet, in spite of them; in face of opposition as strong as the administration can offer; notwithstanding secret sessions and committee quibblings—there have been sickening revelations of heartless cruelty, torture, starvation—even death—under Republican martial law declared at the instance of a trust. Labor will know to some extent how it was outraged, and its representatives—who have been present at all open sessions—say it's worse than the bloody Carnegie-Frick Homestead episode.—Brunswick (Ga.) Times.

As inquiry into the Idaho business progresses it develops that our noble executive may not have been moved altogether by friendship and admiration for Mr. Rockefeller when he sent troops to squelch the insurrection among that gentleman's miners. Our noble executive was probably inspired to some degree by fraternal affection, for it turns out that Brother Abner, who three years ago couldn't have got credit for a 25-cent meal, is now largely interested in Coeur d'Alene mining property. Leaving Mr. Rockefeller out of the question, therefore, our noble executive was entirely justified in hurrying troops to avert possible injury to Brother Abner's interests. The estates of the royal family are sacred.—Chicago Chronicle.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SMELTERMEN'S WAGES IN MONTANA.

For the information of those who seek information concerning the wages paid in the smelters of Butte, namely, Montana Ore Purchasing Company, Butte and Boston, Parrot Concentrator, Butte Reduction Works, Colorado Smelting Works, and the smelters of Anaconda, which are owned by the Anaconda Copper Company, we publish the following tabulated wage schedule:

| Concentrators. | Butte. | Hours. | Anaconda. | Hours. |
|----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Jig men..... | \$3.50 | 12 | \$2.75 | 12 |
| Crusher feeders..... | 3.50 | 12 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Oilers | 3.50 | 12 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Unloading ore..... | 3.50 | 12 | 2.50 | 12 |
| Smelters— | | | | |
| Revbt. skimmers..... | 4.50 | 12 | 3.50 | 12 |
| Revbt. helpers..... | 3.50 | 12 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Calcine firemen..... | 4.00 | 12 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Calcine car men..... | 3.50 | 12 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Coal car men..... | 3.50 | 12 | 2.50 | 12 |
| Loading mat..... | 3.00 | 10 | 2.50 | 12 |
| Converters— | | | | |
| Skimmers | 4.00 | 12 | 4.00 | 12 |
| Punchers | 3.50 | 12 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Helpers | 3.50 | 12 | 2.50 & 3.00 | 12 |
| Blast feeders..... | 4.00 | 8 | 3.50 | 12 |
| Charge wheelers..... | 3.50 | 8 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Furnace men..... | 4.00 | 12 | 3.50 | 12 |
| Engineers | 4.00 | 8 | 4.00 | 12 |
| Firemen | 3.50 | 8 | 3.00 | 12 |
| Machinist helpers | 3.50 & 3.00 | 10 | 2.50 | 10 |

A LETTER FROM WARDNER.

Wardner, Idaho, May 5, 1900.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir—Wardner union No. 18 is still very much alive, although we are a little bit scarred from last engagement. Wardner has been the battle ground between labor and capital for a good many years. Here the Standard Oil Company own the great Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines; here they reduced the wages from \$3.50 to \$2.00 and \$3.00, and maintained the latter scale for years, and fought, planned and plotted the downfall of organized labor. In no other part of Amer-

ica have union men been subjected to such unlawful treatment. Every scheme of corrupt capital and political trickery has been practiced against union men or him who sympathizes with unionism, but men could always be found to stand for right and Wardner has a good union at present in a fairly good condition, but we are under circumstances which would make the average free man cry with shame. Persecuted by every hired thug and state official that comes along, we are denied the right to seek employment for ourselves and families; if by some hook or crook we get a permit to work along comes a deputy and we are told that we can't work any longer or we must go to jail if caught working with a permit that don't belong to us. The state officials have made the permits a little harder to get. They have the description of the person wanting one on the back, it tells your height, weight, color of eyes, hair, if clean shaven or mustache; they ask where you worked last, why you left last employment, what country you were born in and if you are a member of the Miners Union. The officers have taken a good many permits away in the last month; they were not all taken from union men, but most had been members. As the election draws closer it seems to be the desire of mine owners and state officials to get out of the country all union men who are eligible to vote, so as to carry things their way. You see the new men won't be in the state long enough to be entitled to vote.

We will try to have a letter from No. 18 every month, as we feel that in the Western country all eyes are on Wardner, for if they can successfully crush organized labor here so as to kill it never to rise again the same trick can be turned everywhere, so boys take cheer, for No. 18 is still doing business at the old stand and a letter will find us here. Yours for better organization.

BY PRESS COMMITTEE.

Leon McMullin, Secretary.

SOCIALISM.

No matter where you meet a dozen earnest men pledged to a new idea—wherever you have met them—you have met the beginning of a revolution.—Wendell Phillips.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Surely on no subject under the sun has so much nonsense been written as on the question of capital and labor. The writer of these lines does not presume to have mastered its details, but merely, after years of inquiry, got a firm grasp of a few fundamental principles.

When trade unions first entered the field in the early portion of this century, production was wholly carried on by private competing concerns. In those days trade union efforts were generally attended with success, simply because the indi-

vidual producer with small capital found it more to his advantage to come to a settlement with his workmen than to hold out against them and see his business absorbed by his competitors and inevitable ruin his certain portion. Since those days an industrial revolution has been accomplished, a revolution that has outstripped and rendered the old trades union almost impotent to arrest its aggressions. Industry has evolved from the partnership to the corporation and from the corporation to the apex of centralization, the trust.

On the other hand, we behold the trades union movement, whose purpose is to uphold the interest of the working class, fighting a hopeless battle whenever the pure and simple trade union is relied on. In a nutshell the colossal mistakes of the working class is in handing over the whole machinery of government to our economic masters. Right here, if we are to go forward, we are to grasp this truth, that the labor question is a political question as much as it is an economic question. Witness the activity of the capitalist class in all matters political. Here in Butte the mining companies arm themselves with the name, address and precinct or ward of every employe; accordingly he is instructed to register and vote for the tool who will betray his class and do the bidding of his capitalist master.

Modern industry first took shape in Great Britain and along with it grew the pure and simple trades union. This style of union was imported into this country and along with it came the jackall cry of "no politics in the union." At the same time that cry was raised the British workman had no vote; the franchise now enjoyed by him is the work of later years. While "no politics in the union" worked all right with him it was a mistake from the first to recognize it in a country where every citizen has a vote. We must and shall have politics in our union; the only question is, what kind of politics? It must be exclusively working class politics. Reduced to the concrete, there is only two classes in this country, viz: the working class and the capitalist class. We want the political power for the same reason the capitalist wants it—to protect our class interests—only we have the greater right to it, because our class is the only class necessary to society.

Capitalist control of government is the main cause why our unions fail in almost every struggle; injunction and bayonet being commanded by them are ruthlessly used to coerce the workers. This brings us to the second blunder of the old style trades union in asserting that "capital is entitled to share." What should the share of capital be? The attempt to adjust the share has always ended in shedding the toilers' blood. The times and places of such slaughters are now so

numerous and have been mentioned so often that I forbear. The capitalist's share brings you, my brother worker, whether you acquiesce or not, face to face with Socialism, the party that declares we shall have no curtailment upon our product, our liberties or aspirations. The bare assertion that "the producer is entitled to all that he earns," means nothing except when uttered by a scientific Socialist, backed by a class-conscious movement pledged and marching straight upon the goal. The K. of L. reiterated the quotation mentioned in the last sentence for years; to-day they are neither feared nor respected because they never adopted the uncompromising attitude necessary to make it effective; on the contrary, they wasted their time on capitalist issues and looked to capitalist politics for redress; to-day they are near the oblivion mark.

Considering these facts, the man, whomsoever he may be, that does not recognize the class struggle and labor to solidify the working class into one solid army of emancipation is a bamboozler and entitled to no consideration from the working class. The working class will be free when they force the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. No safe truce or agreement can ever be reached between those two hostile classes with opposite interests. The worker produces a certain amount of wealth and that is divided into two parts; one small part is called wages, the big part is called profits; the more profits the less wages, and vice versa. Since labor alone produces all wealth, it follows that all wealth owned by persons who never created it must and did steal it from the workers. Admitting the right of the capitalist to appropriate three-fourths of our products and retain the private ownership of the means of production, there is nothing left for us but to sell ourselves into wage slavery for a pittance.

The third delusion of the old union school is "fight capital with capital." According to the census of 1890 the wage-working class, numbering fifty-five per cent. of the population, owned less than five per cent. of the total wealth. On the other hand, the plutocratic class, numbering less than one and one-half per cent. of the population, owned more than sixty-four per cent. of the wealth, while the middle class, including traders and farmers, numbering about thirty-eight per cent. of the people, owned twenty-five per cent. of the wealth. In the face of these figures, what sane man would continue to harp on "fighting capital with capital?" When the census of the present year comes to light this appalling disparity will surely be intensified. Furthermore, illustrations are not wanting where the cry of "fight capital with capital" was tried and found to be a delusion.

The fourth and last fallacy to be treated on in this article

is the claim that "there is an aristocracy of labor." With the constant introduction of labor-saving machinery, whereby the rawest material from the back woods can be transformed into an up-to-date mechanic in almost any department of industry in a few weeks, this claim ought to be abandoned. Stop forever the dividing of the workers into aristocracies, nationalities or creeds; recognize only the true dividing line: the workers of the world against the capitalists of the world. Line up, then, for revolution in the interests of the working class; the fight is on and it is beyond the power of man to stop it. The common ownership of the means of life will end the sordid struggle and bring about a condition where all can be truly free.

Methinks I hear some weak, wavering brother reply: It can't be done; rich and poor always were and always will be. For the benefit of all such I will here recount an historic incident which fits the case and shows in bold relief the prejudices men cling to:

Early in the present century Napoleon I. consulted the professors in the Academy of Sciences on the subject of steamboats. Poor, blind men, they replied: "Has not God separated fire from water"—a mad notion, a gross delusion, an absurdity. The system of production and distribution of to-day is not held by any hard and fast rules, any more than was the mode of navigation 100 years ago.

In conclusion, the only form of organization that can cope successfully with centralized capital must have within it the means of sound political, economic knowledge and training. All honor to the union man who cheerfully puts up with short rations and makes sacrifices too numerous to mention in order to win a strike. He, however, must cease to scab at the ballot box, eschew all trashy literature of the friendly-to-labor, single tax, Populist brand.

In Montana the board of education that came into existence at the last convention of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council has already distributed 15,000 Socialist pamphlets of the kind that plant the feet of the worker firmly on class-conscious ground.

One of the ablest Sociologists in this country, when giving his opinion why the working class movement is so far behind what it is in continental Europe, said:

"In the first place, the tablets of the minds of our working class are scribbled all over by every charlatan who has let himself loose. In Europe the men who were able to speak first drank deep at the fountain of science, and not until they felt their feet firmly planted on the rock bed of fact and reason, did they go before the masses. So it happens that the tablets of the minds of the European working classes have lines traced

upon them by the master hand of the ages, but here one charlatan after another who could speak glibly and who could get money from this, that or the other political party, would go among the people and upon the tablets of the minds of the working classes he scribbled his crude text. So it happens when the apostle of Socialism goes before our people he cannot do what his compeers in Europe do, take a pencil and draw upon the minds of his hearers the letters of science; no, he must first clutch a sponge and wipe clean the pot hooks that the charlatans have left there."

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF GRANITE MINERS' UNION.

Granite Miners' Union celebrated its twelfth anniversary June 13th by marching through the principal streets 400 strong and then assembled in their hall to listen to addresses delivered by Judge Durfee of Philipsburg and Secretary of State Hogan and Edward Boyce. The speakers were enthusiastically received by the large audience that thronged the hall.

After the speaking the entire population adjourned to the well-arranged picnic grounds, one mile from town, where young and old participated in the numerous sports arranged by the committee to entertain the people, many of whom traveled miles to help make the day a success.

A handsome gold watch was presented to the most popular young lady, which was contested for by Miss Gertie Shearer and Miss Lizzie Nixon, which was won by the former, who received 1,564 votes.

The union then presented Miss Nixon with another gold watch, which made both the young ladies happy.

In the evening a grand ball was given in the Miners' Union hall which was crowded almost to suffocation. President Lowney and Secretary Neumeyer, assisted by the committee, deserve great credit for the nicely arranged program which gave satisfaction to all.

OFFICIAL SMOTHERING OF THE TRUTH.

The investigation of the labor troubles in Idaho by a Congressional committee has been resolved into a farce. Every attempt thus far made to show the true state of affairs as they existed before the strike, the causes which led to the strike and the situation brought about through the interference of the federal military has been promptly turned down by the committee.

But the facts are there, and cannot be dodged. For the purpose of intimidating the mine workers, federal troops were

kept in Idaho when no disorder existed. An incapable state government turned over the whole mining district to the tender mercies of an army officer in command of federal troops. Mine workers by the hundreds were thrown into the "bull-pen" and kept there for an indefinite length of time without any process of law, and then released without explanation or expression of regret. The military commander forced them to renounce their connection with labor unions before they were permitted to seek work, and finally federal bayonets were employed by the Standard Oil trust to force a reduction of wages and a lengthening of the working day. The administration established a military dictatorship in a sovereign state for the benefit of the Standard Oil trust. The House committee on military affairs may attempt to smother all the testimony bearing on the situation, but it cannot keep the facts from the people.—Denver Post.

MINE OPERATORS' REPLY TO THE UNION.

Butte, Mont., June 13, 1900.

To Michael McCormick, President, and Messrs. Cunningham, Whitely, Powers, McKenna and Tonrey, Committee Appointed by the Butte Miners' Union to Confer With Me Upon the Subject of the Eight Hour Movement:

Gentlemen—I beg to inform you that I have fully considered the question which we discussed at the conference which we had recently upon the subject above referred to, and herein submit my conclusions.

I believe I fully understand and appreciate the situation of the great masses of mankind that are obliged to earn their bread and support their families by toil, and I have always been an advocate of adequate pay for honest labor performed.

I realize the hazardous character of labor in the mines, and that it increases with depth of the workings by reason of difficulty of ventilation, disturbance of the walls, decay of the timbers and many other reasons that are apparent to all mining men.

I am, therefore, satisfied that the demand for shortening the time for a day's work to eight hours, provided that full time is occupied, in all underground workings in mines, is not an unreasonable one, and I have, in consequence of this decision, given instructions to the superintendent of all the mines operated by me in this district to adopt the eight hour system beginning on the 15th instant.

I congratulate the Butte Miners' Union upon the magnificent celebration of its twenty-second anniversary to-day, and wishing the members thereof and their families the greatest possible prosperity and happiness, I remain, your sincere friend,

W. A. CLARK.

Butte, Mont., June 12, 1900.

Michael McCormack, Esq., President Butte Miners' Union:

Dear Sir—In response to the official communication received by me relative to the committee of the Miners' Union which has been appointed to confer with me, I have to say that I had a pleasant and satisfactory conference with them concerning a subject which has been uppermost in my mind for some time past, and which has engaged my serious thought and consideration.

A discussion of the question of what should constitute a day's work for the underground miner in Montana involves a consideration of the peculiar nature of his employment. It is undoubtedly a fact that no occupation is more hazardous or arduous than his. He assumes more risks than any other laborer and the accidents to which he is subjected are more disastrous. Shut out from the sunlight, he works in the dark recesses of the earth, not knowing whether he will ever again see the light of day. His work is most wearisome, and the close of his day's labor finds him exhausted in body and in no condition for that healthful recreation which he needs to keep up his spirits, and with no time or opportunity to better his condition socially or morally. The character of his citizenship, the welfare of his family, the community and the state, quality of his labor and consequently the interests of his employer are all impaired by too many hours of work.

That labor which does not take hope and courage from a man is best for all concerned. The legislation of some of our sister states, and the measures now pending in Congress show conclusively that there is a growing tendency to shorten the hours of work all over the United States, and I take it to be a reform which cannot be retarded by the selfish interests of great combinations of capital which simply regard the laborer as a tool to be made use of for their own ends.

There is another consideration which should not be lost sight of. The profits of those engaged in mining in Silver Bow county have greatly increased in the last few years through the rise in the price of copper, but the underground miner has had no share in the prosperity. His work is as hard and as long with copper at 16 and 18 cents a pound as when copper was 11 and 12 cents a pound.

I believe that this favorable condition of the metal market which has brought great wealth to the fortunate owners of copper properties in Butte ought to benefit in some degree those who, in the stopes and levels, are rendering an indispensable service in this great industry. It is possible that Eastern stockholders of some of the great concerns which are operating here have little personal knowledge of, and possibly less concern for, the interests of the underground miners, but a

Request to Miners.

There being a disagreement between the mine owners and the miners of the Coeur d'Alenes, all miners, mill men and mine laborers are requested to

Remain Away from the Coeur d'Alenes

Until martial law and the permit system are abolished. The following is the permit all men employed in and around the mines of this district must be armed with before they can ask for employment. Those known to be union men cannot get permits:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| PERMIT TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT. | |
| No..... |1900. |
| This is to certify that..... | |
| a.....by occupation, is qualified | |
| under the proclamation issued by order | |
| of the Governor of Idaho, May 8th, 1899, | |
| to seek employment in any of the mines | |
| in Shoshone County, and has permission | |
| by virtue hereof to do so. This card is | |
| to be deposited with the manager or su- | |
| perintendent of the mine where the per- | |
| son above named is employed and must | |
| be held for the purpose of periodical in- | |
| spection pursuant to the terms of the | |
| aforesaid proclamation. | |
| Witness my hand this.....day of 1900. | |
| DR. HUGH FRANCE. | |
| ByDeputy. | |
| DESCRIPTION. | |
| Eyes | |
| Complexion | |
| Hair | |
| Height |feet.....inches |
| Age |years |
| Nationality | |
| Signature | |

There are two men here now for every job. Don't be fooled.
BY ORDER OF IDAHO STATE LABOR COUNCIL.
Wallace, Idaho, June 5, 1900.

personal observation of, and association with, such miners, has led me to believe, and it is my sincere conviction that the request on their part for shorter hours of labor without any diminution of compensation is reasonable, right and should be acceded to.

Concerning the statement made to your committee upon the occasion of your first call upon me, to the effect that I would accede to and name an early date for inaugurating this movement, I now announce that I propose on and after to-day—the anniversary of the Butte Miners' Union—that the miners in my employ, or in the employ of any and all concerns in which I have a controlling voice, shall and will receive the present scale of wages paid by me or by said concerns for a day's labor of eight (8) hours.

I beg to assure you that it gives me great pleasure to make this announcement to the Miners' Union of Butte on Miners' Union Day.

Recognizing the spirit of fairness and conservatism which has characterized the action of your union during the past twenty-two years, I feel no doubt this action will conduce largely to bringing about the desired result all over this state in a most speedy and amicable manner. I assure you that I will do everything in my power to assist you in the accomplishment of your laudable purpose. Yours very truly,

F. AUG. HEINZE, Pres. Montana Ore Purchasing Co.

THE ANACONDA MINERS' UNION.

Anaconda, Colo., June 10, 1900.

Anaconda Miners' Union No. 21, like the other miners' unions of this district, is in very good shape. We have had considerable sickness to contend with during the past winter and spring, but fortunately all of our brothers pulled through all right and at present we have only one member on the sick list.

Since the commencement of the present year we have had a taste of the "live and let live" policy of one of the products of the nineteenth century viz: the smelter trust. With the close of the year 1899 terminated the existence of all contracts between the mine owners and the smelter trust. Then, without a word of warning, the smelter trust notified the mine owners that hereafter they would raise the price of treatment on all ores; that they did not care to handle ore that would run less than two ounces of gold per ton and that they would only pay \$19 per ounce for gold, instead of \$20 as heretofore. Of course some of the mines shut down and others greatly reduced their force, which threw a lot of our members out of employment. Since then some of the large mine owners threat-

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE.

ened to build mills of their own. Through this and other bluffs they succeeded in making satisfactory agreements with the smelters and now they are employing as many men as before the first of the year. It may be remarked here that the leaser or small mine owner who has only a few tons of ore per month to be treated, still pays the increased price of treatment and only gets \$19 for \$20 worth of gold.

Now the bankers, campaign orators and pie patriots tell us that gold is the only honest money; that it is absolutely staple and cannot be depreciated in price. Let some of these wise men have a few tons of ore to ship to one of the trust smelters and see if they don't run up against something which will change their minds, for they will find that \$20 worth of gold which they have dug from nature's treasury will only sell for \$19.

Now let us look back about a year to the time the smelter men were striking for an eight hour work day. Delegations of mine owners from the San Juan and other parts of the state came to Denver at a critical time in the strike with the statement that if the smelter men persisted in their unreasonable demands the smelters would have to increase their treatment charges and many of the low grade mines would be unable to pay the increased charges and would be forced to close down. Well, the smelter men lost their strike, the smelters resumed work and in less than eight months, by way of thanking the low grade mine owner for his assistance during the strike, the trust raised the price of treatment and told him they didn't want his low grade ore at all. What a howl would have gone up if the smelter men had won their strike when the trust issued its business-like little circular. The strikers would have been called arch enemies of the state's best interests, disturbers of business and other names equally vigorous, if less polite.

Perhaps some day some of these mine owners and others equally dense will learn that when a business gets into the hands of a trust that trust will charge, not what an article in that line is worth, but just as much as they can possibly get for it, regardless of whether wages be high or low, hours long or short.

Notwithstanding everything which we have had to contend with we have increased our membership from sixty at the first of the quarter to ninety at the present time. We have also issued withdrawal cards to several of our members who were going to Cape Nome and other points. We own our hall and have just completed an addition to it to accommodate our growing membership.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

FICTION.

A BIT OF WEDDING CAKE.

"But what shall I do with it?" he asked, helplessly.

She looked up at him and laughed as he stood dangling the square, white box by its satin ribbon.

"There's a certain inanity in treasuring another fellow's wedding cake. Won't you take it—as a gift?"

"Thanks, no," she answered. "I have a sufficiency; besides, the charm is broken if you give it away."

"Charm?" he echoed. "What charm has an infinitesimal piece of cake that would not stay the appetite of a mosquito? Silly custom, this, anyhow, of—"

"Do you mean to say," she interrupted, solemnly, "that you have attained unto years of discretion and have never tried the charm that lies in a bride's cake?"

"Never!" he averred.

She looked so bewitching in her bridesmaid array that he would have sworn to any fact or fallacy whatsoever could he thereby prolong the tete-a-tete. In seeking a spot where perchance that ubiquitous best man might be eluded, he had found this curtained corner of the porch.

"Then you must try it before you are a night older," she said, with a pretty air of authority. "Cut a card into seven slips and give me a pencil, and I'll do the rest."

He obeyed with unwonted docility.

"This is merely a short and sure way to find out whom you are to marry," she resumed.

"I know whom I want to marry. I don't need a piece of cake and seven slips to tell me that."

"Whom one wants to marry and whom one marries are not always the same individual," she replied sententiously.

"O!" was his only audible remark.

"Now," she went on, "I shall write a name on each of these six pieces and leave one blank for bachelorhood, you know."

"Um!" he assented.

"Then you will place them under your pillow, with the wedding cake, and draw out one each morning; the last one—" with a pause of emphasis.

"I understand," he broke in. "The last shall be first. But I can't think of six names; one is so indelibly written on my heart that—"

"O, I can arrange that," she interrupted blithely. "You

know they must be written by some one else, anyway—some disinterested person.”

“O!”—humbly.

But as he watched her brows wrinkle in such perplexity he concluded that it was not such a bad thing after all, this idea of tying up wedding cake in boxes, and he became convinced that weddings, on the whole, were not such a bore when he saw the ubiquitous best man peer into the half light of the veranda and retire precipitately.

“There’s one thing I forgot,” she was saying; “each slip must be destroyed as it is drawn out and only the last one read.”

“Humph! Strict requirements, these. It would give a fellow some satisfaction to know whom he had escaped.”

“O, but the charm won’t work unless you do. Promise, now”—imperatively.

And he promised. Then—

“O, I say,” he cried, interrupting the writing again. “You’ll put your own name down, won’t you?”

“Shall I?” she queried doubtfully.

“Well, rather.” And though the light was dim she saw something in his eyes that made her add hastily:

“O, well, since it is by request.”

On the eighth day thereafter she received the following telegram:

“Your name seventh. Has charm worked?”

And it was not till their honeymoon was at its zenith that she told him—confidentially—that each bit of cardboard had borne the same name, and there had been no blank.

THE STRANGE OCCURRENCES IN CANTERSTONE JAIL.

I.

Oliver Mankell was sentenced to three months’ hard labor. The charge was that he had obtained money by means of false pretenses. Not large sums, but shillings, half crowns and so on. He had given out that he was a wizard, and that he was able and willing—for a consideration—to predict the events of the future—tell fortunes, in fact. The case created a large amount of local interest, for some curious stories were told about the man in the town. Mankell was a tall, slight, wiry-looking fellow in the prime of life, with coal black hair and olive complexion—apparently of Romany extraction. His bearing was self-possessed, courteous even, yet with something in his air which might have led one to suppose that he saw what others did not,—the humor of the thing. At one point his grave, almost saturnine visage, distinctly relaxed into a smile. It was when Colonel Gregory, the chairman of the day, was

passing sentence. After committing him for three months' hard labor, the colonel added:

"During your sojourn within the walls of a prison you will have an opportunity of retrieving your reputation. You say you are a magician. During your stay in jail I would strongly advise you to prove it. You lay claim to magic powers. exercise them. I need scarcely point out to you how excellent a chance you will have of creating a sensation."

The people laughed. When the great panjandrum is even dimly suspected of an intention to be funny the people always do. But on this occasion even the prisoner smiled—rather an exceptional thing, for, as a rule, it is the prisoner who sees the joke the least of all.

Later in the day the prisoner was conveyed to the county jail. This necessitated a journey by rail, with a change upon the way. At the station when they changed there was a delay of twenty minutes. This the prisoner and the constable in charge of him improved by adjourning to a public house hard by. Here they had a glass—indeed, they had two—and when they reached Canterstone, the town on whose outskirts stood the jail, they had one—or, perhaps, it was two—more. It must have been two, for when they reached the jail, instead of the constable conveying the prisoner, it was the prisoner who conveyed the constable—upon his shoulder. The warder who answered the knock seemed surprised at what he saw.

"What do you want?"

"Three months' hard labor."

The warder stared. The shades of night had fallen and the lamp above the prison door did not seem to cast sufficient light upon the subject to satisfy the janitor.

"Come inside," he said. Mankell entered, the constable upon his shoulder. Having entered, he carefully placed the constable in a sitting posture on the stones, with his back against the wall. The policeman's helmet had tipped over his eyes—he scarcely presented an imposing picture of the majesty and might of the law. The warder shook him by the shoulder. "Here, come; wake up. You're a pretty sort," he said. The constable's reply, although slightly inarticulate, was yet sufficiently distinct.

"Not another drop! not another drop!" he murmured.

"No, I shouldn't think so," said the warder. "You've had a pailful, it seems to me, already."

The man seemed a little puzzled. He turned and looked at Mankell.

"What do you want here?"

"Three months' hard labor."

The man looked down and saw that the newcomer had

handcuffs upon his wrists. He went to a door at one side and summoned another warder. The two returned together. This second official took in the situation at a glance.

"Have you come from——?" naming the town from which they in fact had come. Mankell inclined his head. This second official turned his attention to the prostrate constable. "Look in his pockets." The janitor acted on the suggestion. The order for committal was produced.

"Are you Oliver Mankell?" Again Mankell inclined his head. With the order in his hand the official marched him through the side door through which he had himself appeared. Soon Oliver Mankell was the inmate of a cell. He spent that night in the reception cells at the gate. In the morning he had a bath, was inducted into prison clothing and examined by the doctor. He was then taken up to the main building of the prison and introduced to the governor. The governor was a quiet, gentlemanly man, with a straggling black beard and spectacles—the official to the tips of his fingers. As Mankell happened to be the only fresh arrival, the governor favored him with a little speech.

"You've placed yourself in an uncomfortable position, Mankell. I hope you'll obey the rules while you're here."

"I intend to act upon the advice tendered me by the magistrate who passed sentence."

The governor looked up. Not only was the voice a musical voice, but the words were not the sort of words generally chosen by the average prisoner.

"What advice was that?"

"He said that I claimed to be a magician. He strongly advised me to prove it during my stay in jail. I intend to act upon the advice he tendered."

The governor looked Mankell steadily in the face. The speaker's bearing conveyed no suggestion of insolent intention. The governor looked down again.

"I advise you to be careful what you do. You may make your position more uncomfortable than it is already. Take the man away."

They took the man away. They introduced him to the wheel. On the treadmill he passed the remainder of the morning. At noon morning tasks were over and the prisoners were marched into their day cells to enjoy the meal which, in prison parlance, was called dinner. In accordance with the ordinary routine the chaplain made his appearance in the round house to interview those prisoners who had just come in, and those whose sentences would be completed on the morrow. When Mankell had been asked at the gate what his religion was, he had made no answer so the warder, quite used to ignorance on the part of new arrivals as to all religions, had entered him as a

member of the Church of England. As a member of the Church of England he was taken out to interview the chaplain now.

The chaplain was a fussy little gentleman, considerably past middle age. Long experience of prisons and prisoners had bred in him a perhaps unconscious habit of regarding criminals as naughty boys—urchins who required a judicious combination of cakes and castigation.

"Well, my lad, I'm sorry to see a man of your appearance here." This was a remark the chaplain made to a good many of his new friends. It was intended to give them the impression that at least the chaplain perceived that they were something out of the ordinary run. Then he dropped his voice to a judicious whisper: "What's it for?"

"For telling the truth." This reply seemed a little to surprise the chaplain. He settled his spectacles upon his nose.

"For telling the truth?" An idea seemed all at once to strike the chaplain. "Do you mean that you pleaded guilty?" The man was silent. The chaplain referred to a paper he held in his hand. "Eh, I see that here it is written false pretenses. Was it a stumer?"

We have seen it mentioned somewhere that a "stumer" is slang for a worthless check. It was a way with the chaplain to let his charges see that he was at least acquainted with their phraseology. But on this occasion there was no response. The officer in charge of Mankell, who possibly wanted his dinner, put in his oar.

"Telling fortunes, sir."

"Telling fortunes! Oh, dear me! How sad! You see what telling fortunes brings you to? There will be no difficulty in telling your fortune if you don't take care. I will see you tomorrow morning after chapel."

The chaplain turned away. But his prediction proved to be false, as Mankell's were stated to have been. He did not see him next morning after chapel, and that for the sufficient reason that on the following morning there was no chapel. And the reasons why there was no chapel were very curious indeed—unprecedented, in fact.

Canterstone jail was an old-fashioned prison. In it each prisoner had two cells, one for the day and one for the night. The day cells were on the ground floor, those for the night were overheard. At 6 a. m. the bell was rung and the warders unlocked the night cells for the occupants to go down to those beneath. That was the rule. That particular morning was an exception to the rule. The bell was rung as usual, and the wardens started to unlock, but the adherence to custom ceased, for the doors of the cells refused to be unlocked.

The night cells were hermetically sealed by oaken doors of massive thickness, bolted and barred in accordance with the

former idea that the security of prisoners should depend rather upon bolts and bars than upon the vigilance of the officers in charge. Each door was let into a twenty-four inch brick wall and secured by two ponderous bolts and an enormous lock of the most complicated workmanship. These locks were kept constantly oiled. When the gigantic key was inserted it turned as easily as the key of a watch—that was the rule. When, therefore, on inserting his key into the lock of the first cell, Warden Slater found that it would not turn at all he was rather taken aback. "Who's been having a game with this lock?" he asked.

Warden Puffin, who was stationed at the head of the stairs to see that the prisoners passed down in order, at the proper distance from each other, replied to him:

"Anything the matter with the lock? Try the next." Warden Slater did try the next, but he found that as refractory as the others had been.

(To be continued.)

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

May 21—The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the legislature of Kentucky had the power to decide their election contest. This declares for Goebel and Beckham. Taylor retired from the gubernatorial chair.

22—Fifteen members of the Master Plumbers' Association of Chicago have written to the union asking the men to return to work.

23—Twenty-two miners lost their lives in an explosion at Cumnock coal mines, North Carolina. Quite a number of accidents have occurred in this district.

24—Barton Sewell, vice president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, announces that the company would commence work immediately upon the finest smelting plant in the West. It will be located in Salt Lake valley and have a capacity of 20,000 tons a month.

25—The Cuban postoffice steal grows larger; \$400,000 is now said to be the amount of the theft.

26—The advance guard of the British army has crossed the Vaal. It is thought that Roberts will be in Pretoria in a week.

27—Advices from Cape Nome are to the effect that claims are being located by power of attorney, one man in the Cape York district alone staking 400 claims.

29—The Senate committee on privileges and elections, for the third time in the past dozen years, reported adversely

against a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

30—Lord Salisbury, the English premier, announces as his policy that after the conclusion of the war "not a shred of the former independence of the republic shall remain."

June 2—Aguinaldo is again reported killed. This time it happened on May 19.

3—Nearly six million natives are now on the relief rolls in India and 10,000 are added daily. Smallpox, cholera and famine are decimating them.

4—Secretary Root made answer to the Senate resolution inquiring the number of Filipinos killed and wounded, 10,780 killed, 2,014 wounded, 10,424 captured, is the disgraceful and brutal record.

5—Lord Roberts has taken Pretoria. General Botha withdrew from the city without making any resistance.

6—At the biennial meeting of women's clubs a discussion arose regarding the admission of negro delegates. The question is still unsettled.

8—The ticket nominated by a referendum vote by the State Federation of Labor of Colorado was withdrawn at their session to-day by a vote of 73 to 69.

9—A labor ticket has been placed in the field by some of the delegates dissatisfied with the vote in the Colorado State Federation meeting. It will have no support, since the federation voted down the proposition.

10—Three men were fatally shot in St. Louis by the sheriff's posse. The strikers were returning from a picnic. The shooting was a most brutal and uncalled for attack.

11—The powers are sending 1,500 marines to fight the boxers and rescue the missionaries and foreign ministers in Peking.

15—The advance figures from the census bureau gives the population of the United States as seventy-eight millions, the value of manufactured products twelve billions and the value of farm land seventeen billions.

16—The largest contract ever let by a mining company in the state of Colorado for the delivery of ore was made in Cripple Creek to-day. The Independence mine will deliver 200 tons of ore per day for five years, the average value of which will be \$60 per ton.

17—One hundred thousand Chinese troops are at Peking. Russia is accused of secretly siding with China.

18—The boxers are destroying churches and legation buildings in Peking. It is rumored that they have killed the German minister.

THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

Governor Steunenberg has acted for the capitalists and mine-owners, and his reply expresses correctly the capitalistic attitude toward organized labor. They "consider these organizations criminal," and regard the men who dominate them as criminals, because they will not bow to the wishes of employers. Governor Steunenberg may later attempt to qualify his statement by saying that he referred to only the Miners' Union engaged in the Coeur d'Alene troubles, but he covered the whole attitude of the class he represents toward the labor unions. The Miners' Union was the one that happened to stand in the way of the employers in this case, but it would be the same if some other union stood in the way of the plans of some other employers. The moment they enter the contest for the rights and wages of the workman they become criminals, and are ripe for arrest without warrant, martial law and confinement in the bull-pens, and may be forbidden to work without a permit, that can be had only by surrendering their right to combine for their own protection.

Governor Steunenberg's testimony has shown that hundreds of men were arrested without warrants from the courts, that the writ of habeas corpus was not recognized, that the right of speedy trial, or any trial, was denied, and that men were released from their imprisonment only by permission of Bartlett Sinclair.

This is the sort of government that has been upheld by President McKinley. It exists to-day in Shoshone county by force of military law. Federal bayonets prevent the presence of any member of the Miners' Union, and stand across the path of any man who would work in the mines without a permit from Steunenberg and his masters. It is the ideal product of McKinley-Hanna government, and it is for the people to say whether they want it extended.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Idaho mining troubles which are now being investigated at Washington reveal facts almost beyond belief as to the real condition of affairs there. The matter was aired through the press last summer, but the testimony given in at the investigation makes it out worse even than the papers made it. Russian exiles in Siberia have probably never suffered greater indignities than those heaped upon the miners of the Coeur d'Alene district by the army sent there to crush them. The committee having this investigation in charge propose to go to the bottom of the matter and clear up the mystery surrounding it.—Leader, Alliance, Ohio.

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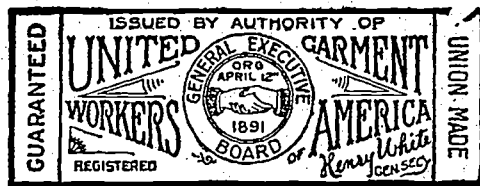
DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

| No..... | Name..... | Meetings Night..... | President | Secretary | P.O. Box.. | Address.. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| ARIZONA. | | | | | | |
| 77 | Chloride..... | Wed. | Thomas Roe.... | Wesley Frazer.. | ... | Chloride..... |
| 60 | Globe..... | Tue.. | Simon Kinsman | O. H. Bru..... | 120 | Globe..... |
| 17 | Helvetia..... | | | J. A. Tracey.... | ... | Helvetia..... |
| BRIT. COL'BIA. | | | | | | |
| 76 | Gladstone..... | Thur | A. E. Paff..... | Wm. Goddard... | ... | Fernie..... |
| 22 | Greenwood..... | Sat.. | John Hescott... | M. H. Kane..... | 134 | Greenwood.... |
| 69 | Kaslo..... | Fri.. | Walter Long... | D. McPhail..... | ... | Kaslo..... |
| 43 | McKinney..... | Sat.. | Robert Pollock.. | | ... | Camp M'Kinney |
| 71 | Moyle..... | Sat.. | John Corby..... | | ... | Moyle..... |
| 96 | Nelson..... | Tue.. | D. J. Elmer..... | W. R. Hocking.. | ... | Nelson..... |
| 97 | New Denver..... | Sat.. | M. R. Mowatt... | James Wilks... | 106 | New Denver... |
| 8 | Phoenix..... | Sat.. | D. J. Weir..... | C. M. Nesbitt... | ... | Phoenix..... |
| 94 | Rossland Mech'ic | Tue.. | Frank Huckleby | John Riordan... | ... | Rossland..... |
| 38 | Rossland..... | Fri.. | E. Hartell..... | J. R. Connell... | 764 | Rossland..... |
| 81 | Sandon..... | Wed | H. E. Abell..... | Jas. Devine.... | 421 | Rossland..... |
| 95 | Silverton..... | Sat.. | George Smith... | W. L. Hagler... | S | Sandon..... |
| 62 | Slocan..... | Sat.. | W. S. Horton... | J. H. Elliott.... | ... | Silverton..... |
| 79 | Whitewater..... | Wed. | J. A. Baker..... | A. E. Teeter.... | ... | Slocan City... |
| 85 | Ymir..... | Sat.. | J. A. Baker..... | B. F. McIsaac.. | ... | Whitewater... |
| | Ymir..... | Wed. | Joseph McDonal | Alfred Parr.... | ... | Ymir..... |
| | Ymir..... | | A. J. Hughes... | | ... | Ymir..... |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | | |
| 61 | Bodie..... | Wed. | A. N. Dodd..... | J. A. English.... | 6 | Bodie..... |
| 47 | Confidence..... | Tue.. | B. Gibbs..... | W. T. Gurney... | ... | Confidence.... |
| 90 | Grass Valley..... | Thur | | J. A. Vaughn... | ... | Hedges..... |
| 70 | Gold Cross..... | Fri.. | C. M. O'Brien.. | T. F. Delaney... | ... | Mojave..... |
| 51 | Mojave..... | Thur. | H. K. Steavens. | Walter Shilling.. | ... | Randsburg.... |
| 48 | Pinion Blanco..... | Sat.. | E. W. Mellarky | Ed Moran..... | ... | Coulterville... |
| 44 | Randsburg..... | Sat.. | Jas. Opie..... | W. G. Herman... | 35 | Carter..... |
| 73 | Tuolumne..... | Sat.. | C. K. Smith..... | T. McMahon.... | 94 | Stent..... |
| 87 | Summerville..... | | | D. W. Winters.. | ... | Big Oak Flat.. |
| 39 | Sierra Gorda..... | | | | ... | Sierra Gorda.. |
| COLORADO. | | | | | | |
| 75 | Altman St. Eng'r. | Tue.. | W. H. Leonard | D. C. Copley.... | 106 | Independence.. |
| 21 | Anaconda..... | Tue.. | C. W. Rorke.... | R. Mitchell..... | 296 | Anaconda..... |
| 13 | Baldwin..... | Sat.. | Henry Dahl.... | W. A. Triplett.. | ... | Baldwin..... |
| 89 | Battle Mountain. | Sat.. | C. L. Gilmer.... | R. F. Stinson... | ... | Gilman..... |
| 64 | Bryan..... | Sat.. | James Ferguson | John C. Prinn... | 134 | Ophir..... |
| 33 | Cloud City..... | Sat.. | T. J. Sullivan... | Chas. R. Burr.. | 132 | Leadville..... |

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| No..... | Name..... | Meeting Night..... | President | Secretary | P.O.Box.. | Address.. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| COLORADO. | | | | | | |
| 40 | Cripple Creek..... | Sat.. | Charles Outcalt. | Ed Campbell..... | 1148 | Cripple Creek.. |
| 82 | C. C. St. Eng'rs.. | Wed. | Thomas Davis.. | E. L. Whitney.. | 771 | Cripple Creek.. |
| 93 | Denver S. M..... | | | B. P. Smith..... | | 3915 Wynkoop st |
| 48 | Durango M. & S. | Thur | Moses Shields... | Frank Wride.... | 1273 | Durango..... |
| 55 | Eldora..... | Thur | D. H. Weaver.. | W. J. Livingsto | ... | Eldora..... |
| 80 | Excelsior Eng.... | Tue.. | W. A. Morgan.. | T. F. Callahan.. | 522 | Victor..... |
| 19 | Free Coinage.... | Fri.. | W. B. Easterly.. | C. F. Dillon.... | 91 | Altman..... |
| 92 | Gillett M. & S.... | Sat.. | C. D. Baldwin.. | E. S. Timmons.. | ... | Gillett..... |
| 55 | Lawson..... | Wed | H. Cadwalader.. | M. O'Hagan.... | ... | Lawson..... |
| 15 | Ouray..... | Sat.. | A. M. Prior.... | Arthur Parker.. | 440 | Ouray..... |
| 6 | Pitkin County.... | Tue.. | Theo. Saurer.... | R. K. Sprinkle.. | 397 | Aspen..... |
| 36 | Rico..... | Wed. | Charles Kelly... | Thos. C. Young.. | 427 | Rico..... |
| 26 | Silverton..... | Sat.. | W. J. Pearce.... | E. U. Fletcher.. | 23 | Silverton..... |
| 27 | Sky City..... | Tue.. | Paul Walker.... | Logan Summers | ... | Red Mountain. |
| 42 | Superior..... | | | Fred Bockhouse. | 35 | Superior..... |
| 63 | 16 to 1..... | Sat.. | A. W. March.... | Ed Oleson..... | 638 | Telluride..... |
| 41 | Ten Mile..... | Tue.. | B. T. Holder.... | W. P. Swallow.. | 212 | Kokomo..... |
| 32 | Victor..... | Thur | W. R. Phelps... | Jerry Kelly..... | 134 | Victor..... |
| 84 | Vulcan..... | Sat.. | Joe Smith..... | J. W. Smith.... | ... | Vulcan..... |
| IDAHO. | | | | | | |
| 10 | Burke..... | Tue.. | B. Smith..... | John Kelley.... | 207 | Burke..... |
| 52 | Custer..... | Sat.. | Wm. J. Bowen... | John Danielson.. | ... | Custer..... |
| 53 | De Lamar..... | Mon. | Jos. P. Langford. | Wm. Honey.... | ... | De Lamar..... |
| 11 | Gem..... | Wed | Frank Monty... | J. L. Kane..... | 107 | Gem..... |
| 37 | Gibbonsville.... | Wed. | John Riley.... | R. R. Dodge.... | 19 | Gibbonsville... |
| 9 | Mullan..... | Sat.. | R. Wheatley.... | Jno. Hendrickson | 30 | Mullan..... |
| 66 | Silver City..... | Sat.. | W. D. Heywood | Wm. Williams.. | ... | Silver City.... |
| 18 | Wardner..... | Sat.. | S. C. Stratton... | Victor Price.... | 162 | Wardner..... |
| 65 | Wood River..... | | | William Batey.. | ... | Halley..... |
| MISSOURI. | | | | | | |
| 88 | Joplin..... | Wed. | Ben Housley... | S. P. Cress..... | ... | Joplin..... |
| MONTANA. | | | | | | |
| 57 | Aldridge..... | Sat.. | James Lenigan. | Joseph Gulde... | ... | Aldridge..... |
| 12 | Barker..... | Thur | P. Franklin.... | Joseph Boland.. | 5 | Barker..... |
| 23 | Basin..... | Wed | Geo. Prince.... | Henry Lidgate.. | 1 | Basin..... |
| 7 | Belt Mont..... | Sat.. | William Check.. | C. H. Conner... | ... | Neilhart..... |
| 1 | Butte..... | Tue.. | M. McCormick.. | Patrick Peoples. | 498 | Butte..... |
| 74 | Butte M. & S.... | Wed. | Luke Williams. | S. P. Johnson... | 841 | Butte..... |
| 83 | Butte Engineers. | Wed. | C. A. Lyford.... | Joseph Corby... | 2 | Butte..... |
| 67 | Carbonado..... | Tue.. | John Bergen... | J. K. Miller.... | ... | Carbonado..... |
| 86 | Geo. Dewey..... | Fri.. | C. C. Mitchell.. | A. H. Marsh.... | 284 | Granite..... |
| 4 | Granite..... | Tue.. | Henry Lowney.. | John Neumeyer.. | D | Granite..... |
| 16 | G. Falls M. & S. | Sat.. | Jos. Shuler.... | James Finley... | 790 | G. Falls..... |
| 35 | Hassell..... | Sat.. | J. Galvin..... | James Duncan.. | 71 | Hassell..... |
| 20 | Martina..... | Sun. | M. L. Cook.... | Eug. Wessinger. | ... | Martina..... |
| 29 | Red Lodge..... | Mon. | Alex'r Fairgrave | Thomas Conway | 207 | Red Lodge.... |
| 25 | Winston..... | Sat.. | R. D. Myles.... | R. F. Whyte.... | ... | Winston..... |
| NEVADA. | | | | | | |
| 72 | Lincoln..... | Wed. | George A. Cole. | L. E. Edmunds.. | ... | De Lamar..... |
| 49 | Silver City..... | Tue.. | S. Armstrong... | T. C. Wogan.... | 76 | Silver City..... |
| 31 | Tuscarora..... | Wed | I. W. Plumb.... | S. H. Turner.... | 12 | Tuscarora..... |
| 46 | Virginia..... | Fri.. | W. A. Burns.... | J. F. McDonell.. | 1 | Virginia City.. |
| N. W. TERR. | | | | | | |
| 76 | Gladstone..... | Sat.. | John Hescott... | W. Goddard..... | ... | Fernie..... |
| 59 | Lethbridge..... | Sat.. | Henry Noble.... | K. McDonald.... | ... | Lethbridge.... |
| OREGON. | | | | | | |
| 91 | Cornucopia..... | Sat.. | Tim Shea..... | G. H. Berger.... | ... | Cornucopia.... |
| S. DAKOTA. | | | | | | |
| 56 | Custer..... | | | Geo. Knowles... | ... | Custer..... |
| 3 | Central..... | Sat.. | A. Erickson.... | W. G. Friggins.. | 23 | Central City... |
| 14 | Deadwood L. U. | Thur | Marion Camma | John Evans.... | 950 | Deadwood..... |
| 2 | Lead..... | Mon. | Thos. P. Nichols. | J. C. McLemore. | 290 | Lead..... |
| 5 | Terry Peak..... | Wed. | Jas. Richards.. | C. H. Schaad... | 174 | Terry..... |
| 68 | Two Bit..... | Sat.. | Seth Galvin.... | H. J. Vanerlstein | ... | Galena..... |
| WASHINGTON. | | | | | | |
| 28 | Republic..... | Tue.. | Jerry O'Donnell | James B. Dugan. | 157 | Republic..... |
| 24 | Sheridan..... | Sat.. | Abe Hanson.... | C. M. Wilson... | ... | Toroda..... |
| WYOMING. | | | | | | |
| 98 | Battle Creek..... | Thur | E. E. Lind..... | F. L. Miller.... | ... | Osceola..... |
| UTAH. | | | | | | |
| 99 | Valley S. U..... | Sat.. | | | ... | Murray..... |

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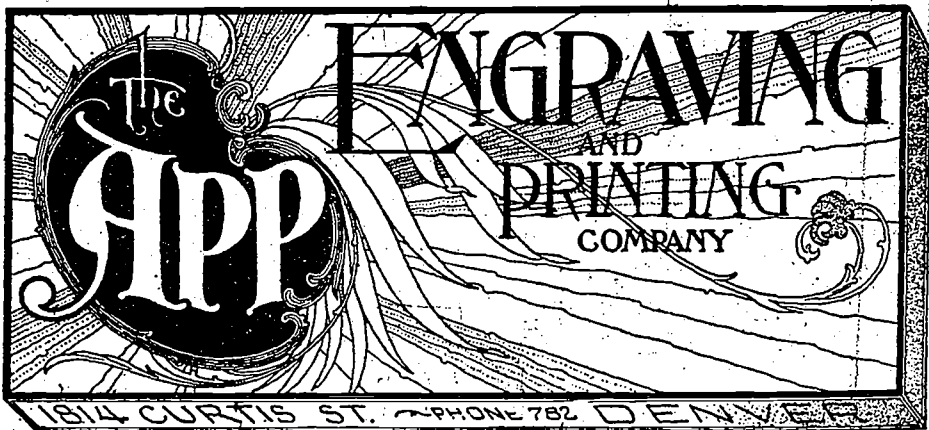


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