

THE

MINERS' MAGAZINE.

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WILL IMPROVE THE MAGAZINE.

With this issue the readers of the Magazine will notice that the president of the W. F. M. severs his connection with it as editor. This change is due entirely to the amount of business incumbent upon the office of president, making it impossible to fill the position of editor at the same time and do justice to both.

The ninth annual convention instructed the president to employ a competent man to take charge of the Magazine. Those instructions we have complied with, and retained Mr. Lem J. Smith, a gentleman well known in the reform movement in the West, particularly in Colorado, to fill such position.

The policy of the Magazine will remain unchanged and its articles will be carefully written.

The change means a better Magazine, which will be enlarged and otherwise improved in the near future to meet the growing demands.

EDWARD BOYCE.

A FRAGMENT OF THE PREAMBLE.

"In all lawful ways co-operate with one another for the purpose of procuring a just share of the products of our toil and mutual advancement in order that the general welfare of the membership and their families may be steadily advanced and promoted."

The necessity for the organization of the miners of the great West is clearly stated in this clause from the preamble. It brings us down to bed rock without halting or stammering. No one can question the absolute right of all engaged in toil, to receive fair compensation for their labor. The justice of the demand of those who work, amid lurking dangers, for a fair division of the product of their toil, is apparent. In the last analysis, the contest between labor and capital, is simply what shall be the division of the wealth produced? Which is entitled to the larger portion, the labor which makes wealth, or capital which simply absorbs wealth? It is reasonable that the creature belongs more largely to the creator thereof than any one else. No one can successfully combat the proposition that labor creates wealth; therefore wealth rightly belongs to labor. Abraham Lincoln says, December 3, 1861, in annual message to Congress: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration." December 1, 1847, in a speech, he says: "To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

Looking at the question of labor and capital from this standpoint, it appears that all capital needs to perpetuate its powers, grow more and more opulent, is simply to keep unsettled the fundamental question—the right of the producer to the wealth created.

A truth seeker must admit that under the present wage system men are held in bondage, not given their just share of the wealth produced. The chattel slave was fed and clothed by his master; when he became sick, was a charge on his owner. Under the present wage system, when the laborer ceases to pay his own wages, and add to this a profit for his employer, the mine or factory closes. Every producing toiler pays his own wages. He pays interest out of his blood and brawn, on the capital invested, his muscle and the iron in his blood are changed into palaces for millionaires. His heart

throbs pay for the music and champagne of the full dress balls of the rich. When the toiler ceases to create more than his own wages, interest stops and dividends are no longer paid. If this is not toiling for a master, human comprehension is at fault. The chattel slave was bought and sold, but all the while was a charge on his owner. The wage slave to-day pays his own wages, pays interest, makes it possible to declare dividends, feeds and clothes himself. When the capitalist dissolves the relationship of employer and employe, or grim sickness steps in, the wage slave is no longer a charge.

No one dares declare, in the light of the marvelous concentration of wealth the last twenty-five years, that labor has received its just share of wealth produced. Here is the center of all agitation. Capital is willing to have "arbitration courts," "committees of peace," etc., to settle all difficulties with labor. Is capital willing to make a fair division of the products of human toil?

The Western Federation of Miners sound the key note when they demand fair compensation for their hazardous toil. This is not simply a question of ethics. It is the question of existence. Let organized labor in the mine and every vocation of life strike again and again this key note. Here lies the point of resistance. Strike it with relentless energy.

Make every wage earner see clearly that to-day under unjust conditions the wealth producers, living from hand to mouth, are creating the wealth of millionaires by their sweat and blood because they are not getting the product of their toil. It is a holy and high mission to burn this fact upon the hearts and brains of the producing millions. There is not a fair division of the wealth created. This inequity has built the foundations of plutocracy, and now lays in human blood and energy every block in its superstructure.

It is shown by statistics that the concentration of wealth has increased, with geometrical ratio, since capital learned the lesson of organization. The vast federation of railroads, the iron and steel trust, and other industrial combinations, giving almost absolute control of the necessities of civilized life, demonstrate the power of organization. Against this stone heart-pleadings, petitions and arbitration committees can be hurled till the crack of doom and little benefit come to the wage earner. Hurl against it the solid front of organized wealth-producers, with the motto written on their banners: "Labor produces all wealth; wealth belongs to the producer thereof." Do this; keep on doing this; and the "communities of interest,"

the trusts and barons of the mining world, will tremble, and concede rights never before given to labor.

A laborer who will not throw his influence and manhood on the side of organization is standing for suicide; for disaster to himself and his fellow workingmen. To-day the only practical opposition to the program of capital is organized labor. The point of view, for the laboring class, is that of wealth-producers who want an equitable division of the wealth produced by toil. The shortening of the hours of labor; the elimination of as many dangers as possible; the opportunity to spend wages where the possessor thereof desires, are all steps in the line of equity and "industrial liberty."

The mighty conflict of the ages is upon us. Members of the Western Federation of Miners, bend every energy to the purpose of complete organization. Organization, first and primarily, to lay the foundation for education. The hope of the future is in education. This must come from the unions. Every union should be a training school, where wage earners can learn lessons in political economy and political action as citizens. A union that fails to become an educational center, teaching the fundamental ideas of industrial liberty, is not performing its high duty. Along this line come encouraging reports from unions all over the West. Libraries are being secured, debates held on current topics with general discussion of conditions and the way to industrial liberty.

ROOSEVELT THE REFORMER.

The appointment of Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the position of postmaster general shows how much reform "Teddy the Terror" carries in his hide. The appointment of this servile corporation tool, this professional lobbyist and political wire puller, to a Cabinet position, indicates that political corruption will be welcomed by Roosevelt if it is in the interest of Roosevelt's own machine. Mark Hanna stands for no more dangerous influences than does Payne. His appointment indicates that he will be used to defeat Hanna. No better wedge to pry Mark loose could be found, because, as vice chairman of the national Republican committee, Payne learned the devious ways of the great Mark. With Mark he has explored every sewer in American politics. Great is Roosevelt the Reformer.

NOT OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Whitelaw Reid has said: "These brutal creatures (striking workmen) can understand no other reasoning than that of force, and enough of it to be remembered among them for generations."

Also: "Government by the consent of the governed is time worn and no longer compatible with present ethics; strikers should be fed on a diet of bayonets and bullets."

The author of these utterances has been appointed by President Roosevelt special representative of the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII. There is no warrant, either in custom or law, for such an action. When Queen Victoria was crowned no special representative of the United States appeared at her coronation. This epidemic of Anglophobia in the self-constituted nobility of this nation fills the plain American citizen with disgust. The aping of the titled classes of England by Americans indicates clearly that some of our population sprang from the ape, and are taking a toboggan slide toward their original state. One day Roosevelt stuck his legs under a table with Sargent, Arthur, Perham and other heads of the great railroad organizations of the country, and many labor leaders went into an ecstatic trance. Next the "exponent of a strenuous life" appoints a representative of brutal capital to a toadying match, to represent the millions who have built the commercial greatness of the nation. Mr. President, the masses whose toil creates the wealth of the republic are thankful that this great industrial nation is represented at the coronation by a "lackey," who wants to feed labor "bullets and bayonets." This direct insult to the citizens of the nation simply hastens the time when the industrial classes will take possession of their own.

THE ARID WEST.

Late advices from the East indicate clearly that strong influences will combat all attempts to aid the arid West. The western man, who fondly hopes, in the near future, gigantic systems of water storage, will be perfected along the base of our snowclad mountains, will wake up to the rude fact that there is the "little" East to be reckoned with. That while they are anxious to pour millions into muddy sloughs and miasmatic frog ponds, through river and harbor bills, they will bitterly oppose aiding the West. For fifty years the East

has milked the West, and grown fat out of its great resources. Ever since the early days of the republic, the West has borne its share of all these coast expenses. It seems but just that the East should help bear the burdens of the reclamation of the millions of acres of rich land, fertile and ready to burst into bloom, through the magic touch of water, which now runs to waste. The miners of the West have had plenty of experience with the bigoted eastern capitalist. A blind man can see it is this influence which dominates eastern ideas. God knows it is bad enough out here in the mountains; but it is hard to stifle liberty. European kingdoms, with aristocratic tendencies of the centuries, have not snuffed out the flame of liberty that burns in the Swiss Alps. The western mountains will preserve intact the fundamental ideas of liberty. If the East will not aid in these great improvements, the West will make them itself.

THE AGITATOR.

How often have we heard him condemned, maligned and abused, and how little he gets for the noble sacrifice he makes, always working, striving and struggling, opposed by friends who misunderstand him, and enemies who fear him. He never tires of stirring up questions and problems that are not always in his province to settle, but without him would never have come to the surface. A labor union without an agitator is like a quartz mill without a piece of machinery of the same name. When working nice, free milling ore it is not necessary, but when handling refractory ores it is very essential. Just so with the agitator in the unions, his presence is always required, as we are working very refractory problems, and without the agitator the work would only be partly done and much of the value of organization be lost. The agitator is the advance agent of social improvement and fully realizes that reforms are not achieved by conservative methods. To the agitators from the beginning of the world is due the advancement and semi-civilization of the present, and if ever we see Utopian conditions dawning upon the world we must thank the agitator.

W. D. H.

The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, a national organization, has been given a charter by the W. L. U. The organization has 3,000 members in Colorado alone.

PRESIDENT BOYCE AMONG THE UNIONS.

President Boyce left Denver headquarters in December. He has visited the unions in Idaho, Montana, and is at this writing in Washington. The exact time of his return to Denver is unknown. He will visit the field in British Columbia. The condition of the W. F. M. is such that President Boyce reports "enthusiastic determination among the unions, which makes a basis for splendid advancement." He says: "I have been engaged in meetings and conferences with the organizations to such an extent that I am unable to contribute to the February Magazine." We will be content with this omission this month, knowing that personal contact, with the loyal membership of the Federation by our president will bring abiding results and galvanize the discouraged ones into new life and energy.

A JUDICIAL MONSTROSITY.

The injunction is the most sinister of judicial deformities, which, clad in the dress of law, serve the cause of anarchy. Every union in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners should study the monster, discuss it and then take the quickest way to damn it, because in the injunction lies bloodshed, all the haunting horrors of the bull pen. It is the favorite method of cowards, who wish the regulars and militia to shed human blood. It has usurped the powers of the executive and legislative departments of government. It marks the dawn of judicial tyranny, that is just as dastardly and as much out of place in our civilization, as the Duke of Alva would be, with rack and thumb screws. It is all rot to teach respect for judges and courts which embrace the first opportunity to become tyrants and usurpers.

The use of the writ of injunction must be prescribed by statute, and for that matter its complete abrogation would work no hardship. To this end see that the candidates for Congress and the state Legislatures are right on this question.

CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP OF MINES.

The question of whether it would be advisable and practicable for the Western Federation of Miners to own and operate mining property has been discussed in conventions and frequently through the columns of the Miners' Magazine for some years past. The idea seems to meet with general favor.

While there are many of us who believe that all mines, coal and metalliferous, should be owned and operated by the government for the benefit of all the people, we feel that such a radical change could not be made at once, and do not expect it for at least ten years. However, no man can tell what a day may bring forth, nor can we afford to be like "Micawber and wait for something to turn up." The time is opportune to acquire mining property, develop and work it for the mutual benefit of every one that belongs to our organization.

Suppose that we controlled one mine, just one, like the copper producers of Montana, Michigan, Arizona or British Columbia, or the gold producers of Colorado, California and Alaska, or the lead mines of Idaho, Utah or Missouri, or a silver property like the once famous Comstock of Nevada, or the iron mines of Minnesota. In the states mentioned there are a number of mines, any one of which would be sufficient for the needs of our members. You say we do not own them, and they do not benefit us except for the wages we get. I want to tell you that we, the miners and prospectors of the West, have at one time or another owned them all. Rockefeller never traced float or located a claim; Morgan never sunk a prospect hole; Rothschild never twisted a windlass, and still they, and others of their ilk, enjoy the product of nearly every rich discovery. Is it not about time that the miners should make an effort to secure mining property for themselves? There are thousands of acres of mineral land in this western country that has never been prospected, probably richer deposits of mineral than has ever been discovered remains untouched, waiting for some grub-staked prospector to unearth the millions and fatten another syndicate, or will it be some prospector and locator working for the Western Federation of Miners?

I believe that some plans can and will be devised that will result in the collective ownership of mines by the members of our organization. It means an entire change of condition to thousands working at the production and reduction of ores. There will be no more rustling for work at the wages that we have to fight continuously to keep up to a living standard. No more ten and twelve-hour shifts either in mine or mill. No more bull pens and suffering incident to strikes and lockouts. The control of producing mines by the Western Federation of Miners would mean that the members of the organization would be independent of any company, corporation or syndicate and we would be in a position to assist others to better their conditions.

W. D. HAYWOOD.

MAKING ANARCHISTS.

A New York judge set a day for the appearance of the directors of the Boston and Montana Copper Company to appear before him and give testimony in a case in which the company was defendant. But one of the ten directors, who were prominent financiers, appeared in the court, and he refused to be sworn or give any testimony. And now the judge is considering the question whether or not he will have them arrested for contempt of court. These wealthy men have no fear of the law and of the courts, and treat the judges of the land with the utmost contempt. And the public sees nothing incongruous in the play, either.—Appeal to Reason.

Such action as this on the part of capital and the courts lead men to believe there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. When an injunction is secured against union men, deputy sheriffs and the militia are held ready to uphold the dignity of the court. Men are shot like dogs. We have the bull pen, Hazelton and kindred honors. With General Merriam saying "Labor unions are criminal organizations;" General Miles saying "The standing army should be largely increased for the purpose of quelling labor disturbances;" the courts enforcing the injunction against labor with the rifle and bloodshed and allowing capitalists to openly defy orders of the court; with these conditions as plain as arrogant men and courts can make them, it seems just to say that the courts and capitalists are inviting anarchy and bloodshed. If these injustices of the courts are not speedily corrected no man can answer for the future.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

Interesting facts concerning Japanese immigration to this country, are to be gleaned from the census reports now before us. The last decade, 1890 to 1900, shows an increase in Japanese population of 497.2 per cent. There are now over 85,986 Japanese in the United States; in 1890, 14,399. During the last ten years 71,587 came to our shores. Pacific coast states and the West is being overrun by these Asiatics. Some of the transcontinental railroads are attempting to displace white laborers with Japanese. In the light of these facts there never has been a time when it was more reasonable, and in keeping with conditions, for organized labor to demand legislation against Asiatic immigration. This question affects the

interests of every wage earner in the republic. It is not a time to retreat. It is the time for advancement. A "half way" compromise on this issue smells of the dry rot of decadence. To shut one door, that against the Chinese, is one step in the right direction. As far as results are concerned, in the end, the Japanese can be used by unscrupulous employers of cheap labor, to degrade the labor market and bring disaster to the wage earners of America. The condition that made a demand for Chinese can easily fill its wants with Japanese. There is not one atom of logic that holds good against Chinese immigration that cannot be applied to all Asiatics.

The W. F. M., June 3, 1901, adopted the following: "We view with alarm the possibilities of cheap labor that confront us by reason of the expiration of the Chinese exclusion act, and demand the enactment of a suitable law upon the statutes of the United States that will forever remove all Asiatic races from competition with the American workingman and woman, and urge upon the members of organized labor to spare no effort to have such a law enacted."

PARAGRAPHS.

Eleven members of organized labor in New York, elected to the General Assembly, are determined to fight to a successful issue an effective "liability bill." It is reported that Governor Odell favors its enactment. The corporation forces are being marshalled against its passage. These legislative battles for humanitarian laws are teaching the workingmen lessons in political action.

The wonderful power of the labor press is being felt. Its success means the unfolding of the better day, the dawn of industrial liberty. Union men are showing to the world that they are men of affairs, who can be entrusted with all the reputable burdens of life.

Let the spirit of independent thought and discussion take possession of each individual. Out of the clash of opinions will come the better time.

God hates a coward. The devil himself has no use for one. Honest, rugged, blunt energy is a thousand times better than smooth, suave, sugar-coated cowardice.

President Schwab of the steel trust says: "The question of organized labor is not a question of wages. It is a question of more vital importance. It is a question of administration, of running your own works in your own way. I have nothing to do with labor organizations, but if I was a workingman, and I was at one time, I would not belong to a labor organization. They put all men on the same level. If I was a bright, alert, competent man, I would not be put in the same class with the poorest man. Organized labor means that no man can advance unless all the others advance." This man Schwab is developing into a humorist of the first water. One week he said the greatest mortgage on the United Steel Company was what it owed labor. This week the question of wages is not in it. "I have nothing to do with labor organizations," says "Swab" this week. It may be different next week. "They put all men on the same level." Of course this grates on his sensitive soul. Here's the rub. All wealth-producers standing together makes "Swab" feel ticklish. But best of all, the level is rising, and here's another rub.

The thorough organization of the smelters in Pueblo is imperative. The completion of the new zinc smelter in that city means an influx of smelter workers from Joplin and other Missouri districts. This bodes no good to the wage scale in the smelters of Pueblo. How toilers in this, the great smelting center of the West, can sit supinely down with this crisis coming, is beyond comprehension. Some good work is being done. The earnest men who are staying by the "stuff" deserve great credit.

The daily press brings reports of many accidents to miners last month. The awful moloch must be fed. The cheapest "commodity" to-day, from the standpoint of capital, is human life. The maw of insatiable greed cannot be satisfied, and yet there are those timid, fawning "door mats" who still think labor should continue to be a velvet carpet on which plutocracy can walk into continuous power.

Got pity mankind when a single spark of liberty is quenched on the hearth stone of one human heart. Callous indifference to the sufferings of the heroes who fight for liberty in South Africa and the Philippines fills the true patriot with inexpressible sadness. When the spirit of "brotherhood" begins to decline, tears bedim the eyes of Liberty and Justice.

Mr. Schwab of the "steel trust" says: "Many people imagine that the bonds of the United Steel Company are a first mortgage on its great properties. They are not. If you give the subject a moment's thought, you will see that the first great mortgage is that which is owed to labor. The United States Steel Corporation pays to labor \$150,000,000 a year, equivalent to a mortgage debt of \$3,000,000,000 on the property." There was a time when this kind of bunkum passed current. That day is past. The laborers of the United States Steel Corporation pay their own wages; they pay the interest on the bonds; they pay Mr. Schwab's salary. It is unpaid labor that gives the steel trust its capital. Eliminate this and Carnegie would not have millions to endow libraries. Very likely Schwab would be a plain, \$2 per day "roustabout." No, gentlemen of the steel trust, labor robbed and unrequited made your capital. Without labor to-day you could not declare dividends or pay the interest on your first mortgage.

Colonel Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the McKinley National Memorial Association and president of the American Bankers' Association, says: "There have been practically no contributions to the McKinley memorial fund from the men of wealth or those at the head of our great commercial and manufacturing institutions, much to my surprise. They have left the building of this memorial to the wage earners in factories, shops and stores, and to the school children, who are not faltering in this expression of their love and confidence in William McKinley. Those men of means who should contribute seem to have delayed or forgotten." Which is another example of the way capital forgets a broken tool, even if it is the President of the United States.

One cent a word, or less, for dispatches to England, is Marconi's estimate of one of the prospective results of wireless telegraphy. The charge at present is 25 cents or more. It is said, on the best of authority, that some of the greatest inventions of Edison slumber in dust because powerful interests were afraid for them to be exploited. Will the telegraph monopoly allow Marconi's invention to be perfected or used?

"Discretion is the better part of valor." Sometimes it is the only part some people possess. Discretion, with energy and aggressiveness, is the balance wheel of judgment. Force and energy make the wheels turn.

Politics is, in its broad sense, the science of government. Politics, in the narrow sense, is the science of wire pullers and schemers. The first is as broad as humanity in their capacity of self-government; the second narrow and brutal as the machine can make it.

The bill in the Georgia Legislature, known as the "child labor bill," is being opposed on the ground that it will prevent the location of additional mills and prevent capital from coming into the state. This is the same old objection. It is the cowardly, last resort of capital, which would take the nursing child from the mother's breast, if there was profit in it. The toiler must rise to the occasion, learn that every demand for the protection of human life, the inviolate sanctity of childhood and opportunity for education are just demands; and further, that a failure on the part of labor to make these humanitarian demands is little short of a crime.

There are a lot of union men who are more interested in keeping out of trouble and contention than in aggressive action for the organization and education of their fellow workmen.

The man who constantly shouts "be conservative" is long on counsel but is short on fight.

A man better be "a dog baying at the moon" than a laboring man who constantly says: "Let us look at this question from the standpoint of capital."

There are two matters of great importance coming up this fall in Idaho and Colorado. One the eight-hour law amendment to the state constitution; the other the election of members of the Legislature to enact legislation to make the constitutional provisions effective.

of New York, through the Typothetae executive committee, which represents \$60,000,000 of capital, have conceded an increase of eight per cent. in wages of working printers.

Theatrical Stage Employes' Union of Denver is now No. 207, W. L. U. The boys won a strike of three years' duration late last summer. Now they have plain sailing and fair treatment. J. L. Compton is president, Harry Sutherland secretary.

Elsewhere in the Magazine this month is a communication from V. St. John of Telluride concerning the Bullion tunnel horror. We also learn from the Victor Record that Fred H. Nye, state superintendent of mines, who investigated the death of N. W. Prosser, killed in the Moon-Anchor, reports that the company was in fault; that in future a cage will be employed in the Moon-Anchor, as required by law. This violation of law, which resulted in death to an innocent man, should be summarily punished. Law, in justice, applies to rich mining corporations just as much as to the humblest toiler in the land.

Government is shaped largely by law, law made by Legislatures and Congress, legislators and congressmen made on election day at the ballot box. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The union sentiment of the West is against a "dead line." All bona fide unions should be admitted to central bodies. When any organization attempts to draw a "dead line" it adopts a rule or ruin policy. The West abhors such a policy. May it blight and wither and its ashes become the plaything of the winds.

Laboringmen must stand together election day and elect legislators. Only the benighted will put their enemies on guard.

Every uplift of humanity is born of thought and education. Laboring men, think! Out of study will come industrial liberty.

It is worth while for the miners of the West to keep their eyes on the smelter trust and mine owners' association.

Keep it before the people that there is not an equitable division of the products of human toil.

This should be, and can be made, a government of, for and by the wealth producer.

Some men are afraid to make a mill run of the truth. They fear the assay.



TOLD IN RHYME

STRIKE BREAKER'S LAMENT.

Dedicated to the Permit System. With apologies to the author of
"Bingen on the Rhine."

A miner from Missouri lay dying in the hills—
He was sick with mountain fever and various other ills—
He called his partner to him and murmured soft and low:
"I wish I was in Joplin, in Joplin down in Mo.

"They shipped me here to Mullan and gave me a permit,
The men who worked before me got orders then to quit;
They all were first-class miners, but then they had to go,
Their jobs were filled with greenhorns who came from Jop-
lin, Mo.

"They told us that our wages would be three to four a day,
And that, you know, in Joplin is more than double pay;
The thought of such great riches, it made my heart to glow,
For I'd felt the rack of poverty in Joplin, Joplin, Mo.

"The grub we get to chew on is something I can't eat—
They give us beef and mutton, but never salted meat;
We never get no hoe-cake, or biscuits of sour dough,
The same as what we live on in Joplin, Joplin, Mo.

"Whene'er I start to licker it makes me weep to think
How, everywhere in Mullan, it's 15 cents a drink;
While gin, beer, rum or whisky is only 5 a throw
At that dear place I come from, in Joplin, Joplin, Mo.

"I wish I was in Joplin, where burros sing so sweet;
But then I couldn't walk there; I'm weak upon my feet.
Don't bury me in Mullan—that land of ice and snow—
But ship me back to Joplin, to Joplin, down in Mo.

"Please write and tell the old folks I'm sorry that I left
And came to work in Mullan, for I've lost my heft—"
Just then his voice it faltered, he ceased to murmur low,
His soul it went a-scooting to Joplin, Joplin, Mo.

His partner wept above him, and sadly fell his tears,
Then tried to drown his sorrow by drinking many beers;
He boxed the stiff and shipped him, as fast as he could go,
To the land of scabbing miners in Joplin, Joplin, Mo.

—Anon.

SONS OF LABOR LIVE NOT SLAVES.

Live not slaves, you sons of labor—
 Cringers 'neath oppression's yoke—
 Live not cowardly, dastard cravens,
 Suppliant to the tyrant's stroke;
 Let no despot forge a fetter
 That will rob ye of your rights,
 Guard the freedom patriots gave you,
 Labor's sons are freedom's knights.

Freedom's banner is proudly waving
 O'er this birthplace of the free,
 And our glorious constitution
 Still is teaching equity.
 But the precious boon is slipping
 From your weak and careless clasp,
 And monopoly is gripping
 All your rights with firm grasp.

Think, reflect, inquire, examine—
 It is for this God gave ye birth—
 Show the tyrant sons of mammon
 Ye are heirs of Mother Earth.
 Bow before no earthly idols,
 Spurn such base, designing things;
 Learn this lesson—it is God's teaching—
 Labor's sons are nature's kings.

Did God create men equal?
 Is it false, or is it true?
 Did God create the many
 To serve a favored few?
 Did God create the poor man
 To be a rich man's slave,
 With no claim to holy freedom
 From the cradle to the grave?

God created all men equal
 And ordained that those who toil,
 Reap the product of their labor
 By the owners of the soil.
 God bestowed those gifts upon ye,
 Men are free by right divine;

Let no human gods enslave you,
 Let no earthly powers combine
 To steal the sacred birthright
 That the great Creator gave;
 Guard your heritage of freedom—
 Sons of labor, live not slaves.

Life's red tide that courses
 Through an honest toiler's veins,
 Is as pure as heaven's anointed,
 Is as free from folly's stains.
 He is truthful, noble, honest,
 Though from toil he's worn and wan,
 But the image of his Maker
 Is an honest working man.

Sons of toil, the battle wages,
 You can see it everywhere;
 Hear the gaunt wolf of starvation,
 That's the signal, now prepare.
 Organize, and be united—
 United strength is doubly strong—
 On our side is God and justice,
 On their side is gold and wrong.
 —Written for the Miners' Magazine by P. W. Quinlin.

A CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST'S PRAYER.

By Mrs. M. C. Robinson of Gem, Idaho, the almost blind poet-
 ess of the Coeur d'Alenes.

Our Father who art in heaven,
 Hallowed be Thy name—
 Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done
 On earth and heaven the same;
 Give us this day our daily bread
 That we in peace may live,
 And our trespasses to each other
 We pray Thee, Lord, forgive.
 From evil and temptation
 Lead us to Thy throne above,
 Where it is inscribed in letters of light,
 "Hozanah"—God is love.

Thy ten commandments help us, Lord, to keep,
 Which Thou has't to Moses given,
 Which Thy finger wrote on Sinai's mount
 Mid clouds and fire from heaven.
 May peace reign supreme from east to west,
 And north and south the same;
 May we spurn not each our fellow worm,
 Nor bear the brand of Cain.
 We thank Thee for Thy Eight Beatitudes
 And Thy death on Calvary,
 And the fountain that from Thy side hath flowed
 That redeemed the world might be.

Let us think of Christ's tears in Gethsemane,
 To Him for compassion turn;
 Remember as woman is made to weep,
 So man is made to mourn.
 Lord, save us from the path of vice,
 If some loved one there we've hurled,
 Whose caress we sought and then we shunned,
 For woman rocks the world.
 And let one's prayers be manly acts,
 Each for his faults atone;
 No matter how low a woman can fall,
 She can never fall alone.

Sandon, British Columbia, January 1, 1902.

OURAY.

There's a spot among the Rockies,
 In Colorado's wilds,
 Where the breezes whisper music
 And the midday sunlight smiles,
 Where the mountains like grim wardens
 Keep watch both night and day,
 Where nature's hand has placed them,
 The guardians of Ouray.

Do you journey thro' the canons
 Twixt high and rocky walls,
 And listen to the murmur
 Of busy waterfalls?

Are you seeking health or pleasure
 'Mid the mountains old and gray?
 You'll find the yearned-for treasure
 In picturesque Ouray.

Do nature's pictures tire
 And the murmuring rills?
 Do you long for something homelike
 Amid the towering hills?
 Seek ye a place to rest in
 Where gentle calm holds sway
 To soothe the weary spirit?
 You'll find it in Ouray.

—From Father Gibbons' "Rocky Mountain Sketches."

THE MAN BEHIND THE PICK.

J. A. Edgerton.

There have been all kinds of gush about the man who is "be-
 hind"—

And the man behind the cannon has been toasted, wined and
 dined.

There's the man behind the musket and the man behind the
 fence;

And the man behind his whiskers and the man behind his
 rents;

And the man behind the plow beam, and the man behind the
 hoe;

And the man behind the ballot, and the man behind the
 dough;

And the man behind the counter, and the man behind the till;
 And the man behind the pestle, and the man behind the pill;

And the man behind the jimmy, and the man behind the bars;
 And that Johnny that goes snooping on the stage behind
 the stars;

And the man behind the kisser, and the man behind the fist;
 And the girl behind the man behind the gun is on the list;
 And the man behind the bottle, and when they were short of
 men,

There was some small rhymster warbled of the man behind
the pen;

But they missed one honest fellow and I'm raising of a kick,
That they didn't make a mention of the man behind the pick.

Up the rugged mountain side a thousand feet he takes his way,
Or as far into the darkness from the cheering light of day.
He is shut out from the sunlight, in the glimmer of the lamps;
He is cut off from the sweet air in the sickly fumes and damp;
He must toil in cramped positions; he must take his life in
hand,

For he works in deadly peril that but few can understand;
But he does it all in silence and he seldom makes a kick,
Which is why I sing the praises of the man behind the pick.

He unlocks the bolted portals of the mountains to the stores
Hid in nature's vast exchequer in her treasure house of ores.
He applies a key dynamic and the gates are backward rolled,
And the ancient rocks are riven to their secret heart of gold.
Things of comfort and of beauty and of usefulness are mined
By this brave and quiet worker—he's a friend of humankind;
Who, though trampled down and underpaid, toils on without
a kick,

So I lift my hat in honor of the man behind the pick.

It is reported from Washington that Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden will be retired from office. Not that his inability to distinguish between ideas and soap or doctrine and goods has aroused the powers that be, but that in his crusade against the Socialist press he has become so badly entangled that his rulings are calculated to shut out every newspaper publication in the country from the second-class privilege. Still, it would be too bad to fire Madden bodily. He ought to be given a job that he could handle with credit to himself and profit to the government. There should be a vacancy in the force of stokers in the boiler rooms of the Post-office Department building. It was as a fireman that Madden got his start as a "labor leader," and to cut short his political career at this time would be cruel. Madden isn't to blame because he has been placed in a position that requires brains. Give him a show for his muscle.—Milwaukee Daily News.



Communications.

SITUATION AT ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B. C., Jan. 3, 1902.

To the Hon. Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ontario:

Sir—We desire to express our disapproval of the report submitted to you by W. L. McKenzie King, deputy minister of labor, on the situation in Rossland, published in the Labor Gazette of December.

On October 30, 1901, this union forwarded a telegram to Mr. King, desiring his presence in Rossland to act under conciliation act of 1900, to investigate and adjust the strike at the mines. Mr. King reached Rossland on November 9th. The executive of the Miners' Union met Mr. King on November 10th, and asked him to act under clause 7 of the conciliation act, which provides for an enquiry, under oath, into the causes and circumstances of the strike, promising him access to all books and papers in their possession, and every aid in their power to render such inquiry complete.

This inquiry Mr. King said he was unable to make, as the companies were unwilling, but he stated that if the organization would accept his decision as arbitrator he could secure the authority to make the investigation.

We signified our willingness to accept the decision of Mr. King, providing the company would also accept his decision. This, he said, he could not promise, and we refused to ask the investigation under such conditions, namely, that in case his decision was against us we must accept, but in case it was against the companies they would not accept. We are in favor of arbitration, but not that kind, as we fail to see how such a one-sided arbitration could be of any benefit to us.

Mr. King stated he believed our cause to be hopeless, and advised us to call off the strike or take a vote as to whether it should be called off or not. We replied that it was in the power of the union to take such action at any meeting, if a majority of the members saw fit, but we considered we had a good show to win the strike if continued to a conclusion, and were opposed to taking any steps towards calling off the strike at that time.

Mr. King then asked to be permitted to address the Min.

ers' Union on the subject. We replied that it was impossible to extend the invitation without the consent of the members. We laid Mr. King's request before the union at the first regular meeting, Mr. King being still in Rossland. A large attendance was present at the meeting. The question was fully discussed and on a motion regularly moved and seconded, it was unanimously decided not to extend the invitation, our belief that Mr. King had received his pessimistic convictions from a source of information unfavorable to us and was unknowingly playing the companies' hand in his endeavors to have us call the strike off at that time.

After reading his report in the Labor Gazette of December, and his editorial comment on the same, we have greater reason to believe that his judgment has been warped by the exaggerated statements given him by the mine managers as to the conditions at the mines and smelter.

Mr. King states editorially that "at this time the payrolls at the mines indicate that the numbers employed during the past month have been nearly equal to the number employed prior to the strike." In an interview in the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Washington, of December 8, 1901, R. J. Frecheville, managing director of the Le Roi mine, stated that there were about 350 men employed at the Le Roi mine. A full force at the Le Roi is nearly 700.

Mr. King has seen fit to devote the largest part of his report to the question of the legality of the vote on the strike according to article 5 of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners.

This was a technical point raised by the mine managers. Mr. King has seen fit to take it up. We may state that our interpretation of the constitution, article 5, received the endorsement of Rossland Miners' Union, Canadian District Association No. 6, under whose immediate jurisdiction Rossland union is, and of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. It is a question of our internal administration only and we believe out of place in Mr. King's report. We have acted on the judgment of our courts on this question involving the interpretation of the laws of the organization, and believe it was the only course to pursue.

Mr. King states that the officers of the union informed him that but from 100 to 200 of the strikers remained in Rossland. We believe Mr. King is confused as to the source of this information, as no officer of the union has any recollection of making such statements. It is our earnest belief that at no

time has the number of strikers remaining in Rossland fallen below 300.

Mr. King states that immediately after the strike was declared all the smaller mines of the camp closed down. Again Mr. King shows the unreliability of the source of his information.

Not one of the working mines of the camp closed down outside of the Le Roi group and War Eagle and Centre Star. There were six mines in and around the camp, employing nearly 200 men, which continued operations and paid the standard scale of wages. Some of these smaller properties have since closed, while others, closed at the time of the strike, have resumed operations, paying the standard scale of wages and making no discrimination against union men. This is what the union has been contending for, the same scale of wages as paid throughout British Columbia outside of Rossland camp—\$3 a day for carmen and shovelers and no discrimination.

The report of Mr. King is largely devoted to minor matters of the situation, neglecting the more important facts in regard to the cause and conduct of the strike.

On September 12, 1901, a telegram was received from Mr. King which informed us that Officer Williams would leave at once for Rossland to investigate the alleged violation of the alien labor act for the government's immediate action.

Mr. Williams arrived on the scene and found men being shipped in wholesale from the United States. Two blacksmiths told him in the presence of over 100 citizens that they had come to Rossland to work at the Le Roi under an understanding, yet he was powerless to even secure an affidavit from them. Mr. King ignores this question entirely in his report. He is particular to express every minor detail of the situation given him by the mine managers, but neglects to state that the managers openly told him they could fill the mines with Americans and evade the alien labor act. Had the department fulfilled Mr. King's promises and enforced this law the strike would have ended at once. Had he even told us at the time that the government would not assist us in enforcing the law we could have pursued the procedure followed in the Geiser case, and, although at an enormous expense, believe we could have stopped the influx of aliens.

But relying on Mr. King's promise of immediate action by the government, we ceased our efforts. Then, after the companies had secured a sufficient nucleus to start their

mines, we were informed the government could do nothing to enforce this law. Then Mr. King advised us to call off the strike, as we were defeated and would be fortunate to get a job on the conditions the company would impose.

We believe the union was justified in refusing to extend an invitation to Mr. King to take part in their counsels. We did not ask Mr. King to come to Rossland to call off the strike. The union can do that at any time the members see fit.

We asked him to come to Rossland to investigate and adjust. He would not adjust. Then his labors were ended and nothing remained for us but to continue the struggle until we were successful or hopelessly defeated.

We protest against his report as unfair to the miners of British Columbia, as Mr. King, by his reliance upon the information evidently furnished him from sources unfriendly to the labor organizations, has been led to make statements absolutely untrue in regard to the situation in Rossland.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION.

Approved at a regular meeting of Rossland Miners' Union held in their hall on Wednesday evening, January 8, 1902.

FRANK E. WOODSIDE, Secretary.

COMPANY REPORTS.

Mr. Frecheville's Report—Criticism of Late Management Le Roi Mining and Smelting.

The report on the property and the late management of the Le Roi Mining Company, limited, by Mr. R. J. Frecheville, M. Inst., C. E., is dated Rossland, B. C., 4th inst. The following extracts contain the gist of the report:

Acting under the instructions given me at the extraordinary meeting held at the end of last August, I have examined your mines and smelting works, and the manner in which your affairs have been conducted. On the 2nd of November last I found it necessary in your interests to remove Mr. Bernard MacDonald from the position of general manager, and to undertake the duties of this position myself pending the arrival of Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, whom I have appointed to manage your business. Mr. Mackenzie arrived here on the 26th of November, and since then I have been posting him in the details of the undertaking. The many complicated matters that required looking into and adjusting, together with the details of management, somewhat retarded my examination, so that I was

unable to make a definite statement concerning your property until the 25th of November last, when I sent you the cable which has already been published. Since the date of this cable Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. have made further adjustments, resulting in the profit for the year ended 30th June, 1901, being reduced to \$568,722.06. The data on which the above cable was based are given in the following report:

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., who have exhaustively examined the books at both mine and smelter, have to-day handed me the following statements in advance of their official report:

Rossland, B. C., 4th Dec.

R. J. Frecheville, Esq., Managing Director Leroi Mining Co., Ltd.:

Dear Sir—In accordance with your instructions, we have examined the books of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, and of the Northport Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, at Rossland, B. C., for the period from the 15th February, 1899, to the 30th June, 1901, and after making certain adjustment of the book figures, we find the profits to have been as follows:

15th February, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.....	\$ 527,563
1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.....	568,722

\$1,096,285

We find these profits to be represented on the Rossland books at the 30th June, 1901, by a surplus of assets over liabilities made up as follows:

Plant, buildings and equipment—	
Mine machinery and plant.....	\$188,378
Surface improvements at mine.....	89,026
Mine equipment	45,559
	<u>\$322,965</u>
Smelter plant	130,986
Flora lime quarry.....	7,544
	<u>\$461,495</u>
Mine exploration and development.....	153,049
Jas. Breene's interest in Northport smelter	300,000
La Fleur Comstock, etc., property.....	50,000
Stock of ore at mine and smelter and smelter product on hand and in transit.	\$731,933

Ore in dump at mine, 31,252 tons at \$3.45 per ton	118,169	
	<hr/>	
	\$999,107	
Less loan by Bank of Montreal secured on same	974,750	
	<hr/>	\$ 24,357
Stores on hand—		
At mine, say.....	\$50,000	
At smelter, say.....	35,000	
General stores at smelter.....	\$47,969	
Less amount owing on same.....	34,109	
	<hr/>	\$ 13,860
		\$ 98,860
Debtors—		
Le Roi No. 2, Limited.....	\$62047	
Rosland Great Western Mines, Limited	17,450	
Sundries	16,724	
	<hr/>	\$ 96,221
Less creditors, for wages, etc....	103,793	
	<hr/>	\$ 7,572
Cash—		
At bank, overdraft.....	\$79,105	
On hand, Northport office.....	3,452	
	<hr/>	\$ 75,653
		\$ 83,225
		<hr/>
Surplus		\$ 39,992

ORE RESERVES.

Middle Vein—Quantity and Value of Ore Reserves—In the following estimates ten cubic feet of ore in place are reckoned as equal to one ton. As no proper assay records have ever been kept, and as I found all the information given to me to be most misleading, I found it necessary, in order to arrive at the quantity and the value of the ore reserves, to prepare a complete set of assay plans. Owing to the wide vein and the hard character of the ground, it was not possible to take more than about fifteen samples per day. As nearly 700 samples were taken altogether, the arduous and lengthy nature of this work of sampling the mine will be apparent. Between the 300-foot level and surface the ore-bearing ground is all worked out, with the exception of three small blocks to the east of the

old shaft, containing 21,540 tons, of an average assay value of \$10.75. Between the 300-foot and 450-foot levels there is no pay ore left; where any ground is standing the values are practically nil. Between the 450-foot and 500-foot levels there are 57,740 tons, of an average value of \$9.90. Between the 500-foot and 600-foot levels there are 27,440 tons, of an average assay value of \$12.92; where this ore stands the ground is so badly caved that it is questionable whether this ore can be mined. Between the 600-foot and 700-foot levels there are 113,980 tons, of an average value of \$10.99. Between the 700-foot and 800-foot levels there are 215,340 tons, of an average value of \$10.32. Between the 800-foot and 900-foot levels there are 96,000 tons of an average value of \$11.32.

South Vein—Between the 500-foot level and surface there are 28,000 tons, of an average value of \$9.31. Between the 500-foot and 700-foot levels there are 44,800 tons, of an average value of \$6.42.

The above figures show that there are in sight on both veins 604,840 tons of mine ore, of an average assay value of \$10.36. The mine ore, after passing through the crusher on the head gear of the combination shaft, falls into receiving bins, and from these is fed automatically onto three steel endless conveying belts, each 100 feet long, traveling at the rate of forty-five feet per minute before the sorters, who pick out the waste. A daily record is kept of the number of tons of waste trammed to dump. From these records it appears that twenty per cent. of waste is picked out from the ore hoisted. I had all the waste dumps carefully sampled, several bulk samples of about thirty tons each being taken and passed through the sampling mill. These samples showed the waste dumps at the combination shaft proceeding from the sorting tables now in use to assay, on the average, \$5.32 per ton; we have then:

604,840 tons of mine ore at \$10.36 per ton, containing	
a gross value of.....	\$6,269,713
Less 120,968 tons of waste at \$5.32, containing a	
gross value of.....	634,550
	<hr/>
483,872 tons shipped ore, containing.....	\$5,626,163

That is \$11.75 per ton. The metallic contents per ton of this grade of ore are: Gold, 0.35 oz.; silver, 0.6 oz., and copper, 1.33 per cent.

At the 900-foot level, opposite the old shaft, a cross-cut has been driven to the north for a distance of 870 feet, passing through the Josie claim into the No. 1 claim. This cross-cut,

which cost \$23.75 per foot, was driven for no other purpose than developing the Le Roi No. 2; nevertheless, the whole cost, amounting to \$20,662.50, has been paid by you

WORKING COSTS.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. make the total costs on this side for the year ended 30th June, 1901, to be \$10.72 per ton of ore, segregated as follows:

Stopping, hoisting, trimming, sorting and loading ore	\$3.487	
Exploration ..	4.23	
Depreciation—		
Mine equipment	0.080	
Surface improvements	0.050	
Mine machinery	0.106	
		<u>\$4.146</u>
Freight on ore to smelter .....		.510
Smelter expenses	4.465	
Interest and discount (on ore in yard)	0.137	
Depreciation ..	0.232	
		<u>\$4.834</u>
Matte expenses—		
Sacking and crushing	\$0.044	
Freight on matte to refiners	0.536	
Eastern representative	0.028	
Bank charges	0.092	
Refiners' toll and deductions	0.534	
		<u>\$1.234</u>
		<u>\$10.724</u>

The average gross value of the 202,582 tons of ore shipped to your smelting works at Northport during the same year was \$13.16 per ton. The above working costs make the net profit on this \$2.44 per ton, or \$494,300 on the whole tonnage. The actual profit based on matte sold cannot be given, as together with your ores were smelted about 26,000 tons of purchased ores and concentrates. The management has been most loose and extravagant. Great reductions can be made in the costs of both mining and smelting, especially the latter. Much useless extraneous expenditure can be cut off, the result being, I am of opinion, that in the future the total costs will not exceed \$9 per ton. With the grade of ore you now have in reserve this will leave a profit of \$2.75 per ton.

UNNECESSARY MACHINERY.

At the combination shaft there is a fine Corliss engine, mounted but not in use, and an electric generator, unmounted. I was told by the late manager that they had been purchased to hold as a club over the head of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, so as to prevent this company from increasing its rate for power and light. The cost of this machinery landed here was \$5,300.94. It will never be required. The mine is drained of water by means of pumps driven by compressed air. These pumps work about eight hours per day only, the water being very light; nevertheless, there arrived here about a month ago two magnificent electric pumps, with the motors for driving them; their cost landed here is \$7,278.52. This machinery was certainly not wanted, and what makes the matter worse is that the dimensions of the pumps and fly wheels do not admit of their being let down the shaft. If ever used, they will have to be cut up into sections. Two skips were purchased for the old shaft; they cost \$1,619, and will never be used on your mine. Two cages were purchased for the combination shaft at a cost of \$1,581, but their dimensions are unsuitable for the track. Evidently the appetite for purchasing machinery grows with feeding.

THE SMELTER.

The Northport Smelting Works are owned by the Northport Smelting and Refining Company, Ltd., an American organization with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$1 each. The shares are all owned by your company. The metallurgical work has been very bad. By using a strong blast and a very high percentage of coke the ore has been smelted, but at how much extra cost and at how great a loss in flue dust will never be known. Amongst the purchased ores smelted were 923.8 tons of concentrates from the Baker City sampling works, assaying 3.27 ounces of gold per ton. These were often charged into the furnaces raw, without briquetting, the result being that a large percentage of this valuable material has been carried by the strong blast through the condensing chambers up the stack and scattered over the surrounding country. It appears, as Mr. Bela Kadish, the late manager of the smelter, is the owner of the Baker Sampling Works, and was thus in the position of buyer and seller at the same time, that the more concentrates were used the better it was for the business. The new manager, Mr. Oscar Szontagh, has already made many great improvements. He

purchases no more concentrates, as he is able, without using them, to make matte of the grade in gold required by your contract with the American Smelting and Refining Company. He has completely done away with the granulation and calcination of the low grade matte; this will very largely reduce the smelting cost, and to a great extent obviate the mechanical loss in handling and the loss in flue dust. The double-decked calcining furnace recently erected by Mr. Kadish at a cost, including building to cover it, of \$27,355, will never be used on your ores. The coke used costs \$10 per ton, delivered at the works. When the Great Northern Railway Company have completed their branch line now being built into Crow's Nest coal fields, it is probable that you will be able to get coke at about \$8 per ton. As about 200 tons per day are used, this means a notable saving.

(Note—Mr. Miller, the vice president of the Great Northern line, informs me that this branch will be ready for traffic by next April.)

THE STRIKE.

I have carefully gone into the matter, interviewing all sorts and conditions of men, and am of opinion that the strike was mainly brought about by the injudicious and arbitrary action of Mr. Bela Kadish, the late manager of your smelting works at Northport, where the strike first commenced. The strike at Rossland is a sympathetic one, ordered by the Western Federation of Miners, which has its headquarters at Denver, Colorado, the Rossland Miners' Union being a branch of that organization. The demand for an increase of 50 cents per day in the "muckers'" wages is simply a pretext. More "muckers'" than are wanted can be got for \$2.50 per day, which now is and always has been the rate of pay for this class of labor at Rossland. The miners who receive \$3.50 per day have no grievances that I am aware of; as a matter of fact, the strike was, according to the by-laws of the union itself, illegally called. The battle having once begun has to be fought out, if you wish to have control over the working of your property. Any concession, no matter how slight, to the demands of the union would be hailed as a victory, and would be followed by still further demands. The rank and file of the Rossland Miners' Union would now gladly call off the strike, but they are powerless to do so, being under the control of professional agitators, who in their turn are ruled by the orders of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver. As it is, your mine and smelting works are being filled up with non-

union men; the smelting works have already got their full complement, and it will not be long before your mine will be in the same position. Naturally, at first many of the men were green hands and work was carried on at a great disadvantage, but this condition of affairs is improving daily; incompetent men are being weeded out and replaced by skilled miners. I predict that under the new management your mine will soon be working up to its full capacity, and be at the same time vigorously developed.

CONCLUSION.

After the exhaustion of the existing ore reserves, the future of the mine will mainly depend on the results to be obtained by development work to the deep on the middle vein. In this connection it is encouraging to note that the pay shoot now being opened out on the ninth level west of combination shaft has an average assay value of \$15.75. No time will be lost in opening out the 1,050-foot level and sinking the shaft for the next level, which will be at 1,200 feet. My investigation shows that there has been very great extravagance and looseness of management resulting in unwarranted expenditure and high working costs; also that under proper control your property would have paid dividends from the start. I leave here for London on the 7th inst., in the full conviction that I have placed your affairs in the hands of a thoroughly capable and conscientious manager, whose sole object it will be to conduct the operations at both mine and smelter for the best interests of the shareholders.

LOCKOUT AT PEARCE.

Pearce, Ariz., Jan. 8, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Concerning the lockout here by C. W. M. and M. Co. against Pearce Miners' Union No. 135, I wish to state: The prospects for our union never looked better. Our object is to get the mine thoroughly organized again. This we have been doing for the last six weeks, and now there are fifteen per cent. more of the men in the mine union than ever before. So far as giving up the fight, we have never thought of that. We denounce as untrue any statement to the effect that we have lost.

Yours,

CHARLES MONMONIER.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MOJAVE.

Mojave, Cal., Jan. 1, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Having been somewhat dilatory in the past, we propose to make amends by beginning the new year with a communication to the Magazine.

We look back with pleasure upon the success which has crowned our efforts during the past year, both financially and in the increase of our membership rolls. Whatever difficulties may have arisen, have been settled amicably and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Having no hall of our own in the past, we decided to build a union hall, which was finished last fall at a cost of about \$500. Of course it is a modest affair, but will answer our needs for the present, and we hope to welcome the president of the W. F. M. within its walls in the near future. We gave a dedication ball and supper on November 8, 1901, which was largely attended by the members and their friends, and we take this means of returning our heartfelt thanks to the various unions who tendered their assistance on that occasion. During the past year our union has increased the strength of the W. F. M. by the initiation of seventy-seven members. Living as we do in the healthiest spot on earth, the Mojave desert, it is needless to state that sickness among our members is a rare occurrence, and it is with regret that we recall the death, early last January, of Brother Ed Higgins, a staunch union man and one of the organizers of this union. This camp at present is only in its infancy, but new properties are being developed right along and before many months you may expect to see Mojave one of the flourishing as well as one of the best union camps of the West.

Sincerely hoping that the new year will see a large increase in the membership of the W. F. M., and prosperity to each union, we remain, your fraternally,

PRESS COMMITTEE MOJAVE UNION NO. 51, W. F. M.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Farmington, Ill., Jan. 3, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Would you please allow me space in your valuable magazine to say a few words of encouragement to the members of the W. F. of M. I have had the pleasure of reading a few numbers of your Magazine and I must say that it is one of the best I have ever read. It will

educate the members of your organization; it will prove to be the greatest advocate of unionism to the non-union men of the western states; it will prove to the public at large that the trade unionist stands for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. This may be a long introduction to my few words. First, I must say that I am proud to see so many mining towns that I have worked in under the banner of the W. F. of M. Second, I realize the statement made some time ago by D. P. McGinley of the Cripple Creek district that some of our members paid their dues and left the work of the union for the officers. Fellow miners, always attend your meetings so that you will be able to discuss the great problems that confront us to-day. At this time my memory is carried back to my boyhood days, when I was working with my father in the copper mines in Houghton county, Michigan. When the drilling machines were introduced the miners of Michigan were unorganized and had to take the price that the hand of greed would give them. For this reason the miners of Michigan are working long hours and for low wages. We must not forget the crimes at bull pen, Idaho, at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and at Verdin, Illinois. May success crown your organization and the Miners' Magazine. Yours fraternally,

SAM'L. PASCOE.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the Telluride Daily Journal has on all occasions taken a stand against the interests of organized labor in this section, and throughout the United States wherever the corporations have opposed the demands of organized labor, thereby proving that the Telluride Journal is an enemy of the working class and a subservient tool of corporate wealth, and has, by the stand taken by the said paper, forfeited the respect and right of the support of the workers of this county; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the 16 to 1 Miners' Union that the Telluride Daily Journal be declared unfair and a boycott be placed thereon; and all friends of organized labor be requested to withdraw all patronage from said paper.

THE 16 TO 1 MINERS' UNION,

By V. St. John,

O. M. Carpenter,

K. A. McLean,

Committee.

THE LATEST FROM SLOCAN.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I have before me the first and last copies of the Magazine. I am sure no true working man, especially a miner, can feel aught but pride in having such an able exponent of our principles. I was much gratified with the stand taken by you in your last issue on the question of Socialism, because I firmly believe that Socialism is the only true solution of the wage problem.

We have an active Socialist league in this place, and are trying to enlighten one another on the important questions of the day.

Our union is in a flourishing condition. We are at home in our new hall, and although it is not as large as we would like it, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is our own and all paid for. We are always ready to give the glad hand to any visiting brother. Yours fraternally,

Slocan, B. C.

J. V. PURVIANCE.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 14, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I see by the January number a communication from Brother Charles H. Moyer describing his last trip to the Black Hills, and hoping that some member would do likewise and drop a line from the Black Hills, the richest 100 miles square on earth.

The unions of the Hills have had a very prosperous year, all working and struggling for the one cause, the upholding of union wages and the uplifting of the social and moral welfare of the wage earner.

The Deadwood Labor Union, which was organized on April 14, 1897, has been on the move onward and upward ever since its organization, being now second to none in the West, always having good, level-headed men to take the lead and plenty of determined members to follow. I could mention the names of a great many officers and members who have done a great deal of good, hard work for our union, but space will not permit. I will mention one of our past presidents and charter members who won a great many laurels and respect for himself and our union, and that is Brother Charles H. Moyer. He is honored and respected by the unions and its members throughout the Black Hills by being upright and just in all his dealings with his fellow workers and his visits

are always looked upon with pleasure by the Deadwood Labor Union. At his last visit to our union there was a very large and enthusiastic meeting, the members all greeting him with a hearty handshake and welcome. The talk that he gave us impressed every member of the duty that they owe to one another and the necessity of standing together as one solid body of men. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and the wish of the Deadwood Labor Union is that he may meet with success wherever he may roam, and that he will be able to visit us oftener in the future than in the past.

We have officers and members at present who are working hard for the cause of our union and the welfare of the workingman. Our president, Brother Mike Elward, is a hard and energetic worker. He is just finishing his second term and will leave behind himself when he steps from the chair a good, clean record and have the respect of every member.

We hope with the new plants that are being built in our district that the next year will beat all past records for work in our union, and if the members pull together with the officers there will be no hope about it, but we will just do it, and our banner will wave within the sight of all and be respected wherever and whenever seen.

Hoping I am not taking up too much space in your Magazine, I will close with the best wishes of the Deadwood Labor Union to yourself and the Federation. I remain respectfully,
JOHN HODGKIN, Recording Secretary D. L. U.

ANOTHER CAPITALISTIC TRICK.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—We send you under separate cover a photo of Richard Belk as he appears in Yuma prison where he is serving a sentence of sixteen months for embezzling the funds of the union.

The trend of recent development in the matter shows plainly that he was prompted to abscond by the opponents of organized labor in the hope that his defection would cripple the movement then under way to organize Jerome union No. 101. The same sinister influences are now at work in an attempt to secure the criminal's pardon, with what measure of success remains to be seen.

The circumstances of the case were peculiarly aggravating as our union was only in the formation period at that time and Belk took with him all the funds, amounting to \$450.

Belk was captured in Redlands, California, and brought

to Prescott, the county seat, in February, and being brought to trial in June pleaded guilty and received his sentence of sixteen months, which was very lenient in view of the aggravated character of the offense, and the fact that there were no mitigating circumstances, he having abandoned his wife and children and squandered his ill gotten gains in riotous living.

We would like to have the photo published in the Magazine with the culprit's history that all the members of the Federation may become familiar with his features and the details of his offense, and that it may serve as a warning to those who would wantonly violate their obligations to their fellow men.

ALBERT RYAN.

FROM BUTTE S. M. UNION.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 11, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The absence of a communication from Butte M. and S. M. U. No. 74, W. F. of M., in the last number of the Magazine is very much regretted by the press committee, and if Brother Younker, our worthy president, forcibly impresses upon our minds the duties of our office, it will only be what we expected, but, nevertheless, a reasonable excuse deserves reasonable consideration. The members of the press committee are all working men working for a master. Working men always have an excuse for not having sufficient energy to devote to thought to get desirable material for an article in a magazine, especially after doing a hard day's work. Under this capitalistic regime the only incentive is profit—human lives have no consideration. A working man is only a cog in the machine of production, easily replaced, which makes him but a commodity on the market, and owing to the great surplus, he is almost worthless at the present time. Overworked humanity has little energy to spare for brain power. That is one reason why working men are almost entirely in the dark on all questions to their interest. The leisure class supported by workingmen have energy to apply to brain power and time to think, consequently every new order adopted and every new law placed on our statutes is in the interest of the capitalist class. The poor working men, groping in the dark, with intellects stunted by inaction for want of energy, become victims of worse conditions, owing to the reaction of the betterment of the conditions of the leisure class. This is the law of forces applied to "profit and

wages." The interests of the leisure class strengthened means the privileges of the producing classes weakened. The press committee does not offer this simply for an excuse for negligence last month, but in our previous communications we endeavored to get, through the columns of the Magazine, information about co-operative institutions, the conditions necessary to erect them and sustain them. In the labor unions of Butte the question of the benefits of such institutions has been an important subject for orators since the days of log cabins and 25-cent schooners, but the man to give figures—stating the amount of money necessary, the best and easiest way to get the money, rules for organizing a stock company, rules to govern the directors, trustees, physicians and all operations for the benefit of all—has not become a member of Butte unions yet. The system is unformed in the minds of our members, the ideas necessary to the perfection of the plan are inactive; owing to conditions stated above. Now, if we could get some fuel of reality, proven successful by practice, we believe that the languid auxiliaries would be given life. We are strong enough in Butte to have a labor temple that would be a credit to organized labor, and a union hospital that none in the world could equal in accommodations. Our efforts to get information through our Magazine have so far been fruitless, but we still have hopes. There are several locals in the W. F. of M. more progressive in this way than we have been, and are now receiving benefits from their own halls and hospitals. We believe that some of them will give us the information we are searching for.

Our union is in good condition and complete harmony exists between all unions in Butte. Some of the Amalgamated mines are temporarily closed, but the smelters in Butte are all running full blast.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
M. AND S. M. U. NO. 74, W. F. OF M.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all unions of the W. F. of M. that a man by the name of Ernest Hillier, of German decent, age forty years, about five feet eight inches high, has been expelled from Ouray Miner's Union No. 15 after sufficient proof had been established that he had scabbed at Telluride, Colorado, during the late strike. Per order of

OURAY MINERS' UNION, No. 15,
W. M. Burns, Secretary.

THE HELVETIANS STAND TOGETHER.

Helvetia, Arizona.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I am very sorry to state that the present slump in copper closed down our camp, on December 23d, and the members of our union had to migrate to other parts.

After closing down for a few days the management decided to take out a little more sulphide ores, in order to finish the present run with the smelter, and sent the hoisting engineers back to work, and also sent Mexicans as miners to take out the ore. The engineers, top men and blacksmith, refused to work with the Mexicans, as they would get but \$1.50 per day for doing the work for which the American miner received \$3.00 per day. Each engineer in his turn refused to handle his engine, and was discharged. The union, upholding the engineers, decided to quit in a body.

The management told us that no union man should ever again work in the camp, but are now trying to induce some union men to finish things up.

Fraternally,
G. T. HAWKE.

BULLION TUNNEL HORROR.

Telluride, Colorado, Dec. 19, 1901.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—No. 63 has recovered from the shock of the disaster at Bullion tunnel, when sixteen of our brothers lost their lives, as a result of the thoughtlessness of those in positions of authority, at the scene of the fire, who directed their whole efforts to saving the property of the company without a thought of the men underground, who were in ignorance of their danger.

The shift boss, who finally went in, did not realize that the fire was serious or else the training of years to consider the interests of the company first, last and all the time, had eradicated what little judgment he was possessed of for, on going in, he sent all whom he warned out into the fire, telling the drivers to take their horses out with them. None were told of the fire by him and supposed they were wanted outside to fight the flames, consequently they went towards the fire until met by the incoming smoke and gas. The wonder is that more were not caught in the crush to escape the deadly fumes. The draft on these levels is too strong for a candle to burn in and the fire outside had burned out the electric light connec-

tions, consequently they were in the dark in their struggle for life. Eleven members of this union, who were working in what is known as the South 9 stope, were never warned and suffocated at their places without knowing what was wrong. This shift boss sent a man into the stopes saying that he would warn those in the south stope; but before he got to the manway of the south stope he must have met the smoke and for the first time realized the danger. He was unable to warn those in the stopes but made for the shaft himself, was overcome in the manway, thirty feet from the station, paying for his thoughtlessness with his life. Those who are equally to blame still live, with hypocritical expressions of grief and heroic purposes seeking to excuse themselves for being alive. Speed the day when the workers will vote for legislation that will place human life before the property of any company. Notwithstanding the serious calamity which has befallen us, we are resolutely striving for the goal. Each month sees new names enrolled on the books of this union, swelling the army of those who set their breasts against the advancing hordes of capitalistic greed.

The officers and members of No. 65 take this opportunity to thank our brother unions for their kind words and sympathy in our hour of distress.

Committee,
V. ST. JOHN.

TROY ALL RIGHT.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The Troy, Arizona, Union, No. 102, is flourishing. All indications point to a prosperous year for this section. Fraternaly,

JOHN KAVANAUGH.

WHY WE BLUSH.

Slocan, B. C., Jan. 8, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I hasten to express my admiration of the January number of our Magazine. It is just what it should be, fearless and revolutionary. The political revolution must come before the laborers of the earth can get their rights, and the sooner the union man realizes the fact that the past and present policy of most labor organizations will never accomplish the results for which we look and labor, the sooner will they fall in line and cast their ballots for liberty.

You have struck the key-note to the solution of our

troubles, and if the message be inharmonious to some, the fault must be with the receiver, not the transmitter.

As you say, Socialism embodies all we look for, and it is the imperative duty of every labor leader to preach that doctrine to the members of the several organizations.

I venture to predict that ten years hence, the people of the western United States and Canada will look back with pride on the Western Federation of Miners as the foremost labor organization in America in advocating and carrying out social reforms.

Fraternally,
S. B. CLEMENT.

A WORD FROM MICHIGAN.

Iron Mountain, Michigan, Jan. 18, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I have been working to get a few subscribers for the Miners' Magazine since I came back from the West. I tell you, it is a pretty hard job; because the working men back here think about nothing else than to fill the corporation pocket-book and get their three meals a day. They don't think about their education, or anything in that line. But I hope that there will come a day when they will get their eyes opened.

I saw in the last Magazine that Mr. Debs will be in Denver May 26th, and if all goes as I have figured it out, I will be there and listen to him.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES OLSON.

PROGRESS AT VIRGINIA CITY.

Virginia City, Montana.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Our union is getting along nicely. We have practically all the miners working in this vicinity enrolled as members.

Yours fraternally,
H. J. REID.

Union No. 77, Chloride, Arizona, increased one-third in membership the last quarter.

Whitewater Union No. 79, Whitewater, British Columbia, reports the doubling of its membership during the last quarter

Jerome Union No. 101, Jerome, Arizona, reports an increase of 203 members the last quarter.

INCREASE AT ALAMO.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The Alamo Ore Miners' Union, No. 130, starting with forty charter members, has increased its membership to ninety the last four months. Fraternally,
LOUIS STEINMETZER.

A. F. OF L.

Gilman, Colo., Dec. 27, 1901.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Having followed up the proceedings of the late A. F. of L. convention, we note with pleasure the fair and impartial way in which they are endeavoring to bring about the amalgamation of all the laboring people of the United States under one flag. And we earnestly hope that when our convention is called to order the same feeling of universal brotherhood so prevalent at the A. F. of L. convention will predominate. It is time that strife should cease, or our cause is in imminent danger of going back instead of progressing. No matter what has occurred heretofore, we should forget all past grievances and extend to the A. F. of L. committee selected to confer with us at our next convention our hearty support in bringing about affiliation, as the W. F. of M. is about the only organization of any consequence outside of the A. F. of L. Let us get into the fold. We have in our ranks a great many brilliant and progressive young men, as the records of our former conventions will show. The A. F. of L. has not progressed as rapidly as we have in many ways. And why? Simply because those reforms that we have brought about have not had the proper advocates in the conventions of the A. F. of L., and the advice of a brilliant man as a delegate from the W. F. of M. to the A. F. of L. convention may change their entire program. Whether it will change their opinions or not, it will certainly have a decided effect upon that organization for its good and the advancement of the laboring world in general. The time for united action is at hand; we cannot long afford to disagree with each other. We must act as a unit; we must act at the ballot box. If the rank and file of the A. F. of L. does not agree with us, we can send missionaries into their conventions that can easily convince a thoughtful, intelligent body of representative men, as will certainly be in attendance, the absurdity and impossibility of ever accomplishing any true and lasting results by any other than the peaceful, sensible way now being advanced by the

leading spirits of the reform forces in the Western Federation of Miners. Amalgamation is the order of the day, and we must come to it or go by the wayside.

To fight the devil we must use fire. To fight the trusts and combinatoin of wealth successfully we, too, must form trusts and combinations of members of the producers of wealth. At our silly fight our "masters" only laugh. To them our methods seem ridiculously antiquated. They have tried to show us how successful co-operation really is, but we are slow to comprehend the true value of the example set us by them. We may have some grievance, but we cannot afford to cherish a venomous feeling toward our brother workers for a mean action (real or fancied) done us by some of the officers of a rival organization at the expense of suffering humanity.

And in conclusion, we hope that every brother in our noble order will consider the above thoroughly. Place principle and the interests of our brothers whom our advice may benefit above every other motive and thereby start what we are inclined to believe will some day in the future be the prevailing power that will change this old "mockery" back to what our forefathers died to build and perpetuate, a "republic" in spirit as well as in name.

But to perform that task we must be liberal. We must try to teach our benighted brothers in the "jungles of New York" and the East what we have learned here in the progressive, enterprising West.

Again, we hope that every member of our order will look into this matter before our next convention and send a delegate that will help to make us an active part of the greatest labor organization on earth. No. 89 will be on hand with a delegate that will try to make himself understood upon this and every other question coming up for discussion at our next convention.

Success and a prosperous new year to the W. F. of M. and the Magazine. We are fraternally yours,

JOE RYAN,

C. L. GILMER,

G. N. NICHOLSON,

Press Committee.

Approved by unanimous consent of union, December 29,
1901.

W. J. M'CONNELL, President.

E. E. MOOBERRY, Financial Secretary.

NEWS FROM SANDON.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Louis Millar, a member of this union injured in an explosion at the Payne mine on November 21, 1901, died in Spokane on January 3d, from complications arising out of his injuries. The deceased brother, who was working in a shaft with his partner, picked into a missed hole, which exploded, injuring both himself and his partner. The latter is convalescent. Brother Millar leaves a wife, but no family.

PRESS COMMITTEE, SANDON MINERS' UNION.

Those abortions of manhood in Denver who are attempting to crush the life blood out of the Western Labor Union are evidently not in the business for their health and will carry the war of extermination into Africa if necessary. In order to show that they are just as much thoroughbred thugs as the Pinkertons ever dared to be, nothing is going to be too contemptible for them to resort to. Like the Amalgamated company of Montana no individual will be too humble or object too small to escape their ire and the blacklist will be plied in its most merciless form. But The People will stand a good wager that the thugs who have this work in hand barked up the wrong tree when they attacked the Chronicle, which is the recognized labor paper of Denver, because Messrs. Otto Thum and Dave Coates have been in the labor field too long, and are not going to be howled down or scared by Sammy Gompers' little band of cut-throats.—The People, Butte, Montana.

A very large proportion of the unions in Canada have not yet affiliated with the Dominion Trades Congress, but we venture to say that if central labor bodies undertook to adopt violent measures to compel them to affiliate there would be disruption on a large scale in a month. The Typographical, Cigarmakers', Garment Workers', and Machinists' unions in Denver are doing their sister unions in eastern Canada a very great injustice by their action, for through the instrumentality of Citizen and Country the miners' unions in British Columbia, which are affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, have not only strongly supported the labels of these unions but have sent large orders to the East in response to advertisements in these columns. It is to be hoped that the action of the Denver T. and L. Assembly will be reversed at an early day.—Citizen and Country.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

What good is a committee which agrees to arbitrate only where "such powers are conferred by both parties to a dispute?" Nine times out of ten the difficulties are settled anyway, if both sides agree to arbitrate.—Press, Cripple Creek.

"Too much, of course, must not be expected at first. The agreement reached at the New York conference was simply at platform and the good that is to result from it must develop in the future. The public must not get the idea that we are to revolutionize everything relating to the condition of labor and capital or that the joint committee is to undertake arbitration by compulsion."—Mark Hanna.

This indicates that no serious harm is intended.

As a test of the efficiency and sincerity of the industrial committee composed of leading capitalists and labor leaders, organized for the peaceful solution of labor problems, we suggest the following for a starter: Resolved, That the wage system must be replaced with the co-operative system before an end can be put to strikes and consequent industrial disasters.—Colorado Chronicle.

The supreme labor court which Morgan, Hanna and other kind millionaires are planning to help labor get justice will deceive only the very foolish. Beware of gifts from the Greeks.—Appeal to Reason.

"I attended the conference of the Civic Federation held in New York. I hope no one will be deluded with the idea that it will accomplish anything of importance. In the old country we have a saying that a man is no sillier than a goose. No goose, not even a young goslin, would believe an old fox if he were to tell it that he was its friend, and had been the friend of its father and grandfather, and it is not likely the labor men on the conference committee are sillier than geese.—Ben Tillet.

"Mark Hanna and Gompers, arm in arm, hurry up the

trumpet of peace, bring forth the laurel wreaths and hitch up the wagon of triumph. Here are the only two men in the first year of the twentieth century who have directed the solution into other lines, and who have thrown themselves over the wishes and hopes of the whole world, as exclusive directors and masters of the world's concerts. Unfeachable is their deed of culture. Monuments must now be erected on all street corners on which capital and labor embrace each other, and over which these two fatties sweat their superfluous oil in honor of this memorable episode of the times.—Brauer Zeitung, organ Brewery Workers.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

About the finest and funniest farce and fake ever promulgated is the Mark Hanna scheme to settle the differences between labor and capital. The names of the big men composing the conference is imposing, but this is about all that can in fairness be said. This arbitration scheme looks well upon paper, but it will not work, just because labor will get the worst of it in a game in which Hanna, Schwab and other oppressors deal the cards.—The Journal, Butte.

Dynamite is of a very sensitive disposition and demands love and gentleness. If shown proper deference it is amiable and docile, but when crowded and stepped on, it is liable to be resentful. Upon any little jar in social relations it has been known to go up in the air and break up entire neighborhoods. When its equilibrium is once disturbed, its pugnacity is equal to that of a prize fighter's mouth. It then tears up the ground and makes unpleasant remarks which can be heard for miles around. When smitten, it does not obey the scriptural injunction to turn the other cheek, but immediately flies all to pieces. When once it breaks with its associates everything is off and it is very hard to patch things up. It is habitually reserved in manner, and those who have thought they could induce it to thaw out have mostly had their fond hopes shattered. It is rather reckless in its operations, and while given to booming, is often in the hole. It dislikes knockers and kickers and detests the man who slaps it on the back or pokes it in the ribs. It has an irritable temper and blows up its best friends on the slightest provocation. It is evident that somebody in the Newhouse tunnel has been too familiar with this sensitive creature.—J. A. Edgerton, Rocky Mountain News.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a special meeting held at Winston by the Winston Miners' Union, January 14, 1902, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our late brother, John Andrew, it becomes the sad duty of brothers of Winston Miners' Union No. 25 to express our great sorrow at his death; and,

Whereas, During his life time and connection with our union he has been an efficient brother, complying strictly with the constitution and by-laws of our order and our guide, the Western Federation of Miners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God in taking to himself a true Christian, yet we most deeply lament his demise, for we miss a true and devoted friend of our order; our sorrow is softened only by the confident hope that his departure hence has been to him one of peace and happiness and that he is now enjoying with his Eternal Father in heaven the reward which God gives to those who do their duty; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Winston Miners' Union, extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and these resolutions be spread on the record of this union and a copy sent to his brother, Joseph Andrews, the Miners' Magazine, Helena Independent and Townsed Star.

J. J. HUNT,
R. F. WHYTE,
E. J. BREWER,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, That in the death of Brother Joseph Shaw, organized labor has lost an earnest and zealous worker; his wisdom and counsel will be sadly missed in the lodge of or-

ganized labor, where his energy, uprightness and sincerity were maintained through trying circumstances. "By his works we shall know him."

Whether on life's peaceful plain,
Or in battle van,
The only fight that's not in vain
Is when we fight for man.

This can be said of Brother Shaw, and his labor is worthy of emulation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we send to his wife, children and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement and great loss. We bow our heads in grief with them. Yet while the scythe of time cuts swathes in our ranks which we can ill afford to spare, we bow to the wisdom of Him who doeth all things well. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and relatives of the deceased and a copy to the Miners' Magazine, also a copy to the Daily Press, and be spread on our minutes, and our charter draped for thirty days in memory of our brother, Joseph Shaw.

J. W. M'GUIRE,
T. H. JONES,
G. F. TITUS, Committee.

IN MEMORIUM.

At a regular meeting of Granite Miners' Union No. 4, held on December 24, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, On the morning of December 21, 1901, it was the will of our Heavenly Father to remove from our ranks our beloved brother, William Williams; and,

Whereas, By his death his mother, though in a foreign land, has lost a loving boy, his relations and the community an honest and upright citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Granite Miners' Union No. 4, that we extend to his mother and relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy sent to the relatives of our deceased and beloved brother, and a copy sent to the W. F. M. Magazine for publication.

THOMAS DYER,
HENRY LEWNEY,
DeROBERT EMMETT,
Committee.

Whereas, On the 19th of December, 1901, it was the will of an Allwise Ruler to remove from our ranks a worthy and respected member and brother in the person of Thomas Murphy, who was a member in good standing in Bryan Union No. 64; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of said union, do sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, and our sympathies are hereby extended to his bereaved relatives and friends; and be it further.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent for publication to the Miners' Magazine, Colorado Chronicle and a copy spread on the records of our union.

J. J. O'BRIEN,

PAT NAST,

JAMES SPURRIER,

Committee.

Ophir, Colo., Dec. 26, 1901.

Whereas, On December 24, 1901, by and through the breaking and overturning of a steam shovel on the Spokane Falls & Northern railway at Hendricks' cut, Thomas James, a brother and member of this union, came to an untimely death; and,

Whereas, This union, as a body, wishes to show every respect possible to the memory of our deceased union brother and friend; be it

Resolved, By this union in regular meeting assembled, this Tuesday, December 31, 1901, that this union bears witness to the truth and loyalty of the late Thomas James as a union man and brother, and the members of this union personally mourn his loss from the ranks of this union; and,

Whereas, It is unknown where any of the relatives of the said Thomas James, deceased, reside, and therefore impossible to address to any of them a copy of these resolutions; be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect these resolutions be entered in full in the minutes of the Northport Mill and Smeltermen's Union; that a copy of same be sent to the K. of P. No. 5 Ivanhoe Lodge, Butte, Montana; also to the Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado, and that they be printed in the Northport News.

(Signed)

E. COLPITTS,

Chairman Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas, Death, with his cythe has again invaded our ranks and removed a true and worthy brother in the person of Anton Paulson, who came to an untimely end on December 4, 1901; and,

Whereas, Brother Paulson was a true and respected member of Bryan Union No. 64, in good standing, and a strong advocate of the rights of his brother laborers; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of his union, do sincerely mourn the death of our brother, and we hereby extend our sympathies to his friends and relatives; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and copies of these resolutions be sent for publication to the Miners' Magazine, Colorado Chronicle, and a copy be spread on the records of our union.

J. J. O'BRIEN,
PAT NAST,
JAMES SPURRIER,
Committee.

Ophir, Colo., Dec. 26, 1901.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother, Lewis Woodgate; and,

Whereas, By his death this union has lost a faithful member of the community and an honest and upright citizen, his mother a faithful son, his brothers and sisters a beloved brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Ouray Miners' Union No. 15 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union, a copy sent to the family of deceased brother, and a copy printed in the Ouray Plaindealer and Miners' Magazine, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

A. M. PRYOR,
M. I. ELLIS,
W. M. BURNS,
Committee.

Whereas, Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, John Hollstrum; and,

Whereas, Deceased was a member of this union in good standing, a loyal and honorable citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Slocan City Miners'

Union No. 62 extend to the friends and relatives of the deceased brother our most sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

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

J. V. PRUVIANCE,
THOMAS D. TOBIN,
J. A. FOLEY.

Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst Brother Edward Clohesy; and,

Whereas, This union has lost a faithful member, his wife a faithful and devoted husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, Ouray Miners' Union extend to his bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in her hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to wife of our deceased brother, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent the Ouray Plaindealer and Miners' Magazine for publication.

A. M. PRYOR,
M. I. ELLIS,
W. M. BURNS,

Committee.

At a special meeting of the Cornucopia Miners' Union No. 91, held on January 1, 1902, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the providence of God we are called upon to mourn the loss of our brothers, Chris Schneider and Homer Eaton, whose shocking and untimely deaths occurred on the morning of December 31, 1901, and whom God in His wisdom saw fit to call from our midst; and,

Whereas, Chris Schneider, and Homer Eaton were brothers who never grew weary in the labor for the elevation of our union, and who were courteous in manner and sensible in their dealings, thereby commanding the respect of both the community and our union, and their memory will be cherished and honored by the brethren of organized labor who have benefited by their meritorious example; and be it

Resolved, That this union regrets the lamentable and untimely death of our brothers, and that the charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That this union tender to the relatives of our

deceased brothers our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief and affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our records, a copy be furnished the Miners' Magazine and Daily Press of Cripple Creek, Colorado, for publication, and a copy also be forwarded to the relatives of our deceased brothers.

N. L. SKIFF,
F. R. DAY,
BEN M. PATTERSON,
Committee.

To the Officers and Members of Ray Miners' Union—We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of our brother, R. H. Hotfield, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, On December 24, 1901, it was the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother R. H. Hotfield; and,

Whereas, By his death Ray Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member and organized labor in general a staunch advocate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this union, deeply mourn the unfortunate, untimely and terrible death of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his relatives in this their hour of affliction and grief; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine, Arizona Blade and Globe Times for publication, and spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

J. A. MEADOR,
J. I. COLEMAN,
JOHN KAVANAUGH,
Committee.

Globe, Arizona, Jan. 3, 1902.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of our brother, John O'Neill, who died December 31, 1901:

Whereas, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, John O'Neill; and,

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing of our union, a good citizen and a staunch advocate of the principles of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Globe Miners' Union

No. 60, W. F. of M., mourn the unfortunate and unexpected death of our deceased brother; and further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends in their hour of affliction and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives and the Miners' Magazine and the Globe Times for publication, and spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

JAMES J. LEAMY,
S. J. CURTIS,
JOHN DUNN,

Committee.

Whereas, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, Thomas Hanson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Hanson Ouray Miners' Union No. 15 has lost a loyal member, Ouray a good citizen,

Resolved, That we, the members of Ouray Miners' Union mourn the untimely death of deceased brother, and we extend heartfelt sympathies to his relatives in their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Ouray Plaindealer and Miners' Magazine and spread on the minutes of this meeting, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

A. M. PRYOR,
M. I. ELLIS,
W. M. BURNS,

Committee.

Whereas, Death has summoned from our midst our beloved brother, John Nigro; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of Brother John Nigro Ouray Miners' Union No. 15 has lost a loyal and faithful member; be it further

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

A. M. PRYOR,
M. I. ELLIS,
W. M. BURNS,

Committee.

.. FICTION ..

WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD MINE.

Australia possesses one of the wonders of the world in the marvelous Mount Morgan mine. No parallel to it has ever been discovered either in this or in any other country, for up to date it has produced no less a sum than \$250,000,000 in gold and is still producing, a record for a single mine which is probably unequalled. When the final and total output of the Mount Morgan mine is registered it will be likely to stand unexcelled for all time to come. The story of its discovery makes a strange and rare tale, as told by Rev. James Murray, Roman Catholic bishop of Northern Queensland, Australia, while on a visit to this country a while back. He said:

"A full generation ago an adventurous and hardy Irishman, named Connor, pushed his way across Queensland's coast range mountains, and after building a log cabin started in to carve a farm for himself out of the surrounding wilderness. Years went by and the clearing of farm land grew. The center of the homestead that Connor had located was occupied by a conical shaped hill. The hill was covered with what miners technically call float. I do not know myself what it is exactly, but I believe its physical appearance resembles that of the clinkers found in furnaces. The hill itself, under certain conditions, Connor noticed, frequently took on all the colors of Joseph's historical coat, but to his uninstructed mind this phenomenon meant nothing more than an agreeable physical addition to the view. So Connor led his peaceful, if hard, existence, and eked out a modest livelihood, and had no thought beyond his farm and its product. His wealth lay in a few corn patches and in sundry and divers cattle and sheep. One evening after sundown two Welsh prospectors, named Morgan, arrived at Connor's farm and sought shelter for the night. Connor gave them a share of his scanty fare and a shakedown on the veranda.

"The following morning the Morgans were about to start on their way, when one of the brothers chanced on a piece of float which unmistakably betrayed the presence of gold. The Morgans thereupon questioned Connor closely about the country thereabouts, and asked him if he had ever noticed anything

queer in the appearance of the earth. 'That I have,' replied Connor, 'shure, it's meself that owns an entire hill that every now and again shows all the colors of the rainbow.' He willingly showed the Morgans the mount, and gave full permission to work as they would upon it. The Morgans were soon convinced that they had chanced on a great discovery, and at once made their way back to the coast with the float they had gathered from the hillside. The assay showed their surmise to be correct, for the float was rich in gold.

"They then returned to the lonely ranch and offered Connor £300 spot cash for his farm. Connor had had seven years of desolate life, and the sum mentioned to a man in his position represented a small fortune, so he eagerly closed with the offer. He did not dream, when he packed up and started coastward with his precious £300 strapped carefully around his waist, that he had parted with the richest treasure Dame Nature had deposited in the mountains of Australia, or those of any other country. The rest of the story is simple. The Morgans managed to get together a sufficient sum to purchase a rude stamp mill, which took them six months to transport and erect. Within thirty days from the time it started working it had paid for itself, and an order for improved machinery was on its way to the coast.

"That was twenty-five years ago. Since then \$250,000,000 has been taken from that cone-shaped hill, and it is yielding gold as plentiful to-day as ever. The cone is gone forever, though, and two years since, when I stood on the rim of a saucer-shaped excavation and looked down at a busy shift of miners below, I was standing where the base of the cone had rested a quarter of a century before. The mountain was probably of volcanic origin, and the gold impregnated the soft rock which formed the crater of the cone. Mount Morgan is to-day a busy hive of industry—an industry which, by the way, has made the Morgan brothers take first rank among the world's richest men. To their credit be it known, that after their own success was assured, they sought out Connor, and so highly rewarded him for his kindly hospitality on the night preceding the great discovery of the Mount Morgan mine that he was independent for life."—Pacific Coast Miner.

An unusually uproarious specimen of the bird called the hobo was thrown in Sunday. He was convicted of a breach of the overalls and given ten days in which to sew them up.—Globe Times.



In Lighter Vein.

ONE ON THE DUTCH.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has issued an order to its train crews requiring that all conversation between them while on duty shall be in English. This is the result of a recent accident caused by the conductor giving an order in "Pennsylvania Dutch," which the brakeman addressed misunderstood.

NOTHING MUCH.

"Bridget, there's a policeman at the door come for you."

"Sure, is ther, mum?"

"Yes, Bridget; I hope to goodness you haven't been doing anything wrong!"

"I hope not, mum."

"What have you been doing, Bridget, that he should come after you?"

"Only fallin' in love, mum."—Yonkers Statesman.

An editor, who evidently had been dodging flat irons, tin pans and rolling pins, soliloquizes thusly of the gentler sex: "There is gladness in her gladness when she's glad, and there is sadness in her sadness when she's sad, but the gladness of her gladness and the sadness of her sadness is nothing to her madness when she's mad."—Pittsburg Kansan.

The Stock and Station Journal once visited a Scotch Nicht, where one chap asked: "Why is a Scotchman like a sponge?" The answer was: "A Scotchman is like a sponge in three ways. First, he takes in all he can get; second, he never gives anything out till he's squeezed; and, third, he's never happy till he's fou." And they laughed—laughed as if it was about some other race than their own.

The individual who is said to have stolen a red-hot stove is eclipsed by thieves in Kern county, who, the other day, stole the unfumigated county pest house.—San Francisco Star.

The Western Federation of Miners.

EDWARD BOYCE, President..... No 625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 JAMES WILKS, Vice President..... Nelson, British Columbia.
 W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.,..... 625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney 503 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

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 JOHN KELLEY..... Burke, Idaho | CHAS. H. MOYER..... Deadwood, S. D.
 PHILIP BOWDEN..... Butte, Mont. | JAMES A. BAKER..... Slocan City, B. C.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY.	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride	Wed	Thomas Roe ...	Chas. Parisia ...		Chloride
60	Globe	Tues	J. T. Lewis ...	J. E. Counts ...	120	Globe
101	Jerome	Wed	J. A. Millmore	Albert Ryan ...	120	Jerome
118	McCabe		L. M. Shock ...	A. W. Nicklin ..		McCabe
135	Pearce		Grant Lewis ...	C. Monmonier ..		Pearce
102	Troy	Thurs	J. J. McCarthy.	J. Kavanaugh ..		Troy
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
76	Gladstone	Sat	T. F. Goddard.	Thos. Addison ..	77	Fernie
22	Greenwood	Sat	Geo. D. Sankey	M. Kane	134	Greenwood...
69	Kaslo	Sat	Henry Cody ...	D. M. McPhail ..	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	J. E. O'Riley ..	Harry White ...	0	Kimberly ...
112	Kamloops	Sat	Hugh Murphy ..	Mich. Delaney ..	170	Kamloops...
119	Lardeau			A. J. Gordon ..		Ferguson ..
43	McKinney	Thurs	H. Gilderssee ..	S. A. Sanborn ..		O'p.M'Kinney
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. McDonald	P. T. Smyth ...	32	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	Robt D. Hunter	James Wilks ...	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Tues	D. J. Weir	H. J. Byrnes ..		New Denver..
8	Phoenix	Tues	Henry Heidman	John Riordan ..		Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Rupert; Bulmer	F. E. Woodside ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	R. J. McLean ..	A. Shilland		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Ang. McKinnon	J. C. Tyree	85	Silverton ...
62	Slocan	Wed	Jas. Nixon	D. B. O'Neal		Slocan City ..
113	Texada	Tues	David Jones	Alfred Raper ...	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	Jno. Crozier ...	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater ..
85	Ymir	Wed	W. B. McIsaac.	Alfred Parr ...		Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Borland ...	Steve O'Brien ..	6	Bodie
128	Bullion	Thurs	T. F. Dolan ...	Sam Guest		Mari posa ..
47	Confidence	Thurs	A. D. M' Cormick	J. B. Allen	26	Confidence ...
141	French Gulch		Wm. J. Syme ..	John Linahan ..		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	J. P. Williams ..	J. A. Vaughn ...		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Jas Harvey	R. D. Gluyas	199	Grass Valley.
143	Keswick S. U	Mon	W. Kitzmiller ..	Jno. E. Burr ..		Taylor
51	Mojave	Sat	T. F. Delaney ..	A. A. Moross ..	1	Mojave
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	R. Reynolds ...	L. M. Sain	5	Coulterville ..
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. Miller	Wm. A. Linn		Randsburg ...
73	Toulumne	Thurs	F. C. Bastian ..	H. D. French ..	63	Stant
87	Summerville		Robt. Plumber ..	C. E. Connolley		Carters
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	J. B. Baker	H. C. Stine		Big Oak Flat.
109	Soulsbyville		T. O. Isley	O. L. Wahl		Soulsbyville .
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	T. McCabe	Henry Scholz ..		Ohinese Camp
COLORADO						
75	Altman St. Eng. ...	Tues	D. C. Copley ...	Karl G. Brown ..	163	Cripple Creek
21	Anaconda	Tues	John Mangan ..	E. C. Hathaway	296	Anaconda
13	Baldwin			A. Dohlman		Baldwin

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
COLO—Cont'd.						
89	Battle Mountain..	Sun	Chas. Gilmer...	E. E. Mooberry	27	Gilman
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Adze Sauze.....	Jas. Spurrier...	134	Ophir
106	Banner M. & S.	Thurs	J. D. Rogers...	P. J. H. Peterson	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk.....	.....	William Cecil...	G. E. Bolander.	.....	Black Hawk ..
33	Cloud City.....	Thurs	Jno. McGillis...	Jas. McKeon...	132	Leadville
40	Cripple Creek....	Sat	Geo. D. Hill...	E. J. Campbell	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Crk S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery...	E. L. Whitney.	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City.....	Mon	E. F. Pulham...	Jos. Ziegler....	.....	Central City..
93	Denver S. M.....	Tues	W. McNamara...	B. P. Smith....	.....	Denver
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	Wm. Lewis.....	Frank Wride....	1273	Durango
80	Excelsior Eng....	Mon	J. R. Williams...	F. W. Frewen...	.....	Victor
110	Florence M & S.	.....	W. Christians...	E. J. Conibear.	.....	Florence
19	Free Coinage....	Fri	E. F. Boyle....	W. B. Easterly.	91	Altman
92	Gillett M. & S.	.....	J. R. Richards...	E. S. Timmons	.....	Gillett
94	Golden S. M.....	.....	Andrew Brandt.	A. F. Wise.....	8	Golden
50	Henson	Fri	W. A. Triplett.	Fred Miller....	205	Lake City....
136	Idaho Springs...	Thurs	A. D. Olcott...	J. E. Chandler.	.....	Idaho Springs
55	Lawson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lawson
15	Ouray	Sat	Jno. E. Souter.	W. M. Burns...	.....	Ouray.....
6	Pitkin County...	Tues	Thos. O. Harra	R. K. Sprinkle	397	Aspen.....
133	Pueblo S. M.....	.....	J. A. Kinningham	J. C. Peak.....	.....	Pueblo.....
36	Rico	Wed	Thos. C. Young	Joseph Theno..	463	Rico
145	Salina	Tues	Fred Myers...	John Rose.....	.....	Salina
26	Silverton	Sat	Joe Morgan...	Ernest Allen...	23	Silverton....
27	Sky City	Tues	Paul B. Walker	A. J. Horn.....	.....	Red Mountain
63	Sixteen to One.	Sat	V. St. John...	O. M. Carpenter	638	Telluride....
41	Ten Mile .....	.....	Clar. Stewart..	W. I. Kappus...	.....	Kokomo
32	Victor	Thurs	Dan Griffiths..	O. H. Walker...	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat	C. M. Swinehart	J. H. Thomas...	38	Vulcan
146	Wall Street .....	.....	Geo. Brown....	A. S. Shipley...	.....	Wall Street..
59	Ward	Fri	Geo. Fraser...	Lew Nichols...	78	Ward
108	Whitepine	Thurs	W. S. Barker...	M. C. Smith....	.....	White Pine..
IDAHO.						
10	Burke	Tues	John Kelly....	Martin Dunn...	126	Burke.....
52	Custer	Sat	W. J. Bowen...	M. J. Anderson	.....	Custer
53	DeLamar	Mon	Wm. C. Roberts	J. P. Langford.	25	DeLamar....
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayes...	A. S. Balch....	107	Gem
37	Gibbonsville...	Wed	Thos. Barber...	R. R. Dodge....	19	Gibbonsville.
9	Mullan	Sat	Wm. Powers...	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan.....
20	Rocky Bar	Sat	J. R. Davey...	N. D. McLeod.	X	Rocky Bar...
66	Silver City	Sat	H. Hawkins....	B. J. Maloney...	.....	Silver City...
18	Wardner	Sat	E. Campbell...	E. L. Zimmerm'n	162	Wardner....
65	Wood River.....	.....	.....	Wm. Batey....	.....	Hailey
KANSAS.						
120	Argentine S. M.	.....	John O. Brown	Cy Earnest....	.....	Argentine....
125	Bruce S. M.....	.....	Del Conrad...	Joseph Pool...	.....	Bruce
149	Cherryvale S. M.	.....	Wm. Barr.....	A. H. Davidson	.....	Cherryvale..
147	Gas City S. M.	.....	J. F. Morrison..	Guy Baker.....	.....	Gas City.....
124	Girard M. & S.	.....	C. G. Kamerling	R. H. Jones...	.....	Girard
123	Iola M. & S.	.....	J. D. Hollingsw'th	T. H. Jones...	.....	Iola
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Sat	A. J. Lagrand..	J. C. Casey....	.....	Anaconda....
114	Anaconda Eng...	Mon	Richard Evans.	Arthur Bliss...	.....	Anaconda....
57	Aldridge	Sat	Jos. Gulde....	W. E. Kennedy	97	Aldridge....
12	Barker	Thurs	Henry Daniels.	Mike Wilson...	5	Barker
23	Basin .....	.....	John Person...	John Mulcaby..	1	Basin
7	Belt	Sat	Chas. Bro.....	Robt. Wedlock.	.....	Niehart
45	Bridger	Tues	W. B. Altimus.	D. A. Tinkcom.	.....	Bridger
1	Butte	Tues	Ed. Hughes....	John Shea.....	498	Butte
74	Butte M & S.	Wed	Chas. Whitely..	D. R. McCord..	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.....	Wed	J. D. Malloy...	Jos. Oreghton.	1625	Butte
88	Elkhorn	Sat	F. F. Hubbell..	A. L. Mercer...	.....	Elkhorn

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
MONTANA—Con						
126	E. Helena M. & S.	.....	D. McGinty....	Jas. McCormick	....	East Helena..
78	Gebo	Tues	Wm. Cummings	Jas. O. Ray	....	Gebo
86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Mon	Alfred Jose....	J. M. Carlisle..	284	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	John Judge	Thomas Dyer..	D	Granite
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	C. E. Mahoney	Jas. Lithgow..	790	Great Falls..
35	Hassell	Sat	Andrew Dalin..	C. H. Erikson..	71	Hassel
54	Horr	Fri	Jos. Harmon..	W. R. Ross .....	....	Horr
139	Jardine .....	.....	.....	Frank Lind .....	....	Jardine
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	Jas. Longmier.	J. J. Lewis....	8	Maiden
103	Marysville	Sat	Thos. Eslick..	Nels. Maxwell..	73	Marysville ..
105	Mayflower	Tues	Jerry O'Rourke	Jas. Foster .....	....	Whitehall ...
138	Mount Helena....	.....	.....	Nick Hoffman ..	....	Helena
104	Norris	Sat	W. A. Lawlor..	B. G. Crawford	....	Norris
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Long	S. Whipple .....	....	Lewiston
131	Pony .....	.....	.....	Robt. Kneetless	....	Pony
134	Rocky Canon .....	.....	.....	Geo. Killom .....	....	Chestnut
25	Winston	Sat	A. E. Wenstrom	E. J. Brewer....	A	Winston
129	Virginia City....	Sat	Wm. Plumb	H. T. Reid .....	....	Virginia City.
NEVADA						
122	Berlin	Mon	Wm. O'Brien ..	T. O'Connell ..	....	Berlin
98	Blue Rock	Tues	H. A. Cahill ...	Wm. Hatherell..	....	Yerington....
72	Lincoln	Wed	John Westburg.	R. J. Gordon ..	....	DeLamar
49	Silver City	Tues	E. T. Powers ..	Dave Armstrong	76	Silver City....
121	Tonapah	Tues	John O'Toole..	A. J. Crocker ..	....	Tonapah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	J. J. Owens	S. H. Turner ..	12	Tuscarora....
46	Virginia City....	Fri	W. A. Burns...	J. W. Kinnikin	1	Virginia City.
OREGON.						
130	Alamo .....	.....	G. N. Taylor ..	Geo. Wiegand..	....	Alamo
42	Bourne	Tues	M. B. Whipple.	J. D. McDonald	....	Bourne
91	Cornucopia	Sat	Jas Lee	B. M. Patterson	....	Cornucopia ..
132	Greenhorn	Fri	Frank J. Hatt..	J. D. Wisdom ..	....	Geiser
29	Susanville .....	.....	Jno. Wilkerson	R. O. Ingraham	....	Susanville ..
140	Virtue	Tues	W. F. Allen	M. M. Kibler ..	....	Baker City...
SO. DAKOTA.						
3	Central.....	Sat	Otto Peterson..	W. G. Friggins.	23	Central City .
14	Deadwood	Thurs	Mike Edward ..	J. E. Evans	950	Deadwood ...
2	Lead	Mon	T. P. Nichols ..	G. J. Snyder	290	Lead City....
30	Lead Mechanics ..	.....	W. W. Wheeler.	D. V. Eberly ..	....	Lead City....
5	Terry Peak.....	Wed	John A. True ..	D. Hoffman	174	Terry
68	Galena	Wed	Geo. Leach	J. H. Gardner..	39	Galena
116	Perry .....	.....	.....	Henry Thomas ..	....	Perry
WASHINGTON.						
142	Deertrail .....	.....	John P. Riley..	V. C. Sherwood.	....	Deer Trail ..
28	Republic	Tues	John Wallock..	J. E. Keyes....	157	Republic
115	Northport .....	.....	B. R. Shed	P. Burlingame..	....	Northport....
UTAH.						
67	Bingham .....	.....	J. Cunningham	Chas. Jackson..	....	Bingham
144	Park City .....	.....	Sam Patterson.	M. Fitzgerald ..	C2	Park City....
34	Sandy S. U.	Wed	Albert Dobson.	Arthur Leslie ..	28	Sandy
79	Valley S. U.	Sat	E. J. Smith	Jos. Ulmer .....	....	Murray

Rocky Mountain News

DENVER, COLORADO.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Greatest Representative Newspaper of
the Rocky Mountain States and Territories.



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

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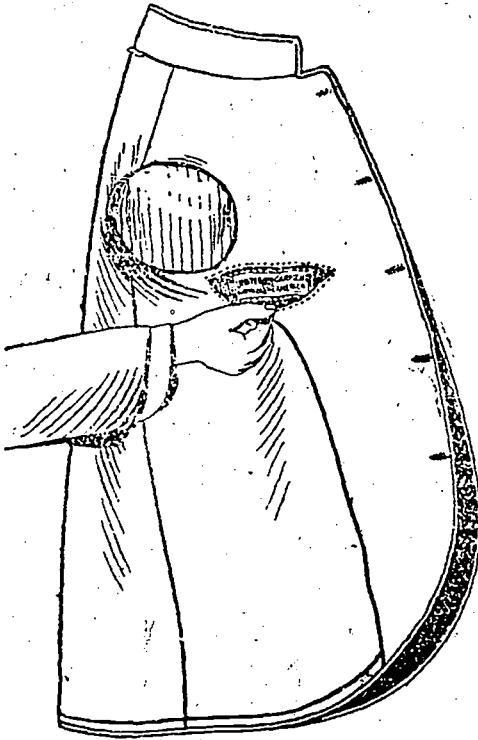
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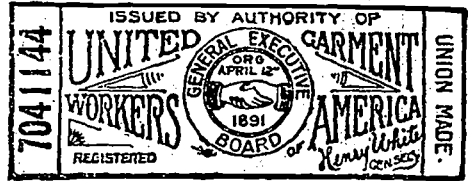
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General Offices, Room 628 Cooper Building,

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Show your loyalty to the cause by insisting upon the emblem of fair union labor being attached to the clothing you buy. Costs you no more for a well made garment. It insures you against Chinese and diseased sweat shop product.

For list of manufacturers (Clothing, Overalls and Shirts) using label write to Henry White, General Secretary, Bible House, New York.

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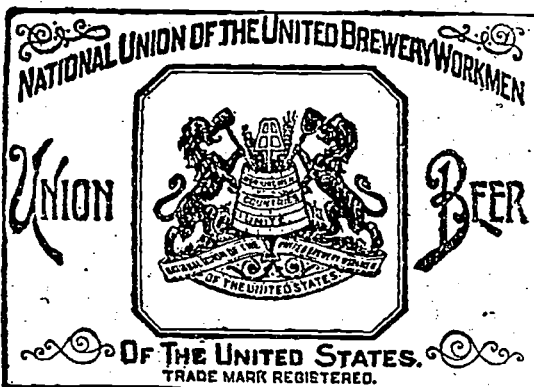
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OF THE

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OF NORTH AMERICA

When you are buying a FUR HAT, soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp look-out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., Henry H. Roelofs & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are both non-union concerns.

JOHN A MOFFIT, President, Orange, N. J.

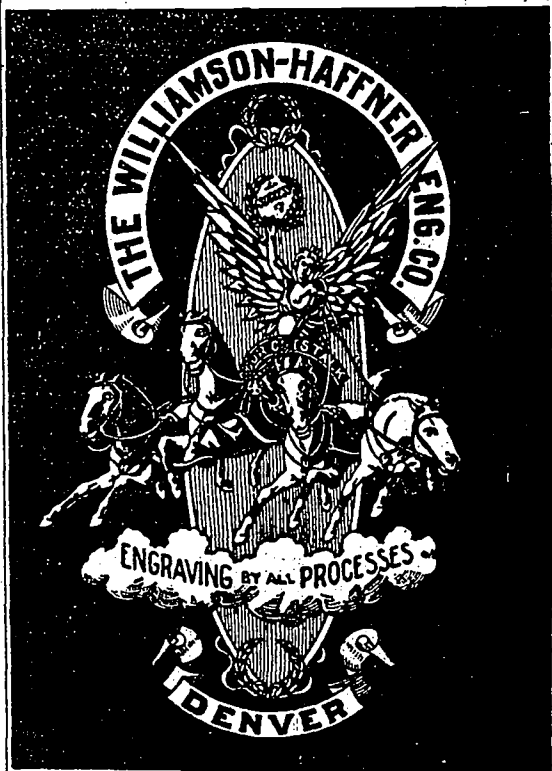
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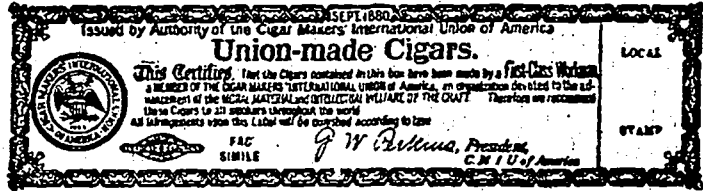
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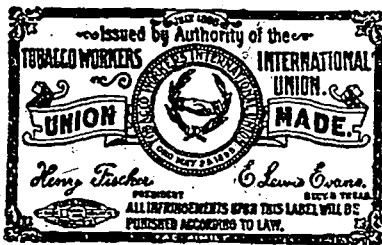
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