

FATHER HAGERTY

THE
MINERS' MAGAZINE.

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EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

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Address all Communications to Miners' Magazine.

Unions are requested to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.

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“Oh, knowledge is a wondrous thing,
Far stronger than the wind,
And despots bow and nations fall
Before the might of men.”

—Thomas Davis.

Discussing the labor problem with capitalists is time lost, because it never results in other than a poor, weak compromise.

GENERAL GARDNER'S INSULT APPROVED.

Notwithstanding General Gardner's insult to the laboring people of Colorado, Governor Orman still retains him in office.

Every working man in the state will have an opportunity to sign a more effective petition for the removal of this gentleman next November than petitioning Governor Orman.

Governor Orman is a candidate for re-election and the miners, in particular, who hold the balance of power in the state, will remember this insult at the ballot box.

A UNION VICTORY.

Mackay Miners' Union won a complete victory May 15th, when the company withdrew all opposition to the union being organized. All men employed by the company who were discharged for joining the union returned to work.

JUDGE HYNES' DECISION IS APPRECIATED.

Ouray Miners' Union No. 15 of the Western Federation of Miners passed resolutions thanking Judge Hynes for his decision "that a man with a paid up union card is not a vagrant." Some members of the W. F. M. in the state are so enthusiastic over the judge's decision that they are in favor of nominating him for judge of the Supreme Court.

A SUGGESTION FOR A MONUMENT.

A triangle base with the inscriptions, "Our Plain Duty," "Benevolent Assimilation," "It's God's Way." On this pedestal arranged a group, with the Goddess of Liberty seated away back; on the right the Cyclop Commercialism, clad in Uncle Sam's garb, throttling a struggling Filipino; on the left, John Bull, arrayed in a suit of Mark Hanna's clothes with the dollar marks, standing with one foot on the throat of a Boer babe; the central figures are the God of Mammon crowning an American daughter with a monarch's infamy.

PROPOSE A REMEDY.

From one end of the North American continent to the other, people of all shades of opinion and belief are discussing the trust question, and, excepting the few who are directly interested, it is admitted by all that the methods pursued by all trusts are detrimental to the general welfare of the people.

This being the case, what is the remedy?

So far the Socialists are the only people who propose a remedy. What is it?

Let all the people own all the trusts for the benefit of all the people.

Those who wish to continue in the trust business thereafter must do so upon their merits, not behind the fortress of special privileges, as they are doing.

For the sake of argument, we will admit that this proposi-

tion is entirely wrong in every detail, and we will retire from the rostrum and take a seat in the audience and listen to any party that proposes a better solution.

There is no logic in condemning the Socialists for advocating what they believe is right; propose something better so the people can judge and when this is done the Socialists will be the first to co-operate, because they are investigators earnestly seeking the truth.

Don't forever cry "The Socialists are helping the Republicans to defeat the Democrats," "The Socialists are trying to capture the trades unions and take them into politics." We have heard all this and it don't scare the people any longer.

Propose a remedy; show you are a thinker, not a confirmed growler.

CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The Review of Reviews for May contains many interesting and some valuable articles. "Cecil Rhodes, the Man and the Empire Maker," takes the leading position among the topics for the month. Other interesting articles are "Our New Navy," "Georgia's Educational Center," "The Prohibition Movement in Canada."

A very complete review of leading articles from foreign and home magazines gives the busy worker a comprehensive grasp of current literature.

A bright weekly publication is the Outlook. A perusal of its pages keeps one in touch with what is being done at home and abroad. Late numbers treat interestingly of such subjects as "Nicaragua, the Country and the People," "The Meaning of Music," "Irrigation Legislation," "The Mission of the Christian Church," besides reports of late publications in the world of books.

In the May Cosmopolitan John Brisben Walker, the editor, contributes a gem when he pays tribute to the life, character and death of that "soldier of humanity," John P. Altgeld.

STATEHOOD FOR TERRITORIES.

If Congress acts favorably upon the admission of the western territories to statehood, it behooves the laboring people to be active and alert to their interests in each territory at the

constitutional convention, and have a constitution framed that will guarantee them the greatest measure of justice. If politicians and lawyers control the constitutional conventions the people will suffer, because it is the object of these two classes to have a constitution that will benefit their interests regardless of the welfare of the people.

Miners, laborers and farmers are the people to frame the constitution of those territories, as they are in the majority and are the foundation upon which the government shall be raised. It therefore behooves them to be represented at the convention by men who are disposed to work for their best interest.

REPRESENTATION IN THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Scranton, Pennsylvania, eight unions with thirty-two delegates had 3,686 votes. Two hundred and thirty-three unions with 278 delegates had 3,583 votes.

Will some pure and simple trades unionist who advocates affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of reforming it, tell us how it can be done under such a system of ring rule?

Some working people are too inconsistent to live; they condemn others for doing what they themselves uphold.

A FRIENDLY GREETING.

The Magazine devil was strolling along the street the evening before we went to press, and chanced to hear the following discussion between two union men. One was employed by the Water, Gas and Air Company, the other was employed by the Benevolent Cold Storage Company, and of course both were receiving union wages of \$2 per day:

"Hello, Sam; you are looking fine. Have you been away?"

"No, Rube; what makes you think so?"

"Well, you haven't got that dyspeptic look upon your face; you must have been doctoring."

"No, I have been boycotting the beef trust and don't eat porterhouse steak for dinner or supper."

"Oh, my, what a fine prescription. Do you advise me to try it?"

"Ac; Ac; Ask the company about it first."

UNION MEN AND OLD POLITICAL PARTIES.

The question is frequently asked: "Can a workingman be a union man and a member of either of the dominant political parties?" We answer, yes, because trades unionism has no platform and stands for nothing except a shorter work day and higher wages. Beyond this trades unions do not go, and it is easy for any member of the dominant political parties to advocate those measures when running for office.

Ex-President McKinley thought trades unions were good things, when conducted properly; President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, thought the same, and so do all politicians, because they are more beneficial to them than any other organization or association. Trades unions prohibit the discussion of economics and abhor political action, and that is what the politicians want.

Trades unions have too many pliable members, who are prepared to sacrifice any principle they ever possessed, so far as unionism is concerned, to obtain a political appointment from any political party, no matter how corrupt it may be.

When one of those men makes his appearance in any organization of workingmen it should be the aim of every member of that organization to relegate him to the rear, because he is a greater detriment to the progress of unionism than a Pinkerton detective.

THEY ARE BRIGHT BUT LACK CONFIDENCE.

The office of the Western Federation of Miners receive letters daily from members of that organization from all parts of the country pertaining to some part of the workings of the organization. Nearly all of those letters are well written and would reflect credit upon professional men, but from lack of confidence on the part of the writers it is impossible to induce them to write an article for their official organ. We know those men are as capable of writing a letter for publication as they are to write to the president or secretary of the organization on important business.

It is to be regretted that such progressive ideas are confined to private letters, and we trust our members everywhere will put aside their fear of making a mistake when they write for publication. We want the Magazine filled from cover to cover with communications from the members of the Federation in every mining camp throughout the mining regions of

the West, because they are valuable and will do immense good in moulding public opinion. We say to our members, brace up, be not afraid to express your thoughts in type, because you have the ability to do so and all you lack is confidence in yourselves.

A SAMPLE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

"Congress, Arizona, March 31, 1902. Mr. John Marchello, No. 1, Congress, Arizona—You are hereby notified to remove your house from the property of this company at once, otherwise the house will become the property of the company. The Congress Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd. By Geo. F. Staunton, Supt."

The above is a copy of a notice served upon all men employed by this company who organized a Miners' Union at Congress. This company owns the ground upon which the houses are erected, and no man is permitted upon the company's ground who will not comply with its edicts: Trade in the company's store and vote for the company's candidates on election day. When we read the above notice and know it is only one of the many instances where men working for a corporation are known by a number and compelled to comply with every edict issued, in order that they can support themselves and families, we are forced to pause and ask whether workingmen in the United States are sane or devoid of all manhood for tolerating such a system of injustice.

It is within the power of workingmen to change such conditions in one year if they will unite and take political action and cast aside those so-called leaders and politicians who implore them to keep out of politics.

If workingmen will not remedy this evil, which is within their power, they have no reason to complain nor expect sympathy from any other source.

YOU CANNOT ORGANIZE A SMELTERMEN'S UNION.

At the American Smelting and Refining Company's smelter in East Helena, Montana, the employes of this trust decided to organize a union of their craft, but the manager, Mr. Whiteley, very politely informed them that under no consideration would he permit the men to organize a union. This is one of the many instances where miners and smeltermen during the last year have been prevented from exercising that

prerogative which rightfully belongs to all men, whether they are citizens or subjects. Within the past twelve months mining companies in fourteen instances have denied their employes the right to organize a miners' union or smeltermen's union. The stockholders of those concerns reserved the right to organize, but denied the right to their employes, which is in line with Republican doctrine. That is, the commercial interests of the country are licensed to do as they please. Their motto is: The dollar first, the man last. We are not finding fault with corporations or the Republican party for this policy. This is what the workingmen voted for and certainly they are entitled to it.

TRADES UNIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

We do not pretend to say that trades unions were not good. On the contrary, we say that trades unions of workingmen were good and have had a beneficial effect upon workingmen; but their day of usefulness is past. It is the history of the world that all organizations and associations have endeavored to advance; even creeds have changed by adopting or rejecting some tenet of belief. All sciences and inventions have made rapid strides along the road of progress, but trades unions are the same to-day as they were fifty years ago. Their leaders are crying to-day with more force than ever: "Keep out of politics; create a strike fund; pay your monthly dues, etc."

Every sane person knows that this policy will win nothing for labor while all the machinery of government is in the hands of the employers of labor. Every move in the world to-day is a political move, where every man is trying to outdo some other man and gain a position on the political chess board where he will be secure.

If trades unions are to be successful, it will be by means of political action and not otherwise.

THE TRUST QUESTION SOLVED.

Six weeks ago the beef trust raised the price of beef beyond the reach of many people, which caused the politicians and statesmen to shake their heads in despair to find a remedy that would bring the trust to time.

After a complete failure on the part of those gentlemen, the labor organizations of the East found a remedy without

resorting to legislation. They met in their halls and adopted a dignified and intelligent (?) resolution which made the beef trust shake from hoof to horns. They resolved not to eat meat for a period of one month; if at the end of that time the beef trust did not come to time, they would boycott their stomachs for another month, which would surely scare the trust into submission.

At first glance it appears incredible to think that a party of workingmen in a labor union possess no more intelligence in combating stock brokers and manipulators than to deprive themselves of the necessaries of life.

Just why those unions place a boycott on the beef trust for raising the price of beef is hard to understand, for not many of them who work for \$2 per day are in much danger of an attack of the gout from eating porterhouse steaks. After the trades unions boycott the beef trust out of existence, we are anxious to know what they will do with the other trusts which are equally harmful.

OUR FRONTISPIECE.

Father Hagerty, who is now in his thirty-seventh year, is one of the most polished scholars in the American church. He speaks eight languages and is a scientist of eminent ability. Physicians who know Father Hagerty say that he is far superior to the average physician in the study of medicine. In addition to this he is a splendid writer, an eloquent orator and a man of magnificent appearance.

Father Hagerty received his early education in Chicago, his native city. Afterwards he spent five years at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and attended the scientific lectures in Johns Hopkins University. All his spare hours were devoted to the study of languages, sciences and sociology.

Shortly after his ordination in 1895 he organized the citizens of the West Side in the neighborhood of Douglas Park, Chicago, in a successful protest against the defective service of the street car system.

The following year he went to Texas and at once identified himself with the labor movement in that state. It was largely through his persistent effort that the Texas State Federation of Labor was organized. He was the intimate friend and adviser of the various railroad unions in Cleburne, the headquarters of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad.

It was here that he succeeded in reviving unionism among

the various trades and organizing the toilers in a strong municipal party for the improving of the city and protection of the workingmen. He lectured in many places throughout the state and always proclaimed Socialism as the only remedy for the existing economic evils of the day.

Last fall he accepted an appointment in Las Vegas, New Mexico, hoping by his knowledge of the Spanish language to be able to do effective work for Socialism among the Mexicans. Being convinced, however, that an educational propaganda by means of literature in their language is a preliminary necessity, he has resigned his parish and intends to devote himself entirely to the lecture field on behalf of the downtrodden workers, meantime spending his leisure time in building up a Socialist literature in Spanish for the Mexican.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER ASKS A POINTED QUESTION.

When Attorney Stratton was arguing the Northern Pacific merger case in behalf of the state of Washington in the Supreme Court of the United States, he endeavored to show that unless the Supreme Court recognized the case and gave him permission to file complaint the state was helpless to protect the commonwealth against the discriminating methods used by the stockholders of the railroad. The chief justice asked the attorney the following question: "What do you think of state ownership; could not the state take possession of the roads and run them?" This query so startled the attorney he was unable to reply.

A question of this character, coming from the chief justice of the United States, has great significance and shows that even men in ultra-conservative positions realize that the evils which beset the people to-day can be remedied by the people themselves. None of the large papers of the country have noticed the utterance of Chief Justice Fuller, fearing it might induce others to ask the same question, not for the state of Washington or any other state, but for the people of the United States. The press of the country, together with the politicians, will endeavor to evade this question, but the people are awakening and will soon ask themselves why it is they do not own and operate all the industries of the country for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of a few Shylocks in New York and Europe.

HE GOT HIS REWARD.

Frank P. Sargent, who so graciously condescended to wear the high sounding title of Worthy Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration. Mr. Sargent justly deserves the appointment for the service he rendered the Republican party. Mr. Sargent did not receive the appointment on account of his ability, for that is something no one ever accused him of possessing, but he was a splendid apologist for the corporations of the United States and a faithful lackey of the Republican party, which entitled him to the lucrative position of commissioner of immigration.

We wonder how long Mr. Sargent would have worked at his trade firing a locomotive before the warrior president would have appointed him commissioner of immigration? We do not blame Mr. Sargent for accepting this position. It is the price of his service. He sold his organization to the Republican party for this consideration and is entitled to it.

Mr. Powderley's days of usefulness are past, because the Knights of Labor is no longer in existence; consequently Mr. Powderley has no labor organization to sell, therefore he is relieved of his position to make room for another who has a labor organization in the market.

Mr. Ratchford, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, received an appointment on the industrial commission because he, like Mr. Sargent, had a labor organization to sell to the Republican party.

Mr. Garland, ex-president of the Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers, holds a political appointment as revenue collector, for he also had a labor organization to sell, an organization that according to Mr. Garland's views in 1896, said "all the working men required to make them happy and prosperous was a high protective tariff."

Mr. Kennedy, a member of the Typographical Union, bought an appointment on the industrial commission by his valued service in behalf of the Republican party, and he, like the others, represented a labor organization that would be a valuable acquisition to the Republican party.

These are a few of the many instances where trades unions have been sold at public auction by their leaders for a political appointment, and yet there are members in those

organizations who applaud them for their shrewd business ability.

No wonder Jay Gould said he could hire one-half of the working people of the United States to shoot the other half down, when the leaders of trades unions will sell their organization to the Republican politicians for political appointments.

IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

April 25th, in company with Lieutenant Governor Coates, we visited the local unions of the W. F. M. in the Cripple Creek district. Upon our arrival in Cripple Creek rather late in the evening we drove to Altman, which has the distinction of being the highest incorporated city in the United States. There we met numerous old friends who are laboring as faithfully as ever in the cause of industrial freedom.

The meeting was well attended, notwithstanding the fact that notice of our coming was of short duration. Mr. Coates addressed the meeting for thirty minutes and was afterwards given a hearty welcome by the members present. The following evening we attended a large and enthusiastic meeting of Cripple Creek Miners' Union and Cripple Creek Engineers' Union. This meeting was instructive and showed conclusively how much good workingmen can accomplish by uniting their forces. Here were 300 men following the vocation of mining, and of this number we believe there were not two per cent. incapable of discussing public questions now before the people. Their conceptions of present conditions are keen and logical, requiring nothing but confidence in themselves to put into practical operation those tenets they so thoroughly understand.

The most significant feature of the meeting was the spirit of harmony so manifest, and every speaker who took the floor showed by his manner how earnestly he desired to see this spirit of harmony and friendship fostered.

Mr. E. Emery of Cripple Creek Engineers' Union, Mr. D. C. Copley, president of Altman Engineers' Union, and Mr. E. Campbell, secretary of Cripple Creek Miners' Union, in addition to other members of the union, spoke at some length on the relations between employers and employes. Afterwards Mr. Coates addressed the meeting for half an hour and advised laboring men to take political action as the remedy for the pending evils from which the laboring people suffer.

Our next meeting was in the hall of Victor Miners' Union

in the town of Victor. This was a meeting of the Victor Miners' Union, Excelsior Engineers' Union and Banner Mill and Smeltermen's Union. Although the meeting was in the afternoon the hall was filled and all members present were enthusiastic and much interested, as the different speakers analyzed the industrial question and pointed out the remedies to be adopted to insure workingmen the reward of their toil.

After Mr. Coates concluded his address, which was kindly received, for he scored many strong points in favor of political action by the working people which were unanswerable, we had the extreme pleasure of listening to our esteemed old friend and war horse in the labor movement, J. C. Sullivan, known to the delegates who attended three conventions of the Western Federation of Miners for his earnest work and logical advice, and John M. O'Neill, whose reputation as an orator and a writer is well known in the West. It is no exaggeration to say that few men in the United States can make such an impression upon an audience as Mr. O'Neill. In addition to being an accomplished speaker he is a deep thinker, which enables him to handle any subject with ease.

J. J. Callahan, who was one of the band of pioneers in Aspen twenty years ago who advocated political action by the workingman e'er the capitalist classes of the country become so entrenched in national and state governments that it would be impossible to dispossess them without a physical contest, spoke in his usual convincing style with unanswerable arguments. Mr. Callahan is one of the most attentive students of political economy in Colorado, and it was a treat to us to have the pleasure of listening to him advise the workingmen of Victor what action they should take for the welfare of the laboring people.

THE W. F. M. AND THE W. L. U. CONVENTIONS.

It can be truly said that no gatherings of laboring men in many years will attract so much attention as the conventions of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union, as the position of the toilers in the West has reached an acute stage. The majority of workingmen in the United States and Canada understand from bitter experience that no improvement in the conditions of the working people can be accomplished while they follow in the old rut where they have traveled since trades unions were first formed on the American continent. Not only the working people, but men of abil-

ity who are watching the trend of events, are anxious to know what these conventions will do in outlining a plan of action for their comrades and laboring people in general to follow.

We are ashamed to acknowledge the fact that laboring-men have invariably proved unworthy of the support of intellectual men and women who have urgently pointed out to them the road to success, showing how easy they could cast aside the burdens of hunger and want by using their intellect. It is a truism which cannot be denied that laboring people are the last to help themselves, and those who have tried to help them have received nothing but condemnation for their efforts. This was illustrated in the defeat of ex-Governor Waite of Colorado and ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois. However, it is useless to dwell upon this point; the future is what we look to for better results, and the question of most importance at this time and one which is agitating the workers in American and Canada is: "What will these conventions do?" Judging from past experience, this is a hard question to answer; however, we venture the assertion that a progressive line of action will be mapped out to guide both organizations in the future, which will draw the support of laboringmen everywhere to their ranks as the magnet draws the needle. Should the conventions fail to adopt a true, progressive policy, workingmen are justified in withholding their support from them, because it is useless; nay, more, it is a waste of time, energy and money to attempt to prolong the life of a labor organization in the early morn of the twentieth century that follows in the wake of dead and dying organizations that have outlived their usefulness, unable to offer any relief to those workingmen and women who have vainly looked to them in the past for a ray of hope that would lessen their burdens of persecution. It is useless to execute the weather prophet for predicting a coming storm, neither is it wise to hide our heads, ostrich fashion, and imagine we are secure by adopting meaningless resolutions. The storm of indignation is gathering in the minds of an outraged people, and when it bursts forth those who are in its path must suffer, and trades unions, as now constituted, like combinations of capital, will be swept into oblivion.

Should these conventions fail to advise political action, demand for labor all that labor produces, the abolition of the present wage system, the abolition of standing armies, the overthrow of the present capitalistic system, root and branch, without equivocation, the delegates would better disband both organizations and adjourn sine die, for they will not have per-

formed the duty which their comrades and the industrial masses demand. Before our next issue these two conventions will be weighed in the scales of public opinion, and if found wanting the delegates and the men who elected them have no reason to complain if both organizations are swept aside to make room for a new, progressive body, determined to fight for the people's rights against corporate greed and avarice, regardless of friend or foe.

We trust that intelligence will guide both conventions in all matters, and when their labors are completed a message of cheer and encouragement will be wafted on the breezes from the snowy ranges of the Rocky mountains to their comrades afar that will enable them to unite in one union at the ballot box for the principles that will insure them relief from their present state of industrial bondage.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE W. L. U.

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1902.

Dear Sir and Brother—At the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, held at headquarters, April 14-19, it was decided to request you, and you are hereby respectfully requested, to use your best efforts to have any local unions under your jurisdiction, now attached to the Western Labor Union, to discontinue such affiliation.

You are, of course, fully cognizant of the situation of the western section of the country, and know how injurious to the workers is, and must be, the result of division in the ranks of labor, particularly division based upon so narrow a view as sectionalism.

Your attention is respectfully called to an editorial in the May issue of the American Federationist, entitled: "Unity in and With the West Essential." It gives a fairly clear indication of the situation.

Of course there are things that I cannot publish in the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, even if it would work to advantage to our movement. The fact of the matter is that it would reflect upon and injure others.

However, there is no necessity for discussing with you the need of unity in the labor movement of the country, and that support should not be given to a body hostile to that principle.

and to the organization which is endeavoring to make it a living fact, the American Federation of Labor.

Trusting that this will receive your immediate attention and compliance, and thanking you in advance, I am, fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

In addition to this letter, which was sent out to all affiliated unions, Mr. Gompers, in a lengthy article in the May Federationist, sheds tears for the welfare of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union for not affiliating with his organization. He deplores the fact very bitterly that there is not unity in the West.

We can inform this gentleman that so far as the interests of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union are concerned, there is no difficulty, as they are a unit upon all questions, and Mr. Gompers should reserve his tears for another occasion. The western workingmen are not yet prepared to follow Mr. Gompers into Mark Hanna's wigwam to be scalped with the knife of capitalistic arbitration and become the toy of Republican politicians. In all of Mr. Gompers' sayings he fails to point to a single instance where affiliation with the American Federation of Labor would benefit the workingmen of the West one iota, nor does he propose any plan that will relieve the wage earners of the United States of the burdens imposed upon them by trusts and combinations of mercenary capitalists.

He resorts to his old style of silly phrases, "unity of action, solidarity of labor, and trade autonomy," but fails to point to a single remedy that would result in establishing better conditions and a higher standard of living for those he claims to represent.

Mr. Gompers should be frank and acknowledge the fact that the only use he has for the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union is the per capita tax he would derive from their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. We would like to know how this gentleman proposes to benefit labor or to induce the western organizations to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, when according to the financial report published in the May Federationist he paid one organizer in the city of Denver \$390 for the month of March, and we know positively that this gentleman's time was occupied entirely in making attacks upon the western Labor Union. We would also like to know from Mr. Gompers if he

proposes no other remedy for the solution of the labor question than Civic Federation arbitration.

If this is his remedy—and we have no information to the contrary—we say to Mr. Gompers, with all due respect to him as a man and an officer of the American Federation of Labor, that he is untrue to every wage earner in the United States, unworthy of recognition, for the interests of no labor organization is secure when submitted to a board of arbitration a majority of whom are its bitter enemies, even though Mr. Gompers be its vice president.

The laboring people have no interest in common with Mark Hanna and Grover Cleveland, nor will the western people be deceived by such methods as Mr. Gompers proposes. We challenge Mr. Gompers to point to a single instance where his organization during the past five years has been successful in winning a victory for the working people in any part of the United States. With such a record it is easy to understand why workingmen in the West who are in favor of adopting some plan of action that will bring relief to the working masses are loath to associate with an organization that has suffered defeat in every battle. Pure and simple trades unionism, of which Mr. Gompers is the high priest, stands no more show for success when engaged in a struggle with the gigantic corporations of to-day than a child seeking to escape with its life from a den of tigers, and no one knows this better than Mr. Gompers, and still he proposes no remedy.

The Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union are ready to join forces with any labor organization that offers a remedy, but they don't propose to be led like sheep into a slaughter pen to await the butcher's knife without a struggle.

Unionism and decency triumphed gloriously in the city election at Wallace, Idaho, recently. The "law and order" ticket was snowed under completely. This was a severe rebuke to the pernicious deputy system, and presages the downfall of that system in next fall's election in the Coeur d'Alenes. Unlike the people of Butte, our Coeur d'Alene friends vote for their own interests. If they are not allowed to speak their honest convictions without being clubbed on the head with a deputy's rifle, they know enough to keep their mouths closed and to vote right, anyway. It is to be regretted that the reverse is the case in Butte. Here the men talk right and vote wrong.—Colorado Chronicle.

POETICAL

ARLCA, THE GREAT MAGICIAN.

(An Indian legend, written by Miss Martha Craig, Toronto, for Citizen and Country.)

The evening shadows gently fell
Across the valley wide,
Where the St. Charles rushes down
To join St. Lawrence tide.
On every hand, across the land,
The glorious setting sun;
Gilt-rugged bluff, and forest tree,
And lofty plain that yet must see,
An empire lost and won.

As Arlca gazed upon the scene
His soul was filled with fire.
He cried, "Oh, could some spirit come
And grant my heart's desire!"
"A spirit's here, no longer fear,
Let all thy longing cease;
Thou shalt have fame and great renown,
Chose now before the sun goes down—
Power, or Love, or Peace."

"Oh, spirit, give me power," he cried,
"To wield a magic wand;
And let my gift of prophecy
Be known throughout the land.
Let Arlca's name and Arlca's fame
Act like a magic spell."

"Thou'lt be physician, prophet, priest,"
The spirit said, "from west to east
All power is thine; farewell!"

His skill was known to every tribe
From east to glowing west;
From the Atlantic's surges to
The Rockies' rugged crest.

The joy of power lives but an hour,
 Great Arlca's wand'rings prove.
 He sought the Manitou again,
 And said: "The gifts you gave are vain;
 Great Spirit, give me Love."

The Spirit said: "This night a maid
 Shall near thy tepee wait;
 To meet the great magician
 She crossed the Behring strait.
 If thou wilt wed this lovely maid
 Thy power and might are dead."
 "I care no more for Power or Fame,"
 Said Arlca, "or a glorious name;
 I will have love instead."

That night he found a maiden fair
 Beside his tepee door;
 He loved her with a love his heart
 Had never known before.
 But from that hour all might and power
 Had from proud Arlca flown;
 His love and learning at her feet
 He gladly laid with joy complete;
 He thought of her alone.

The maiden said: "To find a chief
 I crossed the Behring strait;
 But now thou art no longer great
 I leave thee to thy fate;
 For Arlca's name and Arlca's fame
 Were known from shore to shore;
 Thy fame is past, thy hopes are dead,
 I mourn that Arlca I have wed,
 I cannot love thee more."

O'erwhelmed by unrequited love,
 He saw his wife depart.
 He sought the Manitou again
 With anguish in his heart,
 And cried, "I mourn, by anguish torn;
 When shall my sorrow cease?
 Pity my sufferings and despair,

Greater than mortal man can bear;
Great Spirit, give me Peace."

"Arca," the Spirit sternly said,
"Thou hast thyself to blame;
For those who ever think of self
The end must be the same.
If thou would'st shine by light divine,
Let selfish effort cease.
Go back and follow duty's way;
Thou'lt find therein, from day to day,
Power and Love and Peace."

ON TRIAL.

Before the bar of right two nations stand—
Two Christian nations, the greatest of the earth—
Indicted by the mothers of the land,
Who to indignant protests now give birth.

Flushed with unjust victories they have won,
They stand within the shadow of her frown,
Dishonor blots the banner of the one,
The other wears a tarnished, blood-stained crown.

The Eternal Judge of right bids each to stand
And answer to the charges that are made—
Charges that brand them with the murderer's brand—
Of crimes that make all other crimes to fade.

Can you, Columbia, answer for your war
Upon a people whose only crime
To fight for freedom as you fought before,
When God of Battles made the victory thine?

Had those fair, sun-kissed islands of the sea
Been only wastes thrown on that southern main,
Would falsehood smirch the name of Liberty,
And on her banner leave dishonor's stain?

If lofty statesmanship of noble sires
Had fallen as mantles on your greed-cursed sons,
Would patriotism's pure and holy fires
Be measured by the caliber of guns?

Had Afric's treasure been vain arid sand,
 Or barren, sun-burnt stubble fields, what then?
 Would you, Great Britain, rob them of those lands,
 And would you crush those few brave, struggling men?

And has your nation's manhood waned so low,
 Those high ideals of honor giv'n to men,
 That you can strike their mother's sex a blow,
 By herding them like cattle in a pen?

What if a mightier foe had with its troops
 Invaded England, done what you have done;
 With honor less than instinct of the brutes,
 Exterminated mothers and their young?

Your guilty silence answers your disgrace,
 Words have not yet been framed that can avail
 The damning wrongs of conquest to efface;
 The crimes, the curse these guilty wars entail.

Indicted in the name of anguish, moans
 Of outraged woman and her starving babe;
 Indicted in the name of burning homes,
 The havoc of the bullet, torch and blade.

Let none defend you in this common wrong;
 War's glittering pageantry has here no power;
 Accusing victims stand—a silent throng,
 And woman's condemnation rules the hour.

—Emma E. Hunt, in Appeal to Reason.

THE HEIRS OF ALL THE EARTH.

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
 From street and square, from hill and glen,
 Of this vast world beyond my door,
 I hear the tread of marching men,
 The patient armies of the poor.

The halo of the city's lamps
 Hangs a vast torchlight in the air,
 I watch it through the evening damps;
 The masters of the world are there.

Not ermine clad, nor clothed in state,
 Their title deeds not yet made plain;
 But walking early, toiling late,
 The heirs of all the earth remain.

Some day by laws as fixed and fair
 As guide the planets in their sweep,
 The children of each outcast heir
 The harvest fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant's brain shall yet be wise,
 The untamed pulse beat calm and still,
 The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
 And work in peace time's wondrous law.

Some day without a trumpet's call,
 This news shall o'er the earth be blown;
 The heritage comes back to all;
 The myriad monarchs take their own.

BOB INGERSOLL ON CLASSES.

Capital has always claimed and still claims the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich men meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the Legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they defend themselves it is "treason." How is it that the rich control the departments of the government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the legislative, the executive and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the down-trodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from the men in despair, and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and the bravest battle for the right.

What Others Say.

WARNING AGAINST LABOR'S GREATEST ENEMIES.

Headquarters Western Federation of Miners.

Members of the Western Federation of Miners and friends in Idaho, we appeal to you as members of organized labor and citizens, to protect your rights from men who have in the past proved to be your greatest enemies, resorting to methods unknown in history to deprive people of their liberty, in defiance of law and justice, at the bidding of corporations. These men are aspirants for office and it remains with you to say whether they shall be elected to positions where they can in the future carry on their work of persecution against the miners and other workingmen in Idaho and elsewhere who are members of organized labor. Workingmen everywhere are watching your movements to see whether you will elect any of those men to office now or in the future, and we trust you will prove to them that no enemy of labor will be elected to office by your votes.

We believe it is your imperative duty to use your influence morally, financially and politically, against those men who have been in the employ of the mining corporations of Idaho, carrying out their diabolical schemes to destroy organized labor in the state.

We invite you to make a thorough investigation of the acts of those men in their official and private life, and learn how antagonistic they have been to the interests of workingmen, and when you are satisfied with the truth of our statements we call upon you to do your duty at every opportunity, and bury those uncompromising enemies of yours with your ballots, regardless of party or political influence.

In substantiation of this appeal we herewith submit for your consideration the record of those men to show cause why we ask you to take this action.

Beginning with ex-Governor Steunenberg, who was on account of his false assertions that he was a member of organized labor, nominated and elected by the votes of the working people of the state. When he was nominated he publicly declared that he would do justice to all people regardless of their

position or calling in life. How he regarded this statement is well known by his imprisonment of 1,200 men in the Bull Pen. When nominated he stated that he could not pay his campaign assessment, but in four years afterwards his property and holdings increased sufficiently to place him among the rich men of the state.

James Hawley in 1892 was retained as assistant counsel with Mr. P. Reddy to defend the Coeur d'Alene miners and other innocent men. When those trials were ended Mr. Hawley received \$1,300 to fight the injunctions issued by Judge Beatty, but he never appeared in court afterwards in behalf of his clients. In 1899 Mr. Hawley reversed his position and became counsel for the mine owners, where he could use the information he had obtained while counsel for the miners in 1892 to send them to the penitentiary. When asked by Attorney Reddy why he did this, he was unable to answer because he knew that he had played the part of a traitor and detective on men who were his former friends.

Judge George A. Stewart, another opponent of organized labor, was selected by Steunenberg and the members of the Mine Owners' Association to leave his judicial district and go to Wallace and hold court presumably for the express purpose of convicting men selected by the Mine Owners' Association. The court records prove how well he did this work in the removal of the sheriff and county commissioners and sentencing Paul Corcoran to seventeen years in the penitentiary for a crime he never committed. All his rulings were in favor of the prosecution regardless of objections raised by counsel for Sheriff Young, the county commissioners and Paul Corcoran; he invariably ruled upon the side of the Mine Owners' Association.

W. E. Borah, an attorney of small caliber, from Boise, Idaho, was employed by the Mine Owners' Association, presumably for his unscrupulous character, and upon his arrival in Shoshone county, instead of acting in his professional capacity as an attorney, he engaged with Bartlet Sinclair in a system of bribery and intimidation to compel witnesses to give false testimony against Paul Corcoran.

Frank Martin, the present attorney general of Idaho, like his predecessor, was one of Steunenberg's lieutenants, and counseled him in all things in his persecution of the men in the Bull Pen, and from his earliest record in Idaho it is well known that he is an uncompromising enemy of organized labor. He is a deceptive politician, and will resort to anything to ac-

comply his ends. When nominated for the position of attorney general, in making his campaign in the mining camps, he went to the miners unsolicited and told them that if elected attorney general he would see to it that martial law was abolished in Shoshone county, and would vote for Paul Corcoran's pardon when an application was presented to the board of pardons. He even went into Shoshone county and asked the miners to support him on those grounds. To show the deceptive character of this man, we can say that he opposed the abolition of martial law in Shoshone county, and was the only man on the board of pardons who voted against the pardon of Paul Corcoran.

Judges Sullivan and Quarles of the Supreme Court have taken an uncompromising position against organized labor in the state, and it is a matter of record that they sustained the rulings and decisions of the imported Judge Stewart against the miners, and in private life we have the word of honorable men who engaged in discussions with them relative to the injustice of imprisoning men in the Bull Pen and the continuance of martial law in Shoshone county, the removal of the sheriff and county commissioners and the conviction of Paul Corcoran, all of which they approved.

We appeal to you to unite and do your duty at the polls.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M.

EDWARD BOYCE, President W. F. M.

Denver, Colo., May 1, 1902.

LABOR UNION MAYORS.

The signs of the times indicate that the actual builders of cities are beginning to put their own representatives on guard for the purpose of enforcing and administering municipal law. At the present time Ignatius A. Sullivan is mayor of Hartford, Connecticut. Hartford is an important manufacturing commercial city and has about 80,000 population, is the capital of Connecticut, and has one of the best school systems in the United States, the famous Trinity College being located there. Before Mr. Sullivan's elevation to the mayoralty of Hartford he was a clerk in a clothing house, but had always been an active member of the Clerks' Union and took a special interest in propagating principles of union labor. Connecticut is starting out well at the beginning of the twentieth century, as Mayor Mulvihill of Bridgeport and Mayor Charters of Ansonia are members of labor organizations, and were chiefly elected

on account of the fact that the people believed it was absolutely essential to turn the grafters out of office and put no one on guard except those who are the creators and builders of the commonwealth.

San Francisco has also a labor mayor, and when one turns and gazes at such cities as St. Louis and Chicago, where bribery and corruption are rampant and seemingly there exists a systematic plan of plunder and grafting, it is little wonder that all honest people turn to the ranks of union labor to save them from the criminal class who are in high places, but whose chief designs seem to be to pervert, ignore and trample the law instead of administering it impartially, justly and for the benefit of the community.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney for the W. F. M.

LEGISLATION IN NEW STATES.

Since it appears that the deserved right of statehood is about to be conferred upon the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, vigilant, earnest men in the ranks of labor are making inquiry about certain laws, and particularly about the eight-hour law. For their information, we will state that the law making eight hours, within any twenty-four, constitute a day's work in mines, smelters and ore reduction works, was held constitutional by both the Supreme Court of Utah and the Supreme Court of the United States. The provisions of the Utah law were incorporated into a bill and enacted into a law by the Legislature of Colorado. Then the law was attacked by the corporations as being violative of the bill of rights of the constitution of Colorado. Their contention was sustained by the Colorado Supreme Court. One of the chief reasons assigned by the court for declaring the law obnoxious to the constitution was that it deprived men of the right of making private contracts about a lawful business and employment. The Utah Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the law on the ground that it came within the police powers of the state. These powers extend to the regulation of all affairs and things that affect the morals, health, safety, peace, good order and general welfare of the people of a state, and before which all private contracts and general private rights must give way for the common welfare.

Since the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado concerning this wholesome and humane law, the Legisla-

ture has submitted a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people at the next general election. If the amendment is adopted, the Legislature will be authorized to enact an eight-hour law for mines, smelters, reduction works and other employments where long hours of labor will tend to injure the health and safety of employes.

In the event of statehood being granted to each or any of the territories, the first step required by the enabling act passed by Congress will be the election of delegates for a constitutional convention. These delegates will convene at some designated point within the territory and prepare a draft of a constitution to be submitted to the voters for their ratification. If such proposed constitution is adopted by the people and that fact is properly certified, by the proper officials, to the President of the United States, and the constitution so adopted is republican in form and meets other special requirements of the enabling act, then the President will issue his proclamation declaring such territory as one of the states of the Union.

We have thus digressed here with a view of calling the attention of the laboring people of these territories to the steps necessary to be taken to entitle such territory to admission as a state, so that they may take an active part in electing delegates to the constitutional convention who will work honestly and faithfully to put into the constitution such clauses as will tend best to promote the interests of the laboring masses of the state. Under the constitution of the older states capital has sought refuge when it has been attacked in the courts. Whenever it desired to oppress labor, it has used the constitution both of the United States and the state as a breastwork from behind which it might safely throw its shells of oppression and injustice into the ranks of labor.

If labor in the territories out of which new states are to be shortly formed will do its duty it can have inserted in the constitution to be adopted much which will be of great benefit to the common people and prevent from being inserted in their fundamental law many of the sections which are found in the older constitutions and invoked by the trusts as weapons of oppression and injustice against them.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney for W. F. M.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

The particular part of the mining business which is most strongly urging itself upon the attention of mine owners is

concentration. Of all the literature on the general subject of mines and minerals it seems strange that this particular subject is so lightly treated. The existence of large bodies of low grade ores in places where high grade ore is scarce, if not altogether missing, naturally forces the subject of concentration to the front. Mining demands to-day, as it never did before, a process of dry concentration which will combine capacity with a low cost of treatment, even if the percentage of saving is not as great as is now obtained with the present water methods.

There has been much time and vast sums of money expended in the last twenty years in an effort to improve upon the jigs and the vanning tables, but since both of these comprehend the use of water, very little, if any, improvement has been made. The jigs are the best for handling coarse ores and the vanners have proved the most effective in saving values from slimes, and the various so-called concentrating tables have been more or less successful in handling the intermediate sizes. But all these comprehend the same general principle of mechanical operation, and since they all involve the use of water, which once turned loose cannot be controlled, the same results are obtained no matter how the principle is applied, namely, great loss by sliming, increased weight in handling, great inconvenience from frozen ore and sacks together in cold weather, time consumed in slow operation and additional charges for sampling.

After nearly twenty-five years in observing these conditions and in carefully considering their defects as well as their merits, William Thurmond set to work over twenty years ago in formulating a scheme which would meet the requirements of improvement on a large scale. He began his study of mining generally with the beginning of the industry in Colorado. He was one of the sturdy Missourians who joined in the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859, and in the spring of that year began mining in Gilpin county, the pioneer camp of Colorado. With the beginning of milling he turned his attention to that phase of the business and in his long years in the mountains superintended the construction and operation of many mills.

It was in 1881 that the thought first came to him that if air could only be properly applied to ore treatment it would cover a much larger field than water, for the reason that it would be lighter under one set of circumstances and could be made as heavy under pressure as necessary to handle heavy particles of ore. Acting upon the thought he planned and built

a crude machine having a series of screens of graduated sizes and set in a frame which was suspended on an incline of about twenty degrees in a wedge shaped chamber. Attached to the small end of this chamber was a circular air tight expansion chamber on one side of which was an outlet to a suction fan. The screen frame was given a lateral motion to settle the ore on the screens and the fan did the rest of what was designed to be a process to effect a separation. The machine in this condition did not work profitably, for the reason that the ore fed so fast into the suction fan as to wear it out in a very short time.

Several years later Thurmond was working out a bare living from a prospect in Hillsboro, New Mexico. He was anything but prosperous in appearance and surroundings, but he never lost sight of his pet theory of dry concentration. Finally his plans had sufficiently progressed so that he applied for a patent on his invention which after many disappointing delays was finally granted. Having secured protection for his invention, representing to him more than twenty years of his best thought and effort, besides untold disappointments, which at last begun to taste of the sweet flavor of success, he sold one-sixth interest for sufficient money to enable him to build and demonstrate a machine embracing the completion of his ideas. He came to Denver just one year ago and constructed a machine at the Frantz McRay Iron Works.

After numerous tests covering a period of several months the process has been pronounced a success in every way. Every element of all the known processes of concentration is found applied in this one machine, and in addition there are many features that appear now for the first time. And yet the construction and operation of the machine are wonderfully simple.

But Mr. Thurmond has not been content with the perfection of the concentrating machine proper. He has complete plans for an entire concentrating mill, including an ore drier, and a roll feeder entirely new. From observation and by test he has demonstrated that ore should be dried before it is crushed. By this method ore yields more readily to crushing machinery and the wear and tear on the latter is sufficiently less than ordinary ore crushing to pay the cost of drying five times over.

It is needless to point out the defects in the present milling methods; they are only too apparent to the miner, so we

will devote the space allotted to us in giving a short review of the remedies provided for in this process.

Like the original machine involving this theory, there is a screen frame two feet wide and twelve feet long. The frame is so constructed that it has a steep incline at the feed end; this incline is gradually reduced until the discharge end is nearly flat. This frame contains a series of graduated screens, the finest at the upper or feed end, the coarsest at the other end and the graduated intermediates between. This screen frame is shut in on top by an air tight cover four inches above the surface of the screens. Under the upper or feed end there is a space of five feet to an air tight adjustable floor running under about two-thirds of the screen frame. This floor and frame are so placed that the space between them is wedge shaped. The lower end of this floor and the lower end of the screen frame have a common end at the discharge of the screens. The sides of the machine are air tight, so that the passage of air begins at the large end of the wedge and ends at the small. Built onto the discharge end of the screen frame is a large vacuum chamber, two and a half feet wide, three feet deep and seven feet high. At the top of this chamber is an outlet to suction fan. By this arrangement it will be seen that the air is taken in through an opening two by five feet; that this opening being the large end of the wedge shaped space, is gradually condensed into a space two feet by five inches at the little end of the wedge, thereby increasing the pressure of air. The vacuum chamber, in turn, by reason of its size, again reduces the air pressure before it is actually taken out by the fan. In passing through this wedge shaped chamber the air must pass up through the screens and the ore passing over them, as the opening where it is taken in is on the under side of screen frame, and the one where it exhausts into the vacuum chamber is on the top side. Besides the action of the air, the ore on the screens is shaken by a half-inch stroke at the rate of 400 per minute.

By the arrangement of the screens above described it will be seen that the fine ore is taken out first and the intermediate sizes next and the coarsest last. A very important part of the function of the machine is to take care of ore too coarse to pass through the coarsest screen. By dividing the floor of the vacuum chamber and by the aid of an adjustable deflector these large particles are conducted into a spout from which they are fed into an elevator and conveyed back to be re-crushed, so that when this part of the material is fed to the

machine a second time it is already partially concentrated. The tailings are conducted into the second compartment in the floor of this vacuum chamber and are by another elevator or other suitable device conveyed to the dump.

Every part of the machine in the treatment of ore is adjustable, including the size of the wedge shaped chamber, the speed of the fan, the motion of the screen frame, the feed and the discharge of the tailings and the return of the coarse ore to the rolls. This makes a very elastic machine suitable, by proper adjustment, to treat the most difficult ores. An additional element of great value is the construction of the screens. Instead of the ordinary square mesh screen the mesh is three times as long as it is wide, so as to effectually treat scale ores. As is well known some ores scale so badly in the crushing that it is almost impossible to concentrate them successfully by any heretofore known process. By the use of this screen less resistance is made to the passage of the air through the ore. By a very ingenious beater placed on the under side of the screen frame the screens are prevented from clogging. These beaters work automatically, requiring no power other than what is produced by their peculiar construction working in conjunction with the action of the screen frame. In fact every possible element of a perfect process and of the working out of an absolutely correct theory is found in this one machine. Practical, hard-headed mining men (the kind who have to be shown), as well as the men who have made a study of ore dressing from the scientific point of view, have pronounced this machine to be the greatest invention for the purpose ever devised.

Being now seventy years of age, Mr. Thurmond entrusted the business end of his invention to a couple of associates. This is where he made his greatest mistake. Like many another inventor, he has lost valuable time and some prestige in presenting his invention to the mining world through lack of experience and the knowledge of business methods necessary to properly manage such an enterprise. This has been remedied by the infusion of new material and prospects are now bright for presenting the matter in a manner worthy of the subject.

It is now proposed to build a plant according to Mr. Thurmond's plans. It is confidently hoped that when in full running condition a demonstration will be made such as will convince the most skeptical of the immense possibilities of this process. The invention and the home and foreign patents are

owned by Mr. Thurmond, W. D. Reid and J. J. Sullivan, all of Denver.

In a later issue of the Magazine we will furnish cuts from the plans, together with a detailed description of the fine points of the machine, which we are sure will be of great interest to miners.

HENRY COHEN.

THE TERM "BOYCOTT."

This term, when applied to the acts and conduct of members of labor organizations in their dealing with their opponents, is a misnomer. Yet it is often used as the proper term descriptive of their conduct when they are only exercising a common, legal prerogative, the purpose being, of course, to make their acts appear reprehensible and wicked.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM.

Judge Ray, in his work on Contractual Limitations, in writing of the origin and meaning of the term, "boycott," says:

"We may gather some idea of its real meaning, however, by reference to the circumstances under which the word originated. These circumstances are those narrated by Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, an Irish writer of learning and ability, who will be recognized as good authority. In his work entitled 'England Under Gladstone,' he says:

"The strike was supported by a form of action, or rather inaction, which soon became historical. Captain Boycott was an Englishman, an agent of Lord Earne, and a farmer of Lough Mask, in the wild and beautiful district of Connemara. In his capacity as agent he had served notices upon Lord Earne's tenants, and the tenants suddenly retaliated in the most unexpected way by, in the language of schools and society, sending Captain Boycott to Coventry in a very thorough manner. The population of the region for miles around resolved not to have anything to do with him, and, as far as they could prevent it, not to allow any one else to have anything to do with him. His life appeared to be in danger; he had to claim police protection. His servants fled from him as servants flee from their master in some plague-stricken Italian city. The awful sentence of excommunication could hardly have rendered him more helplessly alone for a time; no one would work for him; no one would supply him. He and his wife had to work in their own fields themselves, in most unpleasant imitation of Theocritian shepherds and shepherdesses,

and play out their grim eclogue in their deserted fields, with the shadows of armed constabulary over their heads. The Orangemen of the north heard of Captain Boycott and his sufferings, and the way in which he was holding his ground, and they organized assistance and sent him down armed laborers from Ulster. To prevent civil war the authorities had to send a force of soldiers and police to Lough Mask, and Captain Boycott's harvests were brought in and his potatoes dug by the armed Ulster laborers, guarded always by the little army.' "

A Pennsylvania court held that the word itself implied a threat, intimidation and the like. A Connecticut judge said the term signifies violence, if not murder. It is defined in Black's law dictionary thus:

"A conspiracy formed and intended, directly or indirectly, to prevent the carrying-on of any lawful business, or to injure the business of any one by wrongfully preventing those who would be customers from buying anything from or employing the representatives of said business by threats, intimidation or other forcible means."

From the history of the word and the definition attempted to be given to it by lexicographers and judges, it will be readily seen that it in no way applies or fits the acts of trades unions, the members of which association who only use moral suasion to cause others to join them in their struggle against those who are dealing unfairly with them or who are unwantonly oppressing them. To deny the laboring man the right to use all peaceable means in his endeavor to persuade others to pursue a certain course, when he deems it for their best interest as well as his own, would be denying him the freedom of speech; it would make indeed that guaranty in the constitution a hollow mockery, and this is what every court which issues an injunction against laboring men preventing them from arguing with and seeking to persuade others to join them, attempts to do.

To advise one person not to deal with another or to urge him to patronize this person and not that one has been resorted to in all ages, and associations of all classes, and people of various conditions in life have been organized to accomplish certain ends in their way both in commerce and in social intercourse. The chief means by which these ends are accomplished is the united dealing and social intercourse with one set of people to the exclusion of another. Schools, churches and political organizations, commercial clubs and all manner of

movements use the same kind of a vehicle upon which they carry their efforts to a successful end. The rich and powerful always have and are now making use of such means, but when done by them it is not termed a boycott. It is simply "a cessation of business intercourse," "a withdrawal of commercial relations," or "healthy business rivalry and competition," and when such methods are adopted by some association other than labor, it is denominated "a neighborly and fraternal cooperation of all for the common benefit of each," and when a large portion of the members and pastors of churches agree not to patronize certain persons or not to vote for a certain candidate for office, "it is promoting the kingdom of God on earth." Now, if an act is unlawful, reprehensible or wicked it gives it no better flavor because done by the great, good or exalted of the earth, and if the act be lawful, commendable or good if done by a humble or even wicked person, it is deserving of recognition and applause, and the stamp of illegality cannot be put upon it because the actor did not belong to a particular class.

A daily sight to be seen in every city is one business house stationing a person or persons in front of the door, crying in a loud voice that "inside is the cheapest meal in the city," or "the best and cheapest goods on the market." The postoffice is used as the medium of carrying thousands of circulars concerning the fact that certain ones are distancing all competitors; that their competitors' goods are of inferior quality, and the like. The front doors and the yards of people are made the receptacle for all manner of circulars by tradesmen in fulsome praise of their wares, while they seek to discredit their competitor's method of business as well as his goods. It is safe to say that, if these same methods were resorted to by the members of labor organizations, it would be unhesitatingly pronounced a boycott, and, therefore, according to the decisions of some courts, these members would be guilty of an attempt to murder, intimidate, coerce, violence, threats, malice, wicked purposes, and the like, for in every injunction case these terms are indiscriminately and profusely used, and a reading of the complaints and the decisions of certain courts in labor cases will convince all fair-minded and thoughtful people that high-sounding adjectives, in large numbers, are so profusely, indiscriminately and recklessly used with the intent and purpose of having them, per force of their own ominous and seemingly portentous meaning, take the place of facts and truth, and thus overwhelm the mind and becloud the judg-

ment. Concerning the abuse and misapplication of terms in this connection, the eminent Judge Caldwell says:

"Names are not things. It is the thing done or threatened to be done that determines the quality of the act, and this quality is not changed by applying to the act an opprobrious name or epithet; unless the definition of the word fits the act, the definition is false as applied to the act."

It would not be profitable to prolong the discussion relating to the term boycott, but from what has been said, it may be readily seen that it is applied to the acts done by laboring people with a view of making them appear odious as well as unlawful; so the term should never be used by any member of a labor organization when describing acts done by the member which are no different than those resorted to daily by all classes of society and people in all walks and conditions of life, and when applied to their acts by their enemies, it should be repudiated, for it in no way fits the acts of moral suasion which the labor organizations only resort to for the purpose of promoting their common interest.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney for the W. F. M.

THE WORKERS' OPPORTUNITY.

(By Mila Tupper Maynard.)

There is no need to repeat the tale of our misfortunes. Every one knows that conditions are such that they cannot be exaggerated. A dependence upon the will of others for a chance to work is so general that there is virtual slavery for a large proportion of enfranchised Americans. The control of the earth and machinery, organization and government, gives to the few in possession the power to hold up labor and take from it all it produces except a more or less meager livelihood.

The insanity of this system makes it impossible for business to run smoothly. The workers are paid so small a part of what they produce that they cannot consume the world's output and so-called "over-production" brings panic, poverty and general misery. Anarchy in industry everywhere prevails and naturally the result is confusion, discord and the brutal rule of financial might.

All this is so absolutely unnecessary that it would be ludicrous if it were not so terribly sad.

Why unnecessary?

Because all this medley of horrors and insanities comes

from trying to do the people's business for private profit.

There is nothing to hinder the people from doing their own business for the benefit of the people.

This is Socialism.

Socialism is common sense. It is science. It is trades unionism carried to fruition. Trades unions want shorter hours and more pay.

Socialism, it is certain, would make it easy to do the world's work and no one work over four hours unless he wished.

Socialism would give to the workers (which would be everybody) all that was produced, or at least four times the average of to-day.

Socialism could come to-morrow (meaning at the next election) if the people willed to have it.

Is anything else worth working for if this is true?

It is true. There is no doubt of it. Nothing can prevent the immediate coming of the co-operative commonwealth but the carelessness, the ignorance or the folly of the people themselves.

And who is to lead the people, if not the men who have fought the battles of the nineteenth century and held back the forces which would have kept labor in utter slavery and degradation—the labor unions?

If the labor unions do not wake up—if President Schwab is right that they will not demand Socialism so long as their stomachs are filled—then we may well be discouraged.

But it is not true—at least it is not true of all.

Western labor is fast getting wide awake. It must prepare to lead at the head of the army.

A great responsibility rests upon the progressive labor organizations at this time. They have an enormous work of education to do.

Carelessness, ignorance and folly are the things to be fought. But enthusiasm is contagious and ideas move men in spite of supposed "prosperity."

Once let a few get filled with fire and armed with "pointers" and the thoughtless indifference of others will disappear.

Moreover, events will overcome this sluggishness in time. Panics are not yet ancient history; they will be much in evidence again and the pinch of distress will be a powerful awakening force.

Before that time comes, however, it is all important that a strong working army be ready, trained to lead the raw re-

cruits who will rush pell mell into a conflict which they will little understand.

An army spurred on by misery and united only in rebellion will accomplish nothing or worse than nothing, unless a large leadership is already trained in knowledge and principles so that it may head off false leaders and prevent bloodshed on the one hand and futile sidetracking by "reforms" concocted by capital on the other.

There is only one thing that can bring genuine progress, with ultimate peace and plenty, and that is a class-conscious Socialist revolution.

There is no room for divergence and hair-splitting here. There is only one Socialism. No "isms" or opposing doctrines divide the ranks of international Socialism.

It is grounded in science, supported by common sense, reinforced by the logic of each day's events and is coming the moment the working classes understand the situation and unite for their own emancipation.

To make the workers understand the reasons for existing slavery and the laws which will yield freedom for them and sanity for society is the supreme work of the present hour.

The following are some of the principles in which every one should be grounded who wishes to wisely advance the co-operative commonwealth:

First—Evolution as controlling social and industrial development. No worker for Socialism can be too completely filled with the sense of evolution. It is the law which has governed everywhere. Growth—gradual, progressive change—has been the rule in every part of nature and human society. This is the key which unlocks the industrial problem. From the time the first machines were invented in the eighteenth century and the steam boiler attached to them, the modern system of huge production, world market, labor unions and trusts was bound to come. Socialism is equally bound to follow, but in order to bring it rapidly, peaceably and without blundering, men should understand what ails them and so be able to keep cool and not go blindly and passionately into a movement which should be governed by intelligent, orderly common sense. The true Socialist is never bitter, never hates individuals, never rails at conditions, and this is because he is too good an evolutionist to blame anybody for the laws of progress.

Second—The profit system. Another definition of Socialism might well be: Such democratic control of industry as

shall eliminate profits. The root of disorder to-day is the system of private profits. Rent and interest are included in what we here mean by profits. It can be readily shown that with private gain the central basis for the management of industry, all the rest of existing wrong and chaos follow necessarily and in the end must overthrow the system. Political corruption is another inevitable accompaniment of profits, hence a knowledge of this economic system would make a voter invincible when capitalistic parties appeal for his vote because of some so-called "Socialistic" platform. It will show him, too, the folly of trying for even good measures, like the referendum, except as a part of a new system.

Third—The class struggle. From many standpoints it can be made absolutely clear that industrial freedom can only come through a revolution won at the ballot box by a clear-cut working class party. A few men may become superior to their class interests and help in the struggle, but the supreme dependence of Socialism must ever be upon the class who have everything to gain and "nothing to lose but their chains." Socialists are amused when people say "Socialism will have to wait until human nature changes." We say human nature will have to change if ninety-five per cent. of the voters can be persuaded forever to vote for the benefit of the other five per cent. That is just a little too utopian for us to accept. We consider that human nature, as it is, is a pretty good thing to tie to, for it prompts to a good, healthy desire to live like men and not like either slaves or paupers.

A knowledge of the class struggle in its history and its operation will make every Socialist feel that he has back of him laws which are as powerful as gravitation and will bring success with absolute certainty and power.

These subjects may perhaps be taken up in this journal through the coming year. In any case, from some source, let those who value freedom and wholesome life gain the spirit of the evolutionist who sees under all evils the law of progress and behind the deeds of tyranny and robbery the laws which produce the tyrant and the exploiter. And seeing these things he will work with calm confidence to carry out these laws until they fulfill themselves in orderly justice. Let them also so understand the present system that they will be content with nothing short of a complete overthrow of all private profit by the intelligent co-operation of those who now bear the brunt of an irrational, unjust, and from now on, utterly unnecessary system of production.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE W. F. M. AS AN OPERATOR.

(By Percy W. Johnston. Endorsed by Silverton Miners' Union No. 96, B. C.)

Regarding the discussion invited by Brother Haywood on the subject of the co-operative ownership of mines and allied industries, I may say that the general opinion of the men in this vicinity is enthusiastically in favor of such action, and I regret that the subject has not been more thoroughly discussed in the columns of the Miners' Magazine.

I cannot see how any man—at least in British Columbia—should expect the W. F. M. to fail in successfully conducting such an enterprise if only the matter is operated on business lines and the most ordinary precautions taken.

In the first place, the advantages we possess for acquiring desirable prospects are unequaled. Almost every member of our organization is a claim holder and it appears to me surely an odd circumstance if amongst them all, and with our wealth of experience, we cannot select one or two propositions that would return us a profit on our investment.

National governments, municipal corporations and public bodies successfully operate public property; why should not the Western Federation of Miners do for their own benefit and profit what they are doing every day in the year and every hour in the day for others?

The light and water systems of several cities are successfully operated by men elected to the various city councils without technical experience in those matters. How much more successful should not the members of our organization be in the conduct of our enterprise, with every feature of which they are intimately connected. Every office in a mining corporation so constituted we could fill from the ranks of the Federation. From nipper to superintendent, we are doing it every day.

Then, should the Federation bring to a successful consummation this grand, progressive movement, what a long vista of advantageous possibilities is opened up for us. Stability of employment for our members and a steady rather than spasmodic demand for their products, for with the Western Federation in control not only of the producers but of the

product itself, what chance would an opposing corporation, however wealthy, stand that would have its hands tied up with opposition from the labor world, its shareholders clamoring for dividends and its capital wasted on a host of superfluous officials, against an industrial body in control of the forces of labor, operated without useless expenditure and— itself both owner and shareholder—in such a position that it could await indefinitely the declaration of profit returns? Should the opposing corporation close down its mines as a move in the game, the demand for its product, ever present, could be supplied by the co-operatively owned concern. Should, however, this former continue to operate under unfair conditions, we could compel them to do so under competitive conditions that, though they would not incommode us, would be to them simply ruinous. It is safe to assert that had the labor organizations in the late copper war thrown in the weight of their influence with either side, the other could not have withstood the strain for one week.

Under the proposed system strike or lockout would have no terrors for us, since if co-operative ownership prevailed we could unionize, by compulsion, if necessary, every workingman within the sphere of its influence. The membership of our organization would increase, producing for us a greater voting strength, and thus securing us, through the medium of our Legislatures, a much needed betterment of conditions.

Steady employment for all our members and a guarantee of protection to those amongst us who, through activity in our cause, had got themselves blacklisted. It would be a further incentive to the already progressive and an encouragement to the faint-hearted. With the profits resulting from ownership along those lines, what manner of good would it be possible for us to accomplish? The education of our children, the care of our aged brothers and of those upon whom the hand of misfortune had been heavily laid, the propagation of the principles of trades unionism in other fields and the improvement of our social as well as our industrial condition, the lessening of internal taxation, the encouragement of merit and of the domestic virtues without which a perfect society cannot exist. These and many other arguments will suggest themselves in favor of this movement. Counter arguments, too, will be found, but what is there in life that is worth having that can be obtained without trouble and sacrifice, and does not the end in view justify us in using every honest means to attain such a glorious consummation?

The Western Federation of Miners contains in its ranks men as able and as honest as ever adorned the capitalist class, and to vote down this proposition is to deny the fact and admit ourselves incapable of doing in our own interests that which we have done and are still doing in the interests of a system that at best affords us but a means of livelihood.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
 With a heart for any fate
 Still achieving, still pursuing,
 Learn to labor and to wait.

Let us not say so often: How can we do this thing? but let us see how well and how easily we can do it.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JEROME.

It is readily apparent that our present deplorable condition is due to the fact that the means of production and distribution are entirely in the hands of private owners who forcibly appropriate the greater portion of the product of our toil.

With no God but greed they have founded the present system of social anarchy and injustice that prevails to-day. They own and control the government to such an extent that all administrative and executive offices are filled with their partisans who are thus rewarded for activity and zeal in their master's interest.

They control the judges nowadays to such an extent that one needs only to know the luminary's political affiliations to accurately forecast his decision on any question affecting the worker's interests.

Those who raise a hand in protest are "agitators" and "demagogues" and should a journalist who refuses to be subsidized dare to espouse our cause, he is branded as "yellow."

In furtherance of the scheme for total subservience and slavery, the gentlemen who profess to esteem so highly our future welfare, have built up a system of "churchanity" that would do more credit to his santanic majesty than to the lowly Nazarene. Some of them have added blasphemy to heresy by teaching that the present state of society has the stamp of divine approval.

It is a matter of satisfaction to note, that the proposed ownership of mines by the W. F. M. has already provoked considerable discussion. It is evident to every fair minded man

that it would redound to our advantage could we have an opportunity to prove to our fellows the benefit to be derived from concentration of effort, social co-operation and elimination of all waste, whether of brain or brawn.

We could doubtless prove by practical demonstration—even on such a small scale—the advantage of the general adoption of the condition for which we are striving.

I take it for granted that the prime and only incentive would be in the line of social advancement and that pecuniary results would be a secondary consideration. Any ambition on our part to shine in the capitalistic field is hardly to be commended, as Comrades Hanna, Morgan and Rockefeller are earnestly striving to bring all of our industries under their control and (unconsciously, perhaps, but surely) hastening the day when the people will step in and take possession of what is rightfully theirs. Several brothers are already indulging in the hope that the proposed mining scheme will mature, and dilating at length on the pleasure of working a shorter day at full wages with no further qualification needed to assure them continuous employment than willing and effective service.

It may surprise them to be told, but it is nevertheless a fact, that they can have all those good things, and many more, not only for themselves, but for every fellow-toiler, by asking for them—at the ballot box.

Until they do so, and learn to think and act for themselves, they can rest assured that they need hope for but little if any change in present conditions. They will find that the sugar coated pills of the "Physic Federation" are but dead sea fruit.

I say it with sorrow and shame that some of the greatest obstacles to our advancement are to be found in our own ranks. It is indeed a melancholy reflection that some men will not give up the price of one round of drinks to purchase for one whole year a paper or magazine devoted solely to their welfare and advancement.

The condition is such that there will some day be a rude awakening. We must either fight or yield, advance or recede; there can be no middle course.

If you are dissatisfied with your present state (as you surely must be), get out of the rut and begin by subscribing for the Miners' Magazine, then purchase the list of books mentioned on page 48 of the March issue, read them through, lay their principles to heart, embody them in your conversation and actions, and you will become a useful member of society

and help to hasten the day when we, who now find and develop the mines, will own and control, not one or more, as proposed, but all of them.

A healthy spirit of unrest is all over the land; thousands of class-conscious workers are striving along the lines of intelligence, education and organization to achieve the co-operative commonwealth.

It behooves the members of the Federation to bend every energy that we may the sooner realize that glorious state which Burns foresaw when he wrote in prophetic mood:

For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, and a' that,
When man to man, o'er a' the earth,
Shall brothers be, and a' that.

ALBERT RYAN, Jerome, No. 101.

AN ADVERSE OPINION FROM CALIFORNIA.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I don't agree at all with the advocates of co-operative mining. That question seems to tantalize some of us. A drowning man will grab a straw. I want to say a few words. There is so much to say against the proposition that I don't know what to choose, nor by what to begin. Volumes could be written on that subject.

At first my impression was that the subject under discussion had been put up thoughtlessly or wittily by Brother Hayward for his exclusive pleasure of looking at the others fight out the answer. I still believe he was joking, though my article in the April Magazine shows that I am open to conviction.

My attitude is the one of a truth seeker. Again to-day I ask if there is anybody whose practical views are clear in favor of it, let him speak out quick; too much time has already been lost in idle talk.

To begin a regular debate I will take the liberty of criticising the articles by Brother Myers of Florence, Colorado, and Brother Foley of Slocan, B. C., and Brother Owens of Tuscarora, Nevada. Next month I will expect their retaliation.

Now, brothers, I refer you to last month's Magazine, pages 38, 39 and 42. I pretend refuting them by laying down the following laws of the existing economic systems, laws that are so practical, so self-evident that no one can deny them.

The economic system under which we are living is essen-

tially competitive, and as a consequence of that competition it is to the interest of the employers to work their slaves—for slaves we are—as many hours as possible for the least wages. In such a competition the lowest level of wages becomes the standard employers aim at. Low wages are also an incentive to the prospective investor. So in co-operative mining private companies would not be brought in competition with the laborers, as Brother Myers states, but the contrary would be if the interests of the investors, the members of the W. F. of M., be safeguarded, our employes, be they union men or not, would have to be brought in competition with those of private concerns.

If co-operative mining is ever put up for the relief of the unemployed, surely I am not going to beg for work any more.

Co-operative mining is a misnomer for the want felt by our brothers. Give the workers their natural and inalienable RIGHT to work, to live, to make themselves useful to the society and to their dependent ones; give them full value of their labor, or, in other words, take away that competition, and you will have no Chinese question.

Second—The efforts of a man are proportionate to his interest. Where is the experienced man, the business man, the sensible man, who ever thought of hiring prospectors by the day? Unscrupulous promoters of fake stock companies hire prospectors by the day because they have to keep some men in the field to make a showing in order to get rid of so much of their watered stock. Those hired men may not be union men, nor even practical miners, and they can taper off after working two or three hours a day. Where is the interested stockholder? I have seen such prospectors at work. A bunco steerer would offer you a fairer proposition.

Dividends are proportionate to the amount invested.

Gee! already thinking of dividends! We can't overlook that question, the paramount issue over which we are contending. My mind was following our well paid by the day and fat prospectors roving the coast. Surely the poorhouse is not for those who will invest \$1 a month. I visited a county hospital once and found that many of the inmates were old miners. Some of them had been prospecting all their lifetime without the least success. They had not trusted another to look out for their interest, to prospect for them; they had not invested \$1 a month, but they had invested their whole lifetime. What a reward for old age! What a prospect for our ambitious young men!

An already prospected property would be cheaper in the long run, but you can't get a paying property for less than its value according to the assay. Good paying properties are sold for their full value. Yet there is a risk. If you consider the many failures with men of ability and wealth, would not you rather be afraid of having assessments to pay than of thinking of dividends?

It is stupidly absurd to limit the market of our stock. The demand for a commodity gives its value. Nations spend millions, nay, ruin themselves, to fight open a greater market. Competition in any business causes millions and millions to be wasted every year in advertisements in order to cause a greater demand for the commodities on the market. Brother Owens of Tuscarora comes forward voicing the opinion of all the other advocates of co-operative mining, so-called, with the startling proposition, which seems to be a little radical and shy of common sense, to put a limit to the market of our mining and trading stock. Would not you rather think that the industrial peace would be better assured by interesting all the American workers; according to their deeds, in the success of the mining industry? They, in return, would give us an equivalent share in the farming industry, so that we have bread to eat; in the steel industry, so that we have good tools to work with; in the railroad business, so that we get all our necessaries of life at a rate which would give us dividends; and so on with every industry. To me such a consolidation is the only desirable solution of the problem under consideration.

Nobody wants his liberty curtailed by being dictated how to invest his savings, if he has any.

I believe that by all means we are taxed enough. Some of the miners can't keep up with their dues; some of us have our future mortgaged by debts of honor. Those who are honest would not bind themselves to pay more than they have, and especially for such an unknown quantity as that prospecting proposition.

Prospecting and gambling are synonymous. Those who don't gamble don't propose being forced to, either. Every one of us know that mining is the most doubtful of all enterprises. Millions and millions of dollars have been sunk in unproductive shafts, mines, etc. When millionaires go broke on a proposition, what, I ask you, can starving workingmen do in a proposition involving so much money?

To that question I hear some answer: Morgan buys all the railroads of the country without giving a dollar. Why

can't we do the same? That's a horse of another color. A business man could get all the mine owners to come to an understanding like this: According to the assay, all mines will be valued. We will have a syndicate representing the collective interest of all. That syndicate will issue stock or bonds to the collective value of all the mines. Each mine owner will be paid with those bonds for his property. Those bonds are negotiable anywhere, of course, according to their rating on the market. Those bonds pay, let us say, five per cent. interest. The surplus of five per cent. made by the syndicate in the business is applied to redeem the bonds. When all the bonds are redeemed the syndicate owns all the properties and practically has given nothing for them.

That's the way the people are robbed of what they produce by the "capatins of industry." By the way, "captains of industry," translated literally in French, means "chevaliers d'industrie," or bunco steerers.

Morgan buys all the railroads, makes the people pay for them in the shape of fares and rates, then proclaims himself the sole owner of them and pretends to do whatever he likes with his property, as he said himself in court lately. We can't blame him; I admire him. He is consistent with the anarchistic system the workers uphold by their votes. Morgan is a great and brainy man. He deserves all he can get. We want brainy men. But what we don't want is a system by which the wealth produced by the laborers be taken away from them. If we don't want such an order of things, why do you vote for it?

Brothers, if you read the history of labor you will notice that many attempts at co-operation have been so many failures, and you will conclude with me that co-operation (except among capitalists) is not desirable.

Really, I don't see why you would want so many complications. Nothing short of Socialism will ever settle the question satisfactorily. Some say: Well, is not Socialism a co-operation? My answer is: Yes, Socialism is a co-operation, and more, Socialism is government ownership of all the means of production, too; and more, socialism is a system under which a slave cannot be hired, for we are all free men. Socialism is that ideal system that will make every one of us a shareholder not only in all the mines, but in the ownership of all the means of production, and that without disbursing a dollar. It is a system that gives you full value of your labor and leaves you free to do what you like with it, protecting you against

the sharpers. It is a system under which everybody can live in a cottage, a villa, a palace of his own, without paying taxes on it. It is a system that will give you the wherewith to pay yourself, the luxury of a wife and a happy family. And all that for only your vote. Is it not worth investigating? What would you have to lose? Have you something left from the inheritance of your ancestors? The pawn shops are at a standstill; the poor people have no more to pawn, and we are fighting for a way to ship our over-production to the Chinese we exclude. We protest against Chinese immigration. Is it not time to protest against feeding them when our own people are starving at home? Is not Socialism worth investing that money you stand ready to sink in that prospecting proposition for the propaganda of its principles? That system of which our most worthy brother, Eugene V. Debs, is the popular champion, is one which no man can afford to ignore. We invite investigation. We want you to study the coming system, if not to advocate it, at least to oppose it more intelligently than you have been doing heretofore. Pending your investigation, I hold as criminals the supporters of the existing system, for, in the event of a conflict of arms, they will have to answer for the blood of our brothers. That's all.

L. A. LA TOUR, Stent, Cal.

NOTES FROM PARK CITY.

The miners of Park City have an infant union in this progressive mining camp where 2,000 men are employed in and around the mines. The officers and members of the union are good and active, but they have uphill work to induce the majority of the men employed in the mines to join a union. Seventy per cent. of these men are old union men, but these wolves in lamb's clothing, so thin skinned with the mantle of unionism around their shoulders for a blind, are doing what they can to destroy the union. When these men are approached by a committee or secretary to join the union, they say: "Go ahead and show us that the union is a success and we will join." Others will say: "You cannot maintain a union in Utah, but we are union men and wish it success." but they invariably do everything in their power with the business men and others to poison them against the union.

I trust the convention will adopt some measures so that the reputation these men have established in Park City will go ahead of them to all unions of the Federation.

Another drawback to this union is the different schedule of wages paid by the different mines, which gives an excuse to lukewarm union men to find fault. We ask the support of all union men to help us teach those men that their places are with the union, not against it, because they are more dangerous to us than the worst type ever imported from Joplin to take the place of strikers.

Park City union in a short time, however, will be as strong as any sister union in the Federation, because our treasury is good and our officers are faithful, earnest workers, and as unionism is upon the increase the outlook for success is favorable.

JAMES GALLAGHER.

FROM FEDERATED SEAMEN'S UNION OF AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, Australia, April 20, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir—Accept my best thanks for the copies of the Miners' Magazine, which I receive regularly and read with pleasure.

I am very glad to see the progress you are making in unionism. If the workers will perfect their industrial organizations and then devote their thoughts to political action they will be able to make the pace a little better along the road of reform. There can be nothing to prevent improvement in the toiler's conditions but his own disunity and disloyalty to his fellows. Your task may be more difficult, but you should be able to get as great a pull on political and governmental machinery as the workers in Australia have.

Hoping to hear of your own and fellow toilers' success, I am fraternally yours,

SAM. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To Miners and Mill Men—You are hereby notified that the trouble existing between the Congress Consolidated Mines Company, Congress, Arizona, and the Congress Miners' Union No. 155, a local union of the Western Federation of Miners, has not been settled, and you are earnestly requested to stay away from the camp until further notice.

By order of the executive board Western Federation of Miners.

EDWARD BOYCE, President.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.

THE KING SCAB OF ARIZONA.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I desire to take up a little of your valuable space for the purpose of giving our readers a description of the king “scab” of Arizona, David Morgan, age forty years, black hair, very dark complexion, six feet in height; claims to come from Montana and to have been a member of the Wicks Miners' Union.

This traitor came into Congress, Arizona, on a tie pass and as soon as the Congress Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, gets through using him he will undoubtedly go out the same way. This man, for a position as foreman of a little mine out on the deserts of Arizona, has sold himself body and soul to the Congress Mines Company, while they think no more of him than they do of the Mexicans he is herding for them in order to compel the white miner to lay down his principles. Think of a man who at one time took the obligation of the W. F. M. going through the mines at the dictation of the company which has declared that their employes shall not join an organization without their permission, and saying: “I'll fire every one who belongs to Congress Miners' Union.” There are about seventy-two scabs in Congress to-day, but this particular one towers above all others. He has violated his obligation by “scabbing” and done everything mean and despicable to assist the company in their attempt to compel union men to declare themselves scabs in order to make an honest living. He has not only carried out the orders of his masters, but has exerted himself individually to destroy the union. His days of usefulness are drawing to a close with the Congress Mines Company, and I earnestly request that every local of the Federation add his name to the scab list, and should he visit your camp extend to him a welcome worthy of his calling.

CHARLES H. MOYER.

NOTICE.

East Helena, Mont., April 28, 1902.

To Members and Friends of Organized Labor—The employes of the East Helena smelter are on strike for recognition of their union. You are requested to stay away from East Helena until this trouble is settled.

By order of the executive board of East Helena Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 126, Western Federation of Miners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Pat Moran, a verdant Celt from the Emerald isle, and Jake Wolff, one of Israel's chosen people, were stopping at the same boarding house. Under ordinary circumstances Pat would eat no meat on Friday, and Jake held his racial objection to pork. One evening at supper the following little by-play took place: The landlady brought in two pork chops. Pat says to Jake, "You'll ate none of this, it's pork," and helped himself. Jake reached for the remaining chop, saying: "Don't you know this is Friday?" and both chops disappeared.

The unrest which characterizes the relations between capital and labor is a ferment out of which comes good wine. For the unrest there is plenty of good cause. There will not be peace until there are fewer on earth who get a superfluity of good things without work, nor until among those who do the work the rewards are equally distributed. A political economist says: "You cannot get money without earning it unless some one else earns it without getting it." That is true, and true, too, is it that there are a heap of persons in the world getting money without earning it, or getting more than they can earn. Against this Labor Day is a battle cry.—Ottawa Journal.

Nobler than the boast of Augustus, that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble, would be that of the king who could say that he found law dear and left it cheap; found it a sealed book, left it a living letter; found it the patrimony of the rich, left it the inheritance of the poor; found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression, left it the staff of honesty and the shield of innocence.—Lord Brougham.

So long as the other nations of the earth keep more men behind the gun and a less number behind the plow than does Uncle Sam, just so long will the United States have a surplus of food to sell to the hungry people who still go on trying to delude themselves into thinking that they can keep fat on gunpowder.—Herald, Boston.

AN UNFAMILIAR TEXT.

Several years ago there labored in one of the western villages of Minnesota a preacher who was always in the habit of selecting his texts from the Old Testament, and particularly some portion of the history of Noah. No matter what the occasion was, he would always find some parallel incident from the history of this great character that would readily serve as a text or illustration.

At one time he was called upon to unite the daughter of the village mayor and a prominent attorney in the holy bonds of matrimony. Two little boys, knowing his determination to give them a portion of the sacred history touching Noah's marriage, hit upon the novel idea of pasting together two leaves in the family Bible so as to connect, without any apparent break, the marriage of Noah and the description of the Ark of the Covenant.

When the noted guests were all assembled and the contracting parties with attendants in their respective stations the preacher began the ceremonies by reading the following text: "And when Noah was 140 years old he took unto himself a wife," (then turning the page, he continued) "300 cubits in length, fifty cubits in width and thirty cubits in depth, and within and without besmeared with pitch." The story seemed a little strong, but he could not doubt the Bible, and after reading it once more and reflecting a moment he turned to the startled assemblage, with these remarks: "My beloved brethren, this is the first time in the history of my life that my attention has been called to this important passage of the scriptures, but it seems to me that it is one of the most forcible illustrations of that grand eternal truth, that the nature of woman is exceedingly difficult to comprehend."—Ex.

MANHATTAN BEACH ATTRACTION.

It is safe to say that many an exclamation of surprise will escape the lips of those that have been within the gates of Manhattan Beach in the past few years when they notice the change that has been wrought since the present lessees, Heilbrun and Mayer, have taken the management. The theater, which was woefully neglected, has been renovated to that extent that upon entering the building one would imagine that it was an entirely new structure. The color scheme is ivory and gold, while the various hangings which adorn the boxes

and entrances are of a rich red, with artistic dashes of buff and green. The boxes have been recarpeted, and taken all in all, the effect, under the myriad of electric lights, is beautiful.

There are many attractions for visitors, such as bathing, boating, fishing, steamboat rides, carousals, swings, ice cream parlors, an excellent restaurant where popular prices will prevail and where excellent food, as well as efficient service, will be obtained.

It is the intention of the management to make the daily concerts, under the leadership of Conductor S. Koenigsberg, one of the leading features of the Beach.

The outdoor attractions will be of the head line order, and for the opening week a startling act has been secured. This is the bicycle leap and dive of Marvelous Marsh, who rides down a narrow incline a distance of 150 feet and at this point the wheel and rider are plunged through space, Marsh landing in a tank of water fifty feet away. Then there will be Professor Clark's monkey and dog circus, which never fails to amuse, the balloon ascension and human cannon ball acts, as well as the electric fountain, which is manipulated by Professor De Vry, who operated the first one in Chicago.

The first production of the opera company, which will compare with any organization of its kind, will be Frank Daniels' success, "The Ameer," by Victor Herbert. New scenery and costumes will be seen in this, as well as in all future productions made at the Beach. The stage will be under the direction of Al Henderson, while William H. Clover will wield the baton. The names of the principal members of the company follow: Laura Millard, Lee Hobbs Martin, Laura Denio Jaffray, Katheryn Bradbury, Jessie Fahnstock, Arlie Dalton, Marguerite Vance, William Stevens, Jack Henderson, George Martin, William F. Prizer, Robert Parkin, Hugh Chapman and A. Edward Achard.

The matinee days will be Wednesday, which will be popular in price, and Saturday.

That the American Federation convention did not consider the Japanese in the same light as the Chinese in the proposed stand to urge a continuance of the Geary exclusion act, conclusively shows that the brothers of the East do not realize the greater menace to organized labor from the Japanese than from the Chinese in the West. It was a great mistake to not urge exclusion of Japanese and all Oriental labor as well as Chinese.—Cheyenne Labor News.

RIDDLES.

Pray tell us, ladies, if you can, who is that highly favored man,

Who, though he married many a wife may be a bachelor all his life?

Answer, a clergyman.

* * *

I have seen you where you never were;

And where you never will be,

And yet within the very place,

You shall be seen by me.

Answer: In a mirror.

* * *

I have but one eye, and that eye without sight,

Yet it helps me whatever I do;

I am sharp with wits, without senses I am bright,

The fortune of some, and of some the delight,

And I doubt not I am useful to you.

Answer: A needle.

* * *

There is a thing that nothing is,

And yet it has a name;

'Tis sometimes tall and sometimes short,

It joins our walks, it joins our sport,

And plays at every game.

Answer: A shadow.

* * *

I tremble with each breath of air,

And yet can heaviest burdens bear;

'Tis known that I destroyed the world,

And all things in confusion hurled;

And yet I do preserve all in it through each revolving hour and minute.

Answer: Water.

* * *

Tight Money Market.—How is money this morning, Uncle Daniel? asked Uncle Consider as he shook hands with that good old Methodist operator on the street this morning.

Money's close and Erie's down, brothers; down-down-down!

Is money very close, Uncle Daniel?

Orful, brother; orful!

Well, Brother Drew, ef money continues very close to-day,

said Uncle Consider, drawing himself up close to Uncle Daniel; ef she gets very close—close enough so you can reach out and scoop in a few dollars for me, I wish you would do it.

Uncle Daniel said he would.

* * *

A teacher had grown eloquent in picturing to his little pupils the beauty of a heaven, and he finally asked: What kind of little boys go to heaven? A lively four-year old boy, with kicking boots, held up his hand. Well you may answer, said the teacher. Dead ones, the little fellow shouted to the extent of his lungs.

* * *

Are you lost, my little fellow? asked a gentleman of a four-year old one day.

No, he sobbed in reply, b-but ~~in~~ my mother is.

When Denis Mulvihill, a fireman in a foundry, was elected mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut, recently by a plurality of 3,000 votes, Republicans, who had always ruled that town, wondered what had struck them. The social revolution had struck the town before they expected it, and not a shot had been fired. Denis was sworn in in his working clothes, and returned \$1,800 to those who had raised that sum to aid in his election. His salary is now \$3,000, but as he had opposed a raise from \$1,500 he will not accept more than the former figure.

The Siberian railway is concluded—4,000 miles long, it connects Vladivostock with Ekaterinberg on the Siberian frontier, and was commenced in 1891. One branch will be carried into Port Arthur. It is not known exactly what it cost as yet.

The railway earnings for the year 1900, according to the advance sheets of Poor's Manual, the recognized authority on railroad matters, show an increase over the previous year of twenty-seven per cent. Operating expenses, of which wages figured as a part, show an increase of one per cent. And you wonder why the workingman should not be happy!

"Cheer up, my friend," said the parson to the dying Queensland politician, "you have a bright future before you." "That's what's troubling me," said the follower of Philip, "I can see it blazing."—Brisbane, Australia, Worker.

BITS OF HUMOR.

The following bits of humor are adapted from the joke book:

A Denver woman who was an active member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals carried the fad to such an extent that before whipping her child she gave it chloroform.

* * *

An Irish sentinel was accused of sleeping on his watch. In his defense he astonished the court marshal by saying: "How could I sleep on my watch when I was laying it two days before at the watchmaker's to be repaired?"

* * *

A Swede sentinel on guard during the rebellion was detailed to guard a prominent street in Nashville. It was his first experience and he strutted about as if he was proud of his position. Seeing a citizen approach, he shouted: "Halt! Who comes there?"

"A citizen."

"Advance, citizen, and give the counter-sign." "I have not the countersign, and if I had, the demand for it at this time and place is very strange and unusual," said the citizen. "Well, said the Swede. "I have my orders and you don't pass this way at all until you say Bunker Hill." The citizen, being thus apprised that Bunker Hill was the pass word, approached the sentinel and in a solemn, low voice repeated it. "Right; pass on," said the sentinel, and then he resumed his patrolling, conscious of how well he was safeguarding his regiment.

* * *

How She Won a Husband.—Seated in the parlor of her father's magnificent residence Lurline Rich allowed her taper fingers to wander idly over the keys of the piano, and, obediently to her delicate touch, there floated forth upon the air the strains of that beautiful misere, "Since Funston Tore His Pants." And as she sat there, absorbed in the said reflections to which the music gave rise, the door opened softly and Berwick Heth entered the room. Lurline, all the senses of passionate nature absorbed in the music, continued to play, not knowing that the man she loved, and to win whose pocketbook in return she would have hustled around with dread earnestness, was standing by her side, but at least Berwick placed

his hand gently on her shoulder and by that indefinable sense which tells us of a human presence, although we see it not, she knew that someone was around. Turning quickly, she saw Mr. Heth. "I didn't know you were here," she said, a blush flooding the face that such a little time ago was pale and calm, "or I should not have played so confidently." "Can you not favor me with something more?" he asked. The blush rose deeper and more vivid now, and the drooping eyes are moist with tears. But in an instant she recovered her self-possession and looks at him in a frank, honest way in which Denver girls do when they ask for more pie. "I can not play any other piece," she said half sadly, half defiantly. "Are you sure of this, Lurline," Berwick asked, bending over her in a loving way. "Think well before you speak," he continues, "for on your answer may depend the future happiness of two young lives." "I am quite sure," she says. "Then you must be my wife;" and as he speaks these words Berwick Heth's face lights up with a rapturous Chauncey De Pew smile. "Do you love me," he asks. For answer she puts her arms around his neck and kisses him coldly behind the ear, and then great silence falls upon them. Presently Berwick rises to go. "You will come again to-morrow evening," she asks. "Yes," he replies. "You may tie the dog at eight." "You will not regret the choice?" "Never," he says in clear, steady tones. "I have spent the best years of my life looking for a girl who could play only one tune on the piano."

* * *

At a rural meeting for the purpose of raising funds to fence a graveyard, there was much discussion concerning the necessity for placing a fence around it, etc. In the back of the room sat an Irishman who had remained silent until importuned by the chair to state his views. He arose with much timidity, and in a fine, rich, delightful brogue said he deplored that he was not a great orator like all the previous speakers; that he did not have the ability to do justice to such an occasion. Continuing, he said: "But, gentlemen, I think I do not need to try to move ye to tears, for the graveyard will do that, sooner or later, and as to the necessity of putting a fence around it, it strikes me as if there is no need for it, because them that are dead will be kept in there without a fence, and them that are living will stay out of there as long as they can without putting up a fence to keep them out."

UNEXPECTED OF HIM.

"Oh, my!" she exclaimed, impatiently; "we'll be sure to miss the first act. We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," he replied, rather tartly.

"Ours?" she cried, joyfully. "O. George, this is so sudden!"—Philadelphia Press.

CHARITY'S CHOICE.

"Mummy," said a small girl, "mummy, dear, I do wish I could give some money for poor children's dinners."

"So you may, darling."

"But, mummy, I haven't any money."

"Well, darling, if you like to go without sugar I will give you the money instead, and then you will have some."

The small child considered solemnly for a moment, and then said: "Must it be sugar, mummy?"

"Why, no, darling; I don't much mind. What would you like to do without?"

"How would soap do, mummy, then?" exclaimed the small maiden in triumph.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—Washington.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Mojave Miners' Union No. 51, appropriate resolutions were passed relating to the death of John M. O'Brien, who died April 18th, and J. D. McDonald, who died April 25, 1902. Both were active members of Mojave union and their loss was deeply deplored by all members of the union.

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.
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 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	W. H. Cassady	Chas. Parisia	0	Chloride
155	Congress		Frank Burton	Charles Webster		Congress
150	Gleason	Fri	E. Bryant	R. J. Ryan		Gleason
60	Globe	Tues	G. G. Stephens	J. W. Sharkey	1082	Globe
154	Groom Creek	Sat	Jno. O'Connell	F. M. Sickler	291	Prescott
101	Jerome	Wed	W. T. Luke	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	J. F. Casper	A. W. Nicklin		McCabe
153	Poland	Tues	J. P. Ryan	O. H. Cone		Poland
135	Pearce		L. H. Allen	O. Monmonier		Pearce
102	Ray	Thurs	J. I. Coleman	Wm. S. Crowe		Troy
65	Walker		F. A. Murphy	N. J. Griffin		Walker
160	Weaver			J. Prendergast		Octave
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
152	Frank	Sat	Wm. Slack	S. Sutherland		Frank, Alberta
76	Gladstone	Sat	T. P. Goddard	D. McKenzie	182	Fernie
22	Greenwood	Sat	D. McGlashen	Geo. Dougherty	134	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Sat	Henry Cody	Geo. T. Kane	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	J. E. O'Riley	Harry White	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	J. Pettigrew	Mich. Delaney	170	Kamloops
119	Lardeau			A. J. Gordon		Ferguson
166	Michel	Sat	John Perrie	W. F. Tolley		Michel
43	McKinney	Thurs	Geo. Withers	Wm. Morrison		O'p. M'Kinney
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. Blackburn	P. T. Smyth	32	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	J. McPherson	James Wilks	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	W. E. Cropp	D. J. Weir	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Tues	Henry Heidman	John Riordan		Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Rupert Bulmer	F. E. Woodside	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	H. Thompson	A. Shilland		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	A. W. Carey	J. C. Tyree	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Wed	George Nichol	D. B. O'Neal		Slocan City
113	Texada	Tues	David Jones	Alfred Raper	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Patrick Daly	A. McDougall	18	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Borland	Steve O'Brien	6	Bodie
128	Bullion	Wed	D. J. Donahue	D. M. Brown	25	Mt. Bullion
47	Confidence	Thurs	A. D. M' Cormick	Edward Goegg	26	Confidence
141	French Gulch		J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	R. M. Hicks	J. A. Vaughn		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Jas Harvey	R. D. Gluyas	199	Grass Valley
163	Ivanpah		M. J. O'Connor	Gust Erickson		Copper World
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	J. Trumbetta	Wm. Wivell	5	Coulterville
44	Randsburg	Wed	Thos. Bernard	T. H. Reed	398	Randsburg
73	Toulumne	Thurs	J. T. Fisk	H. D. French	63	Stent
87	Summerville		Robt. Plumber	R. L. Dillon		Carters
164	Searchlight		A. H. Smith	T. D. Forney		Searchlight
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	Jas. M. Quinn		Big Oak Flat

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
CALIF.—Con						
109	Soulsbyville.....		T. O. Isley.....	O. L. Wahl.....		Soulsbyville..
167	Winthrop.....		C. B. Highet....	S. W. Webb.....		Winthrop.....
127	Wood's Creek.....	Fri	W. D. Daniels..	Henry Scholz..	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
75	Altman Eng.....	Tues	D. C. Copley...	E. S. Holden...	77	Independence
21	Anaconda.....	Tues	C. A. Anderson	J. J. Mangan...	296	Anaconda.....
13	Baldwin.....			A. Dohlgan.....		Baldwin.....
89	Battle Mountain..	Sun	Chas. Baldauf..	W. McConnell..	27	Gilman.....
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Alma Neilson..	Jas. Spurrier..	134	Ophir.....
106	Banner M. & S.	Thurs	C. M. Greene..	P. J. H. Peterson	254	Victor.....
137	Black Hawk.....	Wed	H. M. Kelley...	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 Cr. S. Eng	Wed	A. F. Lindgren..	E. L. Whitney..	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City.....	Mon	R. C. Johnson..	M. A. Swanson..		Central City..
93	Denver S. M.....	Tues	W. McNamara..	B. P. Smith.....		Denver.....
165	Dunton.....		H. K. Chestnut..	H. E. Haney....		Dunton.....
58	Durango M & S..	Sat	J. W. Gidney...	Frank Wride...	1273	Durango.....
80	Excelsior Eng....	Mon	A. J. McCaughan	F. W. Frewen...		Victor.....
110	Florence M & S..		W. Christians..	E. J. Conibear..		Florence.....
19	Free Coinage....	Fri	W. F. Davis...	W. B. Easterly..	91	Altman.....
159	Fulford.....			John Judd.....		Fulford.....
30	Georgetown.....	Wed	Oscar King....	H. Rotholz.....	76	Georgetown..
92	Gillett M. & S..		Thos. Kearns..	C. W. Adams....		Gillett.....
94	Golden S. M.....		Theo. A. Boak..	A. F. Wise.....	8	Golden.....
50	Henson.....	Sat	H. G. Lindsay..	Eugene Otis...	205	Lake City....
136	Idaho Springs...	Mon	A. D. Olcott...	J. E. Chandler..		Idaho Springs
55	Lawson.....					Lawson.....
15	Ouray.....	Sat	Jno. E. Souter..	H. A. McLean..	591	Ouray.....
158	Pearl.....		F. H. Hill.....	J. P. Byrne....		Pearl.....
24	Pewabic Mount'n		LeProuse.....	W. G. Evans....		Russell Gulch
6	Pitkin County...	Sat	Thos. O'Harra..	Theo. Saurer...	562	Aspen.....
133	Pueblo S. M.....		J. A. Kinningham	J. C. Peak.....		Pueblo.....
36	Rico.....	Sat	C. W. Rhode...	E. B. Clark....	427	Rico.....
145	Salina.....	Tues	Fred Myers....	John Rose.....		Salina.....
26	Silverton.....	Sat	E. Schmeltzer..	Ernest Allen...	23	Silverton....
27	Sky City.....	Tues	Nels Carlson...	A. J. Horn.....		Red Mountain
63	Telluride.....	Sat	V. St. John....	O. M. Carpenter	537	Telluride....
41	Ten Mile.....	Tues	J. H. Frerburg..	W. J. Kappus...	212	Kokomo.....
32	Victor.....	Sat	Dan Griffiths..	O. H. Walker...	134	Victor.....
84	Vulcan.....	Sat	F. W. Castle...	Dwight Young..	38	Vulcan.....
146	Wall Street.....		Geo. Brown....	A. S. Shipley...		Wall Street..
59	Ward.....	Fri	Theo. Blallow..	Milton King...	78	Ward.....
108	Whitepine.....	Thurs	W. S. Barker...	M. C. Smith....		White Pine..
IDAHO.						
10	Burke.....	Tues	Bernard Smith..	Wm. Nichols...	156	Burke.....
52	Custer.....	Sat	J. T. Danielson	G. W. Cherry...		Custer.....
53	DeLamar.....	Mon	Wm. C. Roberts	Jas. H. Rodda..	25	DeLamar.....
11	Gem.....	Wed	John Hays....	A. S. Balch....	107	Gem.....
37	Gibbonsville....	Wed	H. Erikwald...	R. R. Dodge...	19	Gibbonsville.
9	Mullan.....	Sat	Wm. Powers....	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan.....
161	McKay.....			H. Henderson..		McKay.....
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	M. Cambell...	John Conley...	162	Wardner.....
KANSAS.						
120	Argentine S. M..		John C. 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..	Mon	F. Morrison...	Guy Baker.....	76	Gas City.....
124	Girard M. & S..	Sat	Wm. Hollinger..	L. H. Harmon...		Girard.....

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
KANSAS—Con						
123	Iola M. & S. ....	.....	Chas. Chadd...	G. F. Titus....	.....	Iola.....
148	LaHarpe S. U.	Tues	J. W. Woolingt'n	A. S. Murray....	110	LaHarpe.....
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Sat	A. J. Lagrand ..	J. O. Casey ....	.....	Anaconda
114	Anaconda Eng.	Mon	Richard Evans.	Arthur Bliss....	.....	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Sat	Jos. Gulde....	George Reeb....	97	Aldridge
12	Barker	Thurs	Henry Daniels.	Mike Wilson....	5	Barker
23	Basin .....	.....	John Person ..	John Mulcahy..	1	Basin
7	Belt	Sat	J. J. McLeod ..	Robt. Wedlock..	.....	Niehart
45	Bridger	Tues	Chas. Swan	D. A. Tinkcom..	.....	Bridger
1	Butte	Tues	Ed. Hughes....	John Shea	498	Butte
74	Butte M & S.	Wed	Geo. T. Wade.	D. R. McCord....	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	P. A. Stephens.	Jos. Creighton..	1625	Butte
88	Elkhorn	Sat	Chas. Harding .	A. L. Mercer....	27	Elkhorn
126	E. Helena M. & S. ....	.....	D. McGinty....	Jas. McCormick	.....	East Helena..
78	Gebo	Tues	Wm. Cummings	Jas. C. Ray....	.....	Gebo
86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Mon	Alfred Jose....	J. M. Carlisle..	284	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	John Bevan....	Thomas Dyer....	D	Granite
162	Granite M & S. ....	.....	Jas. P. Nutton.	C. H. Martin....	.....	Philipsburg..
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	J. B. Finlay....	Jas. Lithgow....	790	Great Falls..
35	Hassell	Fri	E. C. York....	A. I. Schreier..	74	Hassel
54	Horr	Sat	A. McElhany..	Dante Raso....	.....	Horr
139	Jardine .....	.....	Wm. Symons....	Frank Lind....	.....	Jardine
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	Jas. Longmier.	J. J. Lewis....	8	Maiden
103	Marysville	Sat	James Sennett.	Nels. Maxwell..	73	Marysville ..
105	Mayflower	Tues	Jerry O'Rourke	Jas. Foster....	.....	Whitehall ..
138	Mount Helena .....	.....	J. R. Hunter....	Nick Hoffman..	.....	Helena.....
104	Norris	Sat	W. A. Lawlor..	B. G. Crawford	.....	Norris
111	North Moccasin.	Sat	W. R. Woodson	E. E. Phillips..	.....	Kendall.....
131	Pony .....	.....	.....	Robt. Kneetless	.....	Pony
134	Rocky Canon .....	.....	John Smith....	A. C. Booth....	.....	Chestnut....
25	Winston	Sat	Theo. Schuele..	E. J. Brewer....	A	Winston
129	Virginia City.	Sat	E. J. Ganiah..	H. T. Reid....	.....	Virginia City.
NEVADA						
122	Berlin	Mon	W. W. Elkins ..	C. M. Cushing..	.....	Berlin
98	Blue Rock	Tues	H. A. Cahill ..	Wm. Hatherell..	.....	Yerington....
72	Lincoln	Wed	D. Marguards'n	R. J. Gordon....	51	DeLamar
49	Silver City	Tues	E. T. Powers..	Dave Armstrong	76	Silver City...
127	Tonapah	Tues	John O'Toole..	A. J. Crocker..	92	Tonapah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	J. C. Doughty..	W. I. Plumb....	67	Tuscarora....
46	Virginia City.	Fri	John F. Ward..	J. W. Kinnikin	I	Virginia City.
OREGON.						
130	Alamo .....	.....	Geo. Wiegand.	L. Steinmetzer.	.....	Alamo
42	Bourne	Tues	M. B. Whipple.	J. D. McDonald	.....	Bourne
91	Cornucopia	Sat	A. T. Russell..	B. M. Patterson	.....	Cornucopia ..
132	Greenhorn	Fri	F. E. Holman..	J. D. Wisdom..	.....	Geiser
29	Susanville	Thurs	Chas. Graham..	R. O. Ingraham	.....	Susanville ..
140	Virtue	Tues	W. H. Johnston	W. F. Allen....	.....	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	G. W. Holvey..	G. J. Snyder....	290	Lead City....
30	Lead Mechanics. ....	.....	W. W. Wheeler.	D. V. Eberly....	.....	Lead City....
5	Terry Peak.....	Wed	John A. True ..	C. H. Schaad... 174	.....	Terry
68	Galena.....	Wed	Geo. Leach....	J. H. Gardner..	51	Galena.....
116	Perry .....	.....	.....	Henry Thomas..	.....	Perry
UTAH.						
67	Bingham	Sat	Frank Burnham	Chas. Jackson..	31	Bingham
151	Eureka	Thurs	Godfrey Scherer	Nick Cones....	228	Eureka
144	Park City	Sat	G. A. Robinson	O. C. Lockhart..	891	Park City....
34	Sandy S. U.	Wed	Albert Dobson.	Arthur Leslie..	28	Sandy
99	Valley S. U.	Sat	E. J. Smith....	J. W. Gordon....	.....	Murray

Directory of Local Unions and Officers

No.	NAME	Meet Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
WASHINGTON.						
142	Deertrail.....	Tues	J. C. Carter.....	J. O'Leary jr.....	157	Deer Trail...
28	Republic.....	Tues	Alex McKay....	J. E. Keyes.....		Republic.....
115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING						
157	Continental.....	.....	Wm. Mow.....	Wm. Malady.....	.....	Battle.....
156	Encampment } M. M. & S. }	Geo. Brown.....	John Evans.....	Riverside....

Rocky Mountain News

DENVER, COLORADO.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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FLAGS
 AND BANNERS.

Jno. O'Callahan & Sons

Eighth and Sansom Sts.
 Philadelphia, Penn.

Designs for Every Organization.
 All we ask is an opportunity to submit our samples any prices. Drop us a postal.

The Alpine Coal Co.

H. VAN MATER, President.

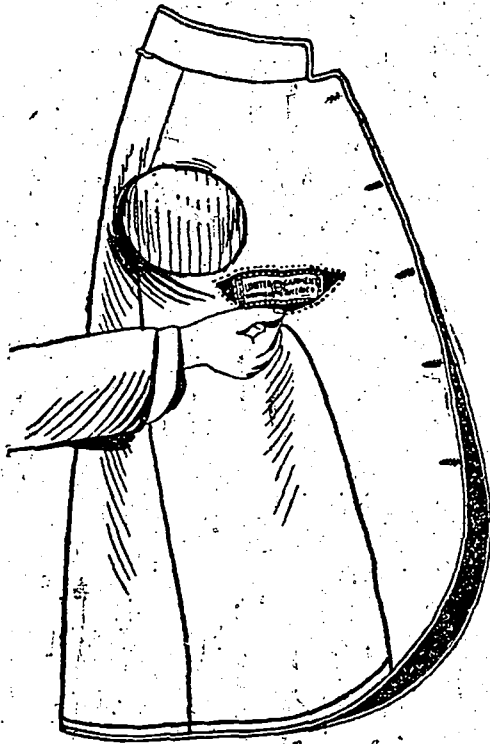
Miners and Shippers of

Baldwin
...COAL...

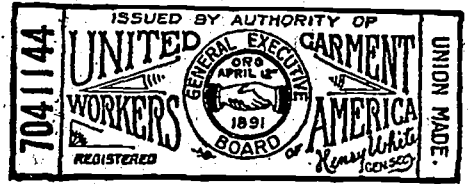
Mines at Mt. Carbon, Gunnison County.

General Offices, Room 628 Cooper Building,

DENVER, COLO.



Union Miners Attention.



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.

This is the Time

To ask your dealer to write
for samples of

Underhill's

Shirts, Corduroy and Cassimere Pants, Overalls, Jumpers and Duck Clothing.
They are what you want and he ought to have them.

Western Made. Union Made. Best Made.

Factory in Denver.

UNDERHILL MFG. CO.

Chas. Bayly, President and Manager.



This label should be pasted on every package containing

Beer, Ale or Porter

As the only guarantee that said package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.



This is the Union Label

OF THE

United Hatters

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.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 797 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Popular with
the People

MANHATTAN BEACH

HEILBRUN & MAYER,..... Lessees and Managers.

Comic Opera and Open Air Vaudeville.

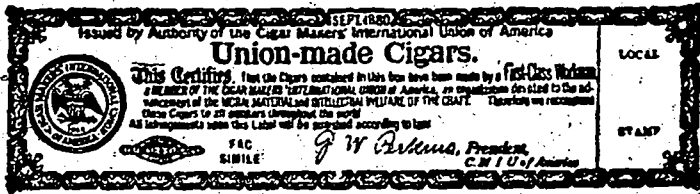
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Restaurant, Ice Cream Parlors, etc.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Admission 25c. Theatre 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c, 15c.

If you are opposed to Tenement House, Sweat Shop or
child labor

Smoke only Union Label Cigars



Don't forget to see that this Label is on every box, when buying cigars.

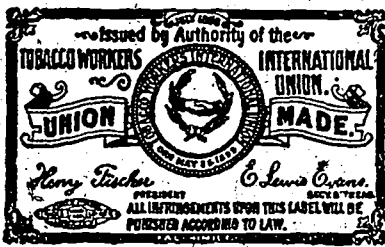
M. A. ROGERS, Proprietor.

C. T. ROGERS, Manager.

The Western Hotel,

Ouray, Colorado.

Newly renovated. The recognized rendezvous for miners. Its superior service and cuisine, at moderate tariff, is the magnet which draws the multitude, who always place their money where the best returns are assured.



When Purchasing Tobacco

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package. see that THIS LABEL is on it. No matter what your dealer may tell you

There are None Strictly Union Without the Blue Label--buy no other.

The Western Labor Union.

DANIEL McDONALD, President..... Box 1063, Butte, Mont.

J. C. McLEMORE, Vice President..... Lead, South Dakota

CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer..... Box 1063, Butte, Mont.

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