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INJUNCTION JACKSON.

It is said that our Charter of Independence guarantees to the United States the sovereignty of its people. Literally accepted, it has been applauded as the grandest and most magnificent covenant of national liberty in history, whether ancient or modern. The spirit of it is based upon justice, liberality and wisdom. The great fathers of national freedom and the founders of this Republic, in framing the Constitution presumed that posterity would jealously guard it from violation or inroad and that time would establish still more the sacred and sublime character of it. They generously supposed that their descendants to whom its safety was committed would be ever stimulated by the same glorious and unselfish ambition that animated themselves and that men of noble mould alone

would be selected by the people who should be their own sovereign and the source of power to frame and administer the law that should rest upon its fundamental principles as a safe and enduring basis.

Washington and his contemporaries, from the splendor of whose genius the mythical eagle of American liberty arose and flew to expand its protecting wings over this land of freedom, never conceived that national recreancy or moral degeneracy would ensue to contravene the grand blessings they bequeathed to their country through the glorious legacy of the Constitution. They could not have contemplated, even by the utmost stretch of their comprehensive intellects, that a day would dawn in this land when the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution would be ignored and trampled under foot by combinations that are far more dangerous and disastrous to the liberty of American citizenship than all the King George tyranny that ever placed its iron hand upon the rights and aspirations of the pioneers of thirteen colonies. The stamp act in the days of the eighteenth century was an insignificant trifle compared with the brazen and arrogant despotism assumed to-day by judicial tribunals in silencing and rendering impotent the voice of the people in demanding the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Capitalism has torn from the hands of the judiciary the scales of justice and the power of money mocks in derision and laughs to scorn the feeble mutterings of the masses against that invincible and plutocratic weapon known as the injunction. The injunction is to-day the fortress upon which corporations plant their guns to belch forth the hail that wrecks and ruins the organized effort of laboring humanity. The injunction assassinates the Constitution and makes a corpse of the Declaration of Independence. The injunction is the threatening sword which corporate greed hangs above labor's head to force the

ill-paid slave to throw away the last shattered remnants of his manhood and wear upon his neck the collar of corporate subjugation. There has ever been a reluctancy upon the part of the American people to question the integrity and honor of the men who are clothed in the ermine of the judiciary. It has been our boast in the past that our temples of justice would ever be the bulwarks of American liberty and that the judicial voice would ever restrain the mighty against the weak. Of late years the Lazarus fears to meet the Dives and submit his cause to the jurisprudence of Blackstone on the bench. Judicial honor seems to have lost its respect for labor in rags. To be a pauper seems to be evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction. The great mass of our people have failed to give intelligent thought to the character and make-up of the men who have been elevated to the bench. A close and rigid investigation will show that ninety per cent. of the judiciary are men who as lawyers were a libel upon the legal profession; men who in the practice of law never commanded any admiration for ability and but little respect for honor. They have generally rendered dirty political service and for the foul service rendered to the party in power, have been pensioned as a reward for low political cunning rather than for merit and a clean, spotless career. The great big brainy lawyers of the land seldom seek a haven of rest upon the bench, but desire to meet in the legal arena the giants of the profession and win public encomiums through keen analytical and logical reasoning that forces wrong to fall upon its knees and beg for mercy.

The name of "Injunction Jackson" will never be written on the scroll of honor. Fame shall never place its garland upon that wrinkled brow of bigotry. Free speech will be tolerated in this land when this senile fossil of antebellum days shall be busily engaged in the fire department of hades. The

posterity of the men who have been incarcerated by his judicial mandate will loathe his memory and when corporation coin shall place a tombstone above the last resting place of this cold-blooded tool of monopoly the justice of the future will write upon the slab that marks his dishonored grave: "Here lies a traitor to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence." When the glorious sunburst of Socialism shall open the portals of a brighter day and dispel the misery and gloom of capitalism the name of "Mother Jones" will flash from the pages of history as the dauntless queen among her sex who dared to lift her voice in eloquent appeal for oppressed and wronged humanity. We would rather be a silvery hair upon that womanly head within the darkened confines of a prison cell than to be a Jackson in the palace of a king. We would rather be a dog caressed by her loving hand than to be a Jackson crowned with the gratitude of American monopoly. "Mother Jones" will be remembered for her humanity; Jackson for his infamy. Spoilation of the masses is nearing the sunset of its existence and the sweeping injunction of the Pontius Pilate of West Virginia will hasten the hour when labor politically shall plant the flag of victory upon the prostrate and lifeless corpse of plutocracy. A few more injunctions and the labor army of this nation will break the shackles of industrial bondage and destroy for once and forever the murderous economic conditions which breed the hated injunction.

A gang of financiers are now negotiating a deal to unload the telegraph companies upon Uncle Sam and have the government issue long time interest-bearing bonds, so that the bonds could be utilized in the interest of the banks to have a larger currency based on them. The day of the labor certificate is approaching.

Socialism is the giant of universal progress.

Common sense is the intellectual cream of a brainy man.

The capitalist has a monopoly of the laboring man's opportunities.

The laboring man has the patience of a Job combined with the poverty of a Lazarus.

A woman walking the streets at night is never afraid of a man who carries a lunch bucket.

The human family are demanding a religion which will make it possible to respect the Golden Rule.

A home for a working man nowadays has got to be a useless luxury. He does not know the day when he must leave home to look for a job.

It is time that the preacher ceased talking about fables and gave more of their attention to furnishing mental food which their congregations can digest.

The Chicago American is raising a fund to establish a glove factory for the striking glove makers of Kewanee, Illinois. The ministers of the Windy City are chipping in to aid the project. The church is beginning to crawl out of the rut.

The business men of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, have formed a Citizens' Alliance, which organization has for its object the suppression of boycotts. It is intended that the Citizens' Alliance formed at Wilkesbarre shall become national in its character. Who said that the business man was a friend of the laborer when he strikes against the encroachments of capital?

The great city of Chicago is talking economy in regard to the appropriation of money for educational purposes. Chicago is justified in doing so, as the child of the laboring man is forced through conditions to spend its school years in the sweat shops. It will not be long until the "taxpayer" will say to the rabble through the halls of legislation: "Let him who desires an education pay for it. The public school must go."

Since the "American house of lords" adjourned the sporting journals are short on pugilistic encounters.

Columbus was called a fool before he discovered America. Socialists are called fools because they desire to plant a new world in our civilization.

Mr. Bryan, in his Commoner, poses as the friend of the laboring man, but advocates nothing except a compromise between labor and capital.

The "beef trust" is going to stop bull fights in Mexico and Spain. The slaughter of bulls by the gladiators of Mexico and Spain is an encroachment on the monthly dividends of the beef monopoly.

The farmers of Kansas inspect the box cars for tramps. All men found in windowless Pullmans become the property of the farmer and are forced to work a sixteen-hour day. Who said that chattel slavery was abolished?

The capitalist journals complimented King Edward for feeding the poor in commemoration of his coronation. If labor did not pay tax to indolent nobility there would not be so many poor in London to accept "hand-outs."

The settlement of a strike is merely the declaration of a truce between labor and the capitalist. The struggle and the strike will go on until labor, receiving the full product of its toil, leaves nothing upon which capitalism can feed.

The British government will attempt to show that J. W. Mackay was a resident of England, and if that fact is established John Bull will collect a death duty on \$45,000,000, which will aid the "mother country" in paying off some of the expenses of the Boer war.

The coal trust has pocketed \$50,000,000 profits for the year 1902. An increase of \$2.50 to \$4 per ton has been added to the price of coal since the anthracite strike. The coal barons had 10,000,000 tons of coal on hand when the miners went out on strike May 10th, therefore the strike will make the dear people pay an extra \$35,000,000 for the perpetuation of a system that means gold galore for the multimillionaire. Pass the prosperity along!

God never made a tyrant nor a slave!

Labor passing resolutions will not kill oppression.

When a hungry stomach strikes against a strike the capitalist wins.

The moneyed kings divide the gold. The working classes divide the bullets.

The lawyer is a pirate who preys upon the discord of the competitive system.

The patriotism of Socialism demands a real government instead of a brutal plutocracy.

Military despotism, corporation greed and superstition born of ignorance are the despoilers of humanity.

Donleavy says that he was in jail in Ireland. We will not dispute it. The jails are sometimes infested with vermin.

The corporations fear public opinion far more than organized wage slaves. Public opinion will be able to keep out of jail.

Put your union label on your ballot and the results will be that legislation and decisions from judicial tribunals will likewise bear the union label.

"Down with the trusts" is the slogan of Democracy. The trust is able to knock Democracy out in the first round by handing over a campaign contribution.

Since the machinists of the Union Pacific Railway Company engaged in a strike the Machinists' Journal, the official organ of that body, declared in favor of the public ownership of railroads. Socialism grows as lightning strikes home.

The swell aristocrats at Newport entertained a monkey at dinner a short time ago and the monkey sampled so many brands of the inebriating fluid that he started a "rough house." It is a pity that the monkey could not handle a pistol like the departed Tracy.

Profit is the amount due to the wage slave.

Competition means death; Socialism means life.

The giving of charity postpones the day of justice.

The working man, under Socialism, has nothing to lose but his poverty.

The state of Virginia is the mother of presidents, but New Jersey is the mother of trusts.

The conservative member in a labor organization is a friend to the system that robs labor.

Labor is waiting for capital to get off its back. Labor seems to be ignorant of its strength.

If arbitration will settle labor difficulties suppose we submit the price of meat to an arbitration board?

Morgan has loaned the Sultan of Turkey money to refund his indebtedness, and the Sultan has given Morgan a mortgage on the people.

The ballot is the dynamite which capitalism fears. Therefore Samuel Gompers and Mark Hanna are anxious for the toilers to keep out of politics.

The exactions of the competitive system gave birth to the trust. Yet the Democratic party that believes in competition declares: "Down with the trust."

All animals care for their young. But man votes for the perpetuation of a system that robs his offspring of the fruits of toil. Children, honor your dad!

We never heard of a working man being wined and dined by the plutes. But Jocko the monkey was the guest of Joseph Leiter, Harry Lehr and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

The man who serves as a deputy during a labor trouble to aid the corporation in defeating strikers is a type of human character whose pedigree will not bear inspection.

The toiler has forged the shackles that bind him.

A nation is prosperous in proportion to the prosperity of all the people.

We wonder if Adam and Eve were hungry on account of over-production?

The crank is a thinker whose reasoning is lifting humanity to a higher plane.

A hungry man does not need a library. Carnegie's literature will not fill the stomach.

The economic conditions of the laboring people in this country are the result of a "scab ballot."

Tracy took too many chances on his life in earning his living. He should have come to Denver and got a contract from the county commissioners to do the public printing.

During the past year the steel trust declared dividends to a few men amounting to \$140,000,000. Socialism is demanding that this wealth be distributed among the whole people.

The baby that is left at home while the mother toils in the factory is called the "bottle baby." It is about time that big, lusty man was striking for the "bottle baby's" redemption.

When the majority of the 1,400,000 members of the American Federation of Labor determine to "merge" their efforts at the ballot box, the ex-cigarmaker will be a jobless labor leader.

The Democratic party has sometimes recognized the Irish by giving Mulcahy and McGinty a job in the sewer. But since a man in New Jersey has invented a sewer digger the Democratic party will be at a loss to provide for the Irish.

Will some advocate of the present system tell us how much wealth has been added to the world through the labor of the soldier, the lawyer, the broker, the policeman, the flunkey and the gambler?

Labor must do its boycotting at the ballot box.

This is a free country. Yes, for federal judges.

Ask the political orators in the coming campaign why any part of the product of your labor should go to the capitalist.

Judge Jackson is a Democrat, and therefore the United Mine Workers could not expect to get a "full dinner pail" from his court.

The corporations are not afraid to discuss politics. Why should a union object to the discussion of politics by its members?

If Socialists were in office in the state of Pennsylvania the functions of the state would not be used for the benefit of the coal barons.

The courts of Pennsylvania enjoined a brass band of the United Mine Workers to play in a parade. The music had the sound of "intimidation."

The Michigan Democrats in their state convention ignored the national Democratic platform. Hill, Cleveland & Co. must have got in their work.

The Socialists of Montana met in Bozeman in state convention and nominated George B. Sproule for Congress and W. D. Cameron of Chico for associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Members of organized labor engaged in the manufacture of various products are appealing to the rank and file to purchase no goods save those that bear the union label. We appeal to organized labor to put the label on their votes and the howl of calamity will cease.

The police of Buffalo, under the influence of the clergy, arrested six Socialist speakers who dared to exercise the American privilege of free speech in that city. It would require a stronger power than the preacher and the policeman to stem the tide of Socialism. Persecution will only hasten the evolution that is going on.

The unemployed man fixes the wages of the man who has got a job.

It is better to stop bullets with ballots than with human breastworks.

Trust busting will be the slogan of the Democratic orator in Colorado this fall.

Any political party that does not advocate the abolition of the competitive system should be buried.

Society generally condemns the man who is corrupted far more severely than those who corrupt.

The small business man is crying to the laboring man, "Down with the trusts," because he sees his finish.

When we behold labor clad in rags and wealth in silk, how can we say that the interests of both classes are mutual.

There can be no industrial liberty or independence among the masses of the people while American citizenship begs a master for a job.

There can be no industrial peace under the wage system. The strike and the lockout will continue until American citizenship swears at the ballot box to be industrially free.

The average wage of the babies who work in the cotton factories of the South is \$1 per week. We have heard of McKinley prosperity, but this must be Jeffersonian prosperity in the superlative degree.

The miners of Pennsylvania have voted for armored cars, police, Pinkertons, soldiers, sheriffs and deputies and they are now complaining of an "over production" of those things for which they voted. The "dinner pail" argument will be remembered in the "sweet by and by."

We hear of no "scabs" among the bankers, coal barons or mercantile magnates. It is only among the working classes that "scabs" are found. Scabs among the workers are worse than spies on the field of battle.

The injunction will not go until the system which breeds it is destroyed.

Rev. Father O'Brien of Toledo, Ohio, says "that the anarchy of wealth is the greatest danger that threatens our republic."

Steal a loaf of bread to appease the cravings of hunger and go to jail. Steal 100,000 acres of land and go to the United States Senate.

John W. Gates is the greatest and most successful farmer on the American continent. John cleaned up \$2,000,000 on his corn crop in Wall street.

The coal trust is certainly under obligations to Mr. Mitchell for calling a strike. It has enabled the coal barons to clean up an extra \$25,000,000.

The time for appealing to legislative bodies to enact laws that will temporarily lessen the burdens of men who toil has passed away. The time for voting is at hand.

The Union Labor party of San Francisco has been split by the politicians. The Union party of the western city is doomed to have its remains planted in the cemetery of dead hopes, but the laboring men will rise from the wreck of the party and plant their feet upon the bedrock of Socialism.

John Burns, the famous labor representative in the English House of Parliament, is raising strong objections to having London Morganized. Morgan is manufacturing sails for the Socialist ship.

Macon, Missouri, has the distinguished honor of having three ladies who performed section work on the Pawpaw division of the St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern railroad. Give us chunks of such prosperity and the nation is safe.

The chamber of our childhood where the cradle was rocked was our first church and the first temple where humanity was taught to pray. Can the mothers of the present day afford to teach their offspring the lesson of the "Golden Rule" when society measures manhood by a bank account?

The injunction and the blacklist will never be abolished under the present system of profit. But thanks to the trust, it is establishing a Mason and Dixon's line that will array class against class until the force of circumstances and the logic of events will solve the problem.

Samuel Gompers declares: "Assuredly no sane man will ask workmen to accept any terms employers choose to grant them." It makes no difference what sane or insane men ask. The employer owning the tools of production and the machinery of distribution is placed in a position where he is monarch of the situation and the laborer must accept or starve. Expectations of sane people will not solve the labor problem.

The Seamen's Journal, under the head of "Labor Aphorisms," has the following: "It is the worker, not the voter, who govern the conditions of labor." We desire to say to the Journal that our economic conditions are just what we make them—by our vote. Men will never receive any industrial change until they wrest it from capitalism with the use of the ballot or bullet. We prefer the former because it entails less suffering.

Peter Roberts has written a book on "The Anthracite Coal Industry," in which he consoles the convict of the mines with the scriptural mandate: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." It is a pity that Peter failed to find a biblical command which made it compulsory upon the miner to masticate beef, and it is doubly a pity that he failed to quote a scriptural injunction restraining the moneyed loafer from living off the difference he pays to the miner for digging coal and the amount that is paid by the consumer. "Peter, thou art a Rock!"

The steel trust, in making its report to the stockholders, showed that the profits of the great financial combination during the past six months reached the enormous sum of \$67,000,000. The trust gave their army of employes a slight increase of wages in order to stifle any rebellion that might arise in the hearts of the people against the system that builds palaces for the few and hovels for the millions. Let the good work go on. The time is coming when the people will awaken to their true condition and czarism in the industrial world will receive its death blow at the ballot box of the nation.

The appropriations of the last Congress will "follow the flag."

A miser is a benefit to society when he dies. Some one else will circulate his hoarded pile.

The laboring man will continue to be a slave until he substitutes co-operation in production and distribution in the place of competition.

The Democratic standard bearer of Montana, Senator W. A. Clark, is reported to have purchased a \$500,000 diamond. His generosity toward his wage slaves enabled him to become the owner of such a sparkler.

John W. Mackay as a penniless prospector in the early days of California was comparatively friendless and unknown, but as a commercial god rhetorical bouquets are thrown at his genius because he robbed humanity.

The police have made a raid on the baby beggars of Chicago. A civilization that forces a child on the street to beg for charity is rotten from center to circumference, and the laboring men who have the power to change the system and will not do so are a race of cowards.

A press report says that Russell Sage lost 30,000 acres of land in Minnesota by a recent Supreme Court decision. The press is wrong. It should have said that Russell failed to acquire and appropriate unto himself a chunk of Minnesota mud. Russell could not lose what he never had, but the New York speculator and usurer will don the mits again in the Washington temple of justice.

John W. Gates, the commercial pirate and stock gambler, has said that labor unions have not promoted the interest of the working man. Such valuable information coming from Gates, a man who deals with thieves and gambles in the necessities of life, should certainly revolutionize the labor world. The labor unions are advancing along the pathway of intellectual thought and a time is not far distant when Gates and men of his caliber will be engaged in good, wholesome, productive labor that will be beneficial to society, instead of murdering manhood by cornering millions in schemes.

Senator Quay has offered to wager \$10,000 that his candidate for governor will carry the state of Pennsylvania. John Mitchell must have given Quay a tip that the coal miners were going to vote for a "full dinner pail" again.

If the people of this nation desire to avoid the repetition of a French revolution, the profit monger must be dethroned. The labor hosts may come to the conclusion that it is far more heroic to die fighting than to die starving.

The last session of the Legislature in South Carolina crucified a bill prohibiting children under twelve years of age to work in the factory. The great big hearts of the members of that Legislature would not listen to any measure that was liable to interfere with the kids earning 75 cents per week. Hurrah for Democracy!

Samuel Gompers has at all times warned the members of the American Federation to keep out of politics, yet the official organ of the Federation has published the names of congressmen and senators who voted for the "Chinese Bunco Bill," as Samuel calls it. For what reason are these names placed on the unfair list, if the American Federation is to remain neutral at the ballot box? Samuel must be mixing his dope.

"Elijah H. Dowie has issued an edict that no mules shall set hoof within the sacred precincts of his earthly Zion. If jackasses were included in the edict his following would dwindle down to his immediate family."—James Barton Adams. The paragraph editor of the Post is mistaken. The congregation who make it possible for Dowie to pose as Elijah II. are the jackasses. Dowie is unquestionably the most up-to-date grafter of the twentieth century.

Sir Percy Sanderson, British consul general in New York, says that in three years preceding 1901 wages in New York in sixteen leading trades increased sixteen per cent. But Sir Percy forgot to say that with an increase of sixteen per cent. in the wages of the mechanics that the cost of living has increased forty per cent., which leaves labor with a smaller margin than before the appreciation in wages. The iron law of wages demands that he who toils shall have no more than will cover his nakedness and fill his stomach with the coarsest of food.

There is no man who works for wages but fears that poverty will overtake him in old age. It must certainly be a consoling system under which we live when the manhood that produces the wealth of the world is haunted by nightmares of hunger.

The imported colored "scabs" who were imported by the Victor Fuel Company to take the places of the white miners at Chandler have protested against the "hold-up" policy of the company. Shots have been exchanged between the colored gentlemen and the hired thugs of the corporation.

Congress appropriated \$180,075,273 for the army and navy. The American soldiers and the ironclad engines of destruction must be furnished with all the modern weapons of slaughter to conquer new worlds, so that millionaire manufacturers shall have foreign markets to dispose of the surplus products that have been stolen from the laborer at home. Who said that the people had a voice in the appropriation of public money?

The Helena Herald appeals to the people of Montana "that with the dedication of the new capitol let bribery, corruption, trickery and grafting in legislative halls be a thing of the past." We can assure the renegade editor of the Herald that as long as Senator W. A. Clark is indentified with the interests of the state there will be no boodling in the Legislature. Clark will see to it that the members of the law-making body will compare favorably with the representatives at Deer Lodge.

The Coast Seamen's Journal wails loud and long because Congress refused to pass the Chinese exclusion, eight-hour and anti-injunction bills in accordance with the demands of organized labor. We desire to state to the Journal that labor will never receive any wholesome recognition from Congress as long as labor divides itself on election day between the two old parties, who are the property of the corporations. Any labor journal that advocates a continuation of Democratic or Republican rule deserves far more censure than the representatives in Congress who turned a deaf ear to the petitions of the working classes. The representative in Congress is serving his master and is paid for so doing. The labor journal should serve the interests of those whose cause it defends and whose names are on the subscription list and it can only do so by advocating the abolition of capitalism.

The "walking delegate" of a corporation is called the business agent and the business agent of a labor union is called the "walking delegate."

All labor legislation is generally declared unconstitutional, but we never remember of any law being declared unconstitutional because labor objected to its provisions. Query: Who owns the courts?

The average wage of the laborer in the coal mines of Pennsylvania is 90 cents per day. We wonder if such an American ever dreams of living in a "brown stone front?"

As long as the private ownership of the means of production and distribution remains in the hands of the few, just so long will there be two hostile classes in the world—the capitalists and the wage workers—and it is therefore nonsense to talk about harmony between labor and capital.

When laboring men strike and in desperation violate the law that has been placed upon the statute books by corporations, they are branded as anarchists. When laboring men fondle like spaniel dogs at the feet of employers they are lauded as conservative, law-abiding and patriotic American citizens.

The editor of the Courier Herald, a labor paper published at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, has been arrested through the instrumentality of the coal trust because the fearless champion of the miners dared to roast the Citizens' Alliance, an organization that is playing second fiddle for the barons of the coal regions.

The leaders of the United Mine Workers have threatened Judge Jackson with impeachment proceedings. If the United Mine Workers are successful in removing Judge Jackson from the bench they have accomplished nothing in the interest of labor. The system remains which breeds the injunction, and until that system is abolished the injunction will be utilized in the interest of the corporation whenever and wherever labor and capital are engaged in a conflict. An injunction coming from Jackson is no worse than one that would come from his successor.

The time is drawing near when the political orators will talk about the "nobility of labor." If it is noble to labor, we would respectfully ask the politician why it is that he is doing everything in his power to escape the penalty of doing an honest day's work?

It is reported that Heinze, Clark, Rogers and Burrage of Montana have joined hands in order that Democracy may be triumphant in the northwestern state. Whenever this combination of multimillionaires come together to boost Democracy it is a sure indication that the Democratic party is the poor man's friend.

The governor of the state of California, during a recent strike, disguised himself and perambulated among the strikers. He was frequently assaulted by the thugs of corporations, and when these hirelings of disorder were arrested, they admitted that they were in the employ of the corporation to breed as much trouble as possible. The governors of other states would be serving the interests of the people if they would imitate the example of California's chief executive.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, New York, in refusing to grant an injunction against strikers picketing and patrolling the streets, said: "The age of political liberty and economic justice is coming, and all the forces of selfishness cannot prevent it." We recognize in that judge a man who is keeping his finger on the pulse of the people and who sees the handwriting on the wall.

The soul of man can form no higher conception or ideal in the realm of morality than a virtuous woman. Yet the struggle for existence is filling the hearts of thousands of women with the gloom of despair and the pure and spotless virginity of womanhood is sold to prolong a cheerless existence.

The merchants and manufacturers of Los Angeles, California, have organized themselves into an employers' association for the purpose of destroying organized labor in that city. This employers' association is scattering advertisements in the large eastern cities advising working men to come to Los Angeles. The working man will soon be taught what "class conscious" means from a Socialist standpoint.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis has declared in favor of Socialism and independent political action. The educational work of the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union is teaching labor throughout the United States that the ballot of the toilers will determine their own destinies. When the powers of government are captured by labor the capitalistic drone will become a useful member of society.

The capitalists are in politics so that they may control the powers of government to protect them in their schemes of exploitation. Such being the case, has labor any valid reason in refusing to exercise its political power in capturing the executive, judicial and legislative department to protect labor in its rights? The labor leader who advises his organization to be neutral in battle upon the political field is, in our opinion, a paid hireling of the corporations.

The Chicago American says the building of model dwellings is the noblest philanthropy, and asks the millionaires who are puzzling their brains as to how they shall spend their money to invest their surplus in building homes for the people. The American should advocate the wiping out of a system that puts in the hands of a few men colossal fortunes and demand that labor shall receive what it produces, and then the people will be able to build their own homes and educate their children without any assistance from millionaires. Labor is demanding justice and not charity.

The Ex Parte of Florence says that everything can be cornered nowadays but brains. The editor is mistaken, because observation has taught us that with but few exceptions the best developed brain of the world is cornered by the moneyed plutocracy to be used against the masses and to advance the interests of the few. Men with brains without money are in the same position as strong physical men without means of support. The man with an inventive brain has seldom reaped any profit from bringing forth a machine that has commanded the attention of the world. The real inventor has frequently died in a garret, while the man with money has cornered the product of genius and further filled his coffers at the expense of brains. The ablest editors of the world smother their honest convictions and allow their brain to be cornered by the gold of a Shylock.

Since the recent mine horrors have taken place, causing the death of hundreds of men and leaving widows and orphans destitute, the reform press has howled for legislation that will prevent such disasters. Legislation is useless while an army of idle men are willing to work on any terms and at all hazards.

The advocates of vegetarianism who have cornered the vegetable market are doing missionary work since the beef trust has elevated the price of porterhouse steaks beyond the salary of the common laborer. The carnivorous working man is not taking kindly to a straight vegetable diet, when he remembers the degenerate specimens of India and China. But if the market quotations in the vegetable and meat line rise a little higher the good, honest working man, who produces all the wealth, will be ordering baled hay for his three meals per day.

Notwithstanding the fact that Congress has passed two bills covering practically the same grounds limiting a day's work to eight hours, since 1892 the following ships have been built for the government on a ten-hour basis: Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Brooklyn, Marietta, Wheeling and many others. What is the use of passing laws if they cannot be enforced? Labor is still clamoring for legislation, but of what avail is legislation for the masses as long as the corporation can enter the courts and assassinate every measure that carries with it an amelioration of existing evils? Why not capture the powers of government with your ballots and end this farce in which labor is playing the clown?

Judge Jackson of West Virginia has covered himself with corporation glory. His rulings and decisions in the contempt cases against the United Mine Workers demonstrate beyond question that courts are the most potent factors to silence the voice of labor when demanding a few more crumbs from the loaf of the capitalist. The smile of a coal baron has more influence over this manufacturer and dispenser of injunctions than an ocean of tears from the half-starved wives and children of men whose lives are dwarfed and stunted in the blackened chambers of the mines to pile up millions for masters whose hearts feel no thrill of justice. Labor will awaken from its long sleep and the ballot will yet prove more powerful than a Jackson injunction.

Donleavy is no natural product of the human family, but like Minerva of old his whole physical composition must have had its origin and birth in the brains of the intellectually molded men of mythical genius specially armed and uniformed to fight the battles of the Irish and the laboring people on American soil. To be a Democrat, in the opinion of this summer patriot, is like charity, "it covers a multitude of sins," and Donleavy needs great big chunks of charity to cover his grafting propensities.

When John Pierpont Morgan was interrogated as to what was his idea in putting Union Pacific interests in the directorate of the Northern Pacific, he quietly answered: "To show that there would be no battle, and to further the community of interests idea." He was asked: "What is community of interests?" His answer was: "A body of men who own property who do what they want with it. You can see that a man won't fight his own interests." Mr. Morgan practically demonstrates that the competitive system is an injury to the corporations, and the people should learn a lesson from Morgan and bring about a "community of interests" that would reach around the globe.

President Roosevelt, in addressing the National Guard at Seagirt, New Jersey, delivered himself of the following: "I want to see the National Guard armed with the best and most modern weapons. I want to see the infantry with the Krag-Jorgensen and I want to see the artillery with the three-point-two gun of the regular army." The "Rough Rider," since he plugged the Spaniard in the back, is becoming notorious for delivering speeches that are dripping with gore. Why does he want the state militia equipped with the latest implements of murder? Why does he want citizenship resolved into a standing guard? Does the rumbling of discontented labor threaten to interfere with the spoilation that is going on? Is insatiable greed becoming so nervous that the brigands have instructed their figure head and pliant representative to arouse the warlike spirit of the unthinking and thoughtless under the guise of patriotism? The better equipment of the state militia bodes no good to the masses. It means that if labor does not tamely submit to the exactions of capitalism that the latest improved gun in the hands of the soldier will be utilized in commanding obedience. The crisis seems to be approaching. What shall the harvest be?

NO APOLOGIES.

The official organ of the United Mine Workers takes umbrage at our criticism of the action taken at the convention in failing to call out the great army of the organization to do battle against the barons of the anthracite regions. If the calling out of 147,000 men was just, then how much more just would it have been to have called out the whole reputed strength of the United Mine Workers to fight to a finish the battle of the serfs against their masters. The compliments of Mark Hanna and the indorsement of a capitalistic press seems to have assured the leaders that they have assumed the proper attitude and adopted the only policy that can snatch victory from the relentless grasp of organized greed.

Does the enemy ever crown his antagonist with laurels of rhetorical tinsel because he has struck a death blow at the seat of his vitality? Yet the great leader of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Mitchell, has been lauded as a gentleman because his respect for the "sacredness of contracts" restrained him from crippling the industrial machinery of the nation. It appears from the surface as though something was "rotten in Denmark" when a labor leader merits the encomiums of the corporation orator and the fulsome flattery of metropolitan journals that are owned and controlled by the exploiters of humanity.

The organ of the United Mine Workers has never known of a "sympathetic strike being successful." We desire to state that there never was presented in the history of this country such a brilliant opportunity to test the far-reaching influence of the sympathetic strike as in the pending struggle between the United Mine Workers and the multimillionaires of Pennsylvania.

It is true that the A. R. U. strike was a failure, but it is likewise true that the aristocracy of unionism in the railway organizations brought about the Waterloo of that brotherhood built and fostered by Eugene V. Debs because a victory for the A. R. U. meant the absorption of all the other brands of railroad organizations, and the salaries of the various leaders were not to be confiscated to the democracy of an organization that rallied beneath its banner every department of labor from the fellow that handled the shovel on the section to the gentleman who pulled the throttle. The conspiracy was hatched before the A. R. U. strike was declared that Debs and his organization must be crushed in defeat, because victory for the fear-

less and eloquent Hoosier meant demoralization for the various little generals who were commanding various brigades of railway unionism. To prove that the aristocracy of organized labor was arrayed against the A. R. U. it is only necessary to cite the fact that when Samuel Gompers was summoned from New York to attend a conference at Chicago, he remarked, as he stepped aboard the train "I am going to the funeral of the A. R. U."

The United Mine Workers had no rival organizations whose salaried demagogues might become jealous of its achievements on the field of battle. The sympathetic heart of unionism in every state of the Union was beating in hope that Mitchell, with his 300,000 oppressed victims, would rise in their might and bring about a climax that would demand a solution. But his veneration for the "sacredness of contracts" has enabled the coal trust to advance the price of coal almost 100 per cent., thus giving the exploiters an opportunity to clean up an extra \$40,000,000 on the 10,000,000 tons that were stored away in expectation of a strike. Mr. Mitchell, furthermore, listened to the siren music of the Civic Federation and granted an armistice of thirty days so that the barons could have more fuel commodity with which to fleece the consumer and make their bank vaults groan with corpulency.

If sympathetic strikes are unsuccessful and disastrous, why have the leaders of the United Mine Workers asked the switchmen to come out in sympathy with the coal miners? Why should they ask the men of another organization to join hands with them in their conflict when they failed to call out the whole membership of their own organization? It seems that Mr. Mitchell and his per capita tax paid cabinet would rather gaze upon hundreds and thousands of ragged and hungry women and children gathering the scraps that were thrown from the mess table of "uniformed scabs" than to violate that holy obligation that he owes to capitalism on account of his peculiar respect for the "sacredness of contracts."

When organized labor discards the garments of peace and clothe itself in the armor of war we believe in grasping every opportunity and taking every advantage to crush the arrogant power that has the "sympathy" of the "Citizens' Alliance," the "sympathy" of the courts and the "sympathy" of every plutocrat that wrings his glittering millions from the sweat of unpaid toil. The action taken by Mr. Mitchell and the wise guys of the convention was in line with the hopes of the coal barons and placed in their hands the golden opportu-

nity to raise the price of coal without diminishing to any great extent the supply that is necessary to keep the wheels of industry in motion.

If Mr. Mitchell had been the paid tool of the coal corporations he could not have acted more in harmony with their wishes than to confine the conflict to the anthracite regions. We presume that when the smoke of battle has cleared away and the field is strewn with the disappointed and wrecked anticipations of impoverished miners and their families, the official organ of the colliers will, as usual, remain silent as to the only remedy which means the abolition of strikes and the emancipation of labor. Will the Journal break the shackles that bind it to the political and industrial system that enslaves and degrades manhood, and open its columns to the doctrines preached by "Mother Jones"—Socialism—that plants the germs of trust in the despairing heart of the despondent wage slave and decks the sky of the world with the stars of hope?

THE HARMONY CONVENTION.

When the delegates to the State Federation of Labor met in convention at Trinidad, action was taken empowering the president and secretary to call a convention in Denver for the purpose of organizing a trades assembly, or in other words a federated body that would absorb the contending factions and set at rest the belligerency of a few gladiators who never obtain any prominence in a labor organization except when they are engaged in an internal scrap. The president and secretary called the convention according to instructions, but the dove of peace failed to light on the olive branch that was held out to the labor pugilists who feared that they would lose their identity in an organization where harmony reigned supreme.

A committee of five was selected to draft a constitution, three of whom were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, one with the American Labor Union and one a member of a local organization. The committee drafted a constitution and brought in a unanimous recommendation that the constitution, as framed, be adopted. Notwithstanding this unanimity of the committee, the local warhorses of the American Federation were primed and loaded to create as much strife and dissension as possible. The hopeless minority wailed and howled, and finally the constitution was adopted by more than a two to one vote, and the new federation starts out,

minus the warlike spirit of the patriots who have sworn undying and eternal allegiance to "Samuel Gompers the Great," who gives American Federation "handouts" to the faithful apostles who perform his scavenger service. Montgomery was there, as fat and as robust as a grasshopper victim of bleeding Kansas, to orate against anything and everything that was not consistent with American Federation philosophy. This "before taking" representative of the "get more and more and more" combination preached loudly for principle, something to which this labor buzzard has never received an introduction. We are informed that this political expounder of Mark Hanna economics was at one time appointed as one of an arbitration committee to adjust differences between the Cooks and Waiters' Union and the restaurant proprietors of Denver, but when the day arrived for adjudication the now-you-see-him-and-now-you-don't-see-him acrobat of organized labor was working his jaw to a hobo contingent of the Republican party in Wyoming. "Monte," the case keeper of the Republican faro layout, has been a standing candidate, willing to accept political charity in the shape of any office which the party might dole out, from dog-catcher up. He submitted himself to the inspection of the gang who nominated the "Robber Seventh," but he failed to reach the required standard of moral cleanliness and lost the opportunity of being among the larceny legislators who appropriated the furniture of the state as souvenirs of their statesmanship.

H. M. Walker was likewise in evidence at the convention, and is the recognized all around champion mechanic, printer and retail clerk, and by the grace of God and Samuel Gompers, one of the per capita tax eating fiends of the American Federation. Henry was blown into Colorado by the cyclones of Texas, and since his advent to the Centennial state has sacrificed his inclination for hard work to be a bugler in the "get more" aggregation. Henry is a bosom friend of the valiant Pierce, who in copious libations in a Larimer street "booze joint" is fortifying the citadel of organized labor against the aggressive onslaughts of corporate capitalism. Pierce and Walker, who have formed a Damon and Pythian fellowship for each other, do not confine their bacchanalian assaults upon the enemy to the Larimer street thirst temple, but Pierce, the American Federation Alexander, in his ardent zeal for the cause of suffering humanity, invades the "tenderloin district," where "angels fear to tread," to promulgate the cheering doctrines of Samuel Gompers.

Madam Frinke, the bookbinder, who years ago, with tears in her eyes, abandoned her occupation to lighten the burdens of her sisters by serving as clerk in legislative bodies, as secretary of the Board of Public Works and as matron of the city jail, was there to hand out big chunks of wisdom to the president, who failed to recognize a lady when he saw one. But Frinke failed to stagger the president with her office-holding eloquence and she sank into that "innocuous desuetude" which comes like sunshine after a storm. It seemed that the spirit of Samuel the god of the American Federation, permeated the disciples of the minority, who clamored for discord unless the majority bowed in meek acquiescence to the "get more" conglomeration.

Who is this Samuel whose hypnotic spell breeds rebellion in the ranks of western unionism? Samuel was at one time, in the days of long ago, a member of that great labor army known as the Knights of Labor. His ambition soared to grasp the salary of the grand master of the organization, and when he failed to reach the financial plum his energies and efforts were concentrated to shatter one of the greatest unions that marks the pages of labor's history. He was successful in breeding dissension, and as the great organization fell to pieces through internal strife the cheroot manufacturer gathered the fragments together and formed an organization whose members would bow to him as the union monarch of America. Samuel continued to herd "scabs" and organize defunct assemblies of the former organization until the K. of L. dwindled into insignificance.

Samuel and his friend, P. J. McGuire, were the first fraternal delegates sent to England to participate in the deliberations of organized labor. Samuel had an itching desire to visit the Emerald Isle. He had heard of things being as green in Dublin as in his own beloved Jerusalem. He took in the sights of Dublin and in the examination of things that were green it is reported that he lost his wallet and watch in a female academy where they "trip the light fantastic" in abbreviated skirts. Samuel was forced to cable his financial agents, McBride & McCraith, to send him the necessary "long green" to bring him back to the "land of the free and the home of the brave," where things are not so green. Sammy, the \$175 a month beauty of the American Federation was a delegate to the cigarmakers' convention that met in Milwaukee a number of years ago. The famed city of breweries had a strange effect upon the gray matter in Samuel's cranium. "The turbu-

lent mirth of beer" so affected the character and conduct of the Federation chief that it became necessary to secure the aid of a Parisian soiled lily to soothe the disordered intellect of the labor scrapper so that the boisterous reverberations of his wild orgies might not become a public advertisement to bring about the downfall of his "get more" majesty. Samuel presided at a convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati and represented the "dignity of labor" in a "scab" suit of clothes that he bought in Indianapolis. The matter was referred to the executive board and the high priests of the Federation court exonerated the infallible Sammy on the grounds that the "king can do no wrong." Sam, in company with Kidd and O'Connell, attended a meeting of the executive council that was held in Denver some years ago, and during the deliberations of that body an invitation to visit the cellar of a merchant of the city was accepted. The great mogul of organized labor sampled the various brands of Kentucky's fluid and when he appeared upon the streets the captain of the Salvation Army raised his eyes towards the stars and prayed to the Great Jehovah that unionism might be delivered from this silk-hatted, reeling representative, who drowned his brain in foaming potations in reverence to the god of Bacchus.

We have given a brief sketch of the character of the men who domin ate the American Federation of Labor and we shall continue to throw the lance until the acts of these men shall be like that of Caesar's wife, "above suspicion."

THE "HIGH FIVE."

In the early part of August the local quorum of five of the national committee of the Socialist party of St. Louis sent out a circular containing nine resolutions in reference to the attitude of the committee as regards the American Labor Union declaring for Socialism and independent political action. The first two resolutions hail with joy the declaration of the American Labor Union and reposes the fullest confidence in the honesty and the sincerity of the delegates, who were actuated by "noble inspiration for the good of the wage working class." The other seven resolutions deprecate the fact of the American Labor Union invading the eastern industrial domain to become a rival of the American Federation of Labor. It is strange and singular that this local quorum of five who are endeavoring to spread the light of Socialism, should shed any verbal tears of regret that the western organization should

carry its banner into the East and plant it upon the reservation of the American Federation, when that organization (owned and controlled by a few of the high priests of the Gompers brand) used every effort to repudiate even the introduction of a resolution favoring Socialism in the last convention. How is it possible that these organization can become rivals? They have but little in common with each other. The American Labor Union has declared for independent political action along Socialistic lines. The American Federation of Labor, through its circumcised, anti-pork eating rabbis, have declared that the American Federation must keep out of politics, so that the Israelite "push" might get into politics for the subsidy that might accrue to the revenue moguls who are warriors in labor's ranks for the "stuff" there is in it.

The American Labor Union, in declaring for Socialism, put the whole rank and file of the organization into the political field to fight the industrial battle at the ballot box, and when it wins the victory, the results of that victory will be equally shared by every member in the organization. The American Federation, in keeping the rank and file from uniting politically places in the hands of the leaders the power to use the organization for personal gain at the expense of every man and woman who pays per capita tax into the treasury of that motionless conglomeration of trades unionism, which has absolutely failed at the last session of Congress to even receive a smile of recognition at the hands of the "servants of the people" at Washington. The favored pets of the American Federation of Labor who pitched their tents on the banks of the Potomac and played the role of the labor legislative lobby, squandered more than \$4,000 of per capita tax coin and did not even get a pleasant look for their constituency from the imperial law givers who generally give labor the "horse laugh" after election.

The American Labor Union is going to unfold its flag in every state of the Union, and force the Gompers brigade to keep step to the music of progress or eliminate this per capita tax eating gang from the councils of organized labor. The American Federation must get out of the rut or the young giant of the West will build upon its ruins an organization that will bring beneath its co-operative banner an army of men and women that shall reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the crystal chained lakes of the North to the gulf at the South, who will get their legislation at the ballot box standing on their feet instead of being supplicants at

Washington on their knees begging for a few crumbs of amelioration to keep the wolf of hunger from the door a few years longer.

The resolutions of the quorum of five will have no influence upon the intended action of the American Labor Union, and it would be well for the "high five" to brush the cobwebs from their brain and keep abreast with the thought and sentiment that is crystallizing every department of labor into one common thought, that the emancipation of the industrial classes lies in the potency of a united ballot.

GRAVEYARD POLITICIANS.

The chairman of the People's party of the state of Colorado sent out a circular on the 26th of July to ascertain the sentiments of men who were formerly war horses in the Populist ranks as to the advisability of calling a state convention of the old defunct organization. Mr. Vincent has gone out to the political graveyard and proposes to uncover the corpse, providing there can be found a bidder for the carrion. There was a time in the history of this state when much was expected from that party, but when it became powerful men from the old parties crawled into the Populist corral, and having once placed their hands on the machinery of the so-called reform movement, prostituted every plank and principle of the organization for personal spoils. The great demand of the people of the West that silver should receive a 16 to 1 recognition brought into existence this party, and the men who were the factors in its early life were actuated by motives that were above the miasma of selfishness. As the party increased in strength, as the producers rallied under its banner, the vigorous health and lusty manhood of the only silver party commanded not only the respect of honest men but planted the germs of fear in the breast of the spoilsman, who was willing to be a Populist for the sake of a salary. As soon as the wheel horses of the old parties obtained a foothold a conspiracy was hatched to fuse it out of existence. That conspiracy was consummated when the Democratic Apollo, C. S. Thomas, was nominated for governor in Colorado Springs in the year 1898. The People's party in that convention swallowed the apostle of Grover Cleveland, notwithstanding the fact that his voice and pen were utilized for six years in branding the People's party as an amalgamation that was everything but respectable. The few men who call themselves Populists and who are

to-day holding office as the price of betrayal have prompted the sending of this circular letter so that they may be able to retain their grip upon the "long green," which is the only god that commands the adoration of the "revenue cutter." The man who would pay any serious attention to this circular letter is worthy of being called Colorado's numbskull in her realm of fools, her gem idiot in her scale of apes and her boss lunatic in her galaxy of hobos and hoodlums.

HE DON'T LIKE SOCIALISM.

The Colorado Democrat, whose editorial page carries the euphonious cognomen of S. J. Donleavy, has erected its mud batteries and attempted to throw its sewer filth on the Socialist party owing to the fact that Socialism threatens to absorb the working class who for the past six years has been the backbone of Colorado Democracy. The laboring men of the Centennial state have permitted themselves to be utilized by the Donleavys as stepping stones to boost hypocrites and political bums into official power.

Six years of continued Democratic sovereignty have convinced the honest laboring men of Colorado, who have been instrumental in furnishing political jobs for the Jeffersonian gormandizers that they have been played for "suckers" in order that cheap revenue gladiators of the Donleavy stripe might fatten on the fodder of public plunder. This Celtic chinook-wind dynamiter known as Donleavy tells the laboring people that Socialistic leaders always appeal to discontent and dissatisfaction. What was it that caused Ireland to lose this useless atom of her population? Why did Donleavy cross the wide Atlantic to be dumped into Castle Garden? It was the straight and monotonous bill of fare consisting of Dublin plums and the long intermission between meals that bred "discontent and dissatisfaction" in the breast of this would-be Irish patriot that caused him to look across the broad expanse of the ocean and dream of a measly clerkship on the Fire and Police board of Denver. Discontent and dissatisfaction never fired his brain or nerved his arm in the land of his birth, but he retreated like a "sunshine warrior to America to fire "hot air" shells at long range at Johnny Bull and to tell the Irish and laboring people of Colorado how they must vote so that Donleavy and the Democratic party might have a "full dinner pail."

The irrepressible Donleavy refers to the last three sessions

of the Legislature and boasts of the eight-hour, the anti-scrip laws, etc., as passed by a legislative body that was overwhelmingly Democratic. We deny that there is any eight-hour law in the state of Colorado. When an eight-hour bill was passed a few years ago a stalwart of the Democratic party who sat upon the Supreme bench of the state declared the law to be unconstitutional, notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Utah eight-hour bill was constitutional on the grounds that it was purely a sanitary measure and came within the scope of police regulation. This same judge who declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional was boosted to succeed himself until organized labor in no uncertain tones demanded his relegation or Democracy would have been buried beneath an avalanche of ballots. The Democratic party reluctantly bowed to the demand of unionism, not through respect for labor, but through fear of official death. The few places in the state where eight hours constitute a days work has been wrung from the corporations not by the Democratic party but by the indomitable will and nerve of men whose hands are horny from honest toil. Davis H. Waite and the determined men of Bull hill enacted an eight-hour law that has remained upon the statute books of the Cripple Creek district from 1894 until the present day. While the brave and invincible miners of the Cripple Creek district were fighting the battle for eight hours one of the sages of the Democratic party of Colorado was pouring his venomous eloquence into the auricular organs of a federal tribunal for the purpose of bringing Washington authority to quell "the anarchists of Bull hill." The corporations are not affected by any anti-scrip law, because no official of the Democratic party dares to enforce the law in opposition to the will of the corporations. The Democratic party in its national platform recognizes the right of the corporations to exist and such recognition is indirectly a recognition of the trust, because the trust is nothing more nor less than a partnership of corporations, or, in other words, a company of corporations. If any one is interested in the workings of the anti-scrip law, let him go down into the southern coal fields of the state and ask the miner how much lawful or current money of the United States he receives in pay for his labor. He will find that scrip is the medium of exchange at the commissary of the coal company and that if the miner desires coin of the realm for his corporation scrip he must concede a discount of twenty-five per cent. to an agent who is in the employ of the Shylocks to dishonor their

own paper. He will also find that every employe who hopes to hold a job must patronize the company store, notwithstanding the fact that the necessaries of life are twenty-five per cent. higher than in other parts of the state. The working men of this state are demanding results, and not laws that are a dead letter on the statutes. As long as the murderous system of profit remains in existence, as long as the machinery of production and distribution are owned by the few, just so long will laws be as worthless as the paper on which they are written.

The working man has not only been preyed upon by the corporation, but he has been under the hypnotic spell of the politician and he now proposes to take a hand in the political game himself and play his own cards without any suggestions from the fellows who have heretofore used him to feather their own nest.

The Colorado Democrat eulogizes the Cripple Creek Press as a loyal advocate of the principles of labor because that rotten rag continues to espouse the continuation of Democratic rule in the state of Colorado. We desire to inform the Democrat that the ring which manipulates the policy of the Press have grafted the treasury of every labor organization and after doing so sold itself for a "mess of pottage," namely, a slice of the county printing. The Press has been repudiated by the honest miners of the Cripple Creek district, and as a result of that repudiation it is now gasping for existence.

The gang sent a committee to Denver to form an alliance with the Miners' Magazine in order to prolong its infamous career. The Magazine refused to be smirched by joining hands with a publication that wears the collar of a combination that sprang from the sewers of political leprosy and by shouting silver and 16 to 1 crawled into office to prey upon everything in sight. This same press that now shouts for the Democratic party offered to support the principles of Socialism provided the Western Federation of Miners would rescue the demoralized sheet from financial difficulties which now threaten to bury it in a dishonored grave.

The Democrat inquires: "Who is footing the bills of Debs, Hagerty, Wilson, Wise, etc.," and intimates that "Wolcott's pull with the finance bureau of the national Republican committee is responsible for the presence of those distinguished hot air peddlers in this state." Since the inquisitive curiosity of the revenue patriot, Donleavy, is aroused as to where these gentlemen are getting their financial ammunition, we will inform him that Debs is lecturing under the auspices

of the American Labor Union, an organization that is amply able to compensate him for his services without any compromise with any political party. Rev. T. J. Hagerty has lectured under the auspices of the Western Federation of Miners, and the check book of that organization will show that he has received a remuneration for his work in their interest. As far as Wilson and Wise are concerned, the secretary of the national Socialist party can furnish all necessary information. We can assure the editor of the Democrat that neither of these gentlemen have been furnished any porterhouse steaks at the expense of the Fire and Police board of Denver. The state election is approaching, and men of the Donleavy order are trying to pose as the friends of labor, but actions speak louder than words. If Donleavy is worthy of recognition as a defender of labor's rights, why did he, as chairman of the A. O. H. arrangements committee, entertain the delegates to the recent convention that was held in Denver at a banquet in a hotel that has absolutely refused to recognize a union cook or waiter? Why was it that his voice was not heard in protesting against another hotel that was selected as headquarters during the stay of the delegates in the "Queen City of the Plains?" Why did Donleavy interview a docket clerk of a Democratic Legislature and endeavor to get his eagle eye on the provisions of a certain bill? Did he fear that the bill was against the interests of labor? Why did he, as a reporter for the Rocky Mountain News, ingratiate himself in the good wishes of the smeltermen during their strike and then be seen in close proximity to the residence of Dennis Sheedy at a time when honest men are in bed? Did he not have time, when old Sol was shining, to enter the residence of the smelter magnate to plead the cause of the men who inhale the fires and fumes of the furnace?

When we examine the record of this would-be political warrior we are forced to the conclusion that Daniel O'Connell must have been mingling and associating with the Donleavys of the Irish race when he declared "that the freedom of Ireland was not worth the shedding of one single drop of blood." Every city, town and hamlet in this country has got its Donleavys.

IS IT "SCABBING?"

It is with a feeling of reluctance that we attack the official conduct of any recognized leader or prominent member of a

labor organization. But when so-called standard bearers of organized labor sacrifice the most sacred principles of unionism to gratify the selfish spirit of revenge, a journal dedicated to the cause of unionism should not hesitate to hold up to public odium the malefactors who, blinded by jealousy, attempt to crush out of existence any amalgamation of men who feel that they have a right to organize within the sphere of their particular calling. We refer to the ceaseless warfare that has been waged by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen against the Switchmens Union. The Switchmens Union was organized in the year 1886, and was then known as the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. The Mutual Aid Association was reorganized in 1895, and has been known in labor circles since that time as the Switchmen's Union. Eligibility to the Switchmen's Union is confined to yard employes. Since the year 1891 the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have fought the switchmen for no other purpose but to force them to pay per capita tax into the treasury of the trainmen.

In conversation with a member of the Switchmen's Union, we have gleaned the following facts: In the year 1891 the B. of R. T. entered into a conspiracy with the general manager of the Chicago & Northwestern railway and had 400 members of the Switchmen's Union locked out and "scabbed" their jobs with members of the B. of R. T.

In 1894, during the A. R. U. strike, the advice from the grand lodge of the B. of R. T. to all subordinate lodges was to take the jobs of A. R. U. strikers, and this order was enforced under the penalty of expulsion. Many of its members were expelled for daring to disobey the mandate of the labor emperor who sat on the mighty throne of the B. of R. T. About a year ago the Switchmen's Union asked the management of the D. & R. G. railway for an increase of pay for yard employes. The switchmen sent a committee to wait upon the officials of the D. & R. G., who used their best efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of differences. Many of the B. of R. T. withdrew their services from the company, pending an adjustment of grievances. It was then that First Grand Master Lee arose in the magnitude of his commanding proportions and ordered members of his organization to leave their trains and take the jobs of the striking switchmen in the yards. They were ordered to usurp the places of the switchmen or they would never again be permitted to enter the sanctuary of the B. of R. T. Lee, the arrogant dictator, in carrying out his scheme of annihilation, advised the D. & R. G. officials to discharge even the members of the B. of R. T. who failed to

"scab" the places of the switchmen. Lee, in an address in the city of Denver before a body of conductors and brakemen, declared that he would not only use, if necessary, every dollar in the general treasury, but would sacrifice his organization of 45,000 men to defeat the switchmen in obtaining any concession from the railway corporations. The only excuse that he offered to justify his course of "scabbing" was the claim that his organization had a contract with the D. & R. G. company covering yard service, and he must protect that contract. Members of his own organization at that meeting challenged Lee to produce any contract covering yard service, and further declared that at no time had the B. of R. T. entered into any contract of such character with the D. & R. G. Lee, while doing this dirty work in Colorado, was so troubled by a conscience that was accusing him of infidelity to unionism, that he kept a body guard to protect him in his perambulations around Denver and a faithful watchman guarded his slumbers at night, so that no ghost of a guilty conscience would terrorize this brave defender of labor's rights.

The members of this organization have "scabbed" on the Pennsylvania railway at Pittsburg, and have even gone into Canada and scabbed where switchmen were receiving the princely salary of \$1.58 per day for twelve hours' work.

A great many members of the B. of R. T. in Colorado have withdrawn from the organization on account of the actions of its officers, while others are maintaining their membership so that they can wield their ballots at the next convention to dethrone the Morrises and Lees, who have used the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for personal aggrandizement.

We have given the facts and the history of this organization as we have received them from the lips of one of the members of the Switchmen's Union, who has declared that he can furnish affidavits from the members of both organizations to substantiate the truth and accuracy of his statements.

Colorado State Fair.

Pueblo, Sept. 15 to 20.

For this occasion the Denver & Rio Grande system will make a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, good to return until Sept. 21.

UNION NOTES.

Floyd Harman, secretary of Cascade union, located at Silverton, Washington, reports as follows: "Our union is progressing finely and I believe is having some influence with the employers here. The boys all asked for a raise of wages at the Bonanza Queen mine from \$3 to \$3.50 per day and their demand was granted immediately without any back talk."

The Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, at Phoenix, B. C., passed the following resolution:

Whereas, During the last eight months four men have been totally blinded by explosions in the mines of Phoenix, B. C., and are now utterly destitute; and,

Whereas, All through the mining districts of the province men are being disabled from this and other causes, and are rendered unable to earn a living; and,

Whereas, There is no possible way of providing for such men except through the intervention of the government; be it

Resolved, That the Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, W. F. of M., earnestly requests the government of British Columbia to take immediate steps to provide for these destitute men at the public expense, and when possible, to teach them music or some trade by which they may be able to gain the means of subsistence.

JOHN RIORDAN,

Secy. No. 8, W. F. of M.

The Smeltermen's Union No. 94 at Golden, Colorado, is organized as a unit. Not a single non-union man is engaged at the smelter.

The coal miners of No. 54 at Horr, Montana, are locked out but expect a satisfactory settlement. Notwithstanding the lockout the union is gaining in strength, having doubled its membership during the last quarter.

Union No. 139 at Jardine, Montana, almost doubled its membership during the past few months.

Union No. 51, at Mojave, California, has done splendid work. Mojave is thoroughly organized.

Union No. 118 at McCabe, Arizona, shows a large increase in membership. McCabe is strictly a union camp and mavericks have no standing in the community.

The Smeltermen's Union No. 126, at East Helena, have brought about a satisfactory settlement of their strike and all employes are rapidly joining the union.

Union No. 56 at Encampment, Wyoming, has been laboring under difficulties, owing to the inefficiency of officers.

Union No. 152, at Frank, B. C., has doubled its membership during the last quarter.

Union No. 22, at Greenwood, B. C., shows a large gain in membership and no non-union men in camp.

Union No. 122, at Berlin, Nevada, has erected a new hall and is in a flourishing condition.

Union No. 47, at Confidence, California, is rolling up a large membership.

Union No. 3, at Central City, South Dakota, reports good progress and a large increase in the register.

The Smeltermen's Union No. 14, at Deadwood, South Dakota, added ninety-eight names to its membership during the last quarter.

Union No. 165, at Dunton, Colorado, went out on strike owing to the management attempting to cut the wages of car men. The men were out but a few days when an amicable settlement was effected.

Union No. 15, at Ouray, Colorado, shows an increase of seventy-five members during the last quarter. Ouray has likewise organized a federal union which takes in all departments of labor.

Union No. 66, at Silver City, Idaho, reports not a single non-union man employed in their jurisdiction. The union has but a few delinquents, and these will wipe out their arrears the next pay day.

Fire broke out in the United Verde mines at Jerome, Arizona, but the stalwarts of union 116, notwithstanding the shut down, initiated 116 members during the month of July.

Union No. 57, at Aldridge, Montana, shows a large gain in membership.

Union No. 137, at Black Hawk, Colorado, is growing at a rapid rate.

Union No. 63, at Telluride, Colorado, expects to reach the 1,000 mark in the next thirty days.

Union No. 24, at Russell Gulch, Colorado, has more than doubled its membership during the last quarter.

Union No. 87, at Summersville, California, has made a great showing during the past three months.

Union No. 26, at Silverton, Colorado, shows a large increase in membership. The Silverton union has built one of the finest structures in the jurisdiction of the Federation. Its members are of the go-ahead character, and they permit no obstacle to stand in the way of advancing the cause of unionism.

J. J. Lewis, financial secretary of Judith Mountain Miners' Union of Maiden, Montana, reports as follows: Two hundred and thirty-five men employed in the Judith mountains and thirty men idle at present. He reports the union in splendid shape.

A. I. Schreier, secretary of Hassel Miners' Union, Montana, reports as follows: There are forty-one men employed and one idle, divided as follows: Working for wages, twenty-five; working own property, nine; leasing, seven; hunting a job, one; possibilities of finding employment, none, unless some one dies.

John E. Souter, president of Ouray Miners' Union No. 15, reports everything flourishing in the vicinity of Ouray and declares that Socialism is forging to the front in such a manner as to command respect for its expected potency in the coming state election.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S POSITION.

The following is a letter written by Secretary-Treasurer Haywood in answer to a request that the Western Federation of Miners be represented in the mining congress to be held in Butte, Montana, September 1st to September 5th, 1902:

Denver, Colorado, July 23, 1902.

Mr. Irwin Mahon, Secretary International Mining Congress,
Butte, Montana:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 16th inst. with a copy of letter written to President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. You request me to confer with Mr. Moyer relative to sending representatives to the mining congress. It is impossible for me to do this, as Mr. Moyer is at present in Fernie, B. C., where the miners who were employed by the Crow's Nest Coal Company are on strike against the encroachments of that corporation, who are trying to compel the men to work nine hours when they were formerly working only eight.

Personally, I am not in favor of calling upon the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners to send representatives to the International Mining Congress. I have read the call, and especially that portion which reads "representation." Upon that clause, particularly, I base my objection. An organization composed of miners, the actual producers, has nothing in common with real estate sharks, mining speculators, nor mine managers, many of whom belong to an association the prime object of which is the disruption of the Miners' Unions of the West. The members of these mine owners' associations, operators and exchanges have grown wealthy at the expense of the workers by keeping the difference between the compensation labor receives and the wealth it produces.

We are opposed to the creation of a Department for Mines and Mining which will be under the influence of corporations or wealthy individuals, while we are strongly in favor of establishing such a department if the same means the exploration and operation of precious and base mineral deposits by the government for the benefit of all the people. We are interested in the expansion of the mining industry, the application of improved machinery and every invention that will in any way improve the conditions or lessen the danger to life and limb of those who are following the hazardous occupation of mining. These are not the objects and aims of the International Mining Congress. If they were, the three great explosions that have

occurred on this continent within the last three months, where hundreds of men have been killed through the carelessness and stupidity of mine operators, would take up the entire session remedying these and other impending evils.

I trust that I have made myself plain, and assure you that I have no excuse to offer for not accepting the call, which, to say the least, has a Civic Federation flavor. This letter is not addressed to you individually, as I appreciate your position and thank you for the courtesies extended. I remain yours very truly,

(Signed)

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

The Mancos Times, a two by four rag published in the wilderness of the Rockies, accuses Eugene V. Debs of having held a fat federal job under McKinley's first administration as a reward for his gallant service to the Republican party. We would ask the know-nothing scribbler of the Mancos Times if delivering seventy-six speeches for Bryan and 16 to 1, in the year 1896 would merit recognition at the hands of the Republican party? Debs held no job under the Republican party, but we are sorry to say that he confiscated seventy-six days of his life in trying to boost the "boy orator" into a four years' job at Washington. The Mancos Times seems to know as much about political events of the past as our libertine tom cat does about the planetary system.

Butte Brewers' Union Saturday night decided to support the Socialist party candidate nominated at the recent convention held in Bozeman. Following are the resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Brewers' Union of Butte, do hereby indorse the principles and platform of the Socialist party of Montana and pledge its candidates our hearty support; be it further

"Resolved, That we denounce the action of any so-called labor leaders who may attempt to lead labor organizations or their members into a support of or fusion with any wing of the capitalist party."—Butte Labor World.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mackay Miners' Union of Mackay, Idaho, drafted and adopted resolutions of condolence in memory of James Welch and J. H. Clucus.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TYRANNY BY INJUNCTION.

During the past decade federal courts have been issuing such sweeping restraining orders and injunctions against labor organizations and the members thereof, that one may wonder why members of labor organizations and the general public have not become accustomed to them, but the severe condemnation by people in all walks of life against the recent action of Judge Jackson and Judge Keller in issuing injunctions depriving the striking coal miners in West Virginia of so many of the common privileges which every other class of citizens enjoy and which are guaranteed by the fundamental law to all alike, indicates that men will never become accustomed to tyranny and oppression. Human nature is so constructed by the Creator that tyranny and oppression may be endured but never embraced. The press reports state that Judge Keller's injunction forbid the officers of the Miners' Union to furnish or distribute groceries, food and the like to the striking miners. The tendency of the times has been to make poverty a crime, as is evidenced by the vagrancy laws and ordinances enacted by state Legislatures and city councils, and the vigor with which inferior courts have enforced them, but the bold and audacious act of attempting to make the relieving of hunger and want of working men a wrongful act has never been attempted since the time the Savior immortalized the good Samaritan for his kindly ministrations to a suffering human being, until modern judges like Judge Keller has substituted hatred, bigotry, oppression and tyranny for law. An inferior judge of New York a few years ago issued the same kind of an injunction, but to the credit of the Court of Appeals of that state his acts were undone and his decision reversed.

A DEPARTURE FROM LAW AND PRACTICE.

Federal courts have arbitrarily established the rule in labor injunction cases that the union and the members thereof, who may be mentioned or described or referred to in the writ, are bound thereby, whether or not they have been served by process, if in any way they ascertain that an injunction has been granted. The well established rule is, and has been "so

long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," that to bind any defendant in an action he must either appear voluntarily or be summoned according to law. So well is this principle established that if A were to sue B and he failed to have a summons issued and duly served upon him, B would not be bound by any judgment in the case, although he might read in the newspapers that the suit was brought, or he might go to the court and take a copy of the petition on file and all other papers, or A might inform B that he had commenced a suit against him; B might also go into court and sit there during any proceeding (he, of course, not participating in the case), and notwithstanding his presence and full knowledge of the suit and all the transactions therein, he would not be bound by any judgment of the court. This wholesome and salutary law, which is as old as our jurisprudence, is ignored or brushed aside in nearly every case where an injunction is issued against a labor organization and its members. The courts also depart from the law in labor injunction cases in another respect. In all injunction cases the employer alleges that his employes are intimidated, coerced, threatened and the like. Now these employes are not made either parties plaintiff or parties defendant in the action. They are not complaining or invoking the aid of the court, yet the court assumes to render a judgment and issue an injunction concerning them which they had not asked nor sought in an action in which they were not made parties. While it is a practice of courts to preserve the rights of absent or unknown parties in some suits under peculiar circumstances, yet neither law, practice nor custom sanctions the issuance of a decree binding parties that are in no way before the court. It is safe to say that this abuse would not be tolerated where any other interests were involved than the helpless laborer.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUING INJUNCTIONS.

After Judge Jackson issued his injunction, Walter Wellman, a correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, who seemingly is a great admirer of the judge, interviewed him, and among other things he asked the judge upon what statute he based the right to enjoin the miners. The judge replied there was none, but the right existed at common law. How true is the saying that "history repeats itself." When William Penn, who became the head of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, together with William Mead, were preaching to a congregation of Quakers who were orderly, piously and humbly as-

sembled together in England for the purpose of worshipping the Almighty, he was arrested for conspiracy, unlawful assembly, etc. He was denied the privilege of having a lawyer to defend him, but when arraigned pleaded not guilty, and among the scenes which took place in court during his trial is the following:

Penn—"I affirm I have broken no law, nor am I guilty of the indictment that is laid to my charge; and to the end the bench, the jury and myself with these that hear us, may have a more direct understanding of this procedure, I desire you would let me know by what law it is you prosecute me, and upon what law you ground my indictment?"

Judge—"Upon the common law."

Penn—"Where is that common law?"

Judge—"You must not think I am able to run up so many years, and over so many adjudicated cases, which we call common law to answer your curiosity."

Penn—"This answer, I am sure, is very short of my question, for if it be common it should not be so hard to produce."

It might be a fair question to ask Judge Jackson and other injunction judges who say there is no statute to warrant them in issuing injunctions, but base their right to do so upon the common law, why William Penn and his associates were not enjoined instead of having a criminal proceeding commenced against them in which proceedings they were fortunate in having the right of trial by jury; it might be also a fair question to ask these judges how it comes, during the entire formation of the common law, that an injunction against a labor organization cannot be found; but there is a still more embarrassing question for such judges to answer. That is, when and where did the United States, as such, adopt the common law of England?

THE UNITED STATES, AS SUCH, HAS NO COMMON LAW.

Prof. William C. Robinson of Yale college, in his book on elementary law, page 3, says:

"The United States, as such, has no common or unwritten law."

Again, on page 5, he says:

"The written law of the United States consists of the Federal Constitution, the acts of Congress and the treaties made by its authority."

The United States never adopted the common law, but

each state, either in its constitution or by act of the Legislature, adopted the common law as it existed at the time of the taking effect of the Constitution of the United States in so far as it may be applicable to the new conditions found in the state and so far as it might not be in conflict with the Constitution, statutes and treaties of the United States and the constitution and statutes of the state itself. This is true of all of the states except Louisiana, which adopted the Roman law.

We presume if Judge Jackson had been a little more reflective he would have said that the issuance of an injunction is a proceeding in equity and that equity was and is intended to supply the defects and correct the evils created by the universality and inflexibility of the rules of law, both written and unwritten, as well as to provide against the lack of foresight in legislative bodies to promulgate statutes to govern important relations between citizen and citizen as well as between the state and the citizen thereof, and that chancellors always proceed according to their own peculiar method of administering justice in a case where there is no speedy or adequate remedy at law. This would have been the most unassailable position for him to have taken, but he and all others must remember that, having in view the wrongs committed both under the law and under the equity power of courts, the fathers of this republic inserted the following in article III. of the Constitution of the United States:

"That trial of all crimes, except in case of impeachment, shall be by jury."

It must also be remembered that there is a maxim of law which runs: That which cannot be done directly may not be done indirectly.

The framers of the Constitution perhaps did not take into consideration all of the acts which might be declared to be criminal by Congress, but they did take into consideration the fact that any person accused of a violation of any law, except in cases of impeachment, should have the absolute right of trial by jury, and this right was by them engrafted into the Constitution, so that it might be an insuperable barrier against tyranny and oppression from whatever source.

SUBSTITUTING THE EQUITY POWER OF THE COURT FOR CRIMINAL LAW OF THE LAND.

When an injunction is issued in a labor strike, it commands certain individuals to refrain from doing a thing which the state law or the laws of the United States already have

declared in most cases to be criminal. After an injunction or restraining order is issued, if it is alleged that there has been a violation thereof, the persons said to have violated it are brought before the very judge who issued it, and while, of course, he is not going to punish them for the alleged crime they have committed, he must first satisfy himself in some manner that they committed the crime and then he punishes them for disobeying the mandate in the injunction. In this way it is clear to be seen that he had adjudged them guilty of a crime because, without doing so, it could not be said that they had violated the mandate of court. He may fine and imprison them, and if afterwards it is sought to punish them for committing the criminal offense they cannot plead the trial and punishment before the judge in the contempt case "as being once in jeopardy" or in bar, but they must stand trial and may suffer another punishment for the same alleged act that he does indirectly that which he is forbidden to do directly. The injustice of this system will be seen when another feature of the question is pointed out. It is well known that to convict any person under a penal law of the state or of the United States the person's guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt. Moreover, all the strict law of evidence in criminal cases may be invoked for his protection. He has a right to be confronted by the witnesses and test the truthfulness of their statements by the most rigid cross-examination, but there is no such a requirement in these injunction cases, not even a fair preponderance of the evidence, which necessarily governs the judge sitting in judgment upon the person charged with violating the mandate of the court, and so the judge may satisfy himself with a lesser or greater quantum of evidence as it may suit his feelings. He stands in the position of prosecutor, judge and jury, and as the average judge is human no one is surprised that when it is said that the order which he issued is violated he is very much biased against those who it is alleged dared to disregard his authority and dignity and is very much inclined to allow his human nature to enter into the judicial determination of the case; but that this encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the people should continue to exist is not strange, as it is but another repetition of history.

Judge Jeremiah Black, who in his day was one of the greatest lawyers in the United States, in an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the right of trial by jury, among other things, said: "Al-

fred, the greatest of revolutionary heroes and the wisest of monarchs that ever sat upon a throne, made the first use of his power after the Saxons restored it to establish ancient laws. He had promised them that he would, and he was true to them because they had been true to him. But it was not easily done. The courts were opposed to it for it limited their power, the kind of power that everybody covets, the power to punish without regard to law. He was obliged to hang forty-four judges in one year for refusing to give his subjects a trial by jury."

Not only is article III., section 2, clause 2, of the Constitution, which guarantees the right of trial by jury, violated in injunction cases, but also article I. of the amendment to the Constitution, which forbids the abridging of the freedom of speech, is also violated.

From the foregoing it will be seen that no authority exists for the issuance of injunctions in labor troubles. The fact that injunctions are issued is nothing more nor less than an unwarranted assumption of power by the judge who issues them. The courts who do so arrogate this right to themselves. Such authority was never by any law bestowed upon them. Moreover, the framers of the Constitution, having in view the history of mankind during centuries, saw how the rights and liberties of people were disregarded and how they were imprisoned on shallow pretexts growing out of malice or intrigue, and they believed it was absolutely necessary to preserve and afford to every one likely to be committed to jail or imprisoned on any charge the right of trial by jury. So that the very spirit and essence of the fundamental law is violated whenever a man is sent to jail by any other process than where the facts or the commission of the crime are first found by a jury. It was to keep men from being imprisoned wrongfully on any charge that the framers placed this wholesome barrier in the constitution, and if the individual finds himself lodged in jail through the equity branch of the court, is his imprisonment more pleasing, more satisfactorily to him and less disgraceful than if his liberty was taken away from him in some other manner. A wound inflicted upon the body of an individual is just as severe and the pain is just as great when inflicted by the hand of a friend as if inflicted by the hand of an enemy, and when courts disregard the fundamental law of the land and substitute for it their own ideas and give those ideas the force of law, then we have truly and purely judicial tyranny and oppression in the worst type, and it is well for the

courts of this country to remember that the courts, above all other institutions, must clearly stay within the law; that any disregard of the fundamental law of the land is calculated to shake our institutions to their very foundation. The injunction judge should remember that the injunction is but another means of the depriving of the citizen of his liberty, and that one attempt by the courts of this country to make chattel slavery valid caused this fair land to be drenched in blood. I refer to the decision of Justice Nelson and of Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. The writer was a mere child when he heard the Republican orators of Iowa on divers occasions refer to this decision, and say that the armies of the North had shot it to pieces. This declaration always elicited applause from the audience.

No one can read the history of jurisprudence from the days of Lord Mansfield to the present time who will not be impressed with the fact that great judges have arisen on various occasions and been the conservators of the liberties of the people, and, undoubtedly, they have averted bloodshed and disorder, and inasmuch as it is in the hands of the masses of the people to elect judges of integrity to occupy places upon the bench of state courts and to elect a President of the United States who will appoint men to fill vacancies on the Federal bench who are imbued with the principles of our institutions, it is to be hoped that the recent acts of encroachment by these judges will serve to arouse all the people to the importance of their duty, and that it will not be long until the bench is cleansed and purged of every judge who has substituted tyranny for law.

JOHN H. MURPHY.

TELLURIDE MINERS' UNION NO. 63.

Telluride, Colorado, July 31, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir—Of late Telluride has not taken up the attention of the public with any great calamity, for which we are sincerely thankful, and as there is no intention, we propose to attract the attention of the brothers once a month, at least, through the columns of the Magazine.

Telluride is a good camp, but we would not advise the brothers to come here as there is already a surplus of idle men. There is at present at least 300 more men at this camp than there is work for at this time.

Our organization is steadily forcing itself forward, despite our enemies and knockers. With the completion of the organization of the mill men we will have reached the 1,000 mark. This work will be completed inside of thirty days. The last two meetings of July we took in sixty new members, thirty at a whack. How's that, boys? The mill men seem to be all right—bright, progressive, aggressive and intelligent—and when thoroughly organized will make a valuable addition to the organization. We have started Socialism here and talk about it under "good and welfare." The boys are taking quite an interest, which was intensified by Eugene V. Debs, who spoke to two crowded houses, one in Telluride and one in Savage basin. He created a favorable impression and gave a good, sound and logical talk, which has increased our comrades to the number of 200, with the balance of our members asking themselves questions, so that the outlook is very favorable for our carrying San Miguel county this fall. Keep your eyes on us, comrades, and we will blaze a trail to the rocky heights of freedom.

Our hospital is nearly completed. We expect to take possession on September 1st. The public-spirited business men of this place have furnished the wards and private rooms. It will be the best equipped little hospital this side of the Big Muddy. The opposition hospital wonders where we get money to erect such a magnificent building. We are the boys that can show them. Guess we had better quit, else "ye editor" will do the blue pencil act. Adios.

PRESS COMMITTEE NO. 63, W. F. M.

East Helena, Mont., July 31, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I thought I would write a few lines to let you know that we are still on deck. It is almost a month since our strike was called off. The strike lasted ten weeks, from which we emerged victorious. There are still some of our men who have not been put to work as yet, but we have hopes of them getting work as soon as some more furnaces are started up. We expect the furnaces to start in three weeks.

We are going to give a ball in about a month, which we think will be a grand success. JOSEPH O'CONNOR,

Chairman of Press Com. East Helena M. and S. U. 126.

RAY MINERS UNION NO. 102.

Troy, Pinal County, Arizona, July 24, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The circular letter sent to locals by our newly elected president, calling our attention to and asking our assistance and co-operation in making renewed efforts to increase our membership and extend our influence has met with a hearty response from all members of 102. We are all a unit in seconding his appeal for further and greater efforts to swell our roster. Should every member of the W. F. M. take a personal interest in the appeal of our worthy president, the day would not be far distant when we would find ourselves at home and among our brothers in every mining camp from the Missouri to the Pacific. It would seem that what we miners witness in non-union camps, i. e., long hours, small pay, company stores and compulsory boarding houses, with other impositions, that as individuals we cannot remedy, and compare the difference in union camps, that there would be no excuse for every union man not throwing off his coat and working indefatigably to the end that every man who delves for the precious metals should wear the union emblem.

We have also entered enthusiastically into the belief that by voting as we talk we can materially benefit ourselves and our order, and you may put it down in strong italics that when the smoke of battle has cleared away from our November election Arizona will have in her legislative halls many men who are not inimical to labor's cause.

We have in the new editor of the Magazine a spellbuilder of gigantic proportions. His debut in July number contained oratorical ability second to none, together with the hard facts, backed by indisputable logic, dressed up in the style of a Demosthenes or a Cicero. So gifted a writer cannot fail to make many converts. Yours fraternally,

PRESS COMMITTEE.

LUMBERMEN'S UNION NO. 180 OF THE A. L. U.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 5, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Please give publicity to the following resolution adopted by the Lumbermen's Union No. 180, A. L. U., at their meeting August 5, 1902:

Whereas, William Parry, former financial secretary of the Lumbermen's Union No. 180, A. L. U., has been charged with embezzlement of funds belonging to this union; and,

Whereas, Said William Parry has been found guilty of said crime; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said William Parry be expelled from the Lumbermen's Union No. 180 of the American Labor Union, and this resolution given publicity in labor papers throughout the country, at the same time requesting all bona fide organizations, especially those which are chartered under the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners, to take early notice thereof and in the even of his attempting to visit any such local, please extend to him a welcome worthy of his calling.

Fraternally yours, WILLIAM HANSEN, Rec. Sec.

THE RIGHT RING.

Quartz Mountain, Cal., July 18, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I would like, through the columns of our Magazine, to stir up some of our brothers to a knowledge of the invincibility and responsibility of the laboring classes. I believe no man is to be condemned for taking only legitimate advantage of the law to advance his personal interests. It is the majority that should be censured for not abolishing a law that is making of them slaves. How long will it be until you awaken to the fact that with yourselves rests all power, therefore, all responsibility, for allowing such unequal conditions to exist, and in the knowledge of that power, arise in your strength and wipe the unjust system from the face of our nation and make it free indeed?

I appeal to your common sense of justice in this matter, not to your stomach, but guarantee it will prove more effectual than Mark Hanna's full dinner pail in filling the requirements of an empty stomach. As long as the wage system exists there will be competition in the ranks of labor, really a contest between ourselves for a right to work and earn a mere existence for ourselves and our loved ones, with no time for study or recreation.

The Declaration of Independence declares "that all men are born free and equal." Therefore, I hold that it is no credit (and should be of no financial advantage) to a man that he is born with possibilities of a superior degree of education or superior intelligence; with a power, we will say, that gives him an advantage over his less fortunate brothers, on account of that brother not being endowed with power to concentrate his thoughts along reasoning, scheming, inventive or legislative

lines. All work that is necessary for the welfare of the people is honorable, and if our Creator, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to arrange things systematically, i. e., create men for manual labor with no mind for intellectual pursuits that might be the means of taking away from the ranks of labor that which is necessary for its promotion and fulfillment, this class should, if justice were done, own and have an equal share with those of greater mental ability in all the product of the nation.

Under our present system a male child with a well-balanced mind and given an opportunity for education, invariably develops into a man that can see his advantage over his uneducated brother, and the laws of our country allow him to use his superior knowledge (given him by God) to take insufferable advantage of his fellow men, when such knowledge should be used for the uplifting of mankind, and would be, had our brother of great mental ability been born under a just social system. Fellow workmen, it is within our power to change this state of affairs. Would you not like to know beyond a doubt that your children would receive a just share of their production? No matter whether they toil mentally or labor in the mills, mines, factories, on the farms, railroads or streets of a city, on sea or on land, all necessary labor should be equally valuable to our country.

Will you not right now declare that henceforth you will do all in your power to help bring about a change in the political system of our country which is the direct cause of the present unequal distribution of wealth? Will you work for a platform that will emancipate the wage slave? If so, study Socialism. If you will but study it I feel sure that you cannot help but become convinced of its power for good. Do not be negligent by saying: "As I have only a few years to live, I am not going to worry myself about something I cannot understand, that men are born politicians." I say to you politicians are manufactured. I say you can, if you will, understand enough to better your circumstances and leave a legacy of righteousness to unborn generations. Be a man and do something to help improve our conditions.

Brother Edward Boyce is one of the most courageous, persevering, unselfish men that ever championed the cause of labor, and I hope that every miner of the Federation has not only read, but studied, his masterly address to the tenth annual convention, for therein is stated our futile efforts of the past and a policy of progression outlined that you should become familiar with. Fraternally yours, EUGENE S. FISK, 73.

soliloquy before they pass judgment on the article in question, and I quite agree that the facts should be known. When they are known, abuse and slander coming from this source will be praise. Now as to the statement that Mr. Debs received \$150 for his two lectures, I will state that this is all the truth the article contains, and the strangest part of this is how so much of the truth managed to get in the editorial columns of the Journal. This sum of money was voted to Mr. Debs by the Miners' Union for his services here, and he has returned value for value received a hundred fold. Had Debs been some corporation exponent (Ed Wolcott, for instance), and had he assailed the workers of this state (as he did at one time and of this very community), I venture to assert that the Journal would have no soliloquies, superficial or otherwise, to offer as to price or anything else, nor would the gentlemen referred to have been so solicitous as to whether "they paid too dearly for their whistle" or not. But the Journal will say "that Ed Wolcott is the smartest man in Colorado." Admitted. "It takes a smart man to become facile princeps, even in the realm of rascality," as in other things in this day those who are not as smart as Wolcott, gravitate to positions of like importance as the management and editorial chairs of publications such as the Journal. The remuneration was "not paid in advance," nor did Debs know what would be paid him until the morning he took his leave. His services have been given to the cause of labor for the last twenty years, and he has refused offers to lecture for sums that the editor of the Journal never dreamed of. He is at present paying off the indebtedness incurred in fighting the injunction suits growing out of the A. R. U. strike; which debt he assumed upon the dissolution of that organization before the onslaught of the federal courts and troops. "Men are more alike than unlike. They are endowed with the same instincts, developed, to be sure, in different degrees and diverted into different channels, but not materially unlike in the primary essentials. In this direction Mr. Debs is possessed of the same attributes that characterizes the majority of men, he is out for the stuff." Does the Journal editor and manager know what sacrifices Debs has made? It is evident to any eyes that can see and whose soul dwells higher than the stomach that a man like Debs, who has passed through bribery free from all taint or suspicion or cowardice, will always stand faithful to the cause of humanity. But you could not let the opportunity pass. You waited until this great man had left, then you turned on your stream of slander. You have done

this before and of course you could not help doing so again. All you think of is the "stuff." Pity that you never got up higher in capitalistic circles. The world has always been full of slaves ready and willing to do the bidding of their masters. If some Socialist would catch you and keep you long enough to teach you what Socialism is, he would be doing you a favor as well as the rest of the community. We will have several more speakers here before fall, and advise you to go and hear them. It is fortunate "that some men do think deeply, and carefully and thoroughly ponder important problems," for were this not the case, what mind could conceive the horrors people would be compelled to experience, were they to follow the advice of so-called editors, who, supported by moneyed men, are used as tools to deceive the "unthinking public" into snares where, when once in the trap, they are securely bound and are able to experience the extremely enjoyable sensation of feeling the fangs of their captors sink deep into their confiding souls. Sometimes the characters of these editors are such that they dread the searchlight of investigation turned upon them for fear that a too "careful scrutiny might reveal" that they are far worse than those whom they try to abuse and place before the public as cranks and charlatans. Now, had the writer just stopped to think, not deeply, merely lightly, the thought would in all probability have come to him that some people would think and see "compensating conditions" in the editorial articles of soliloquies. But Debs and the great work will go on despite the snarling of such petty curs as the Journal editor or others of his ilk. But I owe the cur an apology, for designating these people as such were to malign and slander the dog, one of man's best friends.

Thanking you in advance for the space, I am one for the truth,
V. ST. JOHN.

CONDITIONS AT EAST HELENA.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I take the opportunity of sending you a short account of present conditions at East Helena, and of the great victory that has been recently won by the Mill and Smeltermen's Union at that place. The smelting plant at this place is one of the fourteen owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company, which, during its whole history, has never allowed a union man to work for it in any capacity, if his connection with a labor organization became known. When the eight-hour law of Montana went into effect,

this was the only smelter that reduced the wages of its employes. This was because the men were not organized, and the great trust took advantage of that fact. Many attempts have been made in the last eight years to organize this plant, but the company has always succeeded in preventing it. On August 24, 1901, about forty of the men came together and formed a Mill and Smeltermen's Union. The company became aware of the fact, and began to discharge the men as soon as they were known, or if they expressed sympathy with a union. Bosses would stand around the hall on meeting night, and every man that was seen to enter was discharged the next day. Attempts were made to bring men from the East to take the places of these discharged men, but by advertising the conditions in the eastern papers we were able to soon stop this. After this kind of work had been going on for some time, the officials of the company saw fit to hire certain men whom they considered to be leaders to work against the union. The superintendent himself has been known to go from house to house at night to talk against the union. At last the members thought best to put the business in the hands of a few of its members, and give up the general meetings. The committee would initiate new members in a secret place, and by this means they got most of the employes into the union. They then began to hold open meetings again with a large attendance, but the company still continued to discharge men who were seen to enter the hall, as many as six and eight at a time. The executive board was then instructed to wait on the management and ask for recognition of the union. After a whole day spent in locating the manager, he refused to give them a hearing, either at that or any other time. I finally succeeded in having a short talk with him and he acknowledged having discharged the men because they were union men and stated that the company would, under no circumstances, recognize the union or even tolerate its formation in East Helena. Just think of it! Discharge men because they exercise their rights of joining an organization to protect themselves, their families and their fellow men—a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. This statement the executive board reported to the union, which came to the conclusion that something had to be done or the union would be destroyed. Having the promise from all the men that were not members of the union that if a strike was declared they would come out and stay out, they then took a vote and every man struck for recognition of the union. On April 28th at 11 o'clock p. m. the men

all walked out. Just twenty minutes before this one of the foremen said: "I will discharge eighteen or twenty men tomorrow morning and that will break up the union." Every man, union and non-union, except the engineers, came out. After a great deal of work on the part of the union and many interviews between the company officials and representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, the company agreed not to discharge union men and to give them preference of employment over men not heretofore employed, and in case of future difficulties to meet with a committee of the men and a representative of the Western Federation of Miners executive board. The union, on their part, agreed to accept the present scale of wages until May 1, 1903. Under these conditions the strike was declared off July 7, 1902. A number of our men who were discharged ten and eleven months ago have been put bac to work, therefore I consider this one of the greatest victories ever gained in Montana for organized labor, for it reverses the policy of this company entirely, and I also believe that this union deserves a great deal of credit for their good work and the noble stand they took. Even a number of the leading members that the officials were not going to allow to work in the smelter under any consideration have been given work as union men. Our members can now go to their meetings without fear of losing their jobs and feel as free American citizens. This union not only had the company opposed to them, but had, with few exceptions, the business men against them also, but we expect to show to the public that we are law-abiding people.

On August 27th the union will celebrate their first annual ball, which will be the greatest time ever seen in East Helena.

While Mount Helena Miners Union is gaining in membership every week it is having an uphill fight, because the mines are all small and scattered in different sections all the way from three to twenty miles from town. Among other things, the labor organizations of Helena and East Helena have to contend with, is the business men's alliance. During the summer a petition was circulated among the business houses by a committee of the alliance objecting to their employes joining the union, which read: "Let us have one green spot in Montana which is not run by labor organizations." But we are gaining ground, and by 1903 Helena will be one of the union cities of Montana to be looked upon with credit to the laboring people of this vicinity.

PHIL BOWDEN.

The Western Federation of Miners.

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

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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	Thos. Cowan	L. J. Langley		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	T. J. Morrison	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
98	Kofa			Axel Lindh		Kofa
118	McCabe	Sat	J. F. Casper	A. W. Nicklin		McCabe
153	Poland	Tues	J. P. Ryan	Al. Shidler		Poland
135	Pearce		L. H. Allen	O. Monmonier		Pearce
102	Ray	Thurs	Chas. Peters	Wm. S. Crowe		Troy
65	Walker		F. A. Murphy	N. J. Griffin		Walker
160	Weaver			Dan Cribbs		Octave
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
134	Fairview		F. Danugh	W. H. Morrison		Fairview
152	Frank	Sat	Wm. Slack	S. Sutherland		Frank, Alb'rt
76	Gladstone	Sat	T. P. Goddard	D. McKenzie	11	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	Jos. Chapman	John Buil		Michel
43	McKinney	Thurs	Geo. Withers	W. E. Letts		O'p.M'Kinney
120	Morrissey			Jos. Parkin		
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	J. P. Shannon	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. O. 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
55	Calaveras Sun		W. H. Wilson	H. Mitchell		Angel's Camp
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	Sam Butler	R. D. Gluyas	199	Grass Valley
163	Ivanpah		A. H. Shipway	Gust Erickson		Manvel
143	Keewick 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

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
CALIF.—Con						
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	Jas. M. Quinn ..	....	Big Oak Flat.
109	Soulsbyville .....	.....	T. O. Isley	O. L. Wahl .....	....	Soulsbyville
87	Summerville .....	.....	Robt. Plumber.	R. L. Dillon .....	....	Carters
73	Toulumne	Thurs	J. T. Fisk	H. D. French	63	Stent
167	Winthrop .....	.....	C. B. Hight	E. A. Sheridan ..	....	Winthrop
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	W. D. Daniels ..	Henry Scholz ..	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
75	Altman Eng	Tues	D. O. Copley ..	E. S. Holden	77	Independence
21	Anaconda	Tues	O. A. Anderson	J. J. Mangan	296	Anaconda
13	Baldwin .....	.....	.....	A. Dohlman .....	....	Baldwin
89	Battle Mountain ..	Sun	Chas. Baldauf ..	W. McConnel ..	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 Crk S. Eng ..	Wed	A. F. Lindgren ..	E. L. Whitney ..	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City	Mon	R. O. 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	Sat	B. S. Morgan ..	John Jubb .....	....	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 ..	R. M. Nichols ..	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
15	Ouray	Sat	Jno. E. Souter ..	H. A. McLean ..	1111	Ouray
158	Pearl .....	.....	F. H. Hill	P. J. Byrne .....	....	Pearl
24	Pewabic Mount'n ..	.....	LeProuse	W. G. Evans .....	....	Russell Gulch
6	Pitkin County	Sat	Jas. Conners ..	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
34	Robinson .....	.....	.....	H. F. McGinley ..	....	Robinson
145	Salina	Tues	Fred Myers	John Rose .....	....	Salina
26	Silverton	Sat	F. 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	Sol Warren	Jas. H. Rodda ..	25	DeLamar
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayes	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 .....	.....	A. E. Nelson	J. Henderson	21	McKay
20	Rocky Bar	Sat	J. R. Davey	N. D. McLeod ..	X	Rocky Bar
66	Silver City	Sat	Alex Main	H. Holloway .....	....	Silver City
18	Wardner	Sat	M. Cambell	John Conley	162	Wardner
KANSAS						
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	J. F. Morrison ..	Guy Baker	76	Gas City

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
KANSAS—Con						
124	Girard M. & S.	Sat	Wm. Hollinger.	L. H. Harmon.	...	Girard
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 ..	P. McNerny ..	473	Anaconda....
114	Anaconda Eng.	Mon	Richard Evans.	David Storrar..	...	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 ..	C. H. James.....	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. McEelhany..	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 .....	.....	F. P. Rhenole ..	Thos. Jordan ..	.....	Pony
25	Winston	Sat	Theo. Schuele..	E. J. Brewer....	A	Winston
129	Virginia City ..	Sat	E. J. Ganian ..	H. T. Reid .....	.....	Virginia City.
NEVADA						
122	Berlin	Mon	W. W. Elkins ..	C. M. Cushing..	.....	Berlin
72	Lincoln	Wed	D. Marguards'n	R. J. Gordon..	51	DeLamar
164	Searchlight .....	.....	A. H. Smith.....	W. Bainbridge.	.....	Searchlight ..
49	Silver City	Tues	E. T. Powers ..	Dave Armstrong	76	Silver City....
121	Tonapah	Tues	John O'Toole..	Wm. Enger	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	S. H. Washburn	.....	Baker City...
SO. DAKOTA.						
3	Central	Sat	Otto Peterson..	W. G. Friggins.	23	Central City..
14	Deadwood	Thurs	Chas. Dean	J. E. Evans	950	Deadwood ...
2	Lead	Mon	G. W. Holvey ..	C. J. Snyder ..	290	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	Jos. Ritson	Chas. Sinclair..	31	Bingham
151	Eureka	Thurs	Godfrey Scherer	Nick Cones	228	Eureka
144	Park City	Sat	G. A. Robinson	O. C. Lockhart.	891	Park City....
99	Valley S. U.	Sat	E. J. Smith	J. W. Gordon ..	.....	Murray

Directory of Local Unions and Officers

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P.O. Box	ADDRESS
	WASHINGTON.					
17	Cascade.....	Sat	Patrick Reddy	Floyd Harman	.....	Silverton.....
142	Deertrail.....	Tuse	J. C. Carter....	J. O'Leary jr	.....	Deer Trail....
168	Index.....		.....	Ben Evans.....	.....	.....
28	Republic.....	Tues	Alex McKay....	J. E. Keyes....	157	Republic.....
	WYOMING					
157	Continental.....	.....	Wm. Mow.....	Wm. Malady....	.....	Battle.....
156	Encampment M. M. & S. }	.....	Geo. Brown....	John Evans....	.....	Riverside....

The American Labor Union.

DANIEL McDONALD, President.....Box 1067, Butte, Mont.
 D. F. O'SHEA, Vice President.....Cripple Creek, Colo.
 OLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.....Box 1067, Butte, Mont.

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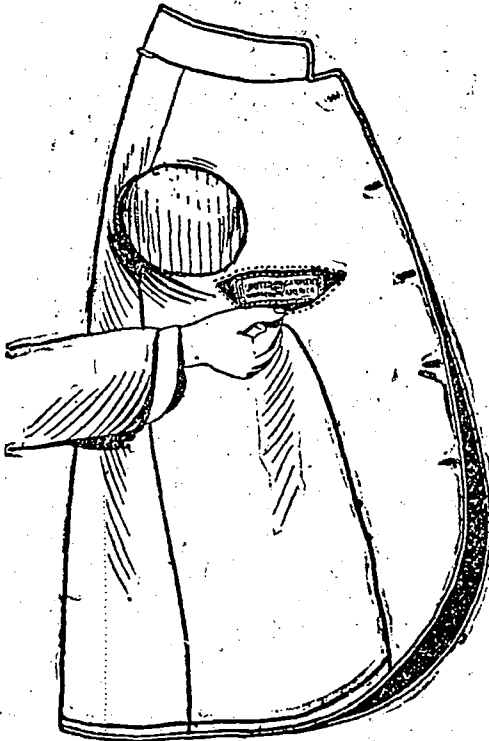
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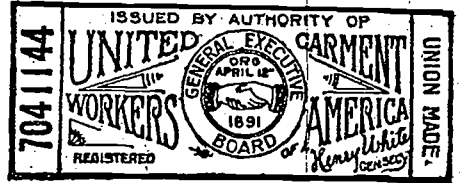
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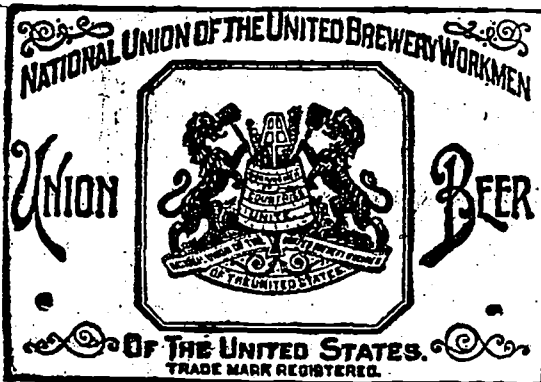
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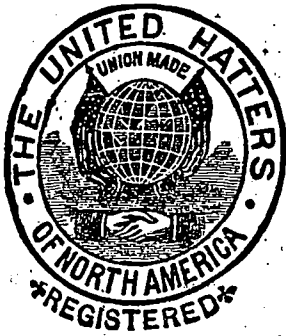
Chas. Bayly, President and Manager.



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.

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