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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

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22 TRADES UNIONS COUNCIL

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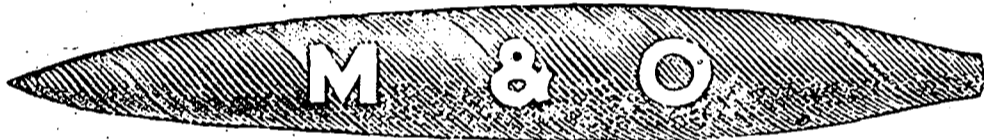
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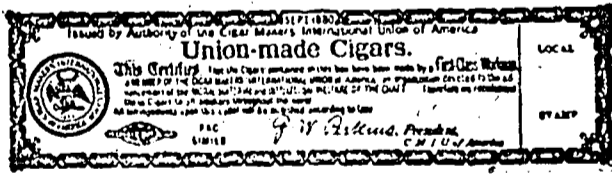
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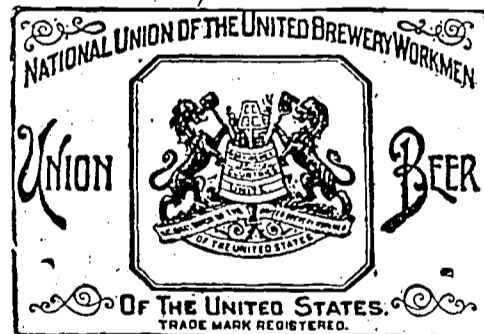
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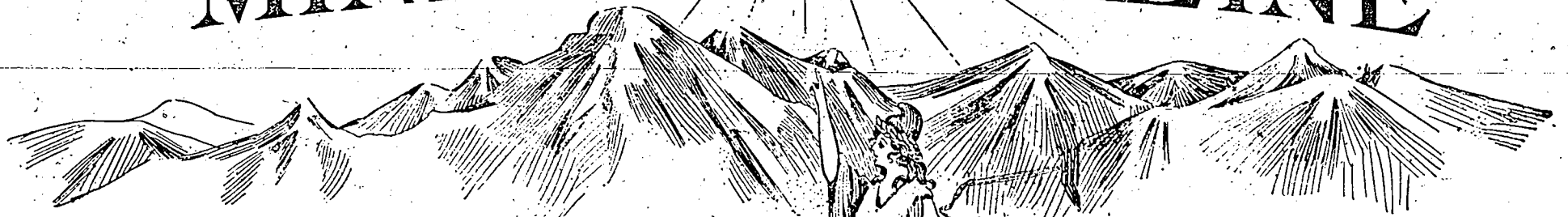
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

Address all communications to MINERS' MAGAZINE,
625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

THE GHASTLY REMAINS of 300 soldiers were brought from the Philippines recently in a transport to New York, who fought and died under the folds of a flag which the capitalist sent across the Pacific to subjugate the ex-peons of Spain. These dead heroes were lured from their homes under the enthusiasm of patriotism, but capitalism, the power behind the throne, sheds no tears for the human sacrifice that was made in the extension of pastures upon which greed might graze.

THE EMPLOYERS of labor in Chicago have brought into use the automobile as a disperser, when strikers congregate upon any street, or attempt to interfere with the "lawful right" of a scab to be loyal to the employer who pays him the price of his treason. The employer does not seem to be fully satisfied with the policeman's club, the deputized hireling, the injunction and the state militia, and the "red devil" is now to play an important role among the weapons in use for the suppression of strikers.

THE DISEASES of our economic system come to the surface in the shape of lockouts, strikes, boycotts, injunctions and an armed soldiery that pulls the trigger at the command of corporate might entrenched behind the throne of official power. The manifestation of these diseases will continue as long as capitalism controls the functions of government, to be used against the real producer of wealth. Whenever the workers become class-conscious and class-loyal, the struggle of the ages will culminate in economic freedom and the brotherhood of man.

JOHN McMAKIN, the commissioner of labor of New York, reports that 58 cents for ten hours' work is the wages received by women in the tenement districts. Ten hours' work with needle and thread for a beggarly stipend, to ease the cravings of hunger. Is it any wonder that in the large cities there are so many women behind the red curtains of dens of shame? What has Christianity to offer to these poverty-stricken wretches, who are the impoverished victims of the profit system? What consolation is there in a religious tract, when the body is starved, to save the soul in order that the commercial parasites may have a heaven on earth?

EX-SHERIFF MARTIN of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, has sued the county for \$1,500. It is reported that this suit is brought for the purpose of securing the compensation that is due for the legalized murder of a score of miners at Lattimer, six years ago. Martin wants his blood-money, as he is now a physical wreck, haunted by the memory of the massacre demanded by the corporation conspirators. Martin is now friendless, the object of every honest man's contempt, and when his foul carcass is mouldering in a dishonored grave, there will be none so poor as to do him reverence. Such is the fate of men with Judas Iscariot souls.

GOVERNOR PEABODY should be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, to keep company with Judge Kopul, who recently sentenced two labor leaders to serve six months' imprisonment. Kopul and Peabody would form a pair that would be hard to draw to. Kopul has declared that "the flag is higher than the law," while the governor of Colorado, as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, has made the anarchy of the Haymarket rioters in Chicago look like a little pleasant exercise for the expenditure of superfluous vitality. The state of Colorado can afford to lose the Mad Mullah of the Republican party.

MISS MAY GOELET exchanges \$4,000,000 for a matrimonial alliance with the Duke of Roxburghe. This fabulous sum represents some of the surplus that has been stolen by law from the hands of the thousands whose labor made it possible for a Goelet to break into the circle of England's titled gentry. When King Edward, the moral leper, heard of his blue-blooded brother landing the American fish, he exclaimed in rapture, "Well done, Roxburghe!" The laboring people of America are earning the purchase price which American heiresses can afford to pay for broken-down rones, which the female element of England's nobility reject, when suffering from financial distress.

ELEVEN RAILROAD MAGNATES, who were recently brought before Judge Gummere of New Jersey, charged with manslaughter, were discharged and exonerated from all blame. Nine school children were killed at a grade crossing in a street car by a railroad train, but the merciless slaughter of children was placed at the door of the motorman, who belonged to that class who have but little pull in securing salaried jobs for broken-down lawyers. It is reported that the same judge only a few years ago, in a damage suit, appraised the life of a workingman's child at \$1. The object lessons that are being taught to the people by the many scandalous and outrageous decisions that come from so-called temples of justice are placing the judiciary in an unenviable light. There can be but little room to doubt that the poor have no standing in court. Capitalism has silenced the voice of justice, and the lawlessness of the wealthy escapes with impunity.

DURING THE PAST WEEK the tumbling of stocks almost created a panic in Wall street, and a scare was created throughout the country of no small magnitude. The fake prosperity oratory of financiers will be able but little longer to hold back the inevitable, that is rising like a mighty wave to wreck the countless thousands of small crafts that are struggling in the pitiless sea of commercialism. The time is short until the crash will come, and then will be heard the shrieks of the slaughtered victims, who, like flies, were tempted to enter the gilded parlor of the spiders, to furnish lunches to appease the inordinate appetite of trust cupidity. The industrial barometer signalizes the coming storm. The failure of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, throwing out of employment nearly 4,000 men with unpaid checks, the closing down of collieries in Pennsylvania to restrict production and turning adrift thousands of miners, the closing of iron and steel furnaces in the Keystone State, the great lockout of marble workers affecting an army of industrious mechanics, presage the coming of the financial avalanche that will sweep into ruin a myriad of people who are unprepared to meet the disaster. The great bubble, confidence, has been expanded to the limits of endurance and when the bubble breaks, the panics of '73 and '93 will be like a match-light compared with the Chicago fire. The workingmen of the nation have but little to lose but their jobs, but when their hands are shackled in idleness through the closing down of mines, mills and factories, the awful tragedy that is wrapped in the present civilization will pass before their vision in all its ghastly barbarism. The object lessons taught by the next panic will clothe Socialism in the garb of respectability.

Soulless Carnegie

ANDREW CARNEGIE of Homestead fame recently delivered an address on the "Mysteries of Steel" before the Iron and Steel Institute of London, England. The multi-millionaire magnate declared that "steel had a soul" and that he could never pass a bar of steel without being reverent, because in that bar there were perhaps all the mysteries of human life.

The bars of steel from which Carnegie has reaped a colossal fortune contain "mysteries" which, if revealed, would furnish history as black and as abominable as the descriptive horrors of the infernal regions of perdition. Steel may have a soul, but the man who has piled up millions and millions of gold upon the ill-paid labor of men who confiscated their lives before the blazing furnaces of the Homestead mills, is as devoid of a soul as the merciless hyena that digs the corpse from a grave to make a meal on decomposing flesh. Those bars of steel to which Carnegie attributes a soul, contain the history of riot and murder the stunted lives of children who were robbed of an education and the recreation of childhood. Those bars of steel have been cooled by the tears of widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers fell by the bullets of hirelings, striking against the oppression and despotism of a soulless monster. In atonement for the wrongs and outrages perpetrated, this heartless despot is now founding libraries to emblazon upon the history of the world the name of Carnegie as a philanthropist. The laboring millions of this country have repudiated the library gifts and inscribed upon the records of unionism a protest against the acceptance of literature from hands that are dyed with innocent blood. God in his infinite mercy may condone the cruelty of a Carnegie and recognize in his being an essence of immortality, but the wronged thousands who have felt the weight of his tyranny can never obliterate from their memory the cold-blooded atrocity of this soulless plutocrat whose wealth was gathered from the sweat, blood and tears of enslaved humanity.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS beholding the labor organizations of the country embracing the principles of Socialism, are preparing for the fray which is expected in the near future. The laboring men entering the political arena, as a united body, is wrinkling the brow of the magnate with millions with serious thoughts as to the most effective means to be used in delaying the day of retribution. The capitalist with the services of bought representatives of the people in the halls of national legislation, have passed the Dick military law, which empowers the President to draft every able-bodied citizen and place him in the field of battle to slay the pauper when he strikes for right and justice. The police force of the country have been given their instructions to club and throw into jail every citizen who assumes the right of free speech and attacks the system which puts labor in chains. A corrupt judiciary has legalized the blacklist and the United States senator from Tennessee will introduce a bill in the next session of Congress to repeal the fifteenth amendment of the federal constitution. The disfranchisement of the black man is but a preliminary step towards wresting from the white laboring man his only constitutional weapon of defense—the ballot. The exigencies of the times demand that the great army of toil shall rise in its political might and sweep from official power the class who are conspiring to wreck the republic.

THE STATEMENT published in the daily press of Colorado, showing the output from the Cripple Creek district during the month of September, refutes the fabricated stories issued by the Mine Owners' Association and the military authorities that the mines are resuming operations and that the back-bone of the strike is broken. The following is the output based upon statistics:

	Tons.	Average.	Total Value.
Smelters	4,200	\$60.00	\$132,000
U. S. R. & R. Co.	1,500	27.00	40,500
Portland	9,000	30.00	270,000
Economic	1,800	35.00	63,000
Doreas	2,500	33.00	82,500
Magna Charta	150	4.00	600
Globe	1,500	4.00	6,000
Jordan	800	7.00	4,200
Ingham	1,500	4.00	6,000
Other Cyanide	500	5.00	2,500
Total	21,250	\$20.90	\$612,700

The output from the Portland, Economic and Doreas mills, which have been fair to organized labor and which have all been operated with union men, amounts to \$415,000. The other mills and smelters have been treating ore that had been stored before the strike was declared, and the output from these mills and smelters is less than \$200,000. It will be noticed in the report that the Globe plant, which belongs to the American Smelting trust, treated 1,500 tons of ore, with a value of but \$6,000. A significant proof of the incompetency of the strike-breakers that have been gathered from the tailings of hobo humanity, to usurp the places of men who are demanding an eight-hour day. The output of the Cripple Creek district for the past several years has averaged \$2,000,000 per month, and when a comparison is instituted with the output of September, the boast that the unfair mines are resuming, falls to the ground. The haughty and despotic combinations of capital in Colorado are paying an awful price in their attempt to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners from the confines of the state, and when the feat is accomplished, the Mine Owners' Association will not have enough in its treasury to purchase a soup-bone for a yellow dog's breakfast.

The President Shows Fear.

THE LABOR DAY address that was delivered by President Roosevelt at Syracuse, New York, proves beyond question that the apparition of the class struggle has risen like a specter to disturb the strenuous political gladiator who is moving heaven and earth to secure a second term in the White House. His declaration that there "should be a community of interests among the people" is the transparent cant of a hypocrite who knows that there can be no community of interest among the people while the many are slaves and the few are masters. The Dick military bill, the sending of the federal troops to Arizona to serve the interests of mining corporations and the open and brazen slap administered to the International Typographical Union by the broncho-busting aspirant for another four years of political sovereignty, refutes his grand-stand buncombe belched from a rostrum at Syracuse. The burden of Roosevelt's whole address was an admonition against the laboring class uniting at the ballot box to break the fetters of industrial serfdom. The fact that the President gave such advice furnishes the proof that he has recognized the class struggle and is beginning to realize that the men of toil are awakening to a class-conscious conception of hostile interests in society. Roosevelt beholds in the rapid growth of Socialism a menace to the reign of plunder and knows that the present discontent of the people arises from an intelligent recognition of the causes that have produced wealth and poverty, splendor and rags. The workingman will not be contented with the mere assertion that there "should be a community of interests among the people" while he beholds the aristocratic elite who have coined profits from his toil reveling at the seashore and summer resorts, while he ekes out a miserable existence in the poisoned air of mill, factory and mine. The President cannot arrest the coming of Socialism any more than he can stop the earth in its regular revolution. The capitalistic system has produced conditions, and those conditions are pressing harder every day for a solution. The disinherited are realizing that they can never enjoy the rights of freedom until the means which are now the property of the few shall be made the property of the whole people to be democratically managed for use and not for profit. Roosevelt's Labor Day speech is an admission that he beholds "the handwriting on the wall."

If the President believes that there is a "community of interests among the people," why was it that when the wind lifted his coat tails a short time ago that the butt of a murderous weapon projected out of his hip pocket? If the lion killer and Spanish fighter entertains the belief that there is a community of interests among the people, why has he surrounded himself like a terrified criminal with walking arsenals who act in the capacity of a military escort? The President of this nation should be a man whose official acts should inspire the love of all the people, and the very fact that he shows symptoms of fear is an evidence that he has come to the conclusion that the people are becoming suspicious of the purity of our government. The conscience of a public official is certainly in need of repairs when he fears the people whom he is supposed to serve.

"ACTIONS SPEAK louder than words," and the old adage has been verified by a recent official act of President Roosevelt. A short time ago two landlords in Alabama were convicted of selling and keeping colored people as chattel slaves, but these exploiters who violated and trampled under foot the most sacred amendment that was ever added to the federal constitution, were pardoned by the chief executive. The trades unionists, Conde and Guillot, of Porto Rico, who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment by an ignorant despot upon the bench, have failed to receive any consideration or clemency from the White House spouter, who has the audacity to occupy a platform on Labor Day and prate about the rights and liberties of the class who are the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water." The constitution can be profaned and insulted by the class who revel in wealth and have a political pull, but the pauper in the ranks of labor who raises his voice in protest against suffering humanity being immolated on the altar of greed must lie in prison.

THE PREACHERS and professors have been blowing their trumpets for the past several years insisting upon "labor and capital getting together," and the advice has been heeded in the city of Chicago. The Coal Teamsters' Union and the Coal Team Owners' Association have formed a close compact, likewise the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and Milk Dealers' Association, and groans that are now being heard by the consumers in Chicago are truly heartrending and pitiable. A professor and preacher are now wanted who can devise a scientific remedy for pulling them apart. The teamsters and the team owners, through a consolidation of interests, have increased wages eleven to fifteen per cent., but the profits of the team owner have crawled up to forty per cent., which the public must pay. The milk wagon drivers and the milk dealers have formed a monopoly which has increased the price of milk to rich and poor alike, and make but one delivery per day of the lacteal fluid. The health department of Chicago has declared that the delivery of milk but once a day in Chicago during the sultry weather has increased infant mortality forty per cent. The profit system in every form which it assumes is demonstrating to the people that it must be abolished before men can afford to be humane.

THE MINERS MAGAZINE, weekly sixteen pages, sent to any address for \$1.00 a year in advance.

The Pope Loves the Laboring Man.

POPE PIUS X. recently received a delegation of workmen, and said to the victims of exploitation: "Be satisfied with your condition, provide education for your children, and I assure you in the name of the Holy Ghost that the blessing of God, which I so much invoke for you and your families, will be given." The Pope declared to the proletarians assembled "that the workman who is satisfied with his condition finds in it a true pleasure, shedding sweetness about him."

If Rockefeller, Morgan and all the rest of the exploiters had held a convention and sent forth a proclamation it would have been impossible for the banquet-fed conglomeration to have conceived of such a vulgar insult as that which was offered by the incumbent of the pontifical chair. For the workmen to be submissive to the advice given by the triple-crowned Caesar of the Catholic church, they would have to surrender every natural impulse that revolts against oppression. The Pope says, "provide education for your children," but he fails to tell them upon what resources the offspring of the wage-slave is to receive an education. The workmen of Italy have been driven across the seas to every land under the sun, to seek that liberty, intelligence and economic comfort that have been denied them in the land of their fathers; and wherever they have wandered in the search for better conditions, they have told the story of poverty in the land of their birth.

"Be satisfied with your condition," exclaims the Pope to the workmen, while he lives in a palace, surrounded by all the splendor and magnificence which wealth can provide! "Be satisfied with your condition," though the larder is empty and the fire has gone out for want of fuel and you can behold your wife and children shivering in the misery of hunger and rags! "Be satisfied with your condition," and the Pope (from whose rooms was recently stolen a cartload of silver), will plead with the Great Jehovah for a benediction from God's storehouse to come down through the immensity of space and comfort the vagrant mass who have been disinherited through the murderous system of legalized robbery! Bully for the Pope! A blessing from God to a man with a tenantless stomach and whose sedentary anatomy is protruding through his pants, will certainly be appreciated. "Be satisfied with your condition," and the Pope will see to it that the landless and homeless will have broad acres and brownstone fronts in the invisible world, and he that suffers from a stomach vacuum, while a transient on this worthless planet can glut himself with porterhouse steaks when he wakes up in the "kingdom come." Such a glorious inducement to "be satisfied with your condition" will inspire the workmen to shower bushels of Peter's pence on Leo's successor, and hail him as the twentieth century Moses, who led the slaves through the gates of wage bondage.

Fake Prosperity.

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN in a recent issue devoted a whole page to advertising the year of 1903 as the banner year in the history of Chicago prosperity. We have not heard that there has been any decrease in the number of women with fictitious names who prowl the streets in the darkness of night bidding for dishonor. We have not heard that the children of the sweat-shop and the factory have found seats in the public schools because their fathers have partaken of such prosperity that their bank accounts enable them to afford their offspring the benefits of an education. We have discovered that the cost of living in the city of Chicago, according to the report of the state labor commissioner, has increased thirty-two per cent. in the past three years without a corresponding increase in the wages of the classes, whose labor gives birth to all the prosperity that is possible for a world to enjoy. The few who control the necessities of life have been prosperous, while the many in Chicago, thrown upon their own resources, are not thirty days ahead of hunger. Mr. Hearst, the boomed candidate for a presidential nomination in the next Democratic convention, is singing the same old political song as the balance of the parasitical crew to lull the laboring man to sleep, but the melody of the old tune has a discord which jars harshly upon the ears of the countless thousands in Chicago who are making a desperate struggle to escape a violation of the vagrancy act.

A Sinister Miniature.

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL appeared in an issue of the Denver Post of last week and should be read not only by every member of organized labor, but by every citizen in every walk of life who is looking into the future and asking himself the question, what is to be the fate of this republic? The editorial is as follows:

"An orbitless planet was pictured in a recent story as rushing toward our solar system. The astronomers, so the story ran, quickly discovered the approach of the catastrophic wanderer. They calculated its distance, the speed of its rush through space and announced that in a certain time it would smash into the sun.

"And then?

"But not until the people actually saw a new star, which grew larger and larger, and seemed like an awful angry eye in the heavens, did the announcement of the astronomers become the sensation of the world.

"Larger and larger grew the terrible orb, and civilized society was convulsed between the freezing assurance of the scientists that there was no doubt about the accuracy of their calculations and the feverish hope that perhaps the sun would not be affected by the collision or the strange planet might find an orbit in our system without jar.

"And that is the condition of society to-day with regard to the labor movement. Society has been warned. It has seen the growth of the new

power. And it beholds that power growing larger every day. The Socialists say that it is impossible for individualistic society to survive the final collision, and that a new social formation is inevitable.

"And it must be remembered that some of the greatest minds in the world to-day are those of Socialists. And it should be remembered that Socialism has percolated through the world and its principles are more or less believed in by persons who do not call themselves Socialists and who have no idea that they are revolutionary seeds.

"And thoughtful men, who are opposed to Socialism and believe it is chimerical, realize that the time is rushing toward America when it must decide between two courses, one a vital readjustment of the present relations of capital and labor and the other the wiping out of organized labor to preserve the present relationship.

"Owing to an extraordinary combination of conditions the tragical alternative is being enacted to-day in Colorado on a small scale. The government of Colorado is using its military forces to put an end to the Western Federation of Miners.

The country may well look upon the scene with anxiety, for in miniature, compared with the whole, it represents the climax which is rushing upon the land.

"And if the situation were national instead of confined to a far western state, and if it were a national labor organization instead of the Western Federation of Miners, and if it were the United States government instead of the Colorado government, it would shake the foundations of the republic.

"For a long time the Post and others strained every nerve to put off and prevent this climax. Great efforts were made to arbitrate the Colorado City strike, efforts which seemed successful, and when the Federation declared off the strike in the smelters there the people of Colorado breathed relief and the shadow seemed to recede and fade.

"But that hope was vain, and the dark chapter is now being written. The National Guard, raised to a high degree of efficiency by the new state administration for just such a contest, is now engaged in crushing the strikers at Cripple Creek in a manner that nothing can justify except the proposition that the Western Federation of Miners is treasonable and must, therefore, be destroyed.

"The Western Federation of Miners is Socialist. The organization stands for the principle of the co-operative commonwealth. Meantime, it works as a trades union. But it has advanced to a strength in Colorado, in association with other unions, that has brought the people sharply face to face with the call for a readjustment of the relations of labor and capital.

"As a concession to that call the people of Colorado amended the state constitution, ordaining that the Legislature should enact an eight-hour law in the employments recognized as hurtful to the health of workers.

"Fixing hours of labor by law is a recognition of the demand for readjustment of the relations between employer and employed. The present relation, so far as the law is concerned, is nothing but the crude right of an employer to employ and the employe to accept employment on any terms. Hours of labor and wages are fixed by the efforts of labor and trades unions, but the law and the government have nothing to do with either. Therefore the eight-hour act was an opening wedge for the recognition by the law of labor's rights as the rights of owning property are protected by the laws.

"But the Legislature refused to pass the eight-hour act conceded by the people.

"And the Western Federation of Miners, in the course of establishing an eight-hour day in the smelters, necessarily sought to unionize them, and, to do so, finally invoked its power in the mines and gave battle in its chief stronghold, Cripple Creek, where a strike would be most far-reaching in its force.

"But, reduced to a naked issue, it is now the life or death of the Western Federation of Miners.

"The strike began without violence, nevertheless the National Guard was at once put into motion. It's not a parallel case with Chicago, when the United States government crushed the railway strike led by Eugene V. Debs. When President Cleveland sent United States troops to Chicago they simply protected the moving of trains; that was all. They entered no homes; surrounded no meeting places; invaded no courts; seized no civil officers.

"At Cripple Creek the measures taken by the military are the same as the United States army used in occupying the Philippines, with the exception that the governor grudgingly and slowly respected the writ of habeas corpus. "Otherwise the 'bull pen!'"

"Cripple Creek is a comparatively small place in a far western state, but consider the consequences were such scenes enacted in the big cities as is now ruling the boards in Colorado. Fancy United States troops in possession of Denver and taking into custody county and city officers and citizens of local repute and holding them in their camps and welcoming resistance as an opportunity to make short work of a task frankly described by General Chase as the eradication of unionism.

"The miners at Cripple Creek realize too well what it means to make any show of forcible resistance to the National Guard. That would mean the red fins of a dark chapter."

ON THE SIXTH PAGE of the MAGAZINE we print the picture of the neat little home for sick and disabled miners, in Silver City, Idaho. The hospital is owned and conducted by the Miners Union, under the capable matronship of Mrs. McGough, the widowed mother of two union members. Silver City Miners union No. 66, W. F. M., was organized August 8, 1896, by Past President Edward Boyce. Launched under most auspicious conditions, the union has continued in the path of progression ever since, gradually improving the condition of its members and recently inaugurating the eight hour day. The camp is thoroughly organized and every member appreciates the necessity of keeping in good standing. The membership of No. 66 is always determined by the number of men employed.

THE RAILWAY CORPORATIONS of the country are gradually putting into operation the new rule, which discriminates against the employe who has passed his forty-fifth year. Though he may have served the company with the best years of his life, there is no sentiment of gratitude in the railway corporation. The magnates who belong to millionaire clubs, sail in yachts and tour the great cities of Europe, must have dividends and they have figured that there is more profit in younger blood. The railway employe whose hair is tinged with silvery threads is furnished with the consolation that the factories and mines are open to his children, while the poorhouse yawns for the man who has passed the age limit. The railway organizations of the nation are aware of this discrimination and yet with but few exceptions have shown no disposition to meet the issue. The time is drawing nigh when the voice of the jobless railway man will be heard, and the brotherhood of engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors will be forced to make the fight or go out of business.



Hospital of Silver City Miners Union No. 66, W. F. M., Silver City, Idaho.

The Cripple Creek Situation.

THE STATE MILITIA of a thousand strong are still camped in the great gold mining district of Colorado, and gentlemen with military titles under the command of Governor Peabody are still executing the orders of the Mine Owners' Association with the doubtful hope that some of the strikers will break away from the Western Federation of Miners and return to work under the supervision of bayonet protection and military espionage. But the mine owners have been doomed to disappointment, for the strikers are standing firmer to-day than at any time since the strike was declared. The state militia on the night of September 29, committed an outrage that is without a precedent in the history of this country. The Victor Record, a daily paper published in the heart of the Cripple Creek district, has championed the cause of the miners, and has given space in its columns for the publication of the official statements issued by the members of the executive board. For the crime of giving publicity to the various phases and developments of the conflict that has raged between mine owner and miner, and for its courage in denouncing the unlawful and high-handed atrocities perpetrated by a military mob, the Record became the target at which must be hurled the maddened vengeance of the Colorado Turks. The printing establishment was raided by a band of arrogant militarists, and the editor and manager, George E. Kynner; Walter Sweet, circulator; H. J. Richmond, foreman; Frank M. Langdon, linotyper, and George Basham were "bull penned" by the Cossacks whose dignity had been wounded by the publication of the truth. They were kept in the "bull pen" for a period of twenty-four hours before being delivered to the civil authorities on writs of habeas corpus. The military czars entertained the opinion that the Record was suppressed, but the wife of Frank W. Langdon proved equal to the emergency, and the brave little woman, upon hearing of the arrest of her husband and the working force of the Record office, summoned around her substitutes who took the places of the imprisoned men, and the Victor daily came out on schedule time, bearing at the top of its front page the apt quotation: "Slightly disfigured, but still in the ring." The miners throughout the whole district have paid the highest tributes of praise to Victor's Joan of Arc, whose dauntless courage baffled the militia and saved the legal standing of the Victor Record.

On October 1st, warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Generals Chase and Bell. Informations were filed by District Attorney Trowbridge in the district court, based upon the unlawful detention and false imprisonment of James Lafferty, H. H. McKinney, Charles Campbell and Sherman Parker. When Chase and Bell were informed that warrants were issued from the district court for their arrest, they became furious with wrath and declared that if Sheriff Robertson or his deputies attempted to serve the warrants they would be thrown in the bull pen. On advice of Attorney Crump, who is counsel for the military, the infuriated generals decided not to arrest the sheriff or his deputies, but concluded to not submit to arrest, maintaining that the civil authorities had no right to interfere with any member of the state militia while in the field in discharge of his duty.

Since the strike was declared the Woods Investment Company has been operating its different properties with union men. This corporation has always been on the most friendly terms with its employes, and no friction has ever existed between the company and the Western Federation of Miners. It has been reported on several occasions that the Mine Owners' Association was bringing pressure to bear on the Woods Investment Company, to array itself in battle line against the federation and on the evening of September 30th, the climax was reached when the manager announced at the close of the day shift that all employes must sever their connection with the Western Federation of Miners. Every man in the employ of the

company walked out, including the superintendent and shift bosses. On the same evening the employes at the Economic mill, a plant owned by the Woods Investment Company, walked out in a body in response to a call from the executive committee.

On October 1st a plot was discovered to blow up an unused part of a mill at Colorado City belonging to the United States Reduction and Refining Company at Colorado City. The scheme which is said to have been conceived by conspirators in the Mine Owners' Association was to have been carried out by paid hirelings, and the responsibility of the explosion was to be laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners. President Moyer, upon hearing of the dastardly conspiracy, immediately communicated with the sheriff of El Paso county, in order that the villainy of corporate rascality might be foiled. John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, filed damage suits on October 2d against Governor Peabody, Chase and Bell for the unlawful imprisonment of members of the Western Federation of Miners. There will be action for damages instituted for every member who was thrown into the "bull pen" by the military authorities. These suits will aggregate \$1,500,000.

On October 3d, General Chase was relieved from duty and summoned to Denver by the Governor. The press contains reports that revolvers have been drawn in personal encounters between officers of the militia. With all the strenuousness of the Mine Owners' Association, backed and supported by military outrages, the miners of the Cripple Creek district are more confident than ever that right and justice will prevail, and that when the present conflict is ended the citadels of unionism in Colorado will be unimpaired. The Mine Owners' Association has issued bulletins day after day, giving statements as to the number of men employed in the various mines that are being operated with non-union miners, but the scanty output of the mines disproves the exaggerated reports of the operators. In the Rocky Mountain News of October 4th, a long article appeared from the pen of James Phelan Cuddy, relating his experience as a private in the National guard of Colorado, serving in the Cripple Creek district. Cuddy was taken ill and was granted a leave of absence, and on returning to his home sends a communication to the News that punctures the amplified statements of the Mine Owners' Association. We quote the following closing extract from the article written by Private Cuddy:

"Are the guards required there to preserve the peace? Not a bit. Throughout the entire chain of mining towns an inquisitive visitor, with the eyes and ears of a newspaper expert, failed to find one. I was told that the people of that district were one mass of anarchists; that the devil incarnate was duplicated in the average miner of the territory. This assertion is a libel on as representative a class of American citizens as I have ever found in any of the four quarters of the United States. Peace reigns everywhere—except in the military camps. I was not insulted once in the Cripple Creek region on account of wearing a uniform that should be respected throughout the state. I can not say the same of Denver, for last Saturday night I was insulted and traduced time and again for no cause but being the wearer of the garb of the military branch of the great commonwealth of Colorado.

With between 800 to 900 men in the field, armed by the power of a great state, there is not a mine running there with the required amount of skilled or unskilled hands to make the labor of a paying one. There was not a mine working last week that had fifty men laboring. The El Paso mine had the banner mark in thirty-nine men, that including the superintendent and manager. In the combined affected mines there was not 200 persons at work. The strike is on and waging fiercely to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners. It is not a question of principle upon the part of one of the contestants, but simple maliciousness. The Mine Owners' Association's joss' god, Sherman Bell, who has felt the strength in times gone by of a manly foe, through the medium that the freak of luck or chance has placed in his hands, hopes to be in at the death of his old and always victorious enemy."

The agents of the Mine Owners' Association have exhausted every effort to import strike breakers from various states throughout the country, but all efforts having been met with such limited success, the wreckers of unionism will be forced to throw up the sponge and accept as gracefully as possible the inevitable.

Our Reply to Callahan.

IN THE CORRESPONDENCE department of the Magazine will be found an article from the pen of Bro. Callahan of Index, Washington. Bro. Callahan starts out in his article by stating that his address was delivered to a "mixed audience," and before he closes the sentence he defines his mixed audience as a "harmony meeting." Bro. Callahan has been stretching his imagination and hugging a phantom to his breast when he deludes himself into the belief that a mixed audience can be a "harmony meeting." We presume that in the meeting that was called to fittingly commemorate the completion of a structure that was dedicated to unionism there were merchants and lawyers, and that Bro. Callahan had such a profound respect for commercial exploiters and professional parasites that he was willing to tune his oratorical melody to such a soft and pleasing strain, that no discordant note would grate harshly on the auricular organs of the "mixed audience," who has no greater interest in the laboring man than to skin him.

Bro. Callahan says that "some of these companies would not be sorry to close down on account of labor troubles—the excuse would be a good one. So, you see, we cannot afford to be arrogant." Does Bro. Callahan entertain the belief that a mining corporation employs labor through any generous or charitable feeling for the man that renders manual service? Does he believe that an employer in a mine will ask the laboring man to furnish the "excuse" which will justify him in closing down the plant? The only reason for the employment of labor is profit, or the expectation of profit, and when labor ceases to furnish profit labor is without a job. Profit has no soul, and under the merciless and murderous system that makes one man the slave of another, human flesh has become the cheapest commodity in the world.

Bro. Callahan asks us, "Why publish stuff you do not believe to be good for the cause?"

In answer to that question, the editor desires to say to Bro. Callahan that the Miners' Magazine is the property of every member of the organization and its columns are open to every communication that comes from the pen and brain of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. The editor does not arrogate to himself the right to entomb in the waste basket the literary effort of a contributor who is a member of the organization, but only reserves the right when publishing the same to offer his editorial comment in criticism of the opinions expressed in the communication which he believes are at variance with a true solution of the great problem which confronts the disinherited of the world.

It would be unfair for any editor of a publication that is owned by a labor organization to mutilate the contribution of a member and only publish that part of the communication which was in harmony with his opinions. If the editor had pruned the article forwarded by Bro. Callahan, there would be in all probability a burst of eloquent indignation that would be far more tropical in its character than his reply to our criticism of his dedication speech.

Bro. Callahan says: "I did not speak of dishonest boards of arbitration," but he did not seem to realize that we are living under a dishonest system, and therefore it becomes an impossibility to secure a board of arbitration that is free from bias and prejudice. Under capitalism no class of men are honest except the working class, and that is owing to the fact that the wage-slave having no one to exploit, is the prey of all; or, to use the language of Bro. Callahan, he "cannot afford to be arrogant."

Bro. Callahan speaks of the "integrity and good standing" of Roosevelt's board of arbitration that rendered a verdict in the anthracite strike. If it is possible for boards of arbitration to render an honest decision, why was it that the board of arbitration failed to issue an order granting reinstatement to 3,000 of the bravest and brainiest members of the United Mine Workers? Why were they placed upon the black list, and why was five points of dispute submitted to Carroll D. Wright as umpire, and why were these points of dispute settled in favor of the coal barons of the anthracite regions? Roosevelt's board of arbitration shackled the miners for a period of three years, but left the coal corporations at liberty to close down their plants at any time, and now the collieries are closing down, throwing thousands of these men out of employment in order to restrict production and maintain sky-scraping prices for the product of the mines.

Brother Callahan asks us: What would you advocate? We advocate that the working men of every nation on earth, who have the elective franchise, shall go to the ballot box and vote for the collective ownership of the natural resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution. These means of life, becoming the common property of all mankind to be collectively used for the use and benefit of all humanity, would mean the abolition of the capitalist and the wage slave, and would end the strike and lockout that are now submitted to boards of arbitration. Brother Callahan says: "The people are not educated up to that point." When is Brother Callahan going to commence to educate? Does Brother Callahan believe that the working man can obtain his economic liberty by remaining in ignorance? Does he believe that the class which exploits him will gratuitously open the doors of equal opportunity in

order that the working man shall receive the full product of his toil? If Brother Callahan allows his vision to sweep the industrial field of this nation, he will behold "Manufacturers' Associations," "Citizens' Alliances" and Mine Owners Associations being formed in every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having for their sole object the annihilation of organized labor. These capitalist organizations represent billions of wealth, and are stronger upon the industrial field than organized labor, owing to the fact that they have a monopoly on the jobs that labor must have in order to exist. Labor is stronger on the political field than capital, because labor has the ballots which can dethrone the capitalist and emancipate humanity. In our last article in reply to Bro. Callahan's dedication speech, we closed our editorial with asking him a question which he has failed to answer, and we again repeat the question: "If labor is not entitled to the full product of its toil, who is?—Ed."

THE 3,500 MEN who were thrown out of employment through the insolvency of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, became desperate when the members of the defunct corporation violated their promise to liquidate the wages that were due to their penniless employees. As soon as the infuriated men showed an evidence of using physical violence in the recovery of their just dues, a local company of militia surrounded the magnificent and richly furnished offices of the defrauding combination, and the electric wires became warm with orders for the regulars to hasten to the scene and give the bilking patricians the protection of government bayonets. Hungry men with worthless paper in their hands, certificates of a corporation's indebtedness, must be cowed into peaceful submission to establish the sacred and pre-eminent right of property. Unpaid men, the victims of wage-slavery, who had contributed the services of their muscle to a bunco gang of speculators, who had played on the stock board and lost, were entitled to far more consideration than an army of battle-scarred proletarians whose hands were horny and callous in the production of wealth to develop the gambling propensities of an incorporated oligarchy. The signs of the times indicate that similar disturbances of the character that was witnessed at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, will be repeated in other parts of the country in the near future, and the smouldering embers of indignation displayed by the discharged employes of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, may fan the smothered fire into a blaze that will light the canopy of a nation's sky with the lurid lightning of mob violence. Hunger and want among the laboring millions may cause reason to desert its throne and if that hour should ever come, the planet will be saturated with tears and blood.

A New State Organization.

The unions of California that are friendly and affiliated with the American Labor Union held a state convention in San Francisco recently, as the California State Council of the American Labor Union.

E. G. Swift of Grass Valley Miners' Union was elected president, J. A. Smith of Oakland Division, U. B. R. E., first vice-president; J. B. Fullmer of Tuolumne Miners' Union second vice-president, and H. G. Ilderton of San Francisco Division, U. B. R. E., secretary-treasurer. These officers, with T. H. Murray, M. A. Peterson, H. L. Matthews, M. S. Carsey and J. C. Levey, comprise the executive board.

The convention passed the following resolutions in support of the Western Federation of Miners battling for an eight-hour day in the state of Colorado:

"Whereas, the W. F. of M. in the State of Colorado is endeavoring to establish the eight-hour day for all men working in or around mills, mines or smelters:

"And whereas, this eight-hour day has been approved by a referendum vote of the people of Colorado, with a mandate for its enactment into law;

And whereas, the Governor and Legislature of that State have deliberately ignored the will of the people in this matter of vital interest to labor everywhere;

"And whereas, our brothers in the Western Federation of Miners in that state have ceased work as a protest against the anarchistic refusal of the mine owners and their political tools to abide by the will of the people;

"Be it resolved, that we heartily endorse and sympathize with our noble brothers in Colorado who are fighting against the oppression and greed of the employing class;

"And be it further resolved, that we call the attention of the working people of this state to the above example, which shows that the only way to get legislation favorable to the working class and have it enforced is to elect legislatures and executives from the working class, pledged to a definite platform of labor and held strictly to that platform."

The convention likewise went on record in reference to the "New Military Law," and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 21st of January last, passed a new military law, providing that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years are subject to the call of the President as regular soldiers in case of invasion or industrial disturbance;

"And whereas, this law also puts into the hands of the President the entire treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of equipping these men;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that all workers everywhere should stand for political action that will result in placing in the Presidential chair one of their own number on the platform of International Socialism."

NOTICE.

French Gulch, Cal., Sept. 27, 1903.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of William Leach, a member of an Arizona union, W. F. M., will confer a favor by communicating with French Gulch Union No. 141. He was at Jacksonville, Oregon, on July 4, 1902.

J. H. LINEHAN, President.

The Class War in Idaho.

AS THE LABORING HOSTS of every country on the face of the globe are feeling the weight of the iron hand of corporate might, and as the men of brawn are striking in every state of this Union against the ever onward encroachment against combinations of wealth whose god is the almighty dollar, it is fitting and appropriate that the members of the Western Federation of Miners should refresh their memory by reading "The Class War in Idaho," from the pen of Job Harriman. We will commence the publication of this pamphlet in the present issue of the "Magazine," and continue the same in each successive number until the story is finished.

CHAPTER I.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho, in which the great labor war has been raging during the last twelve years, is about eight by twenty-five miles in extent. The battlefield is in Shoshone county, located in the heart of the mountains, at an altitude of about 2,800 feet above the sea. Wallace, the county seat, with a population of 3,000, lies in a little basin, on every side of which are high and steep mountains, covered with pine, fir and tamarack.

During the winter season the deep mountain shadows, deepened by the clouds that hover about the peaks, cast a gloom over the little basin which makes it seem like the very "Valley of the Shadow of Death." But in the summer time, when the clouds are driven away and the mountain shades are made welcome by a warmer sun, Wallace becomes a most delightful resort. The air is clear and bracing, the nights are cool and restful, the streams flow with an abundance of cold water, the Coeur d'Alene lake abounds with fish, and the forests with berries and wild game.

From the little basin in which Wallace is located, canons radiate in every direction. It is up these canons that the mines and the mining camps are to be found.

The location gives to Wallace the commercial advantage over the surrounding towns, and it is, accordingly, the place where the business of this district for the most part, is conducted. This little commercial center has also been the center of the field upon which two of the fiercest labor battles of the world have been fought.

That a fair understanding of this great difficulty may be acquired, it will be necessary to keep constantly in mind the fact that this Coeur d'Alene district is one of the richest mineral belts in all the world; that it is largely controlled by a few companies; that it is only beginning to be developed; that wages in this district, from the first, have been \$3.50 a day; that the miners have never asked for more than \$3.50 a day; that the mine owners have constantly made an aggressive warfare against this rate of wages; and that the miners have been forced to conduct a defensive warfare to maintain it.

Hence, the wage question in the Coeur d'Alene troubles, as in almost every other labor difficulty, was the cause of the conflict. All other differences arising between the miners and mine owners, were of but little importance and will be considered accordingly.

By taking up the facts chronologically, we will be able to determine whether it was the miners or the mine owners who were responsible for the plans of the battle and the crimes to which they have led.

Until seventeen years ago, the Coeur d'Alenes served as haunts for wild men and wild beasts, and the region was practically free from the hand of civilization. But in 1882 some prospectors, who had wandered from the beaten path, discovered some very rich gold deposits, and the news of this fact was immediately circulated throughout the country, and especially through the mining camps of the West. Interest was awakened, many prospectors went to seek their fortunes there, and some found them in enormously rich placers. These facts added fuel to the already awakened interest, which developed into the famous Coeur d'Alene gold fever, resulting in a great rush to that country, during the winter of 1883 and 1884. More than 10,000 men were at diggings at this time, and the vast majority of them were American citizens.

From the camps already located, prospectors ventured in every direction, and it was soon discovered that the mountains above the lake were charged and surcharged with lead and silver, and that the gold fields, though rich, were of comparatively little importance.

Development work was at once begun on these new claims; tunnels were run into the mountains, and unlimited bodies of ore were struck, the concentrates containing thirty ounces or more of silver and 1,200 pounds of lead to the ton. This was immediately followed by the construction of large concentrators, and permanent mining camps, so that in the year 1887 a few large mines were running in full blast, with a total force of more than 1,000 men.

ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS.

These mines declared enormous dividends at the end of every month; many new claims were being located, with even brighter prospects than those already developed; and thus the Coeur d'Alenes became destined to produce, in the near future, by far the major portion of the lead used in the United States.

The largest producer in the district was the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. Not only did it produce the most lead and silver, but it declared the largest dividends in proportion to the capital invested. But this company was not content with this good fortune. They became bidders for all good prospects in their immediate vicinity; and oftentimes, when the price could not be agreed upon, they would jump the claims and enter the courts for a contest. Thus, like His Satanic Majesty, they walked up and down the earth, seeking whom they might devour.

Nor yet were they satisfied. Their greed would not let them rest while there was a penny eluding their grasp. They looked with envy upon their employes. They argued that the men could exist upon less than they were receiving. The very men who produced the thousands, which were being divided every month as dividends, were looked upon by the company with jealousy and hatred, and for no other reason than that the men were receiving \$3.50 a day for the dangerous and unhealthful work which they were doing. The passion for dividends being their ruling motive, greed dictated the terms.

Notice was accordingly served upon the miners that wages would be cut from \$3.50 per day to \$2.50 and \$3 a day. Thus the first gun was fired in the Coeur d'Alene labor war, by the owners of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, in the year 1887.

As a herd of wild cattle will rush together, encircle their young, with their heads turned out, and their horns to the ground, in order to defend themselves against a pack of attacking wolves, so the miners rushed together,

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

The Solis Cigar Co., Manufacturers, Denver, Colo.

entered into a compact; agreed to resist the reduction, and thereby defend themselves and their families, against the unjust attack of the company. Thus the first labor organization was formed in the district; it was known as the "Wardner Miners' Union." It was a defensive organization, forced into existence by the company itself. It has always remained a defensive organization, fighting for but one thing, namely, to maintain the wage at \$3 and \$3.50 a day. It was a righteous organization, because the men produced not only the \$3.50 which they received each day, but also the vast dividends which the companies received. Had they not defended themselves and their homes against this unjust attack, their servile cowardice would have merited the contempt even of the company.

When we consider that their average gross monthly earnings were less than \$100, that their board cost them \$30 a month, their mining clothes \$20, bunks \$3, and other necessary expenses at least \$15, we find that they had less than \$30 a month left. It must also be remembered that this is a most dangerous occupation, and that the company does not insure against loss of life or limb.

THE FIRST VICTORY.

With the sense of justice confirming their action, the union became a solid phalanx. The company could not break it. A retreat was ordered, and the \$3 and \$3.50 scale was maintained. Thus the first skirmish ended, and the victory was won by the union.

This skirmish was watched in all the mines of the district, and both the companies and the men were thereafter constantly upon their guard. Accordingly, when the rumor that wages were to be reduced, became prevalent in any locality, the men did not wait for the first step to be taken by the company, as had been done in Wardner, but immediately organized their union and prepared for the fray. Thus unions were organized at Mullen in 1888, at Burke in 1889, and at Gem in 1890. On no occasion did any of these unions ask for more than \$3.50 a day. They were all organized to defend this \$3.50 rate. And in 1890, they were absolutely independent of each other.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

At this time there developed an open opposition to the hospital service. This arose out of the unfair methods by which the companies were conducting such institutions. More than 1,200 men were now working in the mines, and each man was paying \$1 a month, as hospital fees. This meant \$1,200 a month. And yet the apartments were poor and the services were practically worthless. The miners protested to the mine owners against such treatment, but met with no success. Some of the men suggested that the unions should support a hospital of their own. But each union was too weak for such an undertaking, and there being no federation, they were practically helpless. A committee was therefore appointed by one of the unions, with instructions to draft a plan for conducting a miners' union hospital, and to lay the proposition before all the unions in the district. This proposition was at once accepted, committees from each union were appointed, Wallace was chosen as the seat, being the most central location, and all the members paid their \$1 a month to this hospital, instead of paying it to the one belonging to the mine owners.

A vigorous protest was made by the mine owners against this step. But if the mine owners were truthful in their statement "that it cost them \$1 a month for every employe, to keep up the hospitals," then the miners could not understand why they should not be permitted to run their own establishment, so long as the sick were satisfied. But when they informed the mine owners that the services were far better than they had been, and yet the protest was persisted in, the union concluded that the mine owners had been running their hospital for the money there was in it, and not for the benefit of the sick. This step was, therefore, a measure of defense, which they were forced to inaugurate, in order that their sick might be well cared for.

To conduct this enterprise, the unions formed a federation of all the unions in the district, known as the "Miners' Union of the Coeur d'Alenes." Thus the federation was the child of persecution, born of the necessity for defense against the greed of the mine owners. The miners were in the right. The defense was successful, the victory was easily won, and the federation still lives. The importance attached to the hospital difficulty, so far as the history of the war is concerned, is to show how and why the federation developed.

At this time, the men were in precisely the same position as they were before the first union was organized; that is, they were receiving \$3 and \$3.50 a day and no favors; and all men working in or about the mines were eligible to membership in the union.

MACHINERY INTRODUCED.

In the winter of 1890-1891, the mine owners made an important change in the working of their mines. Previous to this time all drilling was done by hand. The machine drill was now introduced, and one man could do as much work as five men could formerly do. Four out of every five men who had been receiving \$3.50 a day were now put to shoveling, and given only \$3 a day. With a few machines, the same force of men would turn out almost twice as much rock as before. The shovelers were driven much harder than formerly, making shoveling as hard as machine work; and yet the total amount of wages paid was much less.

By reason of this change, which made all underground work practically the same, and yet had resulted in reducing the wages and increasing the output, the union decided that they would not submit to the reduction, but that they would make a demand for \$3.50 for all underground work.

They agreed that each union should make the demand upon all the mine owners within its jurisdiction at the same time. They decided that the campaign should begin at Burke. And as soon as the mine owners at Burke had agreed to pay the old \$3.50 scale, it was arranged that the union at Gem should make the demand upon all the mine owners within its jurisdiction. Then Mullen should follow in the same way, and then Wardner.

[To be Continued.]



Correspondence

THE FACTS.

Aldridge, Mont., Sept. 21, 1903.

W. D. Haywood, Esq., Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—A motion was passed at the regular meeting of Aldridge Miners' Union No. 57, W. F. M., requesting me to write to headquarters and explain the position of Aldridge Union at the time Mr. Alex Fairgreive visited Aldridge in the interests of the U. M. W. of A.

In the journal of proceedings of the eleventh annual convention, Mr. Fairgreive is reported as saying among other things, "Went to Chestnut Rocky Canon, at their invitation and told them they would not be taken into the U. M. W. except by unanimous consent, which was given. The same thing was done at Aldridge. He would not take the Aldridge union because some voted yes and some no." The facts in the case were:

Mr. Fairgreive came to Aldridge on his own responsibility and was not invited by the Aldridge Miners' Union. As a special privilege the union adjourned and received Mr. Fairgreive in open meeting for fifteen minutes. He spoke of the advantages the coal miner enjoyed as a member of the U. M. W., and painted the same in glowing terms; on his retirement the union reconvened and no action was taken on his proposition. There was no motion made to accept the proposition, so it was impossible for "some to vote yes and some no."

We have received a communication from a Mr. Freeman, I believe it was, of Red Lodge in regard to transferring to U. M. W. of A., but same was immediately tabled without discussion.

Aldridge is a faithful member of the locals of the W. F. M., and bids fair to remain so. I remain, yours fraternally,

(Signed)

JAMES BUCKLEY.

P. S.—It is the wish of the local that this communication be published in the Miners' Magazine.

JUSTIFIES HIS ADDRESS.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In an address delivered at the dedication ceremonies held at Miners' Union Hall in Index Wash., August 30, 1903, it seems that I inadvertently called down upon my devoted and humble head the displeasure of the editor of this organ and in consequence was visited by a few peals of the thunder of his eloquence and a few flashes of the lightning of his Wrath. However, I will attempt in my weak way to justify the last few lines of my address which by their tameness have apparently aroused the fighting blood of Brother O'Neil. First it must be understood that this address was delivered to a mixed audience at what might be called a Harmony Meeting, and, as I believe I understand this particular district, was framed to fit the occasion without arousing any unnecessary antagonism. I will explain briefly. There is at present not a shipping mine in this vicinity, everything is a stock proposition and every miner in this district depends on the sale of stock for his wages. Some of these companies would not be sorry to close down on account of labor troubles; the excuse would be a good one. So you see we cannot afford to be arrogant.

The prevailing wage scale for miners is \$2.50 and board.

In order to briefly analyze the offensive part of my address, let us repeat it here: "It must not be understood, however, that we have entered into an organized opposition to capital; on the contrary, we ask nothing better than the arbitration of all differences that may arise between employer and employe. Organized labor is at all times willing to abide by the decision of an honest tribunal of arbitration, for the history of labor has always been and is to-day one of patience and long suffering and never has rebelled except when urged on by the hard task master and the ruthless hand of the Oppressor."

Brother O'Neal commences by saying: But while we have given space to the sentiments expressed by Brother Callahan, we do not wish the members of the Federation to entertain the opinion that such sentiments receive our sanction and endorsement. What is the matter with the rest of the article, Brother O'Neal? You condemn it all, but confine your criticism to the last few lines. Then why publish stuff you do not believe to be good for the cause. In the first place, I did not speak of dishonest boards of arbitration. If it is so, that there are no honest arbitration to be had, it must follow as a natural consequence that there are no honest men, and to follow this line of argument to its ultimate end is there any reform possible in a world where all are dishonest?

As to the arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt, they were considered men of integrity and good standing in the community, men in all probability, who held no bias against capital or labor with one union leader among them. And it was acknowledged by all that the strike of the Pennsylvania coal miners and its ultimate settle-

ment, while no doubt not entirely satisfactory to organized labor, gave unionism a prestige and secured for it public recognition it had not before enjoyed.

Let us not be too one sided, Brother O'Neal, but admit the good work that others accomplish, whoever they may be!

Boards of arbitration should, according to the opinion of most advanced thinkers and writers, settle all differences that arise, not only among people, but nations—if this be not rational and just what would you advocate? We are not now living under a state of Socialism; the people are not educated up to that point, and even after the establishment of a co-operative system many differences of opinion arising often from local conditions, would have to be settled by boards of arbitration.

The history of labor is one of patience and long suffering in more ways than one. I have worked for long years at the hardest and at times the most unhealthy work, and many times for wages that I know to be outrageously low. Why? Not because I was contented with my lot, but because just at that time I could not do any better.

No one would like to see the reign of universal brotherhood established better than myself, no one appreciates its advantages more than myself, but in expressing myself as I did in those few lines, I want it distinctly understood that I was not posing as a Socialist speaker, but spoke to suit conditions that exist now, to an audience composed of friends and acquaintances from many walks of life whom I did not nor do not propose to alienate by making a rank partisan argument that under the circumstances would have been out of place.

The success of a union in a small place like this depends not a little on its social standing. And any time we can make friends without sacrificing our principles and cherished convictions it is certainly our duty to do so.

Brother O'Neal, this is no apology; what I said August 30th I would say again under similar circumstances, and do not believe I would be injuring the cause by doing so.

As you were kind enough to invite me to "come again," I have come. Fraternally yours,
L. W. CALLAHAN.
Index, Wash.

PUBLICATION REFUSED.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication, and the reading of the same will convince the laboring people that the columns of metropolitan journals are not open to a vindication of the rights of the common people. The correspondence is as follows:

Omaha, Neb., September 22, 1903.

Editor Miners Magazine:

I am submitting the following correspondence, and the enclosed manuscript for you to make such use of as you think best; the correspondence for your own information, and the article for publication if you deem it worthy:
September 16, 1903.

Editor Omaha Daily Bee, City.

Dear Sir: If you cannot use the enclosed, kindly return to my address.

Very truly yours,

W. E. CLARK.

(Copy.)

The Bee willingly opens its columns to the rational discussion of all social, economic or political questions, but cannot agree to print mere tirades, even when signed by a responsible party. Trusting you will appreciate our position, I am,

Very truly yours,

THEO. W. McCULLOUGH.

September 19, 1903.

September 22, 1903.

Theo. W. McCullough, Managing Editor Bee, City.

My Dear Sir: Your note, returning my article on why the church is attacking Socialism, received and noted carefully. I fully expected it to be returned, but was surprised at you saying it was a "mere tirade;" so much so that I went over the article again to eliminate anything that might be construed as a tirade. I failed to find a single line that could be so construed, but detected the real cause for the rejection of the article in the manner you edited the copy. If you will recall it, you will remember that you ceased editing when you came to the paragraph which proved beyond the shadow of a doubt just why the church is attacking Socialism and the trade union. So the reason you did not print the article was based on your material interest, the motive that must necessarily guide all your actions on the Bee; and appreciating your position, I thank you for returning the article, which will be used by papers that stand for the working class as against their exploiters, the capitalists.

Trusting you will some day understand my position, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. E. CLARK.

September 16, 1903.

Editor Omaha Daily Bee.

There have been quite a number of news items in the Bee lately concerning the attitude of the church toward Socialism and the trade unions, especial-

ly the typographical union; and having seen nothing from a Socialist, expressing his opinion concerning this question, I submit the following:

Every thoughtful mind necessarily wants to know why these attacks are made against the union, and also against Socialism. When it was given out from the meeting of priests in an Iowa town, that the Catholic church would make an effort to uproot Socialism in the United States, it caused a much deeper interest to be taken in the study of Socialism than anything those priests have done in all their lives. In the mind of every man who is brave enough to think for himself, there arose a spirit of resentment and a determination to look into this thing that the priests condemned.

There was a time when a preacher could prevent the spread of a doctrine he did not like, or, more properly speaking, one his master, the capitalists class, did not like, by simply commanding the people not to read books on the subject nor to listen to a speaker who taught the thing condemned. With all intelligent people that day has forever passed. It is only the intellectual bankrupts, the undeveloped, the slavish, those of cowardly souls who can be held in subjection by the mere command of another man.

There was a time when the thumb screws could be used to force men and women to profess faith in unbelievable things. There was a time when men and women were torn limb from limb at the command of a priest. But that day is passed, and because it has gone, the priest resorts to the only power he has left, that of promising eternal damnation to those who disagree with him. To the workingman who joins a union, which he holds more sacred than any other institution; because it ensures him a job by which he can make a miserable living for himself and family, to that man the priest holds out no hope of salvation. The union man must become a traitor to his fellowmen or the priest will send him to hell.

Let me, as a Socialist, say to that, that such threats only emphasize the fact, so often exposed in recent years, that the church is controlled by the capitalist class. And that leads to the church's dislike of Socialism. Let the two be briefly compared.

The aim of the Socialist Party is the "organization of the working class into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people." This statement itself proves that the Socialist Party is in control of the working class; further, that it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to abolish the capitalist or exploiting class from society, leaving only the working class, which in turn will abolish class distinction from among the people.

On the other hand, the church has for its aim the preparation of the human inhabitants of this world, or some of them, for what it calls the future life, or the existence beyond the grave. The church is professedly concerned with the salvation of the human soul, and preparation for eternity; but in fact, it is continually interesting itself in the affairs of this life, and invariably on the side of the ruling class. It makes no difference whether the rulers are good or bad men, so long as they are in undisputed control (and protect the church) the church upholds and prays for the ruling class. For proof of this recall the Spanish-American war, when the Catholic church of Spain prayed God to bless the Spanish army, while the Catholic church of America prayed the same God to bless the American army. From the results, I suppose the Americans got their message in first. And before the war of '61 the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches simultaneously opposed slavery in the North and prayed for it in the South. It is also a notorious fact that the Catholic church supports tyranny in one country and a republic in another; the republican party in one state and the democratic party in another.

Thus it is seen by comparing the position of the church with that of the Socialist Party that in one respect they are in open and immediate conflict; while the Socialist Party has for its aim the abolition of the capitalist class, which is the present ruling class, the church upholds the capitalist class because that class supports the church. But let it be understood that the Socialist Party has nothing to say in its platform concerning the church; and that we never would have had anything to say about the church if its priests had not rushed to the aid of the capitalist class, and showed by that act that it was the friend of the capitalist class.

The church having chosen to defend the capitalist class, having picked up the gauntlet that the Socialist Party has thrown in the face of the class that robs the worker of his toil, let it look to its own fences. We are making our fight on economic grounds. With us, it is a bread and butter question, and the priest that gets between the working class and its hope for bread, no matter if he does come with the threat of hell, can have no more effect upon Socialism than his predecessors had on science two hundred years ago.

The Socialist Party has for its object the control of governments by the working class, so that the workers of the world can have the full social value of their toil, and we have no fear of any man or institution that gets in our way. It is purely a question of intellectual development, of intellectual honesty. We are making a clean and open fight, and if the priest chooses to stand outwardly on the ground of preparing the soul for eternity while he is secretly aiding the capitalist class to hold the worker into subjection so that he can be the more easily robbed of the product of his toil, let him do so. It simply shows to what depths of degradation the capitalist system can sink a human soul. It reveals the same spirit that applied the "collar of torture" in ages gone. And the only reason that they do not subject labor agitators and Socialists to the "rack" is because they dare not. "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." And not being able to burn us at the stake, they send their spirit by refusing us absolution and telling us that their God will feed our souls to hell, where they will writhe in an eternity of fire. Civilization having deprived them of the power to mutilate our bodies, they threaten to destroy our souls.

But the Socialists are waging a campaign of education. The church cannot stop it by force. The good old days of fear belong to the past.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. CLARK.

SUBSTANTIAL.

Mount Olive, Sept. 8, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, It has come to our notice that there is a struggle between the Western Federation of Miners and the operators, the latter being backed by an organization known as the "Citizens' Alliance;" and

Whereas, The struggle is an honorable and honest attempt to ameliorate the deplorable and satanic conditions caused by organized capital of the West; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 728, United Mine Workers of America, of Mt. Olive, Illinois, pledge our moral and financial support in this your struggle, so that victory may crown your efforts for better conditions, and, be it further

Resolved, That we denounce the malevolent action of the operators and their colleagues in their fight against humane conditions; and, be it further

Resolved, That we spread a copy of these resolutions on the min-

utes of Local Union No. 728, U. M. W. of A., of Mt. Olive, Illinois, and that a copy be sent to the Western Federation of Miners.

A. F. GERMER,

HY. JACKSON,

GEORGE HANSEN,

Committee.

The above resolutions were accompanied by a check for \$100, which demonstrates that the sturdy coal miners of Mt. Olive, Illinois, were actuated by a spirit of earnestness and sincerity and that their hearts beat in loyal sympathy with their brethren in the West. The "Sinews of War" are the incontrovertible evidence of fidelity to the principles of unionism, and the miners of the metaliferous regions of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific slope will treasure in their memory the loyal support extended by the union coal miners of Mt. Olive, Illinois.—Ed.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Whereas, According to the vicissitudes that come to every life, misfortune having befallen our esteemed brother, Eugene Godat; and

Whereas, The Almighty God has been pleased to hearken to the constant prayer of us all for the welfare of our brother and spared his life to us, and

Whereas, Being mindful of his zealous endeavors and prudent counsels in the past, we hold him a true soldier in our ranks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, W. F. M., extend to their brother Eugene Godat their heartfelt sympathy and kindest hope for a speedy recovery; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes, a copy be sent to Eugene and also to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

The sweatshops of Chicago are to be investigated again. What politician is now looking for a soft job, that he goes about pretending that he wants fair conditions for labor? In a little while all will be as it has been; except that the politician will have his job.

American trades unionism, with that of England, is about to fight some hard battles with corporations who have sued unions, hoping to tie up their funds and so cripple them. In these struggles labor will finally learn that law has no pity upon it and that the "machinery of justice" is only the machinery of an inquisition.

The coal trust is keeping up the price of coal while the supply is larger than usual, and the public pays for being made a fool of. The sufferings of underpaid miners are acute enough, but the sufferings of millions of workers who must buy coal dwarf these into insignificance. When will the people strike, and effectively?—Free Society.



Whereas, It having pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our worthy brothers, John J. McCarthy and Claude McAlee; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brothers, John J. McCarthy and Claude McAlee, Sierra Gorda Miners' Union has sustained a severe loss in the withdrawal from its ranks of two of its earnest workers, cheerful comrades, faithful friends; and be it

Resolved, That Sierra Gorda Miners' Union extends to the family and relatives of John J. McCarthy and Claude McAlee, our late brothers, this expression of our heartfelt sympathy for them in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Tou-lumne Prospector and the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union.

RALPH L. SHACKELFORD,

JOHN BAIRD,

N. F. JARRET,

Committee.

Groveland, September 10, 1903.

Phoenix, B. C., Sept. 26, 1903.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our late brother, Archie Connor, who was killed at the Emma Mine on the morning of September 22, 1903; therefore be it

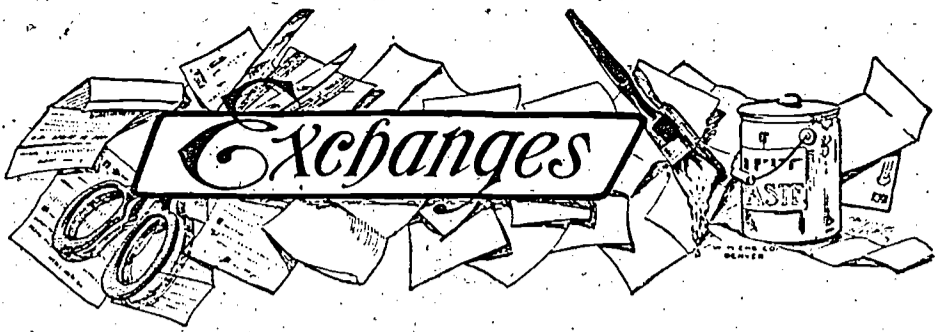
Resolved, That by the death of our brother, Phoenix Miners' Union has lost a faithful friend and comrade; be it further

Resolved, That our union extends to the relatives of our late brother our heartfelt sympathy for them in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

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

JOHN RIORDAN,

Secretary.



'TIL HUNGER COMPELS CAPITULATION.

"I see no solution for the problem until hunger compels capitulation." These are the words of Charles L. Eidlitz, president of the Building Trades' Employed' Association of New York, when asked as to the prospects of a settlement being reached in the great lockout.

"Till hunger compels capitulation." Are those the words of a citizen to free fellow-citizens? Are they the words of a man to his equals? Are they the words of a useful member of society to other useful members co-operating with him in the world's work?

The very question raises a smile?
 These are the words of a master to his rebellious slaves.
 They are the words of a superior, conscious of power and care-less about right or the public welfare.
 They are the words of a social parasite, who feels that he is able to dictate the terms upon which other men shall be allowed to exist and is determined to use his power ruthlessly for his own interest, regardless of the suffering—even to the extreme of hunger—that it will inflict upon those who have created this wealth.

They are the words of an enemy of Labor, an enemy of Civilization, and an enemy of Mankind.

"There is nothing to arbitrate," says Pullman.
 "The public be damned," says Vanderbilt.
 "The damned fools (workingmen) don't know what is good for them," says Morgan.
 "The interests of the workingmen will be taken care of by the Christian men to whom God has entrusted the business interests of the country," says Baer.

And if the workingmen are not satisfied with the way in which the Christian (or Jewish, or Atheist, or other) capitalists run things, "hunger shall compel capitulation," says Eidlitz.

But let Mr. Eidlitz and his class beware. There comes a time in every such conflict when hunger does not compel capitulation—when hunger inspires the hungry to abandon ancient prejudice, to break with inherited traditions, to think and speak and act together for themselves, to throw off the yoke of the Lords of Hunger.

It's about time, workingmen, you commenced to think.—Pueblo Labor Advocate.

OUTPOST ECHOES.

- Lawmakers are law breakers.
- Progress has no need of fraud.
- Suffering asks the social question.
- The great soul must seek to be free.
- Wrong-doers are not causes, but effects.
- Liberty does not worry about her reputation.
- "Business" is the alias which exploitation takes.
- It is better to die for the truth than to live for a lie.
- The greatest of thoughts is that of solidarity through freedom.
- Those who to falsehood's schools will learn to laugh at the truth.
- The wish is father to the thought with many who declare man to be a savage.
- Roosevelt reeks with patriotism, but rides on special trains at the expense of robber corporations.
- Trades unionism is suffering from an overdose of officialism, and must die or use a stomach pump.
- The governor of Colorado sends troops to Cripple Creek not to settle the strike, but to settle the strikers.
- The wet-nurse of fools who edits the Hearst papers wants the "Christian nations" of the earth to wipe out the Sultan's government. Which are the Christian nations?

"Strikes are the signboards of prosperity," says Chauncey M. Depew. "You never hear of strikes in hard times." Let us see: low wages are the common cause of strikes, so low wages go along with "prosperity." Whose prosperity? Why, Chauncey's.

John Mitchell has arrived at the solution of strike problems, he informs the world; arbitration being, in one form or another, the means. When John Mitchell can tell us how the tides of the sea can arbitrate with a wall built to exclude them, and thus settle their differences, we will believe that labor can thus settle its differences with slavery.—Americus, in Free Society.

ADVICE TO THE THOUGHTLESS GIRL.

A father, talking to his careless daughter, said: "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a care-worn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any action of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get the breakfast, and

DIRECTORY OF STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS

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 Utah, No. 1, L. A. Prather, President; Jos. P. Langford, Sec'y, Park City, Utah.

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UNION DIRECTORY

- Western Federation of Miners—Chas. Moyer, President; Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas. Headquarters, Denver, Colo., 625 Mining Exchange building.
- American Labor Union—Daniel McDonald, President; Clarence Smith, Sec'y-Treas. Headquarters, Butte, Mont. Branch headquarters, room 33 Club bldg, Denver, Colo. P. O. Box 780.
- Beer Bottlers and Bottle Beer Drivers Union No. 160—Meets first and third Saturday evening, Neef's hall. W. J. Maulf, secretary, 955 Clark st.
- Beer Drivers, Stablenmen and Firemen's Union No. 60—Meets first and third Monday in Neef's hall. Jacob LaBonte, secretary, 1362 Tenth st.
- Brewers, Malsters and Coopers Union No. 76—Meets first and third Saturday evenings, room 20, Gettysburg building. Jos. Hoelzgen, sec'y, 2347 Eighth st.
- Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 55—Meets every Monday evening in Charles building. Wm. Stocker, secretary, 140 south Lafayette.
- Machinists' Union No. 47—Meets every Monday evening. H. G. Blain, recording secretary. Geo. S. Wells, business agent. Meeting place and office, room 40, King block.

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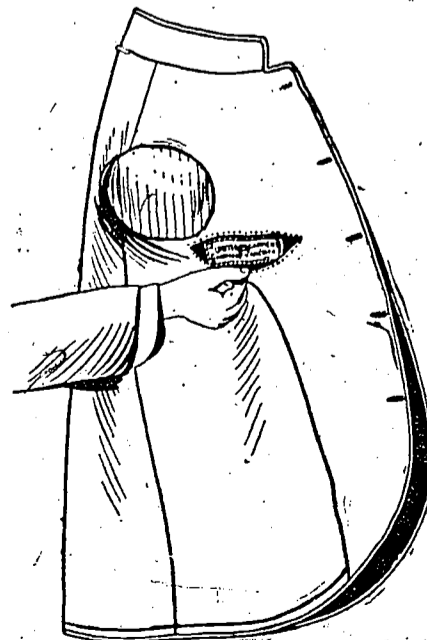
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"At the present time the majority of the members of the organization read nothing but the metropolitan dailies—the avowed and everlasting enemies of labor. There is not a daily of any note from the Atlantic to the Pacific (the Rocky Mountain News excepted)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

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MINERS MAGAZINE Published under the auspices and direction of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver, Colo. \$1.00 a year, in advance.

when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face.

"You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadow she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little, dirty, chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough world. And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned over your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years. Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of work during the last ten years, the contrast would not be so marked.

"Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of these wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face.

"She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands that have done so many necessary things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother; but it will be too late."—Iowa Unionist.

A LAY OF THE PIPE.

He had a million dollars—wasn't that a lovely pile?
He said: "I'll be a prince and spend my money right in style;
I'll buy a house in Gotham and a big red auto, too;
I'll blow myself for luxuries as no man ever blew;
I'll live on toasted birds' tongues, floating deeply in champagne;
I'll live to prove that living is not always done in vain."
He drew his checkbook toward him, took his pen—was just about
To draw a hundred thousand, when

his pipe went out.

He struck the wheat pit right one day and bought it on the rise.
He margined fifty million bushels—up and up it flies;
His profits were enormous, when he cornered all the grain,
He squeezed the little fellows till they howled and howled again;
He loaded up a train with gold and notes and silver, too;
He had so darned much money he did not know what to do;
So he bought up New York City, and just as he was about
To draw his check in payment—well,

his pipe went out.

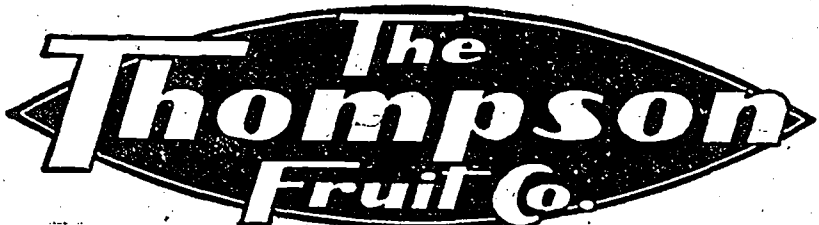
What lovely, lovely dreams we have; we hit the pipe of hope.
We dream like some old "hop fiend" just as long as lasts the dope;
We grow to wealth and honors—fame and opulence are ours.
We live where twittering birds are stealing sweetness from the flowers.
Dull sorrow flies into the night; joy rules the day supreme.
While incense from her censor lends delight unto the dream;
Then when dull care has vanished and the soul is just about
To reach the things it craves—well,

then the pipe goes out.

—Iowa Unionist.

THE PANIC.

The panic is claiming its victims by the hundreds in the cities. Only the greater instances are noticed in the press, but the mortality of the lesser robbers must be terrific. This is the most cunning of all the panics. The directing minds in the deal have the banking interests well in hand and squeeze just those they want out of the way, and are doing it in such manner that the general public will not get frightened and withdraw their deposits from the banks and let down the manipulators. The losses on stocks is reported as being something like \$3,000,000,000 in the last ten months—yet not a dollar of real wealth has been destroyed. You hear much of who is losing, but not who is gaining. Whatever is lost must be gained by some one, when no property is destroyed. And the public stand by like a poor boy at a frolic and look with wonder at those who are gambling for the wealth that the national labor has produced, and appear as ignorant and helpless as a baby, while thieves and robbers rule the roost. Great country.—Richmond County Herald.



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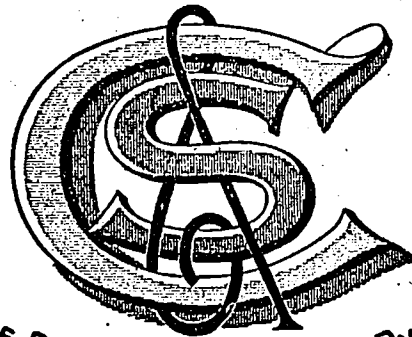


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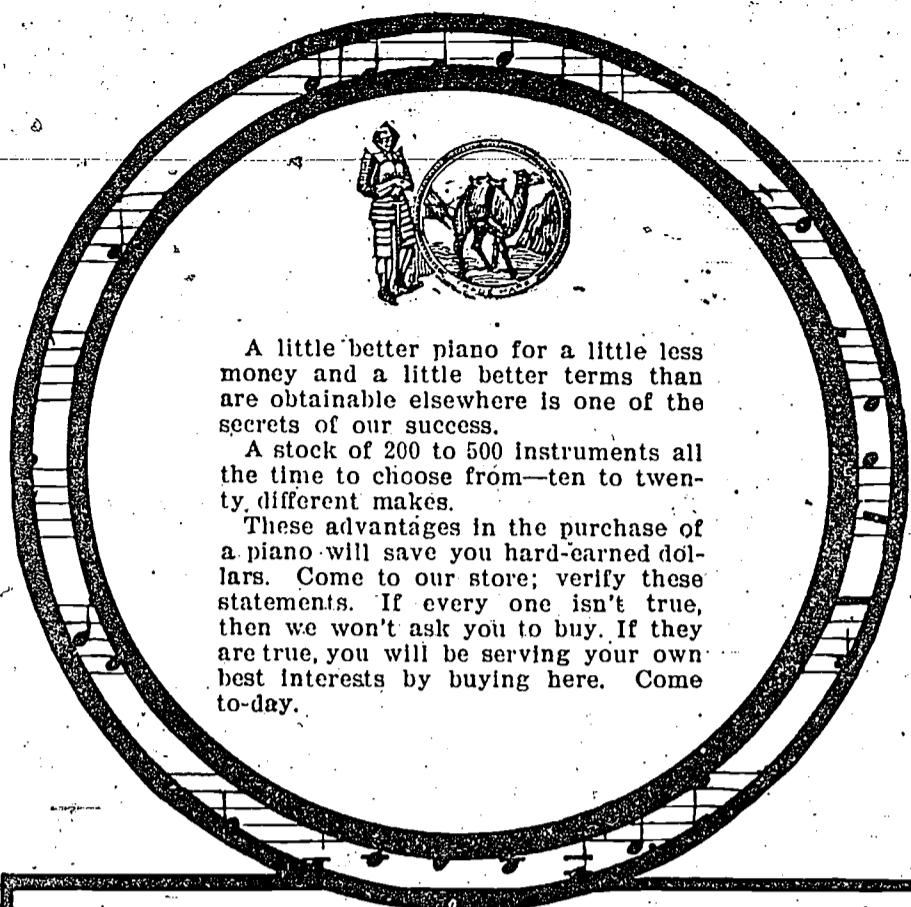
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ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride	Wed	Geo. G. Fisher	Chas. Parisia	0	Chloride
155	Congress					Congress
150	Gleeson	Fri	Thos. Cowen jr.		5	Gleeson
60	Globe	Tues	Simon Kinsman	Wm. Willis	1082	Globe
34	Gold Road		M. Owens	W. H. Welsh	24	Acme
154	Groom Creek	Sat	Jno. O'Connell		291	Prescott
101	Jerome	Wed	J. W. Grau	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
98	Kofa	Tues	R. Kitchen	Jos. Juleff		Kofa
118	McCabe	Tues	S. D. Murray	F. P. Starr	30	McCabe
153	Poland	Sat	Van H. Tibbetts	Allen Marks	25	Poland
105	Socorro	Sun	T. S. Lane	Water Staley		Harrisburg
124	Snow Ball		P. W. Doyle	Mike Koster		Needles
110	Tiger		J. C. Bradbury	Edward Gant		Crown King
102	Troy	Sun	R. H. Egner	W. A. Weeks		Troy
65	Walker	Wed	John Larson	Thos. Caldwell	18	Walker
160	Weaver	Mon	Chas. Powers	W. E. Burnham		Octave
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
194	Camborne		E. A. Graham	C. McDowell		Camborne
43	Camp McKinney	Thurs	H. McDermott	Robt. Barrow		Camp McKinney
156	Cumberland	Mon	O. W. Barber	G. W. Richards		Cumberland
181	Enterprise	Sat	J. Pritchard	S. K. Mottishaw	295	Ladysmith
134	Fairview	Tues	Robt. Ewenson	Jno. D. Kearns	23	Fairview
152	Frank			Bert Howarth		Frank
76	Gladstone					Greenwood
22	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland	Geo. Dougherty	124	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. C. Benner	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	S. McClellan	J. H. Doyle	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fowler	Mich. Delaney	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau		A. Chisholm	F. Treanor		Ferguson
166	Michel					Mokelumne
196	Mokelumne		Wm. Lombardi	W. G. Morris		Mokelumne
120	Morrissey					Mokelumne
71	Moyle					Nanaimo
177	Nanaimo		Wm. Neave	Albert Manifold		Nanaimo
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	H. Williams	R. Sutherland	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Sat	A. F. Berry	John Riordan	58	Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Harry Seaman	M. Villeneuve	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	Thos. Farquhar	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robt. Spencer	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	H. D. Lea	P. V. Purviance	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	David Jones	J. O. Lawson	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	John McIsaac		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Robt Elliott	W. B. McIsaac	18	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador	Wed	James Jacka	I. Hoxsie	6	Amador
61	Bodie	Tues	Geo W. Robb	J. A. Holmes	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Thurs	Wm. P. Ryan	J. S. Wheeler		Angel's Camp
204	Campo Seco		Jos. Billing	Chas. Cavallo		Campo Seco
182	Columbia			Jas. H. Allen		Columbia
47	Confidence	Thurs	T. M. Edwards	CA Carmiencke	26	Confidence
203	Delrick	Wed	C. O. Biglow	J. Bartlett		Delrick
120	Eldorado		W. J. Trewialla	W. J. Moore		El Dorado
197	Enterprise			Dan Keller		Plymouth
176	Eureka			L. W. Crabbe		Gaston
141	French Gulch	Sat	J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	L. D. Wren	H. McConville		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Thos. Roach	J. F. Sullivan	199	Grass Valley
188	Harrison M. & M.		Geo. Chalmers	J. W. Whybark		Knob P.O.
180	Hayden Hill			Bert Kennedy		Hayden Hill
163	Ivanpah		A. H. Shipway	Fred C. Godbe		Manvel
115	Jackson	Sun	Thos. Joy	Hugo Gobish		Jackson
198	Jackson Engineers			Web. Smith		Jackson
202	Jacksonville		Joseph Oliver	Pat D. Mohr		Jacksonville
185	Jamestown		Dan Wilson	D. James Yuill		Jamestown
51	Mojave	Sat	A. G. Moross	W. F. Fauver	1	Mojave
196	Mokelumne			W. G. Morris		Mokelumne Hill
12	Paloma		John Gulbins	W. Swithenbank		Paloma
48	Pinon Blanco	Wed	J. Trumbetta	Wm. Wivell	5	Coulterville
206	Randersburg	Sat	Jno O. Davis	J. T. Kennedy		Placerville
44	Randersburg		W. H. Nelson	F. S. Jones	398	Randersburg
183	Scott Valley M&M		E. Callahan	John Ryan		Fort Jones
173	Selby S. U.		A. M. Wright	F. J. Ferguson	115	Selby
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	John Baird		Groveland
124	Snow Ball			Mike Koster		Needles
109	Soulsbyville	Thurs	J. T. Tonkins	John C. Harry		Soulsbyville
87	Summersville	Fri	E. E. McDow	Geo. E. McLeod		Carters
133	Sutter	Tues	James Pengelly	E. C. Malatesta		Sutter Creek
73	Toulumne	Thurs	M. S. Carsey	E. W. Weare	63	Stent
167	Winthrop	Mon	T. S. Davis	M. H. Lothrop	103	Winthrop
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	Edw'd Regan	C. V. Organ	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
75	Altman Eng	Tues	S. H. Daniels	J. A. Mast	77	Independence
21	Anaconda	Tues	T. H. Kestle	F. C. Hathaway	296	Anaconda
89	Battle Mountain	Sun	Chas. Baldauf	W. McConnel	27	Gilman
64	Bryan	Sat	Samuel Smith	Jas. Spurrier	134	Ophir
106	Banner M. & S.	Wed	C. A. Mathews	C. E. Johnson	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk	Wed	R. G. Griffith	G. E. Bolander	105	Black Hawk
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Chas. R. Burr	Jas. McKeon	132	Leadville
125	Colorado City	Sat	L. M. Edwards	W. R. Ennis		Colorado City
20	Creede	Wed	J. J. Murphy	Amasa Bunch		Creede
40	Cripple Creek	Fri	Chas. Kennison	A. G. Paul	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Crk S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery	E. L. Whitney	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City	Thurs	Wm. Kuhns	M. A. Swanson	176	Central City
93	Denver S. M.	Wed	Samuel Holtz	B. P. Smith		Denver
165	Dunton	Sat	D. S. Shover	H. E. Haney		Dunton
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	J. Gedney, Sr.	Robert Carter	1273	Durango
80	Excelsior Eng	Mon	Fred Randall	W. A. Morgan		Victor
184	Florence M. & S.	Mon	Wm. Gray	Edward Johns		Florence
19	Free Coinage	Fri	W. F. Davis	S. Parker	91	Altman
159	Fulford	Thurs	Jas. Murphy	Theo. Stremme	2	Fulford
30	Georgetown	Sat	Wm. Charles	S. P. Bruce	498	Georgetown
92	Gillett M. & S.	Sat	Robt. Lynch	C. W. Adams		Gillett
94	Golden S. M.	Mon	Andrew Brancato	R. M. Nichols	157	Golden
50	Henson	Sat	John S. Boon	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	A. J. Bean	A. D. Olcott	412	Idaho Springs
45	Jamestown	Sat	James Beach	W. S. Turner		Jamestown
192	Leadville S. U.		N. B. Predovich	W. E. Brady		Leadville

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190	Perigo			A. Stanley		Perigo
24	Pewabic Mount'n	Fri	Wm. Quintrell	W. G. Evans	8	Russell Gulch
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Geo. W. Smith	Theo. Saurer	562	Aspen
36	Rico	Sat	Jos. Mund	Geo. Lawrence	684	Rico
174	Ruby Silver	Sat	Fred Wheaton	C. H. Campbell	6	Montezuma
142	Salida M. & S.	Wed		W. H. Stevens		Salida
26	Silverton	Sat	F. Schmeltzer	Jas. Clifford	23	Silverton
27	Sky City	Tues	Nels Carlson	A. J. Horn		Red Mountain
63	Telluride	Sat	V. St. John	O. M. Carpenter	537	Telluride
41	Ten Mile	Tues	A. T. Francis	W. J. Kappus	212	Kokomo
32	Victor	Sat	Wm. Dodsworth	Jno. P. Geary	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat	M. Comerford	J. Satterstrom	38	Vulcan
59	Ward	Sat	G. Middleton	Jos. D. Ormg.	78	Ward
108	Whiteline	Sat	W. S. Barker	F. A. Porter		White Pine
IDAHO.						
208	Buffalo Hump		J. Earley	E. M. Watson		Buffalo Hump
10	Burke	Tues	Frank Shaumon	Samuel Norman	164	Burke
52	Custer	Sat	David Hancock	R. L. Johnston		Custer
53	DeLamar	Mon	Jas. H. Horo	Jus. H. Rodda	17	DeLamar
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayes	A. S. Balch	107	Gem
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walt'r Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville
9	Mullan	Sat	V. Hendrickson	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan
161	Mackay	Thurs	Thos. F. Tobin	Ralph Potter	21	Mackay
66	Silver City	Sat	T. W. Mollart	H. H. Holloway	67	Silver City
18	Wardner	Sat	M. Campbell	L. J. Simpkins	162	Wardner
KANSAS						
147	Gas City S. M.	Mon	T. T. Woods	Jas. H. Nelson	76	Gas City
123	Iola M. & S.		Dan McCever	W. H. Dunn		Iola
148	LaHarpe S. U.	Tues	Henry Saco	A. S. Murray	857	LaHarpe
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing			Wm. Nevin		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
186	Chitwood		Geo. B. Handy	S. E. Kysor		Chitwood
195	Joplin		Oka Pike	Bruce Chaffee		Joplin
207	Neck City			Lee Bell		Neck City
205	Webb City	Fri	Wm. D. Asher			Webb City
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117	Anaconda M. & S.	Fri	Jos. Bracken	Is. F. McNeerney	473	Anaconda
114	Anaconda Eng.	Fri	Chas. Becker	H. L. Strothman		Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Sat	Geo Drummond	James Buckley	97	Aldridge
23	Basin	Wed	T. D. Donovan	F. C. Knowles	1	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Wm. Giffels	J. J. Stewart		Nichart
1	Butte	Tues	Edward Long	John Shea	498	Butte
74	Butte M. & S.	Thurs	Chas. Mahoney	J. W. Whitely	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	Jos. Corby	P. A. Stevens	1625	Butte
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86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Mon	Sam Gregory	Edwin Hering	233	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	A. S. McAlona	L. E. Higley	D	Granite
162	Granite M. & S.	Fri	Chas. Collins	E. L. Perry	51	Phillipsburg
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	B. B. Duffy	Jas. Lithgow	790	Great Falls
35	Hassell	Sat	A. I. Schreier	A. Scharanko	71	Hassell
54	Horr	Sat	Shirley Ross	Jos. Harmon		Horr
139	Jardine	Fri	George Marks	Joe Freil		Jardine
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Jos. T. Wells	D. H. Laneburger	8	Malden
103	Marysville	Sat	Thos. Strick	Nelson Maxwell	73	Marysville
138	Mount Helena		John Benber	Geo. Sutherland	1207	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Frank White	W. W. Calder	1	Kendall
131	Pony		Berry Knutson	Thos. Davidson		Pony
128	Sheridan		Richard Kletzt	Richard Lucke		Sheridan
25	Winston	Sat	L. H. Detour	R. N. McDonald	A	Winston
129	Virginia City	Sat	W. I. Wall	J. E. Reid	95	Virginia City
NEVADA						
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171	Edgemont	Sat	R. J. Edwards	W. E. Clawson		Edgemont
72	Lincoln	Wed	H. C. Lane	R. J. Gordon	51	DeLamar
88	Placer			Ed Bellows		Ditch Flats
175	Robinson	Tues	Frank Wolf	Chas. Graham		Ely
164	Searchlight	Fri	Dan Connors	A. J. Higgins		Searchlight
49	Silver City	Tues	A. Penultima	O. G. Hamilton	76	Silver City
121	Tonahpa	Tues	J. J. Owens	S. F. Lindsay	247	Tonahpa
31	Tuscarora	Wed	W. I. Plumb	S. H. Turner	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia City	Fri	John W. Kitson	J. W. Kinnikin	1	Virginia City

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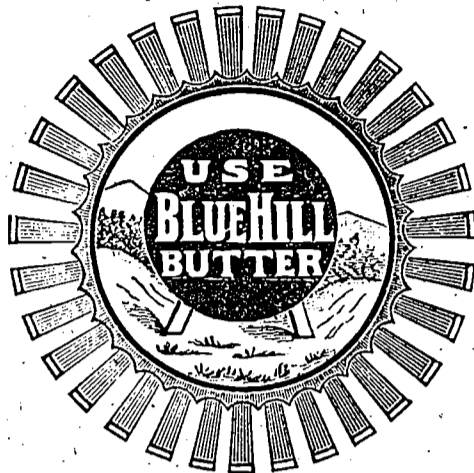
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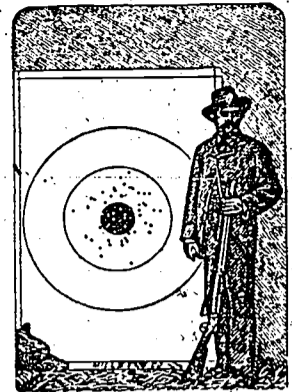


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