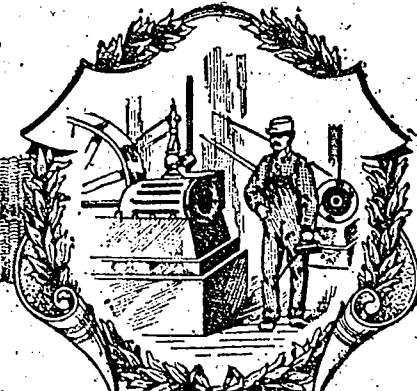


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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

October 29,
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22
TRADES UNION COUNCIL
DENVER, COLO.



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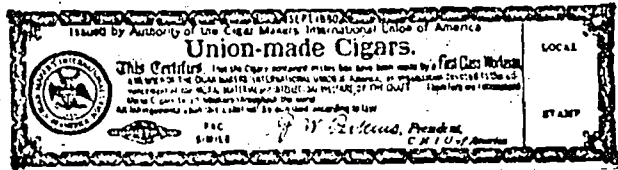
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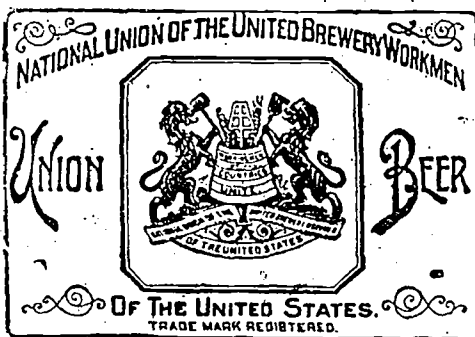
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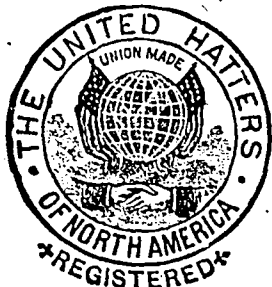


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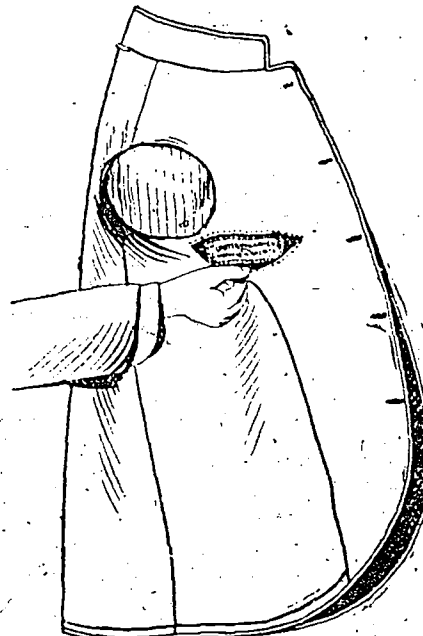


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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

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625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

AS THE WARM WEATHER wanes and the people are beginning to feel the cool breath of approaching winter, a fear is expressed that thousands of homes in our land will be cheerless through lack of fuel. The earth is filled with the product that gives warmth, but a Baer and a few other partners of God under the benevolent system of private ownership, can legally close the mines and the sovereign people of this grand republic of ours can enjoy the luxury of being seated around a fireless hearth. The sacred rights of property must not be disturbed, even though frail women and helpless, innocent children are murdered by the cruel blasts of a pitiless winter. Baer and his confederates must have their "pound of flesh" in order that our civilization may maintain an "incentive" for a few men to corner the earth.

TO THE MAN for whom the language of the street has a fascination the following sermon in slang may have its influence: "Young man, and there are many of you, dost thou go abroad at night and rush the growler and perambulate with the feminine? Dost thou whoop 'em up with the boys and figure for the substance of the jackpot and bank thy shekels against the slippery tiger? Art thou a guzzler of beer and a player of cards? Dost thou suck a 10-cent cigar and hast thou lost thy grip on the ways that are right and wisdom that is good in this world? Verily, I say unto you, if thou art in a bad row of stumps it will not be long ere thou dost know that thy name is Dennis. Thy heels will fly up ere thou hast fallen into the inevitable soup. Keep thy eye on the gun and the monkey, not upon the intoxicating juice of the bug. Steer widely of the man with the ace, and in the ripening years of thy life thy pockets shall be full of the collateral of the earth, while those who mind not these commandments are partaking of the lunch which is free."—Ex.

THOROLD ROGERS, professor of political economy in the University of Oxford, is liable to lose his job for paying the following compliment to the labor movement:

"Few people have realized the tremendous value of the labor movement as a factor in the education of the masses. The union is a school for its members, in which they learn reading, writing, arithmetic, public speaking, parliamentary usage, the art of debating, and political economy, and in which they achieve those splendid qualities of discipline and self-control, co-operation and self-sacrifice that make for a better manhood and womanhood and for higher citizenship. In the past quarter of a century the improvement in the quality of union membership has been very marked. There are strong and intellectual men in the movement to-day. In the course of the next decade the captains and lieutenants of the industrial army will be more than a match for the generals and officers of capitalism. The labor press is one of the most important factors in the labor movement, and its educative value cannot be estimated. The workingman's paper is a part of the school. I look to the trades unions as the principal means of benefiting the condition of the working classes."

REV. WILLIAM RADER has preached a sermon that has in it the germ of common sense, and if his plain, simple, unvarnished thoughts could find a lodging place in the mental chambers of the theologians of this country, there would be a change in our civilization that would result in shedding the sunlight of hope in many a despairing heart. The words of this preacher are as follows: "The people who do not attend church are not atheists. Workingmen have a theology. It did not come from a theological seminary, but from a factory. Labor is becoming more and more a social conscience. It believes in the sincerity of Christ, whose carpenter shop is labor's cathedral. Labor believes in justice and a kingdom, not in the eternal future alone, but now. It asks for a heaven to-day, in commerce, business and society. Workingmen criticise the church and the church finds fault with the workingmen; both must be patient. But they do not criticise Jesus of Nazareth. Upon his head is labor's crown. The fault found with the church is because it fails to make Christianity vital."

A HUGE TIDAL WAVE of "prosperity" struck two financial institutions of Baltimore, Maryland, recently and drove them upon the rocks with liabilities of over \$10,000,000. This tidal wave of glorious and boundless "prosperity" continued on its journey, and collided with a federal bank in Pittsburg and the financial craft was unable to weather the "prosperity" shock and went down with liabilities aggregating more than \$7,000,000. These "prosperity" waves have struck other crafts of lesser financial ballast, and the sea of speculation is threatened with the debris of impending wrecks. Amid the rumbling which indicates the financial hurricane can be heard the pleading voice of pilots, who are shouting to alarmed depositors the slogan of every bunco-steerer, "confidence!" No man was ever swindled who was not won by that fascinating word called "confidence." The banker never accepts "confidence" as security for his loans, and why should he expect depositors to be satisfied with "confidence" when a panic is imminent, the result of the most beautiful banking system in the world—for the banker. When the safety of the money of the people depends upon "confidence," it is a safe prediction that there is a vacancy in bank vaults and "confidence" is the magic word to be used in postponing the day of the inevitable crash.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION of Musicians is making a fight against the Marine Band entering into competition with civilians. The Marine Band is supported by the people of the United States. The salaries are paid from the general treasury of the government, and yet the speculators who are figuring on spoils in connection with the world's fair at St. Louis are moving heaven and earth to have the use of this band for personal pecuniary interest, and avoid paying the wages that are asked by members of a reputable labor organization who follow the musical profession as the means to obtain an honorable living. The members of the Marine Band receive on an average, which includes commutation of rations, clothing and lodging, not less than \$100 per month; besides this they are furnished medicine and medical attendance free of charge, and yet with this salary, or in other words, this government pension paid by the people, commercial greed demands that the Marine Band shall become a rival and enter the field of competition against bands whose members receive no checks on the treasury of Uncle Samuel. Organized labor throughout the country should take up the battle of the American Federation of Musicians, and by actions that speak louder than resolutions, place their seal of condemnation on the graft of financial tricksters who are cunningly making the government an ally of profit jobbers, to supply "musical labor" for the benefit of a "private snap."

WHEN THE LABORING PEOPLE of Russia strike for increased wages, and we read of the soldiers riding rough-shod over the burdened slaves of the Czar's dominion, tramping them to death for daring to mingle together to discuss their grievances, we utter a protest and shed a tear of sympathy for the bayonet-governed victims of poverty whose cries for justice are silenced by the imperial might of an army that rushes in haste to obey the undisputed mandate of a soulless monarch. But we need not waste sympathy upon the misery and degradation of the toilers of Russia, for here in so-called "free America," a republic, where the people are supposed to be the sovereign power, the state militia and the federal army, which have been consolidated by the Dick military law, are held in readiness to obey the commands of the capitalist to do the work of butchery in the suppression of labor rising in revolt against being slowly starved to death. Capitalism has no more soul in a republic than in a monarchy, and it is no more painful to die from corporate tyranny under a king than under a president. Capital is behind the throne of all the powers that rule, and the great mass of humanity are the victims who must suffer wrong and oppression in every land under the sun, and the load will become weightier until intelligence shall sway the exploited in breaking the shackles that bind them in wage-slavery.

THE PROSPERITY that has been advertised for the past few years by the glib-tongued orators of the two old parties of deception and betrayal needs some bolstering in these days when manufacturing establishments are closing their doors to restrict production in order to maintain prices. Where is the prosperity for the man or woman who has been denied employment through "over-productiveness?" Prosperity that permits willing hands to be tied in idleness to increase the value of the products of labor, that are owned by the few, is a prosperity that carries with it the incentive to commit crime. Prosperity that gives the privilege to the workingmen to build mansions and live in hovels, to weave the finest of garments and wear the shoddy rags of the tramp, to prepare the choicest foods for the table and exist upon a bill of fare that would challenge the reluctance of a dignified dog, is furnishing the sandpaper that is polishing the brain of the toiler, and making him feel that he has been the victim of a cunning and infamous conspiracy that can be but little longer upheld by even Christianized hypocrisy. Ignorance has been the greatest enemy of the working class, but the wage-slave of to-day is being reached through his economic condition, and it would be as easy for capitalism to stem the tide of Socialism that is rising higher and higher, day by day, and month by month, as it would be for a babe to sweep back Niagara with a toy broom. The inevitable must come.

A FEW OF THE BRAINY and fearless members of the railway organizations, who have been closely observing the unfolding of developments in the sphere of railroading, who have watched the concerted action of the corporations discriminating against age and pretended deficiencies in required physical standards, have recently raised their voices to warn the rank and file of the railway brotherhoods of the breakers ahead. The railway men whose hairs have grown gray in the service of the corporations—conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen—can behold youth filling the positions of responsibility and trust, while reliable men with years of experience and ability are doomed to step down and out, or accept some mediocre service with barely a sufficient wage to keep them from the poorhouse. Among the railway organizations there has ever been an aristocracy that has rendered the railway brotherhoods weak upon the industrial arena. The conductor, with the gold braid upon his cap and the brass buttons on his coat and vest, has held himself in a class above the engineers, whose hand was upon the throttle, guiding the monster of steam with its cargo of freight and human lives, and the engineer considered himself in a higher world of superiority than the fireman who shoveled coal. The brakeman and the switchman looked down upon the menial serf that tamped the ties and laid the rails, and this caste that has been established in the various crafts belonging to the railway service, has enabled the corporations to successfully inaugurate a movement that now threatens to demoralize the different brotherhoods that have failed to recognize in the different departments an identity of interest that should have joined together in one solid, compact body, a railway union of men, covering all with the shield of mutual protection. Every man who works for wages is a slave of the capitalist system, and all must stand together in a common cause to overthrow the shylockism of the age, or endure the lingering death of servile peonage.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT forwarded to the Cripple Creek district 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 60,000 rounds of ammunition to aid the members of the Mine Owners' Association in their work of awe and intimidation, and, if opportunity offered, to shoot down in cold blood the strikers who dared to incur the displeasure of capitalism by acts of disobedience. The rifles and the ammunition were made by the labor of workingmen. The majority of the state militia are composed of workingmen. The representatives in Congress who voted for the Dick military law, which practi-

cally amalgamates the state militia with the federal forces and makes the President of the United States the commander-in-chief over all, were elected by the votes of the laboring men. The officials connected with the United States government, who are empowered to furnish the machinery of murder to employers of labor to suppress discontent, owe their political berths to the elective franchise of workingmen, and the sole responsibility rests upon the workingmen, who through ignorance of their own interests, confiscate their ballots to make more formidable the position of their adversaries on the industrial battlefield. As long as the private ownership of the means of life are in the hands of the few, and as long as laboring humanity continues to vote for the perpetuation of this system, the armed power of state and nation will be used by the privileged class to subjugate the mass. The ballot is the weapon of deliverance from wage-bondage, and if the workingman fails to be loyal to himself, he must bear the consequences of his own infidelity.

SCARCELY A DAY PASSES away but the mangled remains of some miner or miners are borne to the surface as a result, in most instances, of the culpable negligence of mine operators whose greed for dividends make them lose sight of the men who risk all for the paltry privilege of earning a living. Every ounce of gold extracted from the bowels of the earth is bespattered with human blood, while the class who reap a harvest from the exertions of the workers are safe and immune from accident, enjoying in indolent leisure the unjustly distributed blood-stained wealth. Yet with all the accidents that make maimed toilers objects of pity, that render them sightless, that destroy their physical capacity to earn a paltry wage, our long-continued slavery and servility are causing men in the hazardous occupation of mining to utter but a feeble protest against the murders that are perpetrated every day by the dividend grabbers who protest in any outlay for the protection of human life. The fear of being unemployed, the possibility of wife and children suffering for the necessaries of life, exceeds the fears of physical danger, and the miner toils on with sealed lips, taking more risks than the soldier in the van of battle. Labor's death-roll in the mines is reaching a figure that appalls men not devoid of a conscience, and the desolate homes with brothers, husbands and fathers sleeping in the cemetery murdered through greed for profit, should appeal to the citizenship of this country and nerve manhood to strike a blow for the abolition of a system that demands bank accounts at the expense of human life.

No Mutual Interest.

AN EXCHANGE bearing the deceptive title, "The Labor Record," says: "The wide gulf which stood between employer and employe a few years ago is fast filling up, and the day is not far distant when they will both meet on even terms with a full realization that their interests are mutual." To the man who has been asleep, to the man who has been a Rip Van Winkle in the labor organization, the words of this exchange may contain some grains of comfort, but to the man who has been living with his eyes and ears open, the fallacy of "The Labor Record's" conclusions will only curl his lips with a contemptuous smile for the mental weakness of a man who has the presumption to seize the editorial helm of a labor journal and preach mutuality between the fleecer and the fleeced. The man who is endowed with average common sense knows that the gulf between employer and employe is growing broader and deeper, and never under the present system of exploitation can the chasm be filled up with a "realization that their interests are mutual." The labor organization itself is a protest against oppression, and never before in the history of the world was there a larger membership in proportion to our population. As the labor organization increases in numerical strength we find all the other elements of society joining hands and arraying themselves in a solid phalanx to resist the onward march of unionism and to hold in more galling subjection the toilers whose hands produce the wealth of the planet. Are Citizens' Alliances, Economic Leagues, Mine Owners' Associations, Civic Federations and the contemplated National Federation of Employes that is to be consummated at Chicago, indications that the gulf will be bridged between employer and employe? The signs of the times indicate that the fiercest struggle that the world has ever witnessed is about to commence between the slave and his master, and the war will never end until the earth and the machinery of production and distribution shall become the common property of all mankind, to be used for the benefit of all humanity. As long as the profit system reigns, tyranny and oppression shall weight the shoulders of the working class, and the conflict will be waged until master and slave shall become men, having an equal inheritance in the natural resources of the earth and an equal opportunity to enjoy the products of their toil. There will be no peace as long as one man preys upon another, and receives a surplus minted from the muscle of another. The consolidation of the various capitalistic organizations will hasten the crisis in the industrial field, and the workingman, when he beholds all the elements of the exploiting class arrayed against his class, will become conscious of his political power and go to the ballot box and end the war between employer and employe.

Attend the Meetings.

ONE OF THE GREAT disadvantages which organized labor has to contend with is the marked difference of intelligence that is conspicuous among its members. In nearly every labor organization some few men stand out prominently among all the rest, whose intellectual resources fit them for grappling with questions that are an enigma to the rank and file, who make up the numerical strength of the organization. It is true that the members of the union have not been afforded equal opportunities in early life, to train and discipline the mind for the solution of the various problems which confront man in his battle for existence. It is true that access to the school room has been denied to many a man whose necessities in boyhood drove him to the workshop, factory and mine, to earn the pittance that would keep body and soul together. It seems to us that the man who has been deprived of an education in his youth should have an ambition to attend every meeting of his union and commune with men whose developed mentality will equip the less fortunate brother to fight the battles of life with a judicious understanding of the causes that have bequeathed the legacy of poverty to the vast army who are doomed to toil. The union and the Socialist club are the only educational institutions that open their doors to man to implant into his being a higher ideal of material life on earth. It becomes imperative that every member of organized labor should be as punctual in attending meetings as the officials who have been elected to positions of trust. The presence of the whole membership of a union at a meeting inspires the officials in whom confidence has been reposed, to make greater efforts for the welfare and prosperity of every member of the organization. Lack of attendance has a tendency to cool the ardor of brave hearts, who are willing to court corporate hate struggling for humanity, if only their efforts are appreciated by the men whose cause they advocate. There are few men who can bear unflinchingly the scorn of corporation malice and the cool indifference of their fellowmen, to whose uplifting they are consecrating their best effort. A large attendance at every meeting, a keen desire to participate in the discussion of every question that presents itself and a just appreciation of the men who burn the midnight oil probing the industrial disease that is rotting our civilization, will give strength to unionism and redouble the efforts of the thinkers to win encomiums from the members of the organization. Every member of organized labor should feel that no meeting can be a success without his presence, and when this sentiment pervades the rank and file of organized labor, the battle against the serfdom of the masses can be waged with hope of ultimate victory. The man who voluntarily absents himself from the meeting of his union is a weak factor in the composition of his organization. He is like the boy who plays truant

from school. No sane person would anticipate that the boy of school age, whose name is registered on the roll of scholars, was receiving an education if he failed to mingle with his classmates and develop his faculties under the supervision of a master who is competent to teach. Neither can a union man who fails to meet with his brothers expect to be conversant with the industrial conditions that are demanding a solution. The history of the world demonstrates that "education and slavery cannot exist together in one land, and this being an historical fact, it behooves the men who feel the sting of poverty to meet as, an educational body and interchange ideas upon all the questions that affect disinherited humanity. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and every union man should appoint himself a sentinel upon the picket line of duty to guard with ceaseless devotion the principles which organized labor proclaims. The servitude that is fastening its fetters of bondage upon the liberty of the masses is due to the ignorance of the great majority whose mentality is shriveling through inactivity. The individual who has been an inmate of the school or college until he arrives at maturity, who can read, write and speak grammatically, and whose polished manners have a fascinating spell upon society, are not full and convincing proof that the possessor of such accomplishments is an educated man. Men may be comparatively illiterate but their practical observation of men and things make them a greater power in the discussion of economic problems than the lazy man of letters, who has failed to look beneath the surface for the analysis of the causes that clothe the few in silk and the many in rags. Pyrotechnics of language and oratorical flights may win enthusiasm from the miscellaneous crowd, but ideas from the fountain of thought are the products that thinking men and women are demanding who are looking into the future with earnest faces, scanning the horizon for the dawning light of a higher civilization. The union man without the polished veneer of the scholar may have the brain of a philosopher and one crude idea bursting from the cell of his imprisoned conviction, may give an impetus to an organization that is staggering through intellectual starvation. The brain that has grown and expanded from a scrutiny of conditions and developed in that realm of thought that is searching for the remedy to redeem man from slavery, is the mental force that is giving strength to unionism, and solidifying the scattered political power of the masses to strike as a unit for economic freedom. Let every member of organized labor attend the meeting of his union and express his honest convictions without fear or favor, and courageous convictions based upon careful thought and study will bring about that equality in education among the members which will rend asunder the gyves of wage-slavery.

"Mother Jones" in Colorado.

LAST WEEK there entered the confines of the state of Colorado a woman who was heralded by no blasts of trumpets. A woman who wore upon her brow no coronet, save the silvery crown of age. No band met her at the depot and no gathering of "leading citizens" welcomed her to the "Queen City of the Plains." She was plainly attired in a comfortable garb, and came to the mountains of Colorado to lift her magic voice in behalf of the weary and worn victims of the coal mines, who have borne the barbarous infamy of corporation despotism until "patience has ceased to be a virtue." This brave little woman, whose eyes have gazed out upon the world and humanity for nearly sixty years, has won for herself a simple appellation the most loving and endearing that the human tongue or pen of man ever couched in the language of a word, "Mother." There is not a word in all the dialects of nations that recalls such sacred memories or appeals so strongly to all the good that lies locked in the human breast. The most hardened criminal, the most dehumanized monster with hands reddened with innocent blood, the most callous, debauched and degenerate type of disfigured manhood, feels a moisture in the dried fountains of his heart when the word mother is uttered by human lips. "Mother Jones" has won the proudest title that a woman can bear from the labor army of America. She has borne labor's cross for more than a quarter of a century, and the struggling vagrants in the bondage of wage-slavery have been her children. No lioness defending her young has shown the dauntless courage of a "Mother Jones." The deputized thug, the corporation hireling, and the countless injunctions of corrupt judicial tribunals, have found no weak spot in that brave womanly heart that beats with loyal devotion for the downtrodden disinherited, whom greed has left as homeless as the Nazarene who died upon a cross to save a world. Born in a land where the writ of eviction has wet the earth with tears, where the lord of the soil, through exactions of rent, crowded the emigrant ship with exiles to every clime, it can truly be said that this woman

has been trained in a school of adversity that has equipped her for the great battle that confronts the pauperized millions of the globe. "Mother Jones" can tear from her experience chapters of human history that are bathed in tears and blood. She can recite stories of wrong and oppression that curdles the blood and makes men feel that immortality is an idle dream and that God has abandoned and forsaken the wretches of rags and hunger. But with all the misery upon which her vision has rested, with all the groans of agony that have been wafted to her ears, she is still buoyed up and inspired with a hope that the long night of gloom and darkness will pass away, and the sunlight of a new civilization will shed its beneficent rays of joy and peace, to still the wails and moans of a famished humanity that is struggling for the right to live. "Mother Jones" has become the patron saint and the "angel of light" of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, and upon the summit of the hills of West Virginia the eloquent evangelist of the United Mine Workers of America has become an idol and a queen, adored and worshiped with a reverence that is as pure and as holy as ever linked together a mother and her sons. Her tears have mingled with the tears of heartbroken mothers watching the dew of death gathering upon the pallid brows of the baby slaves of the mills, whose lives went out ere youth had blossomed from the bud of childhood. Her maternal hands have pressed the lids upon the sightless eyes and her sympathetic voice has poured a balm of comfort upon the bruised and bleeding heart that mourned for the offspring that died through factory imprisonment. The coal miners of Colorado will rally around this grand, fearless woman, and when her mission is ended in this state, the links in the fraternal chain of labor will be stronger and the remembrance of her visit to the Rocky mountains will be a sacred jewel, treasured away in memory's casket, and from the lips of thousands of strong, brawny men of the coal fields will issue the fervent prayer, "God bless Mother Jones."

A Salaried Slanderer.

IN THE DENVER POST of October 21st, General Frank Hall, the mining editor, takes a few side steps from the beaten path and by intimations founded upon a desire to serve the magnates in the Mine Owners' Association, becomes a parrot and, like "Polly who wants a cracker," reiterates the substance contained in the official proclamation of Secretary Hamlin of the Mine Owners' Association, who charged the miners with a weakness for stealing ore on account of being inoculated with the doctrines of Socialism.

Editor Hall is of the same caliber as many other journalistic poltroons who would rather prostitute their honest convictions to serve Mammon, than to be a man and tell the truth. The gentleman seems to forget that when ore stealing in the Cripple district had reached such a stage as to excite the suspicion of stockholders, that mine managers and superintendents, to direct the gaze of scrutiny from themselves, issued an order for miners to make a complete change of their clothing at the end of every shift, and leave said clothing to be inspected by the sleuths who served in the capacity of Pinkertons. He does not seem to remember that the manager of the Independence mine, who issued this order, is now a fugitive from justice, and laid the blame upon the miners to blind the stockholders to the fact that he himself was the criminal. He seems to forget that a former superintendent of the Elkton Mining Company made a hasty exit with a reported bank account of \$80,000, accumulated in the space of two short years. This same superintendent, when laboring under the fear of being suspected, hired an accomplice to induce miners to take a few rich specimens, and then, having accomplished the object of the conspiracy, acquainted the sheriff's office to send his deputies to make arrests. Several men were arrested and tried in the District Court of Cripple Creek, and the evidence was so glaring of a collusion between the superintendent and his paid vassal that a jury brought in verdicts of acquittal and the HONORABLE superintendent became lost in parts unknown.

Editor Hall, who wantonly slanders the miners, insinuates that the stealing of ore is responsible for the attitude assumed by the Mine Owners' Association, in order to get rid of this organized band whose pilfering of rich ore has caused so much annoyance. Have the miners ever objected to a superintendent or manager discharging an employe? Has the power of discharging men suspected of ore stealing ever been wrested from the hands of the mine operators? They have ever been at liberty to hire and discharge whom they pleased, providing no discrimination was used on account of a man being a member of organized labor. The editorial of Hall is a slap at the honesty of the members of the Western Federation of Miners and the proof of his falsehood lies in the fact that the prominent mine

owners of the Cripple Creek district have made all kinds of overtures to the strikers to go back to the mines, and the only obstacle that stands in the way is the unswerving devotion of the miners to the principles of the Federation which the mine operators refuse to recognize. The mine owners have repeatedly declared that the striking miners of the Cripple Creek district were the best class of men that worked in the Rocky mountains, and yet Hall, with the fawning sycophancy of a spaniel, bids for capitalistic compliments by casting imputations upon the honesty of the strikers. If Hall would prevail upon the mine owners to get rid of some pet superintendents and managers, there would be far less ore stolen in the Cripple Creek district and in the future Hall would not feel necessitated to cast aspersions upon the honor of miners to prove his devotion to the GUILTYLESS possessors of the stuff "that makes the mare go." A pauper journalist with a capitalistic brain, with an itching palm for small financial favors, is not morally responsible for the verbal impulses that flow from a pen, environed by the uncertainty of a job.

If the mining editor of the Post put in as much time in studying Socialism as he does in trying to please the fellows with the dollars, he would know that under Socialism no man would be forced to steal, but that the natural resources of the earth being free to all, men would have an opportunity to work and receive the full product of their labor. The idle few would not be legally licensed to exploit the industrious many, and he, under Socialism, would enjoy the liberty of writing his honest convictions. There would be no masters to serve and no mental slave to mould his thoughts to win the approbation of capital. It requires brave men to fight the battle of the impoverished, but Hall is not numbered among the Spartans who refuse to join the popular chorus that shout plaudits and sing hymns in honor and glory of masked piracy and modern brigandage. If he had consulted the proprietors of the Post upon the methods of ore larceny, he could have been furnished some valuable information as to the scientific manner in which mine managers and the managers of mills and sampling departments conspire to rob stockholders. It is but a short time ago when a confessed ore thief, the partner of a pugilist, was thrown into jail for the purloining of "high grade," but as the thief was a relative of one of the stockholders of the mine he was liberated and the matter hushed up. If the mining editor of the Post would inspect the "spotters" who are now in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association, aided and abetted by the gold-laced military grafters, he would find among them ore thieves, train hold-ups and ex-convicts—criminals and desperadoes who feel no scruple in the commission of the most dastardly of crimes. But the general is very familiar with the meaning of the Scriptural quotation, "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

He Knows His Owner.

THE AMADOR LEDGER, published at Jackson, California, a subsidized organ that whines and snarls when organized labor gives publicity to the anarchy of "constituted authority," has the following editorial in criticism of the proclamation scattered broadcast by the Western Federation of Miners bearing the caption, "Is Liberty Dead?" The editorial is as follows:

"Posted outside of the union hall on Court street may be seen a placard, issued by the Western Federation of Miners from the headquarters of the organization in Colorado. The notice bears the sensational headlines, 'Is Liberty Dead? The People vs. Military Despotism in Colorado.' The document is incendiary and seditious in its tendency, seeking to inflame the public mind against the action of the state authorities in Colorado. The issuance of such proclamations by an organized body is to be deprecated. At this distance from the scene of the labor troubles in Colorado it is difficult to get a clear idea of the merits of the struggle now in progress at Cripple Creek and other points in that state, which has led to the calling out of the military forces to protect the property and business of the mine owners. In the excitement of a strike, either side is liable to proceed to extremes. A state government, however, is presumed to act from the best motives, with a view of preserving the peace. The issuance of an inflammatory document, like the one in question, by an organized body is a grave mistake. It is intended to shake confidence of the people in the constituted authorities. To circulate such one-sided statements broadcast, beyond the confines of the state where the trouble exists, is anything but wise."

The editor of the Ledger, who has ever manifested a disposition to let loose the thunderbolts of his wrath when labor is waging a conflict against the arrogant exactions of powerful combinations, bewails the advertising of facts that cast the odium of perfidy upon official renegades, who have bartered the last vestige of honor to serve the interests of corporations. The document complained of by the Ledger is but one page in the volume of the infamy that submerges the governor of the state and his combination of decorated generals, colonels, captains and lieutenants who have made the military power of the commonwealth an ally of the Mine Owners' Association to shatter into fragments the Western Federation of Miners. We want the world to know that capitalism in the state of Colorado knows no law, no constitution and no flag and that the chief executive has pandered to every villainous scheme that was hatched in the cunning brain of exploiters to subjugate in servile submission the organized brawn of Colorado. According to the Ledger, the crimes of

men who wield the scepter of authority should be smothered, so that common humanity shall remain in ignorance of the corruption and debauchery that defiles the toga of public officials. The time has come in the history of this nation when silence is treason, and no one but a traitor to the deathless principles of justice, can object to an exposure of the official rotteness and the vile political leprosy that befouls the life of public officials. The statements made and the quotations published in the document issued by the Western Federation of Miners are true, and the truth will stand unshaken through all the shot and shell that may be poured from the trained guns of mortgaged editors whose purchasable mentality can be secured by the highest bidder. The editor of the Ledger knows his owner.

THE "ASSOCIATED CHARITIES" in the large cities throughout the country are becoming active and are making preparations to work their graft during the coming winter. The mills and factories closing down and thousands of men and women being thrown out of employment, on account of "over-production," furnish the fake Samaritan parasites with the necessary equipment to make appeals to the generosity of the multitude to come to the rescue of the unfortunate, who are suffering for clothes and food, because their labor has loaded the warehouses with a vast surplus. During every conflict that is waged between employer and employe, we hear the capitalist editor exclaim that every citizen "has a right to work," and if such is the case, why should there be any charitable organizations to dole out the pittance of beggary? If men and women are guaranteed "the right to work," where is the necessity for every city, town and hamlet having a society bearing the brand of a charitable organization? "The right to work" is merely conditional, and rests upon "the opportunity to work," which is owned exclusively by the employing class. If men have "a right to work," why is it that so many thousands are out of employment and "working" hard along the pedestrian route to secure the recognition of some employer who will grant them a license to be numbered with the employed? The natural resources of the earth, and the tools of production and machinery of distribution monopolized by private ownership, places "the right to work" in the hands of the comparatively few, whose permission must first be obtained before the jobless dependent can even enjoy the liberty of sustaining a miserable existence in wage-slavery. As there are so many charitable organizations springing up and so many thousands being thrown out of employment, it might not be amiss to ask, "What has become of the 'full dinner pail' that was guaranteed by the Mark Hanna prophets during the campaign of 1900?"

The Cripple Creek Situation.

THERE HAS BEEN but little change in the strike situation in the Cripple Creek district. The court-martial, which is being held in the Senate chamber of the state capitol, has furnished themes for discussion which has absorbed much of the interest heretofore taken in industrial affairs in the great gold camp. The evidence produced in the court-martial proceedings have shown that the state militia are split in two factions, one faction loyal to their tin god Sherman Bell, while the other faction has rallied to the support of General Chase, the tarnished warrior who has been slated for military decapitation. The gentlemen who compose the military board have shown an open bias and prejudice towards Chase and their rulings have brought forth the severest censure and criticism of the daily press. In the early part of the trial of Chase, the rulings of the president of the board were so coarse that Chase became exasperated and eloquently implored the court to concede him justice. A plea for justice from General Chase comes with poor grace. He seems to forget the incidents of his military reign in the Cripple Creek district, when he, without warrant or process of law, imprisoned in a "bull pen" members of the Western Federation of Miners for no reason except to obey the orders and instructions of the Mine Owners' Association. He seems to forget that in his mad desire to serve the interests of mine operators he waived aside all civil authority, defied the courts and surrounded the tribunal of justice with an armed band to awe and intimidate the judge upon the bench. He seems to forget that when the wife of one of the men whom his military arrogance held in durance fainted in the court room, that he manifested but little justice or humanity.

In Free America.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED in the New York Mail and Express, written by a staff correspondent of Anaconda, Montana:

"A year ago Socialism became rampant among the unions at Anaconda. The Amalgamated company seized the occasion to quench its fires, while it spent months and millions in perfecting the greatest smelting plant in the world. During the interval of construction, the Socialists were gradually removed. It is claimed that when work was resumed that element had been eliminated."

In free America, where the citizen depends upon a corporation for a job, in order that he may live, he does not dare to exercise the mental faculties that God gave him in moulding convictions that conflict with the legalized robbery of an octopus that demands for the price of employment, a mortgage upon the only peaceable weapon bequeathed to American citizenship for defense. The Amalgamated Copper Company, controlled by the mighty hand of the "oil king" of the world, demands that an employe shall not only be a physical slave but that he shall surrender his convictions of right and wrong, or accept the penalty of discharge. To be a man, to exercise a free man's will, is an affront to the corporation that merits the blacklist, and no tribunal in this great republic of ours hastens to the rescue of the man who is visited with the vengeance of a corporate anarchy that towers above every law and principle of justice. We are told in almost every issue of the daily press that labor has the right to work, but where is the journal with power and influence in the state of Montana that dares to "beard the lion in his den" and insist that these men who have been blacklisted, for no cause save that they cast a free and untrammelled ballot in accordance with their judgment and consciences, shall be protected in that much-vaunted sovereign right—the right to work? Where is all the grandeur and glory that we boast of in our Declaration of Independence, and where is the liberty and justice that is supposed to flow from the revered pages of our constitution? To the jobless man, blacklisted by a corporation, hurled from employment to become a wanderer in the land of his birth, because there dwelt in his soul the spirit of independence, the constitution and the document of human liberty become parodies.

The womb of the future is pregnant with economic adjustments that are imperative, and the patriotism and manhood that spurred the citizenship of a nation to break the shackles of the black slave will be goaded on through persecution, to tear from the limbs of the white slaves the gyves of a bondage that has brutalized the world and left millions of the human race without a place whereon to lay their heads. The story of Standard Oil tyranny in Anaconda, Montana, will be retold in every city of this country, and a sentiment of indignation will be kindled in the breasts of men who will labor more vigorously to end this nightmare of greed, hunger and misery. The spirit of '76 is not dead, and this assertion will be corroborated by millions of ballots wielded for the liberation of the present generation.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE, the theologian and reputed scholar, has unabashed himself and declared that "Socialists are fools." According to the conclusion of the bishop, there are more than 10,000,000 "fools" in different nations of the world, and at the rate the "fools" are increasing, the population of sages and philosophers is threatened with dire destruction. Such an assertion coming from a

Chase had no conception of justice until he was arraigned before a court to plead to charges that affect his own record and may dethrone him from his former pedestal of military glory. General Bell while on the witness stand refused to answer any question that might furnish evidence to reflect upon his honor. There was sufficient testimony brought before the court to establish the fact that orders were forged, and that Bell delegated to himself the powers of a czar. The military court, including all the witnesses for prosecution and defense, occupy suites of rooms at the Brown Palace hotel, faring sumptuously on the best in the land. It is estimated that the court-martial proceedings will add a further indebtedness to the state of \$30,000, but as we take a boundless pride in gold lace and brass buttons, the court-martial burlesque will be cheap at any price. During the week the court-martial resolved itself into many executive sessions, as the testimony was of such a character that the people who pay the bills might change their opinions about military honor among the warrior jobbers.

The union men of the Cripple Creek district are concentrating their forces on the election of P. J. Devault, the union candidate for county assessor, but the Mine Owners' Association is resorting to every legal technicality to prevent the name of Devault appearing on the ballot.

The official statements issued daily by the executive committee of the Cripple Creek district show that the members of the Federation are standing firm and feel confident of ultimate victory. The mine owners in their desperate efforts to increase the force in the mines, have made it possible for members of the state militia to obtain furloughs and become scabs, to be used in the mines. Desperate straits require desperate remedies, but the people are learning lessons never taught in free America.

man who has attained eminence in the Catholic church, is an insult to the cloth he wears and a bid for a donation from the publican mob that mint their ducats from the wage-enslavement of a hovel-housed world. The bishop is engaged in the profession of saving souls, and yet his slap at Socialism is an indirect endorsement of the soul-destroying system that has filled the factories and sweat-shops with puny children, starved maidenhood into dens of shame and made man, the so-called "noblest work of God," a beggar at the foot of another, pleading for the miserable privilege to earn the petty pittance that will prevent divorce between soul and body. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and the bishop, who has never been familiar with rags, whose stomach has never received an introduction to the pangs of hunger, appoints himself as a judge to bring in a verdict against the labor-burdened mass, who behold the dawning light of industrial emancipation in the rising orb of Socialism. The mere declaration without argument or logic that "Socialists are fools" is the rotten rant of prejudice, and prejudice always finds a congenial home in the brain of a narrow bigot. The bishop is afflicted with capitalistic hydrophobia and the more frequently he brands Socialists as fools, the lighter will become the revenue that finds its way into clerical coffers. With the bishop, there is a vast difference between the soul of a wage-slave and the millionaire, whose money can afford a cushioned pew close to the sanctuary, where hypocrisy mocks the religion of Christ.

Western Federation Notes

Frank Schmelzer and O. M. Carpenter of the San Juan district paid a visit to headquarters last week on business connected with the Federation.

A. F. Nelson of Alba, Utah, writes: "I have posted notice of Cripple Creek trouble in postoffice and other public places. We are doing splendidly, having doubled our membership since organizing."

The members of the Smeltermen's Union No. 142 at Salida, Colorado, are still out on strike for the maintenance of an eight-hour day and have published the following circular: "Strike at Salida Smelter, by order of Smeltermen's Union No. 142, W. F. M. Workingmen, do not scab! Keep away!"

P. J. Devault, secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly of the Cripple Creek district, has been placed in nomination by the unions of Teller county for the office of county assessor. It was discovered that both candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets for this office were selected through the influence of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, and the members of organized labor proposed to place a candidate in the field upon an independent ticket, to demonstrate to arrogant wealth that unionism is yet a power in the great gold belt of Colorado. The mine operators have become alarmed and are now concentrating their political strength on the Republican candidate. It is believed that Mr. Devault, the union candidate for assessor, will be elected.

L. A. Prather, president of Utah State Union No. 1, organized a local union at Stockton, Utah.

James P. Murphy, member of the executive board, organized a local union at Iron Mountain, Montana.

Wm. Davidson of British Columbia, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, was elected on the Labor ticket to a seat in the legislature.

President Moyer and Secretary Treasurer Haywood paid a visit to the Cripple Creek district on October 24th, and held a conference with the prominent leaders who have charge of the strike.

Ward Miners' Union No. 59 of Ward, Colorado, has made arrangements for a grand ball and supper on the night of November 7th. The proceeds are to be donated to the eight-hour fund.

McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, of McCabe, Arizona, at a regular meeting, suspended by a unanimous vote, Mat Hall for the non-payment of dues, and his name was ordered published in the Miners' Magazine.

Joy Pollard and Frank Cochrane, representatives of the Western Federation of Miners of the Cripple Creek district, who are now in the state of Michigan, recently organized a local union at Ne-gaunce, with 101 charter members.

The Anaconda Mill and Smelters' Union of Anaconda, Montana, have forwarded to headquarters \$1,050 as a donation in aid of the members of the Federation who are engaged in the battle for the establishment of an eight-hour day. The union men of Anaconda recognize the gravity of the struggle that is going on, and they show their sublime faith in that old proverb: "The injury of one is the concern of all."

The president of the Carpenters' Union of Park City, Utah, has written the following letter to the Magazine: "Kindly publish the following names of men who are scabbing in this camp against the carpenters, who are on strike for a reduction of hours from ten to nine: Joseph Dozier, who hails from Colorado Springs, Colorado; John Furta and Cap Smith of Park City, Utah. C. A. ORMESTOR, President Carpenters' Union 360, A. L. A."

On October 5th a fire broke out in one of the principal mines at Eureka, Utah, and this mine, being connected with four other mines, operations ceased in all of them, throwing out of employment a great number of miners. Notwithstanding the calamity that has visited this mining camp, the Eureka Miners' Union has forwarded a draft for \$250 in aid of the strike in Colorado, and have likewise started a subscription list among the membership.

The following circular has been issued by Searchlight Miners' Union of Nevada:

Attention! Look at this! Do not forget that October is the fifth month of the strike for higher wages and shorter hours at Searchlight, Nevada. Workingmen, stay away for a few months longer and we will have our demands granted by all companies operating in this district. We are out to win. It is your cause as well as ours, for an injury to one is the concern of all.

Tribute to a Scab.

What is a scab but the scum of the earth,
A curse on the day that witnessed his birth;
A traitor to friends, debasing himself
And upholding his foe for glittering pelf.
When Labor and Capital join hands in peace,
The scabs must fly like frightened geese
And from near and from far arises the cry:
"We need only men, no scabs need apply."

Shakespeare says: He is "a mean, dirty, paltry fellow."

Searchlight, Nev., Oct. 7, 1903.—State of Nevada, County of Lincoln, ss. To All Whom It May Concern: We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were induced by agents to come to Searchlight with the understanding that the strike was settled and the strikers had returned to work. We were told that Searchlight was situated only four miles from a railroad, while on the contrary it is twenty-eight miles from the nearest railroad, which is a branch road running trains tri-weekly. We were told that Searchlight was a very desirable place for married men with families, and that first-class board could be had for from \$4 to \$5 per week. We were told that our wages would be from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. But on our arrival we find that the wages are \$3 and \$3.50 per day; we also find that the miners of Searchlight are now, and have been since June 2d, on strike for an eight-hour working day and wages \$3.50 and \$4 per day. We further find that board in Searchlight can not be procured for less than \$1 per day, and room rent, which is principally in tents, costs from \$5 to \$20 per month; that water is sold by the barrel at \$1 and \$1.50; that fresh milk is unknown here and that fruits and vegetables, which must be shipped in from California, cost not less than 5 cents, but usually 10 cents, per pound, and other provisions are equally high. We were escorted into Searchlight by armed guards, and were warned by men at the Quartette mine that it would not be safe for us to leave the Quartette grounds, because of the hostility of the strikers. We find on the contrary that the strikers are intelligent, law-abiding citizens, and we believe that their cause is just, and we hereby denounce the actions of the Quartette Mining Company in misrepresenting the facts.

(Signed)

S. J. DONALDSON,
G. W. DISBRO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1903. R. H. McElwain, Justice of the peace in and for Searchlight township. By order executive committee Searchlight Miners' Union, W. F. M.
Searchlight, Nev., Oct. 20, 1903.

The Rossland Miners' Union No. 38 of Rossland, British Columbia, is rapidly climbing towards its normal strength previous to the great strike of 1901. The local now shows a membership of 389 in good standing, and the union promises, from present indications, to become one of the most prosperous locals in the W. F. M.

W. F. Burns, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed a meeting of the United Mine Workers of Novinger, Missouri, on the night of October 22nd, on the situation in the state of Colorado, and at the conclusion of his address, the meeting, by a motion, levied an assessment of ten per cent on the gross earnings of the members until the strike is settled. As these coal miners earn \$3 per day, it will be seen that they are interested in the outcome of the strike in Colorado.

Local Union No. 919, Bevier, Missouri, of the United Mine Workers of America, sent the following letter to Secretary-Treasurer Haywood:

"Bevier, Mo., Oct. 19, 1903.—Dear Sir and Bro.: Last evening Mr. William M. Burns, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, was granted time to address our local union, during which time he made known the object of his mission, and the cause for which you people are waging a noble fight. We wish to extend to you in your efforts all our moral sympathies, and sincerely hope that success will crown the effort; and while we as a local recognize the fact that sympathies do not relieve the destitute, which are in all struggles for emancipation from present evils, therefore we passed a resolution to make a levy on each member for the benefit of your organization in its present struggle, and as we realize that it would take some time for this to be collected and reach you, we decided to advance part of it and the balance will be sent when it is checked off. Enclosed find a draft for \$100; the balance will be sent later. Hoping this will meet your approval and success be yours, I beg to remain yours, William B. Richards, Recording Secretary."

union and with full pay for all the men who had left the company boarding house who had put in an appearance at the mine willing to work.

Judge Clancy of Butte, Montana, handed down a decision in the celebrated Minnie Healy suit on October 22d in favor of F. Augustus Heinze, and likewise granted an injunction against the Boston and Montana company, one of the principal properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and as a result of this judicial action an order was immediately issued for the closing down of all properties under the control of the Amalgamated, throwing out of employment in the neighborhood of 20,000 men. According to the press reports the following properties are affected by the shutdown: In Butte—Boston and Montana mines, Anaconda mines, Syndicate group, Butte and Boston mines, Parrot group, Colorado company mines, Washoe groups, Colorado smelter, Butte and Boston smelter, millmen on Butte, Anaconda and Pacific railroad; at Anaconda—Washoe smelter, limekilns, Anaconda foundry, brick yards; at Great Falls—Boston and Montana Smelter; at Belt—Belt Coal and Coke Company; at Bonner—Blackfoot Lumber Company; at Horr—Horr Coal and Coke Company; at Diamondville—Diamondville Coal Company, curtailing production, Pleasant Valley company; in Jefferson county—Lime and silica quarries. In Butte the company employs 6,500 men. In the smelters at Anaconda, Butte and Great Falls, 5,000 men. A payroll of over \$50,000 a day is cut off in Butte.

The following letter was received by Secretary Haywood last week and shows that organized labor in the East is becoming aroused to the struggle in the West:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1903.—Dear Sir and Bro.: Enclosed please find two postal money orders to the amount of \$182. This amount was donated by our two local unions in Milwaukee, \$100 by our local union No. 9 and \$82 by our local union No. 72. These donations are for your eight-hour fund or for whatever purpose it may be needed by your organization in its struggle in the West. It is to be hoped that the Western Federation of Miners will win its fights, especially the one now on in Cripple Creek. You can rest assured that you have the sympathy of the United Brewery Workmen. Fraternal yours, Jul. Zorn, International Secretary."

The Miners and Millmen's Union No. 188 of Knob, California, have won their fight and scored an important victory. On September 14th the union appointed a committee to present a demand to the management that all employes should be granted the right to board and lodge where they pleased. The management asked for three or four days to make answer to the proposition presented by the union. The union was again asked for a further extension of ten days by the management, which was granted. The ten days having expired and no answer being received and the manager and superintendent in the meantime having left Knob, and as the foreman refused to take any action, quite a number of the men boarding at the company boarding house began boarding elsewhere, and when these men reported for work the foreman refused to permit them to go to work and requested them to lay off until his superiors returned, but would not discharge them. The men refused to lay off and waited at the mouth of the shaft until quitting time. The number of men leaving the company boarding house increased, and these men on their respective shifts put in their appearance for work, but were refused admission to the mine, but remained on top putting in the necessary hours of the required shift. When the manager returned, the request of the union was granted in full, with no discrimination against the

THE CLASS WAR IN IDAHO.

BY JOB HARRIMAN.

Chapter IV.

It must be remembered that, during a six weeks' session of the coroner's jury, which first considered this affair, several hundred miners and a vast number of other citizens were examined; that, at this examination, not only the public, but the attorneys for the miners were excluded; that the entire examination was conducted in such a manner as to lead, if possible, to the disclosure of facts which would prove the union to be guilty of a conspiracy rather than to discover who committed the crime. It must be remembered that the same effort was made at the Corcoran trial, which lasted four weeks; and also that the same effort was made at the trial of the twelve men who were convicted of interfering with the United States mail.

No one will deny that the authorities did all in their power to saddle the responsibility of this crime upon the union. And yet, during all these months, with all their examinations and all their detectives, not only have they failed to discover a fact which proves the union to be guilty of a plot, but they have failed even to show a motive on the part of the union for such an act.

Let us, therefore, take up the facts as they occurred and follow them to their conclusions; regardless into what camp they lead us.

Early in the year 1899, the Wallace "Express" made a report of the total output of the several mines. This paper has strenuously supported the mine owners in the recent trouble and its figures can therefore be taken as an authoritative statement of the output.

From this statement it appears that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine was shipping 26,000 tons of concentrates a year, which means a monthly dividend amounting to about \$115,000. This company was paying to most of its men only \$2.50 a day. After considering this fact, the men discovered that, if this company were paying the \$3.50 scale, it would still be able to declare a monthly dividend of about \$100,000.

This fact became generally known in the Coeur d'Alenes, and the mine owners in all the other camps began pressing the men, either to force a raise to \$3.50 a day at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan or to reduce the scale to \$2.50 in the other camps.

Since the wages had been at \$2.50 a day for so long, it made the miners appear to be on the aggressive; but the fact is that it was the same old warfare, and the men were only continuing their defense of the \$3.50 scale. Not being conversant with this fact, the public was led to believe that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan was on the defensive, and this statement was given out by the "Spokesman-Review"—the paper owned by Finch and Campbell of Burke.

Finch and Campbell were, at the same time, pressing their union men to urge on, and to stand by the Wardner Union in aggressive action against the Bunker Hill and Sullivan. McDonald of Gem and the operators at Mullen were also following the same policy with their men.

With all this influence behind them, and with the enormous dividends of the company as a justification, the union decided to act. While taking preliminary measures, however, it was found that men were being discharged as fast as they joined the Wardner Union. Spies were evidently doing their work, but they were so well concealed that the union could not discover their identity. This forced the union to adopt a new method. They chose two old and tried members to initiate all the men who joined, and no one but those two were permitted to know who the new members were. This was a winning card. It was not long until 250 of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan men belonged to the union. The majority of the rest, however, were old non-union men, and would not join until a demand was made upon the company. It was accordingly decided that the time had come for action. Committees were sent out to all the unions in the district, the situation was explained, and every member of the unions in the Coeur d'Alenes agreed to pay \$1 a day into the strike fund, which should go to the Wardner strikers, and to continue so to do as long as the strike lasted. The men argued that it was far wiser for them to pay \$1 a day for a few months, out of their \$3.50, than to permit their wages to be permanently reduced to \$2.50. Thus they carried out the advice of their employers—but in a most unexpected manner. This laid a permanent foundation for the strike and a freeze-out being impossible, ultimate success for the union seemed certain.

This was an unexpected departure and the traitors in the union flew to their masters with the news. A meeting of the association was immediately called and from that time on McDonald held frequent secret interviews with Burbage of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan. At the same time, McDonald and Campbell were to be seen almost every day in Wallace "treating" and talking with the men, leading them to believe that they would stand by the union, and cursing Burbage as though he were their bitterest enemy. This was so noticeable that it became town talk, and yet the union felt confident of their support.

Strike Ordered.

Finally the strike was ordered, and 250 men walked out. Mr. Burbage then offered \$3 and \$3.50 a day, saying that a similar mine in his neighborhood, the Last Chance, was worked by union men on those terms. But the Last Chance mine had agreed to raise to the \$3.50 scale as soon as their air pump was in running order. The union was willing to enter into a similar agreement with Mr. Burbage, with the proviso that Burbage should also recognize the union. This he positively refused to do. He knew that, if he recognized the union, any reduction in the future would be met with a strike. On the other hand, the men knew that, unless the union was recognized, an early reduction would follow. Thus the fight continued.

When Governor Steunenberg requested Mr. Burbage to arbitrate, he replied that "the wages question was settled and there was nothing to arbitrate."

Thus the association had shifted the battle from the question of wages to the question of recognizing the union.

But the treasury was full and the resources plentiful, and the union forces were full of hope. They proceeded to the non-union men and showed them that it was by reason of the action of the union that the wages had been raised and that they could continue at that rate only by the help of the union. The union was growing rapidly in numbers, and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan force was correspondingly decreasing. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan put up warning notices, stationed armed guards, night and day, about the property, and sent out word that great danger was imminent. The fact is, there was only one danger, and that was, that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan would soon have to shut down for want of men. In that case the wages paid by the other companies would have been the means of choking off the Bunker Hill and Sullivan dividends. This was truly an occasion for alarm, but not in the union camp.

Notice had been sent to all the unions that a little persistence would soon crown their efforts with a victory at Wardner. On April 28th everything was as peaceful as it was on the day previous to the famous 11th day of July, 1892. Late in the evening there was a rumor of a demonstration which was to be held on the following day, but no one seemed to know anything definitely, and it was soon dismissed, and the union men retired to their homes, buoyant with hope, and happy over the prospect of an early and peaceable settlement of the trouble.

The union was in a condition to hold out indefinitely. But at the rate at which Burbage's men were quitting, the Bunker Hill and Sullivan was destined to close down in a very few weeks.

Yet the Wardner "News," which is the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mouth-piece, said (see the association pamphlet, page 38): "Some people express fears that the union may do some dirty work, such as the destruction of property; but the 'News' trusts not, for it might prove a serious blow to the unions in other parts of the Coeur d'Alenes." Yet the same article expresses sympathy with Burbage when he said that "all men who join the union will find their time waiting at the office." (See page 37.)

How could they hope that the unions should not be injured in other camps, when those unions were furnishing the means by which the Wardner Union had practically won its victory—and especially when they were doing all in their power to destroy the Wardner Union?

Will the reader ask himself why this mouthpiece of Burbage says "some people express fears that the union may do some dirty work, such as the destruction of property?" Why should such a rumor be given publication by the enemy of the union?

The union men only laughed at the silly reports, for such an act was the farthest from their thoughts—first, because their victory was already practically won, and, second, because such methods would mean certain defeat to the union and would strengthen the association.

On the morning of the 29th all the men at the other mines went with their dinner pails in hand, to take their places in their regular shifts—with the one exception of Finch & Campbell's mine, which was closed down that day, ostensibly for repairs.

On arriving at the shaft, all these men were informed that there would be no work that day. Certainly they can not be accused of knowing the plans for the day. They were soon told that a meeting had been called and that every one was expected to go to Wardner on a demonstration. Absolutely nothing was said of the real purpose, and they knew nothing more than that they were to give their moral support to the Wardner Union.

The regular down train left Burke at 10 a. m. A number of men piled on to it; a few had guns, but the evidence in the Corcoran trial showed that these men were without a leader or a definite purpose.

The train ran down to Gem, three miles away. Here at McDonald's camp affairs assumed a definite shape. A PUBLIC MEETING, NOT A SECRET ONE, had been held. They were all told to go to Wardner on a demonstration. Tom Noonan was the president of the union and was believed to have been the masked chairman that morning. The chairman told the men that they had better take guns and masks, for if an emergency arose they might need them. Some of the men obeyed, and they were at the depot in order and under command when the train arrived.

Immediately on its arrival a few men with revolvers ordered the engineer to get more box cars, which he did, and the men were ordered to climb in. When this was done, the engineer was told to back up to the McDonald powder house. The train was backed up according to orders, and 3,000 pounds of giant powder was loaded on with which the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine was to be blown up; and as the boys were pulling out, McDonald was present, and is said to have laughed and wished them success.

Let us leave the men on the train for a moment and consider a few incidental happenings which will cast light upon the whole affair.

At the very time when the train with all the men aboard was standing in Wallace, four women here were in one of the large stores of the town. While in conversation one of them said that she knew that "the men would win, for McDonald was on their side; he had turned his guns over to them." The husbands of two of these women had never been favorable to the union. They went that morning to Wardner, and in a few days left with their wives for British Columbia, where they remained until December. They then returned, and at present they both have good positions under McDonald. But the husbands of the other two, who were always ardent union men, and knew nothing of the guns, are unable to secure a permit to look for work.

It developed in the trial of Corcoran that McDonald and Burbage and Culbertson all knew early in the morning what was going to be done that day, yet neither of them notified the officers nor took any steps whatever to prevent it. Either one of them could have prevented it, had they so desired, by informing the railroad officials who would have sent the engines all down the track.

Mr. Burbage of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan told the writer that he had been warned three days before, but did not say by whom; he said that his men desired to protect the property, but he told them not to do so. When I asked him how many men were willing to defend his property, he said "all of his men," and that he had 250. But he said they did not all have guns. When I asked him if he could not have secured 250 guns during the three days (including the militia guns, which were at his service) he then said that he did not want the men to fight, for then it would go out to the world simply as a fight between two bodies of working men, and HE "DID NOT WANT IT TO GO OUT TO THE WORLD THAT WAY." But the question is: HOW DID HE WANT IT TO GO OUT TO THE WORLD? The most important fact is that he knew "how he wanted it to go out to the world," FOR TO KNOW THIS IS TO CONFESS A PLOT.

When McDonald was asked in court what he thought the men were going to do down at Wardner, he said that "he thought they were going to have a tea party down there." And Mr. Culbertson did not endeavor to prevent them because he had no interest in the matter. Thus of the mine owners, who were proven to have known that the crime was to be committed, not only did not one raise a hand to prevent it, but all joined in clearing the way, that nothing might interfere with its progress—because they "wanted it to go out to the world in that way."

But why did the mine owners want it to go out to the world that way? The answer is again evident: They wanted it to appear that the union had deliberately gone in a body and blown up a valuable mill, not because of low wages, but because a certain company would not recognize the union. Such an act would conform to the false position in which the union had been

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placed by the "Spokesman-Review," and would present the long desired opportunity to call out the federal power to crush it.

But is it asked: What can be the motive which would drive the mine owners or the Bunker Hill and Sullivan to such desperate straits? The character of the men being sufficiently depraved, the motives will be found to be abundant.

Were the union destroyed, the wages would soon be reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50 a day. One dollar a day off of each man's wages would mean \$160,000,000 for 2,000 men working in the large mines and \$1 a day from each man means \$700,000 each year, to be divided among seven companies; in a single year these companies could pay for the mill out of the money saved, and still have \$500,000 left. Every year thereafter they would gain \$700,000. But Mr. Burbage has DEMANDED that THE STATE PAY THE COMPANY \$250,000 FOR THE PLANT, although he told the assessor that the mill was old and would soon have to be replaced and swore that it WAS ONLY WORTH THE \$52,000 FOR WHICH IT WAS TAXED. He told the writer that he still thought the state would have to pay for it.

If the \$2.50 scale had been in force since 1892, the companies would have been more than \$6,000,000 in pocket, and the men that much poorer. Had the union been out of the field, this condition would have been realized.

Again, it must be remembered that this district is scarcely scratched, in comparison to its enormous resources, and that while these companies have greedily snatched every claim which promised well, yet they constantly flaunted "murder," "desperadoes," "midnight assassins," "Molly McGuires," "labor war," "dynamiters," in the face of all outside capitalists, to lead them to believe that investments in the Coeur d'Alenes were unsafe. Some of these very companies own as many as 200 claims, most of which are patented. When the richest of these numerous claims are converted into mines the number of men employed will be increased to many thousands, and a decrease in the wage to \$2.50 a day would mean millions more to these very companies. This opening up of mines is not merely a prophesy of what might be. The work is now actually being done.

But this is not all. Two-fifty a day is not the minimum. Without the union to protest and to make war against reduction the wages would fall to \$1.50 or even below. This is true in eastern mines, and would be true in the Coeur d'Alenes. This would mean millions more to these same companies.

And yet this is not all. Were the union destroyed, the company boarding house, the company hospital fees, the company bunk house, the company store would all be resurrected and run in full blast, and the wages of the men would pass back through the hands of the mine owners and a larger proportion of it would lodge in their coffers as profits.

Were the union out of the way, the mine owners could control the elections and thus, through their own assessor, reduce their taxes by many thousands of dollars each year. They would also be able to send their own tools to the state Legislature.

The union and only the union stands between the mine owners and untold millions of additional profits, together with political supremacy.

These are the motives which have actuated the mine owners. It is for these reasons that during these many years the papers under the control of the association have cast the odium of every crime committed in the Coeur d'Alenes upon the union, and coined many a falsehood to make the crime the more offensive. These are the motives for throwing the union into a false position before the public, and thus crushing it.

But let us return to the miners on the train at Wallace. When the train pulled out of Wallace it so happened that the leader and his few men were left behind. These were the men who took command at McDonald's camp. When the train arrived at Wardner it stopped and the crowd of 1,000 people got off; among them were some 200 masked and armed men. They were at a loss. They did not know what was to be done. Questions were being asked of everybody and by everybody. No plans were known. Everything was in a state of chaos. This was the universal evidence, as it appeared in all the trials. Can we believe it possible that the scheme was hatched and discussed in the union, when we know that on arriving at their destination, simply because seven men were accidentally left behind, all the rest were at sea and were unable to execute the plans? There can be but one answer to this question. It is proof positive that the plans were never discussed in the union. And the fact that the men all went to the mines that morning, expecting to work, is evidence that nothing was known of the plan. But let us suppose that it was discussed in the union: is it probable that 1,000 men, mostly without arms or masks, would take 3,000 pounds of dynamite, put it on a train, and proceed to a town fifteen miles away, for the purpose of blowing up a mill where an armed force was known to have been kept, when every man in the country knew that a rifle ball could be fired at long range into the boxes, exploding the dynamite and sending the 1,000 men to eternity? Is this the way men protect themselves when they march on an armed enemy? Is it reasonable to suppose that 1,000 men, would thus endanger their lives, or under any circumstances take such a risk, when every man among them knew that one or two of them could have done the work on any night, without danger?

There was good reason for their going in a body to make the non-union men realize how many friends the union had. But no motive has ever yet been pointed out that could possibly have caused the men to blow up the mill, for their victory was practically won without it.

But the reply is that they did do it. It is a fact that the union men went down, and that men belonging to the union did the work. But it is also a fact that eighty per cent. of them were in box cars and did not know that the powder was on the train until they arrived at Wardner. John A. Finch, one of the owners of the "Spokesman-Review," and a member of the Mine Owners' Association, was forced to testify on the witness stand that he thought that more than eighty per cent. of the men had absolutely no idea of what was to be done. But the seven men who were left behind compelled an engineer to run an engine out of the yards and to carry them down to Wardner. When they arrived order was reestablished at once.

Klondyke—this was the name by which the foreman was called—gave orders somewhat as follows: "Armed masked men, attention. Wardner, Burke, Gem and Mullen to the front. Unarmed masked men to the powder." After a little reconnoitering, during which two men were killed, the masked men, armed and unarmed, marched to the mill, and in a very short time the office was in flames and the mill was a mass of ruins.

Then for the first time the miners saw why McDonald supplied guns and dynamite and laughed as he wished them good luck; saw why Culbertson did not interfere; saw why Burbage deserted his property and offered no resistance; saw that they had been sold and betrayed by traitors, and were caught in the trap of the enemy; saw their victory turn to ashes in their hands.

But the members of the association were in high glee because it "would go out to the world as they wanted it."

One or two circumstances might be related here, to show that this mass of men were not guided by their own passions, but by the direction of a few men who seemed to act according to instructions which they had received from other quarters.

Mr. Burbage says that he was warned three days in advance that the affair would happen. Yet he left his vaults open, and valuable papers were scattered about the office, apparently in the hope that they would be consumed in the flames. There had been much talk of underhand office work, such as contracting for timber at one price and reporting a higher price to the company, pocketing the difference; the same with wages, machinery,



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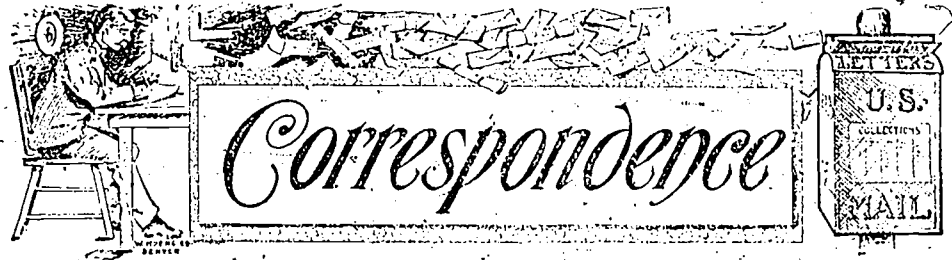
claims, etc. The vaults were left open and the first act of the hired tools was to set fire to the office, thus obliterating all the records of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company.

It could not have been thirst for blood and destruction that prompted this mass of men. Their leaders were prompted by other motives. By the side of the mill was a piece of property which cost the company \$70,000 and was practically new. That property consists of a trolley some two miles long, which swings over the town of Wardner, and on which all the ore is transported from the mine to the mill. One fifty-pound box of powder would have destroyed this property and precipitated the cars on the city below, resulting in a great destruction of life. If these miners are "murderers, cutthroats and highbinders," why this restraint?

A masked man guarded this part of the plant. Why? Because, had the swinging cars fallen upon the city below, it is doubtful whether the citizens would have permitted the company to reconstruct it, in which case the company would have been compelled to build a railroad down the canon, which would have meant an enormous initial outlay and increased running expenses. Therefore they provided a masked man to guard that special piece of property, and their hired tools, who were doing the work of destruction, were careful to obey him and the trolley was not molested. Explain this strange occurrence, if you can, on any other hypothesis than that the men who directed the work were the tools of the mine owners.

Now that the work of destruction has been done, and the union has been drawn into a false position, it remains only a question as to how the union can be crushed, and the union men punished, without at the same time punishing the tools of the corporations.

(To be continued.)



Miners' Labor Day in Bourne, Oregon.

The day started off with a grand parade of the union miners, with Presi-MacCormack on horseback, who was marshal of the day, with our standard bearer, Jake Green, carrying the new banner of this lodge, just received the day before. After the parade was over, came speeches by prominent orators of the district, in the new hall, partly finished, and during intermission, the audience was treated to some high-class music by the ladies' orchestra of Spokane. At noon the people enjoyed an old-fashioned barbecue of beef, and everybody was asked to help themselves.

Afternoon, sports appropriate to the occasion and district were indulged in, but the greatest treat of the day, and the one people seemed to enjoy most, was the grand ball in the evening under the auspices of the Bourne Miners Union No. 42. Fully 200 couples enjoyed themselves until daylight came, to remind them that another day's labor had come. I think everyone went to work with a lighter heart and more cheerful heart than they had two days before.

The Miners' union hall of Bourne will soon be finished, and I think we will have on of the largest and best built halls in Eastern Oregon, devoted entirely to the betterment of labor.

The membership of this union is steadily increasing; old members paying up back dues and new coming in every meeting night.

Everything looks well for a long and prosperous season, with but few clouds to mar the horizon of good feeling that exists between the employers and employe.

We are trying to keep abreast of the times, our committee is doing all in its power to bring every man in this district into the ranks of organized labor and bind us closer together. We are working as one man in the cause for labor.

FRED DUDLEY,
AL. WINCHELL,
JACK RUSK,
Press Committee.

Resolutions Adopted by Local Union No. 29, I. B. of B.

Whereas, Notice having been brought before the bookbinders of Denver, concerning the labor troubles of Colorado, but more particularly of Cripple Creek; and

Whereas, The rights and privileges accorded every free-born American citizen having been denied the miners of the Cripple Creek district by the Mine Owners' Association and the powers that be, it is therefore

Resolved, That the bookbinders of Denver do heartily extend to the miners their moral and financial support and sincerely hope that in this their present trouble right will prevail against might; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the methods of the governor of the state of Colorado as being ineffectual, subservient and antiquated.

(Signed) A. G. PILBROW,
R. E. WATSON,
Committed.

[Searchlight Miners' Union No. 164.]

As you have not heard from us for some time, I will endeavor to enlighten you with regard to conditions here at present. About a month ago the Quartette company shipped in some orange-pickers from California and then added to this force a week ago by getting twenty Missourians and about a half dozen Colorado scabs. Most of this number were transferred to the Southern Nevada company mines to help them start up and make it appear that both mines were running full force. Now it may appear that we have been lax in our duties in allowing these chaps to get in here, but any one familiar with the conditions knows how utterly impossible it is to prevent scabs from scabbing. We settled with the Good Hope mine, which employs only about six men, but all our members and some board with us, while another property, about seven miles, has three of our men working at our scale and the chances are that a dozen more will be employed there in the near future. Another property employing only a few at present proposes to employ several more of our men this month.

The Missourians were told that board would cost only \$4.00 to \$5.00 per week and they made a big howl when they found it was \$7.00. The result was that a compromise was made on \$6.00. Most of them are getting from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per-day, all of which shows that the companies are not getting the best of it. We had some of the Missourians among us the day of their arrival and for awhile it looked as though all of them could be prevailed upon to leave the next day, but their leaders were fixed and we only got two of the bunch. There are strong chances that more will leave in a day or so and we are doing all we can to keep up their interest.

We have been saving considerable money in buying groceries in wholesale quantities in Los Angeles, and we will order another consignment at once.
ANDREW HIGGINS.

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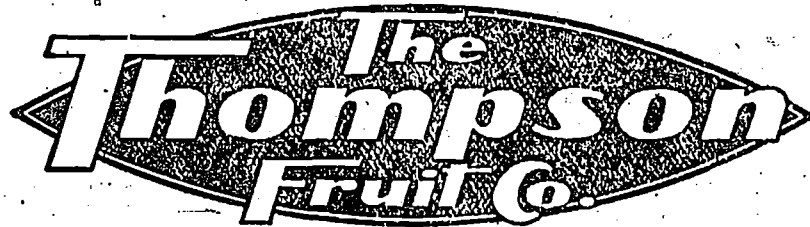
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"At the present time the majority of the members of the organization read nothing but the metropolitan dailies—the avowed and everlasting enemies of labor. There is not a daily of any note from the Atlantic to the Pacific (the Rocky Mountain News excepted) 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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From a Subscriber.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Since the Miners' Magazine has swallowed up the Chronicle and Socialist I have not found time or opportunity to make my bow. But I wish to say now, however, I shall take every opportunity to be heard when you can find space for me in the Miners' Magazine. Whilst I am not a miner, nor a union man, I want to say to you I think your magazine is emphatically worthy of the support of every wage earner in the United States of slavery. For clear-cut philosophy, manly and moral courage, no publication excels the Miners' Magazine. I think it about time our carpenters, masons, plumbers and railroad organizations were getting a move on themselves. If capital downs the W. F. M., how long will the rest of them last? It seems too plain to be mistaken just now, that there are but two classes of society—the fellow that works and the fellow that lives off him. There is a serious question coming to the front soon. It is this: Will Mr. Peabody, succeed in hoodwinking John Mitchell? Or will John Mitchell be thoroughly "wise" as to J. H. P., the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance? And, by the way, never in the history of the world was there more traitorous amalgamation than the Tory element called the Citizens' Alliance.

A SUBSCRIBER.

News from Yavapai County, Ariz.

I have been down in the lower country for over ten days doing a terrible lot of "hiking" over these mountains in the jurisdiction of the Tiger Union, and with the help of the boys at the different mines have succeeded in getting every single man in the fold. It is not often that one can honestly say that every man in the jurisdiction of a local is a union man. I like the spirit of the men who hold their meetings in old shacks or tents. We have been able to boost the strike fund down here also.

I think No. 110 will give a good account of herself. Quite a number are taking the magazine also. Nothing like getting the members to read and think for themselves.

I am going down in the Octave country in about ten days. O'Neill ought to, by this time, have gotten quite a few subscriptions from the Iron King. We have got a few live members working there. F. P. S.

A Strong Resolution.

Whereas, Our brother union men in the Cripple Creek district are engaged in a life and death struggle in which their very existence is threatened and the military power of the state are being used to coerce and intimidate the men who have the courage of their convictions; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5, That we commend the fearless action of President Moyer and the executive board and tender our moral and financial support to our brothers in Colorado and urge them in this their hour of trouble to remain true to the Western Federation of Miners and the obligation they have taken.

D. HOFFMAN,
President.

J. E. BALLINGER,
Recording Secretary, Pro Tem.

Goldfield Holds Mass Meeting.

On the evening of October 20th the citizens of Goldfield, one of the principal cities in the Cripple Creek district, held a mass meeting in the Red Men's hall to give utterance to their indignation over the recent organization of a branch of the Citizens' Alliance. The meeting was addressed by Charles LaKamp, Thomas Kearns, President Dodsworth of Victor Miners' Union No. 32, Hon. C. M. Kinsey, Dan Spencer, City Clerk Val Getz and President Fred Randall of Engineers' Union No. 80. Mr. Randall, after concluding his speech, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting vote:

"Goldfield, Colo., Oct. 20, 1903.

"We, the citizens and taxpayers of Goldfield, Colorado, in mass meeting here assembled on the day and date above written, deplore the actions of certain residents of our town calling themselves members of the Citizens' Alliance in their ardor to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, an organization founded to better the conditions of the laboring classes; an organization teaching that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and subscribing to the doctrine of strict obedience to all just laws and statutory provisions, as evidenced by the actions of the said Western Federation of Miners' members in the present strike troubles against the acts of said Citizens' Alliance, assisted and supported by the hired soldiers, who, in league with said Citizens' Alliance, have heaped upon unoffending citizens every indignity that a bare and selfish brain could conceive, without, however, causing us to violate the laws which they have so trampled and disregarded; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the citizens of Goldfield, That in the future we will withdraw our patronage from all members of said Citizens' Alliance, even though we have, in the past, filled their coffers with our hard-earned money, liberally expended:

"Resolved, further, That in the future, we will regard said alliance and kindred associations, and all members of the same as our open enemies and will use all lawful and honorable means to defeat any and all such members of said alliance in their endeavors in our midst, regardless of political or social affiliations.

"Resolved, That we hereby ask the resignation of our city officials, who have affiliated with said alliance (as our interests are not theirs, nor their's ours).

"Resolved, That these resolutions be offered to the Victor Record for publication."

Substantial Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Bricklayers' Union No. 1 of the city and county of Denver, held on October 19, 1903, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The Bricklayers' Union No. 1 of the city and county of Denver has at all times been conservative in matters pertaining to other similar organizations as to strikes and lockouts, but the conditions existing in the Cripple Creek district, caused by the appearance of the state militia, led by a would-be warrior bold, calls for action by all organizations of men and women in this state. And while we recognize the fact that the passing of a set of resolutions condemning the action of the governor may not have any effect, yet it is the only way that we can place before the public our feelings against such unwarranted proceedings and to that end we hereby adopt the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The governor of this state has called together an army of militia and forced them upon the people of the Cripple Creek district without regard to the will of the civil authorities of the county, and at the behest of a few mine owners; and

"Whereas, Said action of the governor has caused the people of said

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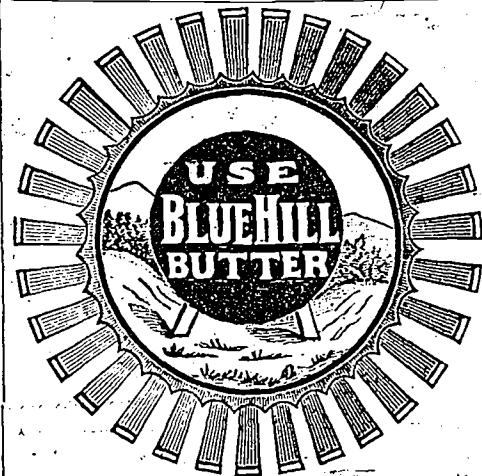
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district to be terrorized and unlawfully arrested and detained and their lives endangered by a lot of blood-thirsty officers and hirelings; therefore be it Resolved, That we do denounce James H. Peabody, governor of this state, as a man unfitted and unqualified to hold a position which he has so wilfully misused to further the interests of a few as against the many; and be it further

"Resolved, That we do hereby pledge our moral and financial support to the miners and their families of the Cripple Creek district, and assuring them of our sympathy in their struggle against an uncalled-for and unjust hostility."

We also adopted the following set of resolutions:

"Whereas, An organization at Idaho Springs, calling themselves the Citizens' Alliance, did wilfully, maliciously and without warrant of law threaten, bulldoze and drive from their homes and families a number of good citizens because they had affiliated themselves with a labor organization; and

"Whereas, Such actions are anarchistic and against the rights of every good American citizen; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we denounce the action of said Citizens' Alliance as un-American and against the laws of God and man and calls for the highest condemnation; and be it further

"Resolved, That we do hereby commend the action of Judge Frank W. Owers for his manly stand in upholding the dignity of the law and in not allowing the rights of these citizens to be taken from them and in forcing the would-be destroyers of human liberty to stop their unlawful acts and compelling them to recognize the laws of our state and nation.

"(Signed)

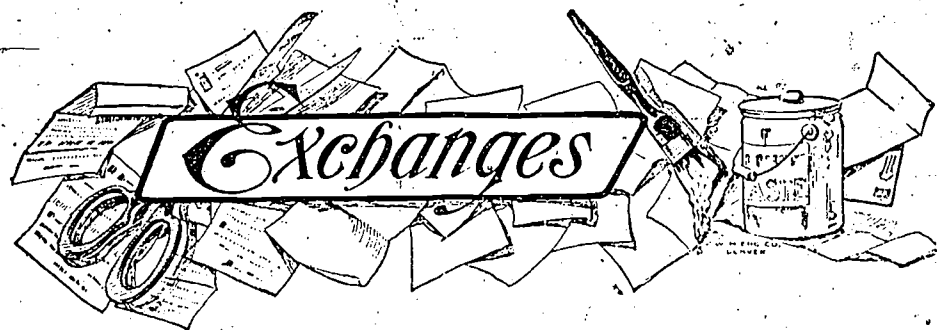
"THOMAS C. THOMAS,
"President.

"FRED GASKINS,
"W. L. FARRIS,
"R. RENKEN, "Committee.
"PAUL JONES, Secretary."

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Bricklayers' Union No. 1 on the 19th day of October, 1903.

PAUL A. JONES,
Secretary No. 1.

The above resolutions were accompanied by two installments of the "sinews of war," amounting to \$150, in aid of the strikers who have suffered from uniformed anarchy and corporation lawlessness.—[Ed.]



The Interrupted Sermon.

The master of the house was writing a sermon on charity when a knock at the door interrupted him. At his bidding the hired girl put her head in.

"There's a tramp outside," she said; "he wants something to eat."

"Bid him begone," said the master, angrily; "tell him there is plenty of work for the deserving poor, but nothing for beggars."

"Yes, sir."

"And Mary, see that he doesn't steal anything. Is the door-mat chained down?"

"The one with 'Welcome' on it is, sir."

"Where is the dog, Mary?"

"In the cellar, sir."

"You might let him out. He needs exercise."

"Yes, sir."

Then the good man returned to his sermon, and as he wrote in glowing characters of the charity that thinketh no evil, he imagined he heard the applause of an enraptured audience. But it was only the dog getting away with the tramp.—Exchange.

The Peerless Debs.

Eugene V. Debs has invaded the state of Texas and his eloquence and logic have captivated the people of the South regardless of party affiliations. The Galveston Daily News pays the following tribute to America's most powerful labor orator:

"Last night a Galveston audience listened to an evangel of brawn, and bent a willing ear to a St. John of labor crying in the wilderness. Whether his creed is gospel or fallacy, there is no denying the fact that Eugene V. Debs is terribly in earnest. Whether he proselytes by the magnetism of finely chiseled sentences, or whether he drives his wedges home with the sinews of a logician, is a debatable question, for there is much truth in what he contends and much that is Utopian. But through it all the people listened, and listened well. Unbelievers and devotees of him, alike, in the Scottish Rite Auditorium last night devoured his words as if each syllable was the active principle of nutrition. Tall and sedate, he was an ideal lecturer; his delivery was excellent and required no straining of ears to catch what he said. The hall was comfortably filled, with a fair ratio of womankind, and the lecture was edifying, delivered faultlessly, and was the money's worth.

"Eugene Debs is an optimist, chafing under the existing condition of affairs, but looking forward to abolition of child labor, to amelioration of workmen's environment, to a sort of millennium wherein caste will be destroyed, where there will be neither the very rich nor the very poor, a state of affairs wherein there will be enough for all—a phase that has somewhat the flavor of Socialism, which Mr. Debs last night said was not the dream of visionaries, as so often contended.

"Other than Eugene Debs speaking as eloquently and as faultlessly as this man did could not have commanded the same attention. Behind him is the record of years, sometimes debatable as to discretion, but always heroic, always sincere. He fought on the firing line where jeopardy was. Other men may cut their cloth by the lines of his pattern, but there is only one Eugene Debs, for he rode before the public eye on a tide of events and opportunities that seldom come to men. He is unique, alone, in a class by himself—he is Eugene V. Debs.

"The lecturer touched on the part that labor-saving machinery has played in the world's economy and insisted that the workman should have more of its profit than he is at present getting; that there was a tyranny of ownership that prevented the man who produced from getting a fair share of the proceeds; that there should be a more equal division, though precisely how this condition was to be brought about was not explained.

"His most pathetic feature was explanatory of the condition in which coal miners live, and die. For a fine grade of word painting this was excel-



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lent, but he left the impression on one that in his description of the squalor and privation in which so many of the miners live he kept under cover one of the prime factors in the case, for in his description of their poverty he made no mention of the fact so well known that much of this penury is due to an overwhelming desire in them to drink up the greater portion of their wages.

"In advocating the rights of the wage-earning classes Mr. Debs kept well in the beaten path of Socialism—in fact, eulogized that creed to some extent, no touching, however, community property except by intimation.

"In his press notices he has been described as pacing the platform with nervous stride and seemingly bursting with pent-up emotion. His lecture here was devoid of such spectacular scenes. He had more the appearance of a jurist delivering a weighty opinion. His manner was sedate, and he made no effort to play to the galleries."

Loyal to Labor.

The only political party that dares to assert its loyalty to labor is the Socialist party. In these days of strikes, boycotts and injunctions the Democratic and Republican parties are as silent as the Sphinx. Both the old parties belong to the class that has climbed upon the back of labor and proposes to stay there as long as the toiler casts his ballot in the interest of the exploiter. "The Chicago Socialist," an organ published under the supervision of the local Socialist party of Chicago, has issued the following appeal in behalf of the striking miners of the Western Federation and proves that Socialism has the only platform upon which the workers can stand and be true to themselves. The appeal is as follows:

"To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Party of Illinois:

"Comrades—The Western Federation of Miners, an organization imbued with the principles of Socialism, is waging a bitter war with the capitalist exploiters who have organized themselves with the special view of crushing the mine and mill workers of the Rocky mountain regions. Especially in Colorado, where they have secured the co-operation of the capitalist governor, who immediately sent them the militia. These capitalists openly boast that they will exterminate the Western Federation of Miners, not so much because they are a labor organization, but because they have declared for Socialism.

"Comrades, of Illinois, it is our duty to support this organization, both morally and materially. Their fight is our fight. The blow that capitalism intends dealing the miners is really aimed at Socialism. Already the daily papers tell us what gigantic preparations are being made by the employers' associations to beat back the hosts of labor from the road of Socialism.

"An appeal from the Miners' Union having been received by the state committee, it was decided to call upon all Socialists and sympathizers to donate funds for the support of this struggle of our comrades in the West.

"All moneys should be forwarded to William D. Haywood, secretary, 625 Mining Exchange building, Denver, Colorado."

Outpost Echoes.

Manhood knows no pattern.

Liberty does not study etiquette.

Hypocrisy oils the wheel of custom.

A radical does not live by words alone.

Privileges are for the rich; duties for the poor.

One great hope compensates for many little fears.

Roosevelt carries a revolver; does he contemplate suicide?

Poverty sanctifies property, and poverty results from theft.

The state argues by means of rapid fire guns and big bribes.

When the throne of God has fallen the other thrones begin to tremble.

At present woman's great privilege seems to be to love her chains.

The morrow holds in its womb what would be scorned and stoned to-day.

Some men build monuments to liberty, while others become liberty's living monuments.

The Liberal party in England, like the Democratic party in America, is a condor with the voice of a nightingale.

He whose social nature has been ruined by studying the tricks of trade will never understand what Socialism means.

Capitalism is singing a siren song into the ears of labor, the tune of which is brotherhood. Labor is holding off; capitalism wants to be the bigger brother.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of Newport's aristocracy is reported as having recently said: "There always will be classes in this country. I do not believe in being too democratic." By classes, Mrs. Fish evidently means the rich and the poor. But suppose the poor refuse to remain poor; suppose they find a way to enrich themselves; and suppose they refuse to pay the interest which they now pay upon those securities that support the aristocracy; where will "the classes" be then? Mrs. Fish is a "lady;" would that she were a woman!—Americans in Free Society.



Whereas, On the morning of September 28, 1893, it was the will of Almighty God to call from our midst our worthy brother, Gilbert Finkle, who died of heart failure at his mining claim in the Slocan Hills.

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Finkle Slocan Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy given to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
WILLIAM H. DAVIDSON,
D. B. O'NEAL, Committee.

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Colorado State Federation of Labor—J. C. Sullivan, President, H. B. Waters, Secretary. Headquarters and office, 504 Exchange building, Denver, Colo.

Beer Bottlers and Bottle Beer Drivers Union No. 100—Meets first and third Saturday evening, Neef's hall, W. J. Mauff, 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.

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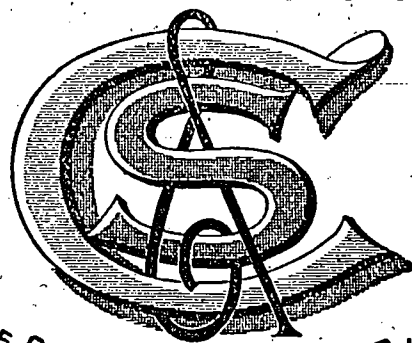
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ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride	Wed	Geo. G. Fisher	Chas. Parisia	0	Chloride
155	Congress					Congress
150	Gleeson	Fri	Simon Kinsman	Thos. Cowen jr.	5	Gleeson
60	Globe	Tues	M. Owens	Wm. Wills	1082	Globe
34	Gold Road					Acme
154	Grooma Creek	Sat	Max J. Huber	A. B. Demaray	291	Prescott
211	Iron King	Sat	H. R. Siedentopf	W. J. Shaw		Blanchard
101	Jerome	Wed	J. W. Grau	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
98	Kofa	Tues	R. Kitchen	Jos. Juleff		Kofa
118	McCabe	Tues	S. P. Hall	Jno. Gallagher	30	McCabe
153	Poland	Sat	Van H. Tibbetts	Allen Marks	25	Poland
105	Socorro	Sun	T. S. Lane	Water Staley	7	Harrisburg
124	Snow Ball					Needles
110	Tiger					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
BRR. COLUMBIA						
194	Camborne		E. A. Graham	C. McDowell		Camborne
43	Camp McKinney	Thurs	H. McDermott	Robt. Barrow		C.P.M. Kinney
156	Cumberland	Mon	O. W. Barber	G. W. Richards		Cumberland
181	Enterprise	Sat	J. Pritchard	S. K. Mottishaw	295	Ladysmith
134	Fairview	Tues	Robt. Evenson	Jno. D. Kearns	23	Fairview
162	Frank			Bert Howarth	4	Frank
76	Gladstone					
22	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland	Geo. Dougherty	124	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. C. Benner	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	S. McClelland	J. H. Doyle	C	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fowler	Mich. Delaney	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau	Sat	Chas. Peterson	David Morgan		Ferguson
166	Michel					
120	Morrissey					
71	Moyie					
177	Nanaimo		Wm. Neave	Albert Manifold		Nanaimo
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	P. 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	Kenneth Martin	P. R. McDonald	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	5	Amador
61	Bodie	Tues	Geo W. Robb	J. A. Holmes	6	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Thurs	Wm. P. Ryan	J. S. Wheeler		Angel's Camp
204	Campo Seco			Chas. Cavallo		Campo Seco
182	Columbia			Jas. H. Allen		Columbin
47	Confidence	Thurs	T. M. Edwards	CA Carmiencke	26	Confidence
203	Dedrick	Sat	C. O. Biglow	Chas W. Young		Dedrick
120	Eldorado		W. J. Trehalla	W. J. Moore		El Dorado
197	Enterprise			Dan Keller		Plymouth
176	Eureka			L. W. Crabbe		Gaston
141	French Gulch	Sat	J. H. Linehan	J. Nealis		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.		G. K. Boydston	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	Tues	F. M. Pense	Web. Smith		Jackson
202	Jacksonville		Joseph Oliver	W. L. Folsom		Jacksonville
185	Jamestown		Dan Wilson	D. James Yuill		Jamestown
51	Mojave	Sat	A. G. Moross	Joseph Burk	1	Mojave [Hill]
196	Mokelumne			W. G. Morris		Mokelumne
12	Paloma		Frank H. Owen	W. Swithenbank		Paloma
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	J. Trumbetta	Wm. Wivell	6	Coulterville
206	Placerville	Mon	Jno O. Davis	J. T. Kennedy		Placerville
44	Randsburg	Sat	W. H. Nelson	F. S. Jones	398	Randsburg
183	Scott Valley M & M		E. Callahan	John Ryan		Fort Jones
173	Selby S. U.	Thurs	Frank Green	P. W. Murphy	115	Selby
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	John Baird		Groveland
124	Snow Ball	Wed	Thos. Kalaher	C. Goodchild		Needles
109	Soulsbyville	Thurs	Thos. Murray	Wm. Barrow		Soulsbyville
87	Summerville	Fri	E. E. McDow	Geo. E. McLeod		Carters
133	Sutter	Tues	James Pongelly	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. McConnell	27	Gilman
64	Bryan	Sat	Samuel Smith	Jas. Spurrier	134	Ophir
106	Banner M. & S.	Mon	John Herman	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	S. S. Dalzell		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	H. Porce	E. L. Whitney	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City	Thurs	Wm. Kuhns	M. A. Swanson	175	Central City
93	Denver S. M.	Wed	Samuel Holtz	B. P. Smith		Denver
166	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	Ed. Wing	S. P. Bruce	581	Georgetown
92	Gillett M. & S.	Sat	Robt. Lynch	C. W. Adams		Gillett
94	Golden S. M.	Mon	Andrew Brantco	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

No.	NAME	Meets Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
COLO.—Con.						
15	Ouray	Sat	C. W. Moore	H. A. McLean	1111	Ouray
158	Pearl		F. H. Hill	P. J. Byrne		Pearl
190	Perigo			A. Stunty		Perigo
24	Pewabic Mount'n	Fri	Wm. Quintrell	W. Callicott	8	Russel 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	B. B. James	C. H. Campbell	5	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. Francis	212	Kokomo
32	Victor	Sat	Wm. Dodsworth	Jno. P. Genry	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat	M. Comerford	J. Satterstrom	38	Vulcan
59	Ward	Sat	Low Nichols	Jos. D. Orno	78	Ward
108	Whitepine	Sat	W. S. Barker	F. A. Porter		White Pine
IDAHO.						
208	Buffalo Hump		J. Earley	E. M. Watson		Buffalo Hump
10	Burke	Tues	Frank Shauman	Samuel Norman	164	Burke
52	Ouster	Sat	David Hancock	R. L. Johnston		Custer
53	DeLamar	Mon	Jas. H. Hore	Jas. 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	I. T. Woods	Jas. H. Nelson	76	Gas City
123	Iola M. & S.		Dan McEever	W. H. Dunn		Iola
148	LaHarpe S. U.	Tues	Henry Sago	A. S. Murray	857	LaHarpe
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing			Wm. Nevin		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
186	Chitwood		Geo. B. Handy	S. E. Kysor		Chitwood
195	Joplin		Osee Pike	Bruce Chaffee		Joplin
207	Neck City		Ray Rhoades	GR Bartholm'w		Neck City
205	Webb City	Fri	Wm. D. Asher	Lee Bell		Webb City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Fri	Eugene Coffey	P. F. McNerney	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. Whitley	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	Jos. Corby	P. A. Stevens	1625	Butte
191	Corbin M. & M.		Chas. Freyler	F. G. Heiber	3	Corbin
126	E. Helena M. & S.	Mon	J. B. Kittle	Andrew Grose	71	East Helena
86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Wed	Sam Gregory	Edwin Hering	233	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	A. S. McAlona	L. E. Higley	D	Granite
102	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	Hassel	Sat	A. J. Scheier	A. W. Schunke	71	Hassel
54	Horr	Sat	Shirley Ross	Jos. Harmon		Horr
139	Jardine	Fri	Jno. McGinn	J. J. Friel		Jardine
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Jos. T. Wells	D. H. Lineberger	8	Malden
103	Marysville	Sat	O. H. James	Ernest Werler	73	Marysville
138	Mount Helena		John Beaber	Geo. Sutherland	1207	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Robt. McMillan	Frank White	1	Kendall
131	Pony		Berry Knutson	Thos. Davidson		Pony
128	Sheridan		Richard Kletz	Richard Tarek		Sheridan
25	Winston	Sat	L. H. Detour	R. N. McDonald	A	Winston
129	Virginia City	Sat	E. J. Gainan	J. E. Reid	95	Virginia City
NEVADA						
122	Berlin	Mon	Chas. Cussels	R. S. Northey		Berlin
171	Edgemont	Sat	R. J. Edwards	W. E. Clawson		Edgemont
72	Lincoln	Wed	H. C. Lane	R. J. Gordon	51	DeLamar
88	Placer		Fred Ruchel	W. E. Perry		Dutch Flats
176	Robinson	Tues	Frank Wolf	Chas. Graham		Ely
164	Searchlight	Fri	Dan Connors	A. J. Higgins		Searchlight
49	Silver City	Tues	A. Penaluna	C. G. Hamilton	76	Silver City
121	Tonapah	Tues	J. J. Owens	S. F. Lindsay	247	Tonapah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	W. J. Plumb	S. H. Turner	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia City	Fri	John W. Kitson	J. W. Kinnikin	1	Virginia City

