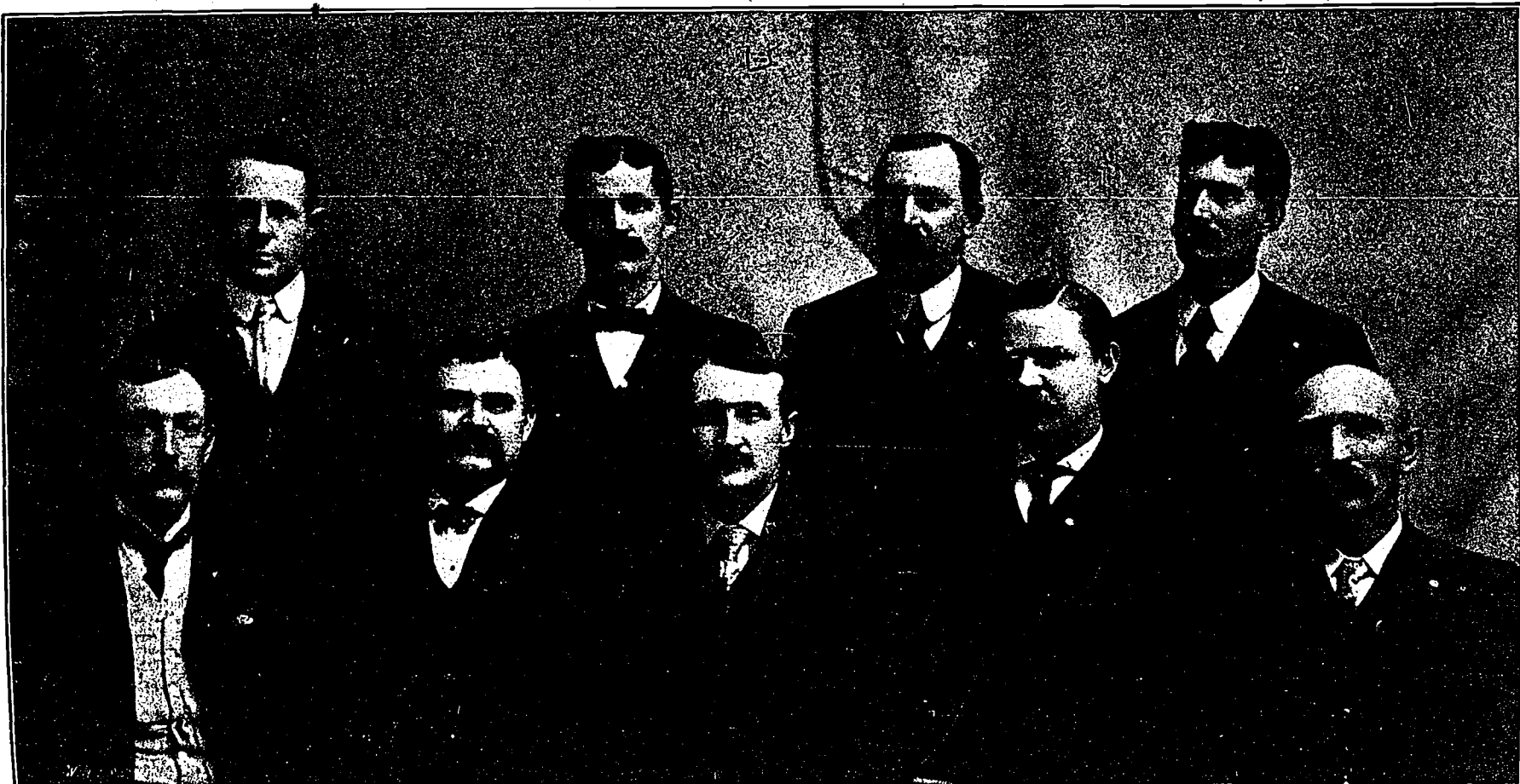


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Executive Board, Western Federation of Miners, 1903-1904

THE Miners' Magazine

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor.

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CONDITIONS THAT CONFRONT US.

The eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners closed its labors on the tenth day of June, after a session lasting seventeen days. From the various reports that were made by the delegates from all localities of the jurisdiction of the organization, it is safe to say that never before in the history of West have the mining corporations presented a more arrogant front than now. The miners whose indomitable spirit and energy have opened the portals of the mountains and enabled the oppressed victims of toil to leave the crowded cities of the Eastern states and come toward the setting sun to find homes and build cities, have become the targets at whom the missiles of corporate malice are directed. The Western Federation of Miners is the product that has grown out of the industrial conditions that have arisen in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific slope. As the Western Federation of Miners has grown in strength, bearing the banner of unionism over the metalliferous regions of the West, it has aroused the

wrath and vengeance of that privileged class, who have cornered the resources of nature and moulded the same into weapons of oppression. The Western Federation of Miners, since its birth, has been waging a ceaseless and tireless war against the intrusion of corporate power upon the sacred domain of man's right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The Western Federation of Miners has been confronted by hired assassins in the employ of corporations, a corrupt judiciary, the state militia, and even the federal soldiers have been loaned at public expense to the mine owners to expel from the confines of Western America the last vestige of the Federation. Through all the storm of conflict the banner of the Federation has remained unfurled, gathering beneath the expanse of its folds every miner, mill and smeltermen who longed for economic liberty and a higher and grander civilization.

The battles in Idaho, where men endured the torture and nameless outrages of Bull Pen; the conflicts that have raged in British Columbia, the Spartan loyalty of unionism on Bull Hill and the San Juan mountains of Colorado, and the unflinching fidelity of the miners and smeltermen of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and Montana have demonstrated the allegiance of the members to the principles which the Western Federation of Miners proclaim.

The Federation for more than two years has been fighting a battle for the miners of British Columbia against the combined power of heartless employers. The mine owners have practically denied our right to organize, and even a syndicate whose members are shining magnates in the financial centers of European cities have protested against the right of American citizenship joining hands in an organization that is pledged to continue the struggle against the encroachments of soulless cupidity, and for the final and ultimate emancipation of the human race. The mining czars of the Golden State have lately added another link in the chain of Mine Owners' Associations, and raised a fund of \$300,000, with an assurance of \$500,000 more, to complete the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners on the Pacific slope. The Mine Owners' Association of Colorado have joined in the crusade to stamp out unionism in the Centennial State. Every state of the West is being organized for the fray. The corporate interests are becoming more closely amalgamated to fight the battle to a finish, in the hope that the miners will be routed from the citadel of the Federation. In the language of the Revolutionary patriots, "These are times that try men's souls," and the

members of the Federation must prove equal to the emergency.

The summer patriot and the sunshine warrior must throw away the hinges from his knees and stand erect upon his feet in the full stature of a manhood that scorns to be a slave. The Federation is only strong and powerful as the loyalty of its members are expressed in their sacrifices to the cause of unionism.

The Mine Owners' Association will fight the miners with money, and the Federation must have the same "sinews of war" to meet the enemy and snatch victory from the iron hand of the tyrant. The Federation must carry on with greater vigor and energy the work of organization and education, so that men who toil will be able to graduate from the schoolroom of unionism armed with an intelligence that comprehends the power that is concentrated in the elective franchise of citizenship. The officers of the Federation are brave and courageous, and will bare their breasts to meet the billows of corporate hate, if only the rank and file will prove true and loyal to themselves. Loyalty to your own manhood, loyalty to the preservation of your families from the grinding despotism of industrial monarchy, will be unquestioned loyalty to the principles enunciated by the Western Federation of Miners.

The storm clouds are gathering thick and fast, and the near future will demand the best courage and brain of the Federation to plant the flag of triumph upon the shattered ramparts of haughty and insolent monopoly. Every member of the Federation has a duty to perform, and the conditions that confront us appeal to the smouldering embers that yet burn in every brave heart that yearns for an equal opportunity to live.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT MOYER.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:
Gentlemen—

In compliance with the constitution of your organization, I hereby submit, for your consideration, my annual report, in which I have endeavored to briefly review the volume of work connected with this office during the past year.

Having been unexpectedly elected by the delegates of the tenth annual convention to the position of president of your organization, and fully realizing my own responsibility in as-

sisting to maintain the high standard to which the Federation had attained under the administration of years of unceasing toil and untiring efforts of my predecessor, I assure you I assumed the duties of office with some trepidation.

Knowing that you have come direct from your respective locals and are fully conversant with the conditions and wants of the members, and having unlimited confidence in your ability to legislate for the best interests of those whom you represent, I will refrain from making any extended recommendations, but will endeavor to as briefly and intelligently as possible review the work for the past year and present the conditions as they prevail at the present time. With this knowledge, I feel assured that the result of your deliberations will not only be of great benefit to those you represent, but to the thousands of wage-workers throughout the entire world.

After the adjournment of the tenth annual convention, it was predicted by a great many that the policy adopted had sounded the death knell of the Western Federation of Miners. That in advocating a policy of independent political action they had done that which meant the disruption of your organization. I assure you that it is a pleasure for me to be able to report to you that at no time since the inception of the Western Federation of Miners has your organization been more prosperous than at present.

The report of your secretary will inform you that the number of initiations during the past twelve months exceeds that of any year in the history of the organization. The new unions organized, the harmony that exists throughout your entire jurisdiction is convincing evidence that the delegates of the tenth annual convention acted wisely when on the fourth day of last June they cast their ballots recommending that the Western Federation of Miners adopt a policy which had for its purpose the establishing of a system under which the wage-slave would no longer be known; under which the inscription on the hundreds of charters hanging in the halls of your local unions might become a reality. The fearless action taken by your representatives one year ago has placed your organization in the foremost ranks of a movement which is attracting the attention of the entire world. The capitalistic class have fully awakened to the fact that the wants of organized labor are not to be appeased by a slight increase in wages or the reduction of a few minutes in their hours of toil, but through organization, education and a united effort at the ballot box, they propose to abolish the system of wage-slavery and bring about

a condition under which the producer may reap the benefit of that which he produces. The American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners, in declaring for independent political action, have done more to encourage the members of your organization, and the laboring people in general, than have the combined promises and useless resolutions of organized labor since the inception of the trades union movement.

Notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the ranks of organized labor during the past year, we find no improvement in the condition of the wage-worker. While true that a few have received a slight increase in wages, thousands have been engaged in a fierce struggle to even maintain their present condition, and many have gone down to defeat.

We need but recall the five months of privation and hunger experienced by the thousands in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, in their struggle for the opportunity to live, to be convinced that pure and simple trades unionism is inadequate to insure permanent relief for the toiling masses. The one hundred and forty-seven thousand members of the United Mine Workers have nothing to look forward to under the present system other than a repetition from year to year of the fierce struggle for the God-given right to existence.

Can the leader of this army of men expect to hold his organization intact, when he advises them to continue a policy which offers nothing for the future but strife and destitution, and commends the findings of a board of arbitration selected by the representatives of capital which binds the chains of slavery more securely around his membership and deprives them of even the privilege of appealing to their masters for a period of three years? Bitter, indeed, must have been the hour when the thousands of tried and true union men were informed that the organization for which they had fought was not worthy of recognition. John Mitchell need not be surprised should his membership turn their faces to the West, seeking affiliation with organizations which have sent out their message to the world, that as labor produces all wealth, such wealth belongs to the producer thereof. That their mission is not to tighten the bonds which surround the toiler, but the emancipation of wage slavery and the equality of man.

Trades unionism has been of great benefit in securing temporary relief for its members, and I believe to-day it is the school in which the laboring man and woman will receive an education along the lines of united action until they meet as a unit at the ballot box, then and then only, will organized

labor have fulfilled its mission, and I sincerely trust that the Western Federation of Miners will take no step backward, but will continue to push onward, fighting for the cause of humanity.

Trades unions have had a fair trial, and it has been clearly demonstrated that, although their ranks have continued to swell from hundreds into millions, we are no nearer to the solution of the industrial problem than we were at the beginning, and even though the name of each and every wage-worker throughout the entire world were enrolled upon the roster of organized labor, under the policy pursued in the past, the conflict between producer and non-producer would still continue. Under a system which permits the few to revel in luxury while the many are forced to plead for the bare necessities of life, no harmony can ever prevail. While organized labor is forced to the strike and boycott in order to secure even a share of that which is rightfully theirs, just so long will strife and discord continue.

After fully considering the conditions surrounding us at this time, I believe that the most important action which you can take during this convention will be to reaffirm the policy adopted by the tenth annual convention. Do this, and you will have accomplished that which will redound to your credit and insure such prosperity for your organization as will not only commend you to those you represent, but to the great army of toilers throughout the entire world who are anxiously awaiting the message that the Western Federation of Miners will not pause in the determined effort to bring about such a change in our social and economic conditions as will result in a complete revolution of the present system of industrial slavery.

We still have those in our organization who are pointing out the advantage to be gained by electing our friends, as they term them, to office on the Republican or Democratic ticket. While it is true that in certain states and territories laws have been enacted regulating the hours of labor, we are compelled to admit that such laws are not enforced, and it still devolves upon organized labor to regulate the hours and wages, after their so-called friends have received the credit for having legislated in the interests of the laboring people. It would seem that no further argument would be necessary to convince organized labor and the working people in general that they have nothing to expect from such legislators as composed the Fourteenth General Assembly of the State of Colorado. On

the 4th day of November, when the ballots were counted, it was found that a majority of forty thousand of the voters of this state had by their ballots instructed their representatives in that assembly to embody in the constitution a law providing that eight hours should constitute a day's work in and around mines, mills and smelters, and other hazardous occupations. Both political parties pledged themselves that if placed in power they would frame such laws that would make it impossible for the gigantic corporations operating in the state to compel men to labor twelve long hours in the deadly fumes of a smelter, and which would say to the mine operator: "Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all underground workings." The Fourteenth General Assembly went into session at the capitol in this city, and with them went the representatives of capital. After ninety days' session capital had gained another victory and labor once more realized that their franchise had accomplished nothing.

The disregard of the Colorado legislature for the wishes of the people should long be remembered, and when the wily politician, in his clamor for office, warns the laboring people against throwing away their ballots by voting for Socialism, it should only be necessary to refer to the Fourteenth General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that many of our members are still compelled to labor long and unreasonable hours. I believe that the time has arrived when the Western Federation of Miners should declare for the eight-hour work day and that this convention should specify a definite date for the establishing of a universal eight-hour law throughout your entire jurisdiction. While true that the majority of miners employed in the Western states and provinces are enjoying the benefits of the eight-hour shifts, we must not forget our brothers who are compelled to toil twelve long hours per day in mills and smelters. These workmen have become part of your organization and are entitled to your undivided support in their efforts to better their condition.

In no time in the past has organized labor been confronted with such determination on the part of the employer to check the advancement of unionism. It would seem that they had suddenly awakened to the fact that through their oppression they are arousing the masses to a realization of their power. They see in the future the trades unionist under the banner of Socialism, and they tremble, knowing full well that the abolition of the competitive system under which they were per-

mitted to live in luxury, while the producer is forced to kneel at their feet and plead for the bare necessities of life, will be supplanted by a system which recognizes no royalty other than the royalty of labor; a system which will insure peace and prosperity; justice to all and special privileges to none.

I sincerely trust that you will leave nothing undone to educate the members of this organization, not only along the lines of trades unionism, but to a realization of their power to bring about a condition under which every individual who labors shall be entitled to that which his labor produces. The plans outlined by President Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans when he declared that measures must be adopted to check the growth of unionism, are being carried out throughout the entire United States.

Organized labor is to-day confronted by powerful combinations who make no secret of their purpose. Your right to organize is now being attacked—the time has arrived when not only your organization, but organized labor in general, must stand shoulder to shoulder, not only requesting, but in no uncertain tones demanding their rights as American citizens.

In the early life of your organization it was almost imperative that the various locals should send representatives to meet in annual convention for an interchange of ideas and to discuss the adoption of the most feasible measures for the propagation of work necessary to give it strength and vigor. Believing that our organization has outgrown the period of a struggling existence, and that there can be no doubt or question of its permanency, and as it is probable that emergencies may arise which will compel us, to a great extent, to enlarge the present sphere of our jurisdiction, and as the locals increase in number the cost of convention becomes heavier, and after due consideration, it is my belief that the money expended in meeting annually can be diverted into other channels, whereby the Western Federation of Miners may be rendered more impregnable in meeting the attacks of combined capital in the future. I would recommend that you take under consideration the advisability of changing the annual convention as now held to a biennial convention, believing that the expense incurred by meeting in annual convention, if applied in a campaign of organization and education, will redound in greater benefit to the great rank and file of our membership, whose welfare and prosperity should be the highest aim of the delegates in this convention.

At the close of this convention your officers, whoever they

may be, should know whether they have the power to conduct the affairs of the organization between conventions, or whether they must obtain the permission of a local union before they are permitted to act, in what they consider the best interests of the organization. If in cases of emergency it is optional with a local union as to whether they go on strike in support of another local, when in the opinion of your executive board it is for the best interests of the Federation that they should discontinue work, then your officers are, indeed, helpless and uncertain of the outcome of any attack which may be made by the enemy. During the past year some unions have questioned the authority of your executive officers to order a strike without submitting the same to the local involved for a referendum vote. This is a matter of great importance, and in amending your constitution you should so define the authority of your officers as to avoid occurrences of this nature in the future.

On the fourth day of last June the delegates to the tenth annual convention pledged the moral and financial support of the Federation to the members of the East Helena Smelters' Union, who were engaged in a struggle against the American Smelting and Refining Company in order to maintain their right to belong to organized labor. On the 22nd of June I left headquarters for Helena for the purpose of conferring with Member of the Executive Board Bowden, and if possible meet with the general manager of the East Helena smelter, thinking that by so doing a settlement might be arrived at. Upon my arrival I found that he was in the East conferring with his company, and would not return for some time. After making arrangements for the support of our brothers on strike, I left Mr. Bowden in charge, and after visiting our local unions in Butte returned to headquarters. Some time later a settlement was arrived at, the union being recognized and the men returned to work. The conditions there at this time are very unsatisfactory, and will be fully outlined to you by Mr. Bowden.

On May 28th we received the appalling news of a terrible explosion which had occurred in the coal mines of Fernie, B. C., in which 136 of our members had lost their lives. The coroner's jury in their investigation found that the company was wholly responsible, and had it not been for their avarice and greed, the catastrophe could have been averted. After taking the lives of this large number of men, one would have thought that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company would have

been satisfied, but not so. Even before the bodies of their victims had been removed from the mine Mr. Tonkin, a slave driver from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, appears upon the scene and notifies the men that he is the new manager, and that it was his intention to establish a new system of working the mines. The shift which formerly consisted of eight hours would be increased to over nine, with a reduction in wages. The men naturally rebelled against this unreasonable order and refused to return to work. On July 14th I received a telegram from Mr. James A. Baker, member of the executive board for District No. 6, stating that conditions were serious, and requesting that I come to Fernie. I immediately complied with his request, arriving in Fernie July 19th. After conferring with Mr. Baker and fully investigating the situation, we concluded that, although the Gladstone union had the mines at Fernie completely closed, their chances for winning the strike were very improbable, owing to the fact that the Crow's Nest Company was operating mines at Morrissey and Michel, and were increasing the output at those places, thereby making it possible to fill their contracts and continue the shut-down at Fernie indefinitely. On July 29th we decided to call the men out at Michel, which was done, and on August 4th terms of settlement were agreed upon and the men returned to work. This settlement, while not entirely satisfactory, was, in my opinion, the best that could be secured at that time, and I advised its acceptance, urging the men to thoroughly organize, and by so doing be prepared to meet the future attack of Tonkin, which, it was quite evident, he was preparing to make. I am sorry to say that the men paid no attention to this advice, and on February 11th, when they were again forced on strike, were in an almost unorganized condition, having only 156 members in good standing. They were on strike from February 11th to March 31st. I was again requested to go there, but owing to the unsettled conditions in other parts of the jurisdiction was unable to do so, and the matter was left in the hands of Brother Baker with full power to act for the Federation, and he will place before you all of the details.

In the latter part of November Mr. B. F. Barbee organized the miners of Iron Mountain, California, and reorganized the Smeltermen at Keswick. That the men in his employ, working twelve hours per day for a mere pittance, should be so ungrateful to affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners was considered an unpardonable sin by Louis T. Wright, gen-

eral manager of the Iron Mountain Copper Company, and he concluded that the only way to punish the offenders would be to discharge the officers of the union, and so intimidate the members that they would withdraw from their locals, and accordingly unionism would be a thing of the past in Shasta county, but again the men who had been his slaves for years and filled the coffers of this foreign corporation asserted their manhood, and instead of leaving their unions, on November 20th they left the mines and smelter and demanded their rights as American citizens.

On December 16th I wired Mr. J. T. Lewis, member of the executive board, to meet me in Keswick, which he did on the 21st. After fully investigating the situation, we decided to visit San Francisco and endeavor to arrange a meeting with Mr. Wright. In answer to our request for a conference we were informed that the directors of the company had met in London and settled the Keswick strike, and that he had no desire to meet us, but stated some time later that he would meet me as a private citizen, but not as president of the Western Federation of Miners. Not seeing the necessity of resigning my position at that time, we failed to arrange a meeting, and Mr. Lewis and I returned to Keswick, where we made preparations to continue the strike.

On January 28th a telegram was received at headquarters from Mr. Lewis stating that the company had agreed not to discriminate against union men, and would post notices to that effect. With this understanding the strike was declared off, the men expecting to return to work. But it soon became plain that Mr. Wright had no intention of living up to his agreement, as no notices were posted and very few union men reinstated. The action of the company proved beyond a doubt that it was still their purpose to destroy the unions, and on February 21st, as a last resort, the men again went on strike. It was impossible for me to return to Keswick, but Mr. Lewis, being on the ground, will give you a full outline of the situation from February 21st until the present date.

On January 21st I visited Ely, Nevada, where I found that the newly organized union had been compelled to order a strike against the New York and Nevada Copper Company in order to retain their scale of wages. On January 8th a committee visited the office of the superintendent for the purpose of discussing the situation and, if possible, arrive at a settlement. Upon entering they were immediately fired upon by Traylor, the superintendent, and his assistant. Three were

endorsed a strike against his company, and all union men, and the majority of non-union men, discontinued work, making it impossible for the plant to operate more than one-third capacity, and in a period of a few days completely closing. When it seemed a foregone conclusion that unless the United States Reduction and Refining Company conceded to their employees the same rights enjoyed by thousands of their fellow workers throughout the state, that their vast dividends would be cut off, it was proven beyond a doubt that the corporations had made no mistake in assisting to elect the chief executive of the state, and that it was only necessary for Mr. MacNeil to say the word when, without any investigation on the part of his excellency, the militia under his command were at this company's service for the purpose of picketing their property, intimidating members of the union and filling their mills with strike breakers, and in every way possible defeating the men in their demands for justice. On the same date that the demands were submitted to Mr. MacNeil, requests were made on representatives of the Portland Gold Mining Company and the Telluride Reduction Company for a scale of wages and an eight hour work day. These gentlemen decided to take the matter under advisement and make answer on February 25th, which they did, the same not being satisfactory to the union. The men went on strike on February 28th and were out fourteen days, when at a conference held in this city on March 14th between the operators, your secretary-treasurer and myself, a settlement was arrived at which was satisfactory to all concerned, and the men on the Portland and Telluride returned to work, the representative of the United States Company taking a positive position that they would not treat with representatives of the Western Federation of Miners.

About this time his excellency, Governor Peabody, began to realize that his action in furnishing the militia of the state to this corporation for the purpose of disrupting organized labor was receiving the seal of disapproval of the people of Colorado, determined to withdraw them, and on March 19th they were ordered to return to their homes, and the United States Reduction and Refining Company was left at the mercy of the citizens of Colorado City, with only the protection of about fifty thug deputies, which the undersheriff of El Paso county admitted under oath that he, as a respectable citizen, would not care to associate with.

The ore reduced by the United States Reduction and Refining Company is all produced by members of the Federation

instantly killed and two wounded. On the 23rd of January, a grand jury, called for the purpose of investigating the affair, went into session, and after deliberating six days, regardless of the undisputable evidence, setting forth that the committee were unarmed and therefore at the mercy of the assassins, the findings of this coterie of mine operators and ex-superintendents exonerated the two who had committed cold-blooded murder and indicted the president of the union on a charge of kidnaping, but notwithstanding the fact that the grand jury justified the action of the officials of the company in taking the lives of union men on sight, the miners of Ely refused to sever their connection with the Western Federation of Miners, and the company was compelled to return to the former system of working.

In the month of January an attempt was made by a number of the operators in the Idaho Springs district to reduce the wages from \$2.75 to \$2.50 and increase the hours. On February 1st the union, after having done everything possible to induce the company to continue under living conditions, refused to work longer. Since that time satisfactory adjustment has been arrived at with some of the operators, while the Sun and Moon and the Shafter Mines are still closed, and about 225 of our men are out of employment.

On August 14th, Member of the Executive Board Copley succeeded in organizing the mill workers of Colorado City, and we were quickly apprised of the fact that we had another Louis T. Wright in the person of C. M. MacNeil, vice president of the U. S. Reduction and Refining Company. This company had succeeded in breaking up one union in Colorado City by discharging any of their employes who dared to become members. No sooner was Local No. 125 organized than it became apparent that the same tactics were to be used. A spotter was secured by the company to join the union, who succeeded in being elected recording secretary. Men were reported regularly and as regularly discharged. When waited upon by your representative, officers of the company stated positively that their employes would not be permitted to belong to organized labor if in their power to prevent it. After the discharge of forty-two of our men, and having used all honorable means to avoid trouble, we found it necessary on February 14 to present a demand to Manager MacNeil that discrimination cease, and that men discharged for no other reason than membership in the Federation be reinstated. Mr. MacNeil positively refused to even consider the demands, and at 11 p. m. of that date I

in the Cripple Creek district. When the strike was called in Colorado City, I believed that it was the duty of the Federation and every member in the organization to give that local their undivided support, as they were fighting for the most vital principle of our organization, namely, the right to organize. Knowing that the Mine Owners' Association had been preparing for some years past to take advantage of any opportunity to check the progress of your organization in this state, I fully realized the seriousness of a strike in the Cripple Creek district. Believing that the association would rally to the support of the mill trust, and that the struggle would be long and bitter, notwithstanding the opposition confronting us, I considered that as the Federation was organizing mill and smeltermen, as they had become a part of our organization and were fighting to uphold our principles, that it was the duty of the members engaged in mining ore which was being shipped to these unfair plants to refuse to assist this corporation in their fight against the Western Federation of Miners, and on March 16th, after conferring with your secretary-treasurer and Member of the Board Copley, we decided to request District Union No. 1 to notify all men working on properties supplying ore to the Standard Mill in Colorado City to discontinue work, which was done on March 17th, and the Western Federation of Miners has every reason to be proud of their members in the Cripple Creek district, for no body of men ever responded more promptly or displayed more determination to stand by their obligation to assist their brothers in time of need than did very nearly one thousand miners of that district.

Upon the 20th day of March Governor Peabody began to realize for the first time that the United States Reduction and Refining Company, backed by himself and his warriors, in their efforts to destroy organized labor, were bringing about a condition of affairs that, if permitted to continue, would cripple the industry of the entire state. So he determined to make an effort to undo the great wrong he had done the working people of Colorado, and proceeded to appoint a commission, composed of one judge, two clergymen and a member of the legislature. Mr. MacNeil having refused to arbitrate, this commission was powerless, but it seemed that his excellency, after having been the direct cause of incurring thousands of dollars of expense upon the taxpayers of the state, in his efforts to assist this corporation, virtually admitted at this late date that he was not informed regarding the trouble and the findings of a board of investigation would be necessary to

determine whether or not he had acted wisely. After examining a number of witnesses in this city, the commission adjourned to the seat of trouble at Colorado City.

Upon March 28th I appeared before the commission at their request and submitted the demands of the union. Mr. MacNeil being present, stated that while his company would not enter into any agreement with a labor organization, they would make the following promises to the commission:

First—That eight hours should constitute a day's work in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which might extend to ten per day.

Second—That in the employment of men by this company there should be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no person should be discharged because of his membership in any labor organization.

Third—Men who had left the company's service on account of the recent strike to be taken back without discrimination as to being union or non-union men, if vacancies occur in the working force.

This applies to men, if any, who were discharged for no other reason than belonging to Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125.

Fourth—The company would at any time meet its employes, or a committee representing them, to consider any grievance which its employes might have.

This statement from Mr. MacNeil I positively refused to accept as a settlement, as he would not agree to reinstate the men on strike at any definite time; neither would he meet a committee from the union or enter into any agreement with myself representing them, but simply stating that he would promise the commission to do these things, that his company would treat fairly with the men, and that he felt confident that all men on strike would be reinstated inside of thirty days if the strike was declared off.

Upon March 30th I requested District No. 1 to meet in Colorado City, and laid the entire matter before them. While they differed in their opinion regarding the terms of settlement, the majority believed that those submitted by Mr. MacNeil should be accepted. I honestly differed with the board, believing that the great principle of our organization—the right to organize—was at stake, and that the men who had made a noble fight to maintain that principle should not be sacrificed. After giving the matter due consideration, I con-

cluded to submit the following terms of settlement as an ultimatum:

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Terms of agreement entered into between the United States Reduction and Refining Company, party of the first part, and the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125, of the Western Federation of Miners, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, First—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in and around the mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may extend to ten (10) hours per day.

Second—That in the employment of men of said company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union men, and that no person shall be discharged because of his membership in any labor organization.

Third—All men who have left said company's service on account of the present strike, and all men who have been discharged, if any, for no reason other than that they were members of Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 of the Western Federation of Miners, shall be reinstated.

Fourth—The company will at any time meet its employes, or a committee from Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125 representing them, to consider any grievances which its employes may have.

The same were promptly rejected by Mr. MacNeil, and on March 31st I declared the strike off, or rather declared an armistice until May 18th, giving the United States Reduction and Refining Company until that date to keep their promise to the commission, to treat fairly with the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union. I have requested your executive board to fully report the situation now prevailing at Colorado City, and I earnestly desire that the same receive your most careful attention, and that immediate action be taken, as I consider this one of the most important matters to come before you during this convention.

Upon September 1st Mr. Barbee organized the miners of Jackson, Amador county, California, and on January 5th Local No. 135 was established at Amador City. The operators, while not declaring open hostilities toward these new unions, reminded them from time to time that their action in organizing was not approved. A number of the most aggressive union workers were discharged; in fact, about the 1st of April it became so apparent that it was the intention of the company to endeavor to destroy the union by this method that they

decided some effort must be made in order to protect their members, and wrote me for advice.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, member of the executive board for that district, being engaged at Keswick at that time, I decided to request Marion W. Moor, a member of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, to visit Amador county and take charge of affairs there in the interest of the Federation. Mr. Moor promptly responded to my request, and after arriving in Jackson and fully investigating the situation, informed me that in his opinion it was the purpose of the operators to destroy unionism in that country, and that it was the intention of the unions to demand that discrimination against their members cease, and that men discharged for no reason other than belonging to the Federation be reinstated, these demands including an eight-hour work day, were submitted on April 13th. The operators refusing to comply with the above demands, a strike was declared, the men promptly responding, causing a suspension of operations throughout the entire district. After a three days' strike the manager of the Gwin mine, employing about 350 men, asked for a conference, which was granted, and a settlement satisfactory to all arrived at, and on April 24th similar terms were agreed to by all other operators, and the men returned to work.

This trouble, while of short duration, was of great importance to the organization, as we had every reason to believe it was the opening of the campaign on the part of the newly organized Mine Owners' Association to drive the Western Federation of Miners out of the State of California. This association was organized in San Francisco March 26th, and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, We thoroughly believe in the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the California Mine Owners' Association, declare that in the employment of labor we shall not discriminate against non-union labor.

The Daily Press of that date stated that ex-Senator Voorhies sounded the keynote of the convention when he stated that the mine owners must band themselves together for mutual protection and for a common purpose, acting as a unit, or they were likely soon to be forced out of business. While Mr. Voorhies failed to explain the purpose referred to, it became very evident when, later on during the meeting, the advisability of the importation of from 1,000 to 1,500 miners into the mining districts of the state was discussed, and the

wholesale discharge of union men began in Amador county, and only for the unity of action and the determination of the miners of that county, combined with the fearless policy and wise counsel of Marion Moor, unionism would have received its death blow in the mining districts of California. But although defeated in their first attempt, you must not think for a moment the battle won, for with such deadly enemies as F. W. Bradley at the head of an association, organized for the expressed purpose of disrupting your organization, you should be at all times prepared for an attack.

The association organized March 26th, and others of the same character were organized for a special purpose, and only such determined action as was displayed by the members of Jackson and Amador Unions will prevent that purpose from being successful.

In the month of September the men in the employ of the Horseshoe Mining Company, operating in the Black Hills, requested the discharge of one of their foremen, claiming that he was compelling men to contribute a certain amount to himself monthly in order to hold their positions. The company refused to dispense with the services of Mr. Collins, and the citizens of Terry, becoming indignant over the unfair treatment accorded the men by that gentleman, gathered en masse and escorted him from the district. Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5 was, of course, given credit for this, the company proceeding to close some of their properties, and threatening a general suspension unless Collins was permitted to return. But they afterward thought better of this and resumed operations, Collins having brought suit against the union for \$5,000. Attorney Murphy visited Terry and advised with the members, and will report to you the result.

In October the members of Virginia City Miners' Union No. 129 demanded of the company that white cooks be employed in the company boarding house in preference to Chinese. This was denied by the company, and the men went on strike. The trouble was of short duration, the company acceding to the demands, and the men returned to work.

On the 19th of November Arthur L. Collins, general manager of the Snuggler Union Mining Company, met his death at the hands of parties unknown, which caused a suspension of operations on the property under his management, throwing out of employment for some time the majority of the members of Telluride Miners' Union.

The assassination of Mr. Collins was immediately taken

advantage of by the enemies of organized labor in the San Juan district, and a determined effort made to implicate members of the miners' union. Failing in this, the grand jury, in reviewing the conditions in that county for a year and a half previous, concluded that the trouble which occurred at the Smuggler Union mine on July 3, 1901, while a strike was in progress, at least afforded them an opportunity to persecute certain members of the Telluride Union, and indictments were found against the president and seven members, charging them with murder, inciting riot and various other crimes. The men were all released upon bond.

Your officers and attorney have rendered them all assistance possible, and Mr. Murphy will inform you in regard to the standing of those cases at the present time.

In the month of January an attempt on the part of the management of the Delaware smelter, located in Deadwood, South Dakota, to decrease the working force and thereby almost double the labor of men in certain departments, resulted in a refusal on the part of the members of Deadwood Smeltermen's Union to continue to work under such conditions. The company decided to close down, locking out several hundred members of that union. Having received but very little information from No. 14 regarding the situation, I am unable to intelligently inform you as to the conditions prevailing there at this time.

In the month of March the Homestake Mining Company, operating at Lead City, South Dakota, notified shaft men that beginning April 1st the hours would be increased from eight to ten. The matter was taken up by Lead City Miners' Union, and an amicable adjustment made, the men retaining the eight-hour shift, which had been in vogue in that district for a number of years.

February 18th J. C. Williams organized a local union of miners at Dutch Flats, California, and some time later the companies were requested to dispense with Chinese labor and install white miners in their place. While negotiations were pending three members of Placer Miners' Union, while returning to their homes, were intercepted by a mob of masked hirelings in the employ of the corporations, and were tarred and feathered, and, in all probability, had they carried out the instructions of their masters, these men would have forfeited their lives for no cause other than having attempted to do something to better their conditions.

On December 20th James A. Baker organized the miners of

Nanaimo, B. C. At that time a great deal of dissatisfaction prevailed between the company and the men, but through the efforts of the union all differences have been adjusted, and Nanaimo No. 177, organized less than four months, have at this time a membership of very nearly 900 members.

On March 9th the Enterprise Union at Ladysmith was organized with 600 charter members. Contrary to the general rule, the gentleman whom God has chosen to manage this part of the earth in the interest of the people did not wait until the union was organized, but proceeded to discharge seven of their employes for attending a public meeting where unionism was discussed, and served notice on all men in his employ that if they affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners he would close down his property for a period of two years. The men were not to be frightened by the treats of Mr. Dunsmuir, and as I have stated, the union was organized and has at this time almost 1,000 members.

April 5th the men employed in the mines at Cumberland, which are operated by this same company, were organized, making a total of over 2,000 recruits within the ranks of your organization from Vancouver Island. The report of Mr. Baker will inform you of the strike and lockout that exist there at this time, and the noble stand being made in behalf of unionism.

After the adjournment of the tenth annual convention, Vice President Hughes stated that in his opinion there was an opportunity to materially increase the membership of the locals in Butte, Montana. Acting upon his suggestion, the board appointed Brother Hughes as organizer for three months. Since that time, in his judgment, conditions in District No. 3 have been such as to require his entire attention. But as I have requested the members of the executive board to submit the work done in their respective districts, it will be unnecessary for me to go into detail regarding the matter.

In the month of August I appointed B. F. Barbee, a member of Confidence Miners' Union, as organizer for the state of California for a period of six months. In the selection of Brother Barbee I feel that I made no mistake, as the report of your secretary-treasurer will inform you that through his efforts a number of new locals were established, also a very material increase in membership throughout that state.

When your executive board met in the month of November, an appeal was presented by the unions of Kansas for an organizer, stating that their membership was decreasing, and

unless something was done they would be compelled to surrender their charters. In compliance with this request Mr. Joseph Kauffman, a member of LaHarpe Smeltersmen's Union, was appointed as organizer for the state of Kansas, and continued as such for a period of five months. Mr. Kauffman has labored faithfully in the interests of the Federation, and as a result of his efficient work, the unions in that state are in a flourishing condition at this time.

In the month of December W. A. Burns of Virginia City, Nevada, was appointed organizer for that state for a period of three months. As Mr. Burns in his communications to headquarters stated that in his opinion conditions were very favorable for organizing for the American Labor Union in that district, after conferring with the president of that organization it was agreed that half the expenses of Mr. Burns should be defrayed by the American Labor Union, and that he should work for the interests of both organizations. His work was highly satisfactory, and has been the means of materially strengthening organized labor in the state of Nevada.

In the month of February Brother T. J. Sullivan, ex-member of your executive board, was sent to Kansas for the purpose of assisting the smelter workers in building up their unions, and after so doing proceed to Missouri and endeavor to organize the miners of that state. After two weeks of very effective work in Kansas, Brother Sullivan was taken seriously ill and compelled to return to Denver. Upon his arrival he was immediately taken to the Sisters' Sanitarium, where, after two weeks' illness, the end came and the Western Federation of Miners had lost forever the valuable services of one of the truest members that was ever enrolled upon the books of a local union.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of Butte Engineers' Union No. 83. About two years ago a number of the First Motion Engineers, becoming dissatisfied over the action of that local entering into a time contract with the operators, made application to the president of the Federation for a separate charter. They were informed that the constitution prohibited him from complying with their request. One year ago a like request was made and again denied. Since that time these men have not only refused to continue in good standing in No. 83, but have organized a separate union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Your constitution clearly defines the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. These men are employed within that jurisdiction,

and I believe and recommend that this convention instruct all locals in the city of Butte to take immediate action to compel all engineers working in that jurisdiction to place themselves in good standing in Local No. 83. It is an utter impossibility for an officer or set of officers or a local union to so conduct the affairs of an organization as to meet with the approval of the entire membership, and I sincerely trust that this convention will establish a precedent in this case that will prevent a similar occurrence in the future. If a few men are to be permitted to withdraw from their local and to organize dual unions, while still continuing to work within our jurisdiction, then the prospects for the disruption of your organization are indeed of the best.

I desire to call your attention to the matter of locals entering into time contracts with representatives of corporations. Although your constitution is very specific in regard to this matter, unions will insist upon binding themselves down with time agreements. After years of experience we must admit that no permanent relief to the wage-worker can be brought about through trades unionism; therefore it behooves us to be free at all times to take advantage of any opportunity to temporarily better our condition. Nothing affords the majority of corporations more satisfaction than to realize that they have placed you in a position where you are powerless to act for a period of years. If this practice is permitted to continue the time is not far distant when it will result in the destruction of your organization.

FOR ORGANIZATION.

There is no subject of more importance to come before this convention than the one of organization. It would seem unnecessary that we should be compelled to appeal to the wage-workers to organize for their own protection, when it has been so clearly demonstrated that under the present system they have nothing to expect through legislation, and while the Western Federation of Miners, notwithstanding the determined opposition confronting it continuously since its inception, has continued to grow until to-day it is recognized as a powerful factor in the struggle against oppression and greed. Still we are compelled to admit, when we realize the vast number of men employed in the mining industry, that the work of organization has just begun, and that the membership of our Federation is but a small per cent. of those who are actually engaged in the production and reduction of ores throughout

the United States and Canada. I would also call your attention to the thousands of unorganized coal miners throughout the western country, who, under your present constitution, are eligible to membership in your organization. As the Western Federation of Miners has long passed the experimental point, ample provision should be made for organizing purposes. At no time in years have the laboring people more fully realized the necessity of organization than at present. Many requests have been made to your officers that representatives be sent to unorganized districts. This has been impossible, owing to the fact that the tenth annual convention adjourned without having made any provision for the creating of a fund for organizing purposes. I sincerely trust that this convention, realizing as you must the great importance of bringing into your ranks all those as prescribed by the constitution eligible to membership, that you will not adjourn without having provided for placing in the field a corps of efficient organizers, and I feel confident that if such action is taken the increase in membership of your organization during the next twelve months will be without a parallel in its history.

Per instructions of the tenth annual convention, your officers employed an editor for the Magazine, and were very fortunate in securing the services of John M. O'Neill, a member of Victor Miners' Union No. 32, and under his able management and fearless policy it is to-day a powerful factor in the struggle for the betterment of the condition of the toiling masses. I am sorry to say that the Magazine is not receiving the support which it should from our local unions, and I would recommend that some plan be devised to place it in the hands of every member of the organization.

Carrying out the instructions of the last convention, all locals were notified to be prepared to adopt the universal card and stamp system on the first of October. I am sorry to state that a number of the unions refused to comply with this notice, claiming that the same was contrary to the constitution, and, regardless of the instructions of the tenth annual convention, that your officers had no authority to issue such orders. At this time I believe most locals have adopted the new system, although I have met many members in the past three months carrying the old style card paid up to date, which is proof positive that some secretaries are not using the stamps, and as stamps represent the per capita tax paid, it is very apparent that the Federation is not receiving the revenue to which it is entitled. In order to remedy this, I would recommend that

the convention instruct your executive board to notify all locals to recognize no card excepting the one adopted by the tenth annual convention.

TO OPERATE MINING PROPERTY.

The advisability of levying an assessment for the purpose of securing control of mining property to be operated in the interests of the organization was submitted to the different locals for a referendum vote, and although the result showed the majority to be against such action, after visiting different unions and talking with the members, I found that a large number were misinformed as to the real object of the movement, believing that it was the intention to send out a number of prospectors for the purpose of locating and prospecting claims. Notwithstanding the action taken by your members, I still believe that if the delegates to the eleventh annual convention make provision whereby the Western Federation of Miners may secure control of valuable mining property, either by purchase, lease or otherwise, they will have done that which will prove of more benefit to its membership than any action that will be taken during the convention.

I desire to call your attention to the advisability of establishing the headquarters of your organization in some desirable city, if not permanently, at least for a number of years. If this were done it would enable your officers to act far more intelligently in the management of the business affairs connected with the Federation.

The tenth annual convention instructed your executive board to retain an attorney, and we were very fortunate in continuing Mr. John H. Murphy. His valuable services have saved your organization thousands of dollars during the past year. No part of the jurisdiction has been too remote for him to visit, if requested to do so by your officers. His experience as a member of organized labor is of great assistance to him in fighting the legal battles of your organization. His devotion to the Western Federation of Miners entitles him to the commendation of our entire membership, and it would surely be a misfortune to your organization to lose him at this time.

April 27th Mr. Otto A. Petersen tendered his resignation as a member of your executive board, and I appointed Thomas McKean of Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5 to fill the unexpired term. Mr. McKean, having been a member since its birth, is well qualified for the position.

On April 27th we received a telegram from the secretary

of Frank Miners' Union stating that a landslide had occurred at that place in which fifty-nine of our members had lost their lives, and asking for financial assistance. I immediately wired the members of your executive board, recommending a donation of \$1,000, which received their unanimous endorsement. Although our information from there has been meagre, it was such as to lead us to believe that many of the families of our deceased brothers are in destitute circumstances and in need of further assistance.

By unanimous vote of the members of your executive board, I called a meeting for November 24th. The books of your secretary-treasurer were audited, and all grievances adjusted between members and their locals or locals and headquarters, which should materially lessen the work of this convention.

Owing to the unsettled condition existing at that time, the board instructed your officers to levy an assessment of one dollar. This assessment was promptly responded to by the membership, thereby making it possible to carry on the various strikes and lockouts.

At this time about 2,000 members of your organization are on strike, with every indication that the number will be greatly increased in the near future. Employers of labor are organized throughout the entire United States. They are carefully outlining their plans of campaign before making a determined assault upon your organization. When the order is given you need look for no quarter. The battle begun, with annihilation for its purpose, must be met by the Western Federation of Miners with intelligence, determination and united action. The duty devolves upon you to outline a policy for your officers during the coming year, and after the adoption of that policy there should be no faltering in the ranks, for only through a unity of action can you expect to retain the few privileges granted by your masters.

During the past year I visited seventy-one local unions, at an expense for railroad fare and stage transportation of \$547.25, and wrote 1,273 letters. My relations with your secretary-treasurer and members of the executive board have been of the most friendly nature. They have, without exception, at all times responded to any request that I made upon them, and have worked faithfully and earnestly in the interests of the organization. Especially has this been so with your secretary-treasurer. Owing to my absence from headquarters, the major portion of the work of this office has devolved upon him. He has at all times been equal to any emergency that arose, and

it was a sense of satisfaction to me to know that during my absence from headquarters the interests of the Federation were in such reliable hands.

In conclusion I desire to extend to the entire membership of our organization my sincere appreciation for the confidence they have bestowed upon me during the past year. I have endeavored at all times to do that which, after due consideration, I believed would be for the best interest of our Federation.

Your organization is to-day better prepared to defend the interests of its members than at any time since its inception. Its future depends to a great extent upon the policy adopted by you during this convention. I trust that your deliberations will at all times be free from heated discussion; that you may be guided only by principle and devotion to the Western Federation of Miners.

Upon retiring from office, I sincerely trust that my successor will receive the same hearty support that has been accorded me, and that your organization will ever stand for justice and the uplifting of humanity.

CHARLES MOYER,
President Western Federation of Miners.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Denver, Colorado, May 25, 1903.

To the Delegates of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, in Convention Assembled:
Gentlemen—

We, the members of your executive board, take pleasure in presenting for your consideration a brief summary of our proceedings for the past year, together with such recommendations for the future as in the light of our experience we deem it advisable, and in placing the same before you we hope it will receive your most serious and earnest consideration.

We have used our most earnest and honest efforts to properly discharge the duties imposed upon us in the position you have seen fit to place us, and trust that the future will show that our efforts will prove of lasting benefit to our organization.

Our investigation of the horrible disaster at Fernie, B. C., of one year ago shows that among the victims of that rigid system of criminal economy, by virtue of which humanity is continually being coined into profit to satisfy commercial

courage and discountenance the contract system, believing it to be detrimental to the best interest of the organization.

We take great pleasure in informing this convention that the membership of the Federation has been increased one-third since the last convention. We also wish to make mention of the unusual amount of enthusiasm in the old locals, as well as the new, which indicates to us that the workers who are eligible to our organization at least are thinking, and we anticipate that the near future holds many favorable and improved conditions for the membership. This being true, we believe that these conditions are the result, in a great measure, of the advanced thought put into action in the tenth annual convention by the adoption of an independent political policy. Therefore we recommend and urge that the eleventh annual convention reaffirm its belief in independent political action, and a vigorous education on political economics. We are firmly of the opinion that the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan offer a splendid field for organization, and recommend that a vigorous campaign of organization be entered into in that locality without unnecessary delay, believing that by organizing the men in these localities we will confer upon them a long-felt want and much desired condition, and while so doing will bring about a condition of affairs that will prevent the influx of laborers from those vicinities in times of trouble. We feel at this time that we cannot lay too much stress on the necessity for more solidarity in our ranks, and while considering organization we deem it wise to recommend that our ritual and constitution be translated and issued in Italian, Slavish and Finnish languages, having a great many non-English speaking people in our locals of the said nationalities, that in justice to them, and in order that they may fully grasp and understand the aims and objects of the Federation, thereby becoming more enlightened, intelligent and active members, and therefore beneficial to our organization.

At this time we particularly desire to call your attention to the extreme and almost universal warfare that has been for the past year and at the present time is being waged against organized labor, and particularly against our organization. The all-important feature of the said warfare is the fact that in fully 90 per cent. of the cases the bone of contention is the question of recognition and the protection of our members, who, having the courage of their convictions, have dared to carry out their obligations and duty to their organization, and

with a few exceptions have been promptly discharged for so doing, thus proving beyond doubt that the universal aim and object is the destruction of all organizations that dare to act intelligently and decisively for the protection of their members and the upholding of the principles of their organization.

In viewing the situation as it confronts us at this time, with all the machinery of government, the construction and interpretation of our laws and the administration of so-called justice in the hands of our despoilers, who are rapidly banding themselves together for the undisguised purpose of our destruction, the same to be carried into effect by necessary legislative enactments, and the application, if need be, of the belligerent forces of government. This being the case, we unhesitatingly say to you that it is our firm conviction that the days of our privilege to strike for better conditions or to resist tyranny are about over. Therefore we appeal to you, and every member of our organization, to give this matter your most earnest and unbiased consideration without further delay, that we may unitedly and intelligently apply a remedy that will meet the requirements of this emergency.

In considering the work devolving upon the eleventh annual convention and the business transacted by previous conventions, we feel it our duty to recommend that in the future the Federation hold biennial sessions instead of annual. In the opinion of this board there is little of importance accomplished at our annual conventions, and when we take into consideration the large expenditure of funds necessary to carry on our convention for a period of ten to fourteen days per annum, we are convinced that this sum of money can be expended more advantageously to the Federation.

We desire at this time to call special attention to our official organ, "The Miners' Magazine," which, under the able and fearless management of our worthy editor, John M. O'Neill, has become, in our opinion, the most instructive, efficient and up-to-date publication on industrial and economic problems that exists on the American continent to-day. We would gladly devise some means, if possible, of placing this magazine in the hands of every member and prospective member of our organization. We heartily recommend it to all toilers, of whatever vocation, believing that the great truths and sound educational reasoning contained therein, if adhered to, offer the solution of the industrial problem, which in its present condition is preventing humanity from advancing to that position which nature designed it should occupy.

In confronting the vast amount of important work that is now incumbent and necessary to be taken up by our organization, we realize the necessity of providing ways and means for carrying on the same. In addition to this, we will call your attention to the concerted and almost universal action on the part of organized capital, and particularly that branch pertaining to our craft. The aim and object of such action is too plainly apparent to admit of mistake. In taking cognizance of the simultaneous onslaught against the Western Federation of Miners from all points in its jurisdiction, it would be the height of folly to attempt to disguise the fact that the extinction of our organization is the prime object of this contemptible warfare. Therefore, our financial condition is one of the first propositions for our consideration, and we hereby recommend that this convention authorize the general secretary to levy at a reasonably early date a general assessment of \$2 per member on the entire membership of the Western Federation of Miners in order that we may be enabled to perform the necessary work confronting us, and to defend our rightful position whenever the same may be assailed.

Owing to the repeated controversy at each convention over the basis of representation, we hereby recommend the following amendment to be added to section 2 of article 2 of the constitution: "The basis of representation to be computed from the quarterly report for quarter ending December 31st next preceding convention."

In submitting this report we express the hope that whatever differences of opinion may arise we shall confront the same dispassionately and without prejudice, realizing that only through co-operation in its broadest sense and the true spirit of unity can we hope to remove the unnatural conditions that now confront us. Yours fraternally,

D. C. COPLEY,
 THOMAS J. M'KEAN,
 J. A. BAKER,
 ED HUGHES,
 J. T. LEWIS,
 PHIL BOWDEN,
 L. J. SIMPKINS.

DECORATION DAY.

The delegates to the Western Federation of Miners and American Labor Union conventions observed with appropriate

ceremonies the day that is dedicated to the departed members of the human family who are slumbering in "the silent city of the dead." The delegates of both conventions made arrangements through committees for the decoration of Myron Reed's grave, and the floral offerings that covered the mound under which the famed preacher lies wrapped in the slumbers of death told more forcibly than weak words can portray the fraternal reverence that is held for the great man, whose life was a sacrifice for the cause of downtrodden humanity.

The delegates of both conventions took the electric cars for Fairmount cemetery, and gathered around the monument that was erected by the members of organized labor of Colorado to listen to the eulogy of Edward Boyce, the past president of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Boyce spoke as follows:

"Brother Workingmen, Members of the Western Federation of Miners, American Labor Union and Wives and Families: I am glad indeed to see this splendid tribute paid to the memory of our dear friend. It is extremely difficult for me to speak without emotion, because I was so fortunate as to be personally acquainted with Myron W. Reed, and at his funeral I must say that it was one of the greatest sights my eyes ever beheld to see the citizens of Denver assemble and pay tribute to that good man.

"I wish to call attention to some of the conditions that existed in his life. Many will remember that he was scoffed at on numerous occasions simply because he had the courage and the manhood to speak in favor of the lowly and heavy-laden. Looking over his life, we find that he left the pulpit to shoulder a rifle for the liberation of four million slaves. After the war he returned to the peaceful pursuit of his early life, and when he finally settled in Denver he was pastor of one of its most fashionable churches. Still he was not afraid to say he was the friend of the workingman. I remember well when, at the time of the great mining troubles, he said: 'My heart is with the miners on Bull hill.'

"It was for this frank remark that he was removed as pastor of his church and elevated to the position of pastor of everyone. For, instead of being the preacher of one congregation in Denver, he preached to the entire country.

"We know how he preached every Sunday in the Broadway auditorium, and how the next day the people all over the country scanned the newspapers to read what the great preacher had to say.

"Here lies a splendid example of a good man—one whom we should imitate—and as we depart from the grave let us say farewell to the memory of the loving Myron W. Reed, and, irrespective of any religion, let us pray that we all receive in this world the same esteem, love and veneration as our dead fellow man."

The famed Myron Reed was not the only dead hero who received tokens of fond remembrance from the delegates of both conventions. Davis H. Waite, ex-governor of Colorado, who lies in Aspen's cemetery, was honored by the delegates sending a floral offering to be placed upon his grave, in acknowledgment of his devotion to the principles of organized labor.

THE OFFICERS-ELECT.

The eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners has again honored Charles H. Moyer with the presidency of the organization. Mr. Moyer succeeded Edward Boyce one year ago, who, on account of ill health, was forced to sever his connection with the organization as its executive head. Mr. Moyer identified himself with the Federation in the Black Hills of South Dakota, and his splendid ability in his local organization placed him in the annual conventions of the Western Federation of Miners. Upon the floor of the annual convention his merit was recognized and he became a member of the executive board. While serving in that capacity, for a period of two years, he demonstrated ability as an organizer which few men in the ranks of organized labor possess. When Edward Boyce, after serving the Federation as president for six years, tendered his resignation a year ago and refused to accept a renomination, the convention turned its eyes upon the unassuming man from the Black Hills, who had made such an enviable record as an organizer while serving as a member of the executive board. Mr. Moyer became the successor of Edward Boyce, and his work for the past year made him the unanimous choice of the eleventh annual convention for the presidency for the ensuing year.

John Williams of California was elected to the office of vice president. This is the second time that Mr. Williams has been elected to this office, and his sterling worth and brave, courageous convictions won the confidence of the convention, who recognized in him an able counsellor, who would prove a valuable man in the cabinet of the president.

Secretary-Treasurer Haywood was re-elected without a dissenting vote. His clerical ability and valuable experience as an officer of the Federation made him invincible.

J. T. Lewis of Arizona has succeeded himself as a member of the executive board from the First district. The work of Mr. Lewis for the past year was highly commendable, and the delegates felt that the interests of the Federation in Arizona, Nevada and California could be safely placed in his hands.

L. J. Simpkins, one of the old war horses of the organization, who has felt the heavy hand of corporate power during the stormy days of the Coeur d'Alenes, was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Simpkins has been tried upon many occasions, and he has always proved faithful to the trust reposed in him.

J. P. Murphy of Butte, Montana, was elected to succeed Philip Bowden. Mr. Murphy is the present president of the Butte Miners' Union, the strongest and most powerful local, both financially and in point of numbers, within the jurisdiction of the Western Federation. Mr. Murphy was a pioneer in the cause of unionism while a resident of Utah, and when he became identified with the miners of the great copper camp his ardent loyalty to the principles of the Federation and his moral worth won the trust and confidence of his fellow-workers. The president of the Butte Miners' Union, who has been honored by the convention with a seat on the executive board, will unquestionably give a good account of himself for the coming year.

D. C. Copley, of Independence, Colorado, was re-elected on the first ballot, notwithstanding the fact that there were four candidates in the field from his district. The work of Mr. Copley throughout the states of Kansas and Missouri, and his elaborate report to the convention covering specifically the minutest details of his services while a member of the executive board during the past year, insured his re-election.

T. J. McKean, from the Black Hills, South Dakota, who was appointed by President Moyer to fill the unexpired term of Otto Peterson, who tendered his resignation on account of illness in his family, was unanimously elected a member of the executive board for the fifth district. Mr. McKean is a young man of push and energy who has the confidence of the miners of the Black Hills, and it is safe to assume that he will enter upon his duties with a determination to make a record for himself that will earn the sanction and endorsement of the next annual convention.

James A. Baker of Slocan City, British Columbia, succeeds

himself as the member from the Sixth district. Mr. Baker is now serving a third term on the board, and his experience and mature judgment makes him a valuable man among the general officers of the Federation.

The board as at present constituted is a brainy and formidable array of men whom it is safe to predict will work harmoniously together in carrying the gospel of unionism to every unorganized mining camp of the Western states. The coming year will be a crucial period in the history of the Western Federation of Miners, and it becomes the duty of every member of the organization to render such loyal support as will strengthen the executive board in making more impregnable the fortress of unionism in Western America.

A BRAZEN HYPOCRITE.

There are a vast number of laboring men who entertain the opinion that the present incumbent of the White House is truly a friend to the man who toils. The cheap rhetoric that has flowed from the cavity of the "Broncho Buster's" face in the past few months has had a wonderful influence over men whose mental garrets are devoid of brain cells. Compliments and laudations concerning the "dignity of labor" have ever been the stock in trade of the politician, but actions speak louder than empty words.

Roosevelt, while reveling in a recreation that our economic system denies to the working man, was prodigal in fulsome flattery of the class whom the avarice of commercialism has practically disinherited. When Mr. Roosevelt was the guest of the people of Wallace, Idaho, the miners of Burke expressed a willingness to participate in the parade and carry the banner of their union in honor of the national executive, but this petty boon was denied by an element in the society of Soshone county, who feared the granting of such a request would raise "H—l." It is very probable that the president was made aware of the situation, but we have failed to learn that this "friend of the laboring man" had any criticisms to offer against the committee which denied the miners of Burke a place in the parade. On the following day the "Rough Rider" was the guest of the citizens of Butte City, Montana, and the Miners' Union of the famous copper metropolis was conspicuous for the part played in the entertainment of the favored "servant of the people." The labor leaders of Butte showered their generous encomiums upon this "friend of labor," and the en-

ertainment was so superb in its lavishness that the inventor of the spiked policeman's club extended an invitation to organized labor to send six representatives to Washington to gaze upon "Love and Life" in the "Blue Room" and visit Washington in the cellar. After extending the glad hand of pretended friendship to the miners and the laboring men of Butte, Montana, he responds to the call of the corporations of Arizona and sends the federal machinery of murder to suppress the miners of Morenci and Clifton. Furthermore, this "friend of labor," who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, selected General Baldwin to direct the movements of the federal troops while on their campaign of subordination in Arizona. The question may be asked: Who is General Baldwin? He is the military gentleman whom a reporter of the Denver Post charged with casting aspersions upon the courage of the black man as a soldier. General Baldwin, in the same interview with this reporter, openly declared that the immigration of Chinese to this country would solve the labor problem; that the Mongolian could live for six cents per day, and that he was never known to strike. The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, appreciating the "friendship" of President Roosevelt for the laboring man, drafted and adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Whereas, President Roosevelt has ordered the federal troops to Morenci, Arizona, for no other purpose than to awe and intimidate 3,000 miners who are waging a bloodless battle in defense of the rights of labor; and

Whereas, The federal troops are to be used as an ally of the corporations to bind more securely the fetters of servitude upon the limbs of the working class; and

Whereas, The President on his recent vacation, while sojourning at public expense through the different mining states and territories of the West, was generous in paying eloquent tributes to the men who toil; and

Whereas, The said Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army, holds an honorary membership in a labor organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the executive board, in executive session this 11th day of June, 1903, denounce the hypocrisy of the President of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen we charge the incumbent of the White House with being guilty of treason to the principles of organized labor, when he orders the armed power of the nation to the rescue of soulless corporations to degrade and debase the class who produce all the wealth of the world; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the toiling millions of the nation to array themselves as a unit on the political battlefield in 1904 and use the franchise of citizenship to overthrow at the ballot box a system that demands for its maintenance and perpetuation the murderous implements of barbarism.

REAFFIRMATION.

The convention of the Western Federation of Miners of a year ago took an advanced step for the emancipation of the toiler that challenged the conservatism of the weakling, who would rather surrender his liberty gradually than to make a bold stand for the elevation of the human race.

The men who cry "Let well enough alone," in order to be in harmony with the despotism that directs the onward march of capitalism to subvert the manhood of citizenship for profit will utter a wail against the class conscious demands of the eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners when they read the clear cut and unmistakable resolutions that were adopted by almost a unanimous vote.

The Western Federation of Miners beholds in the present industrial system no hope for the economic liberty of man, and the eleventh annual convention sends forth the following proclamation to give courage to the brave and fearless, who are fighting a battle to redeem man from wage vassalage:

Denver, Colorado, June 2, 1903.

Your committee on resolutions recommend the following:

Whereas, The natural resources of the earth, upon which humanity depends, are being swiftly concentrated into the hands of the privileged few; and

Whereas, Political independence is a bauble and a delusion, while the toiling millions wear the yoke of wage slavery on the industrial field; and

Whereas, No man among the vast army of laboring humanity can successfully assert his manhood, while the necessities make him a suppliant at the foot of another for a job which he must have in order to sustain life; and

Whereas, The privileged few who own the jobs which the many must have must necessarily own the many; and

Whereas, Capitalism can never be dethroned and wage slavery abolished until the natural resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution shall be taken from the hands of the few by the political power of the many, to become the collective property of all mankind, to be utilized for the use and benefit of all humanity; and

Whereas, The Socialist party is the only political party in any nation of the world that demands that the land and the machinery of production and distribution shall become the common property of all, and that labor shall receive the full product of its toil; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners, in the eleventh annual convention assembled, reaffirm the political policy of the tenth annual convention, believing that the principles enunciated by the Socialist party will make man the "noblest work of God," woman the queen of home, and the child the bud and blossom of an emancipated generation.

A REVIEW BY THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Upon the adjournment of the eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, it would be well for the members of the organization to cast a retrospective glance over the past decade to the inception of their organization, and earnestly ask themselves these questions:

How much more secure am I in my employment than I was ten years ago?

Are the opportunities for employment during the ensuing decade better than they have been in the past?

If we allow our minds to act freely from political environment in answering these questions, we must admit that we have been exceedingly derelict in our duty to ourselves and those depending upon us.

In 1893 a panic, which in many ways was the worst the world ever saw, paralyzed the industries of the United States and Canada. But the mining industry suffered more than all the other industries combined, on account of hostile legislation by congress toward silver, which resulted in closing nearly every silver mine in the West.

The stagnation in the production of silver threw thousands of men out of employment, for there were more silver mines in

operation than those producing other metals. Notwithstanding this enormous increase in the number of idle men, in a short time we find them all employed in the production of gold and copper, and a large percentage of them engaged in prospecting, which resulted in the discovery of more valuable mining ground than at any other previous period. At that time there were large areas of unprospected ground, which was not consecrated to the use of corporations and trusts, so the miner who was discharged, or blacklisted, could become his own employer, and in many cases did better than he could working for a day's wage.

The men who were employed in the mines and smelters worked steadier and under better conditions than they do today, because there was not that ferocious desire in the heart of the average employer to coin sweat and blood into money and make his employes feel that they were inferior beings, subject to his will, whether in the mines or smelters or at their homes.

Note the change in ten years. See how rapidly the mining industry is centralizing in the hands of a few men, who are taking possession of all the mining ground in every state, legally or illegally, and not only blacklisting workingmen, but crushing the small operator with as good grace as they would starve one of their employes who takes an active part in his union.

There is not a member of the Western Federation of Miners who can truthfully say that he is more secure in the employ of the trust to-day than he was in the employ of the individual ten years ago, and in addition he must acknowledge that his opportunities to earn a living without becoming an employe of some trust is almost impossible. Should money and property continue to centralize during the next ten years as they have since the birth of the Western Federation of Miners, it is safe to say that there will be no organization, for the money wrung from the earth by the miners will be used to destroy their organization and reduce them to that state where they cannot support their organization.

If we would seriously consider the enormous opposition arrayed against our organization, I believe we would soon realize that paying monthly dues for sick and funeral benefits and striking and starving at the same time will not soften the hearts of the men who control the American Smelting and Refining Company, Standard Oil Company, and Lead Trust, and the Mine Operators' Associations organized in nearly

campaign of persecution and exterminate from the San Juan the men who were brave enough to think and had the manhood to give expression to their opinions. In the inauguration of such a campaign, the official machinery of the county was used to carry out the malicious purposes and desires of a self constituted respectable vendetta, who thirsted for the gore of any man whose views were not in harmony with the legalized mob of human vampires who called themselves "business men." In their anxiety to indict and convict, every fundamental principle of law was violated, and the court was forced under the presentation made by John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, to quash the indictments. Every man who was indicted, remained in the county until the judiciary by its decision had removed every legal incumbrance, and then, these men who had felt the heavy hand of relentless persecution took their exit from a community that placed a ban upon the owner of untrammelled convictions. No sooner had the court rendered its decision, than the machinery of persecution was again set in motion to add more insult to injury. The "law and order" element was not willing to bury the hatchet, but were eager to add more fuel to the flame of a feud that might never be extinguished until quenched in human blood. The men who were indicted and persecuted had no desire to remain in a community as victims of vengeance, and they acted wisely when a judiciary tribunal granted them the liberty to seek other mining camps, to avail themselves of the privileges of escaping the wrath of a commercial mob. The "law and order" element of Telluride may meet in their club rooms and make congratulatory speeches over the fact that St. John and his cotemporaries in the cause of unionism have been driven into exile, but we can assure the vigilance combination, that other men will step into their shoes to carry on the battle of manhood against greed. Unionism will not down, until the cause which brought unionism into existence, has been banished from the face of the earth.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' REPLY TO BISHOP MATZ.

The Rocky Mountain News, on its editorial page of June 14th, contained a verbal exposition of the spasms and convulsions which seized Bishop Matz when the American Labor Union dared to assault the misconceptions of the ecclesiastical parasite. In his wild and delirious rage the truth became

a stranger to him, and like a canine affected with hydrophobia, he attempted to fasten the fangs of his malice into the Western Federation of Miners, which organization has never taken official notice of the saintly and apostolic gentleman with a German lineage.

The Western Federation of Miners, as an organization, has been too busily engaged in the work of organization and in the education of the human slaves that work in the mines, the mills and the smelters to give heed to the infuriated orgies of a brain maddened and warped through blind and obstinate bigotry.

The Western Federation of Miners never replied or answered any communication coming from Bishop Matz, so that the first sentence of the article from the dignified follower of the humble Carpenter is a brazen and palpable lie, and no "storm of indignation was aroused in the Western Federation headquarters." The bishop was extravagant in the use of lies when he contended that D. C. Coates, editor of the Colorado Chronicle, was on the list of nominees for vice president of the Western Federation. Again we must brand the statement of the pompous boss of Colorado Catholicity as another fabrication of a treacherous memory. Again the saintly gentleman, who for years has thundered his anathemas against the "infidel public schools," flings the burning lava of his savage vengeance against Edward Boyce, whom he charges with the horrible crime of being "seven times president of the Western Federation and father of the organization." This statement is another lie, but closer to the truth than the majority of statements made by the anti-Socialist crusader.

The bishop, in his desire to impress upon the people that he has not as yet confiscated that inward monitor called conscience, and that he still belongs to the proletarian class, says: "We would gladly exchange our salary as Bishop of Denver with that of Mr Boyce were it not that we feel certain such moneys, lured from the hard earnings of poor laborers whom he is plunging into the vortex of Socialism, would in sheer shame burn the very heart out of us, as we are sure it will burn the souls of such reckless leaders for all eternity in hell."

What beautiful sentiments are expressed in the above quotation, coming from a holy representative of Christ, who claims to be the owner and proprietor of a "heart." In his frenzied and fiendish hate of Edward Boyce, he commits a brutal violation of the scriptural mandate: "Judge not, lest ye shall be judged." Because his despotic arrogance and haughty

pride has been wounded, he forgets that he is supposed to be a cultured man, and towers above the divine injunction to trample it under foot to assault a labor leader with the malignant venom of a savage.

The present prelate, who became the successor of Bishop Machebeauf (according to the information that we have received), became the custodian of a vast amount of property belonging to the church when the career of his successor was closed by the grim summons of death. We have been informed that a block on Stout street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in the very heart of the commercial center of Denver, fell into the hands of Bishop Matz. We have been informed that the ground upon which the smelter now stands was likewise the property of the Catholic church, and fell under the administration of the lordly gentleman who empties the vials of his wrath against Socialism.

We have been likewise told that the land upon which the "temple of justice" is located was an asset of the Catholic church of Denver. Would the good, holy and honorable bishop, this servant of the Redeemer, tell his congregation, from whom he draws his sustenance, what has become of the proceeds realized from the sale of the above mentioned property, and what collateral does the Catholic church now hold as an equivalent for the proceeds derived from the various real estate deals. A ranch that was left by Bishop Machebaeuf was converted into a cemetery, and called Mount Olivet, and the Catholic people, who for years had buried their loved ones in the old cemetery known as Calvary, were ordered by his holy majesty to disinter the bones of their deceased and plant them in another established "city of the dead," where mud was not so valuable as a real estate proposition. The Catholic people, who had buried their fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and children in Calvary, had paid the customary fees connected with interment, and many of them had bought lots and paid their "hard earnings" for a plot in the burial ground that was consecrated to the departed.

What was the incentive that moved Bishop Matz to issue an order that the dead must be lifted from Calvary and transplanted in Mount Olivet? Was it the spirit of commercialism that thrilled the soul of this godly man when he set in motion a scheme to lay the desecrating hand of the graveyard ghoul upon the bones of the dead? Was it the spirit of Christianity that vibrated through his soul when he gave orders to his priestly subordinates to refuse the corpse admission to the

sanctuary of the church whose friends insisted on their legal right to inter in Calvary? Why did the bishop want Calvary depopulated of its dead? What respect had he for the rights of private property, when men with lots in Calvary that were paid for in "hard earnings" were threatened with the refusal of absolution if they refused to comply with the mandates of this blessed czar? What claim had the bishop on lots that had been sold and paid for? Where was his legal authority to command the owner of a burial lot in Calvary to bow in meek submission to the will of his "august reverence"? For what purpose did the bishop want a depopulated cemetery, and where is the moral or legal right that gave him authority to resell property whose title had passed into the hands of others? He must have acted upon the assumption that "the king can do no wrong." The bishop will remember that he was unable to carry out the infamous cemetery conspiracy, and if his order had been executed to the letter shotguns would have played a prominent part in the ghastly drama.

The bishop desires to build a grand cathedral in which the infinite ruler of human destiny can be fittingly honored and glorified. Fairs have been held, and Christian men, women and children have been pitted against each other in the struggle to win some glittering "bauble," and the contestant who carried off the trophy of popularity was the individual who could dig up the most "coin of the realm." The seed of hatred was sown in human hearts in the mad gallop of the rival competitors to corner the "dough" for the building of this sacred edifice that will lift its cross toward the stars.

The officers of the Western Federation of Miners are willing to aid the bishop in his laudable enterprise, and will contribute \$1,000 to the erection of a cathedral, providing this distinguished "doctor of divinity" will submit an honest itemized statement of his stewardship to the Catholic people of Colorado since he stepped into the shoes of Bishop Machebaeuf. An honorable man is proud of his character, and has a desire that his conduct and reputation shall soar in an atmosphere that is free from the poison of suspicion. It is up to the bishop to capture \$1,000 for the coffers of the church.

The bishop in his article says: "In the famous romance of Gil Blas we read of a beggar seated by the wayside in a lonely spot, asking for alms in the name of God while pointing a gun at your head—a fair specimen of the Socialist, who, in the name of Christianity, holds you up for what you possess."

Carroll D. Wright, the United States labor statistician,

the highest and most unquestionable authority in this nation, shows that of every dollar which labor produces, labor receives seventeen per cent. We would respectfully ask his holy highness what becomes of the other eighty-three per cent? If labor is not entitled to what labor produces, then who is? By what moral law, founded upon justice, can the bishop defend that labor shall give up eighty-three per cent. out of the dollar for the privilege to exist and coin profit for the tyrant that keeps the toiler in the miserable penury of wage slavery?

The Socialist demands that labor shall receive the full product of its toil, that the land and the machinery of production and distribution shall be collectively owned by all the people, and democratically managed for the use and benefit of society. Socialism points no "gun at your head," but appeals to the class conscious intelligence of laboring humanity to go to the ballot box and wield the constitutional weapon of citizenship to bring about the economic freedom of man.

Socialism has created no condition of the present age in the industrial field. The conditions, which have been created under the private ownership of the natural resources of the earth and the tools of production and the facilities of transportation, which have become the property of the few, have caused the volcano of discontent to rumble its pregnant thunder against a system that debauches man, defiles woman and blights childhood in the prisons of mine and factory. Under our system, the "divine right" King of the Anthracite domain of the state of Pennsylvania was furnished 12,000 men with guns, whose salaries were paid from the treasury of the commonwealth, to drive back to the bowels of the earth the peons of Baer, to maintain and perpetuate a private ownership that "held up" the American people and denied the poor the opportunity to protect themselves from the shivering blasts of a merciless winter.

The power and influence of private ownership of natural resources was the incentive that furnished the federal troops to build a Bull Pen in the state of Idaho, and incarcerate 1,200 men whose wives, daughters and mothers were offered insult by a libertine soldiery garbed in blue, in order that Rockefeller, the commercial brigand of the twentieth century, might revel in more fabulous dividends. Private ownership of the natural resources, but a few days ago, brought the guns of Uncle Sam to the territory of Arizona, and forced the miners to accept the terms of corporate despotism.

The despoiler of graveyards does not seem to realize that

the working man is now held up by a gun in the hands of legalized thugs, state militia and federal soldiers.

The bishop says: "We wish every one distinctly to understand that we have always been a staunch friend of labor and labor unions. We are to-day. We have never condemned them. We do not condemn them now. The Catholic church condemns Socialism." No one would have ever known that Bishop Matz was a friend of labor, if through any unfortunate circumstance he had omitted such a statement in his article. What sacrifices have the gentleman made? We want proof for the assertion. It is only a short time ago, when the employer and employe of Denver were waging a war against each other. As a result of that conflict, a Citizen's Alliance arose to render the exploiter more formidable in conquering the victim of wage slavery. We failed to hear the voice of Matz raised in behalf of labor. We challenge him now to state that he is the enemy of the Citizen's Alliance, and to be a friend of labor he cannot serve the interests of the commercial and capitalistic organization. "The Catholic church condemns Socialism." We deny it! Bishop Matz condemns Socialism because "the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

The bishop has consigned our friend, Edward Boyce, to hell. What will the bishop do with the 3,000,000 of voters who in the land of his fathers cast their ballots for the principles of the Socialist party and secured close to twenty-five more seats in the reichstag? The bishop will be compelled to build an annex to the present quarters of the infernal apartments, and if he keeps on running the "Ex Communication Factory," he will have no orthodox catholics upon whom he can levy assessments to build the cathedral.

The bishop says: "Socialism, that is the enemy our century shall have to face. We must prepare to do so at once. Godlessness, which St. Thomas calls the greatest of all sins, has brought it forth. Infidelity robs man of the hope of heaven and the fear of hell, and urges him to seek heaven here instead of hereafter. Thus humanity is led to plunge recklessly in pursuit of pleasure" and the bishop says: "A return to God through Christianity is the only remedy." The church has been in business for nineteen hundred years, and if the church has done its duty, why should there be "Godlessness?" The church has been tried for nearly 2,000 years and the "hope of heaven and the fear of hell," has failed to stop "man's inhumanity to man." Most of men are willing to be robbed of the "fear of hell" for the sensation of fear has no fascination for any hu-

man being. Love must rule the world and not fear, and we must revolutionize our economic system before men can obey the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others do unto you."

In the closing lines of the bishop's article, there appears the following: "There, in heaven alone, full justice will be done. There the roles will be inverted, and the poor, the afflicted of whom the earth was not worthy will be the landlords."

Does the bishop assume that God made this earth as an unworthy habitation for man? If so, why did he not make it worthy of the being who was created in His own image and likeness and into whose being he breathed the breath of immortality?

The poor, according to the bishop, will be "landlords" in heaven. We would respectfully ask, "Who will be the tenants?"

What theological swill the bishop hands out to comfort and console the poor, who are the victims of a system that was born in the womb of infamy and nursed upon the tears, sweat and blood of countless millions through all the ages of tyranny and oppression.

The bishop holds out the hope to the poor that if they are willing to suffer in patience a miserable existence, if they are willing to rejoice and sing anthems of jubilation over empty stomachs and scanty wardrobes, the Great Jehovah will fix them up as landlords in "the sweet bye and bye." Pardon us bishop, if we stop to ask: "Will there be any cemeteries over there, which the dignitaries of the church can throw upon the real estate market in order to build up a bank account?"

The bishop says: "Nor is it correct to say that 'in the beginning all things were in common' and therefore common property; they were not property at all—they became property when some one legitimately appropriated them, by which act they became private property. Then the Lord put his seal upon the acquisition, saying: 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

The mere act of "legitimate appropriation" does not make any thing property. Property would have to exist before the act of "legitimate appropriation" was consummated.

In the beginning of the world we are told from the highest authority given to man, that the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea, and the fowls of the air and over every living thing. This is the foundation of man's inheritance of the earth and in all its productions. To whom

or what individual did God confer a right to "legitimately appropriate" any part of the earth? To whom did he give a warranty deed and where are the records to justify the title of private ownership in land?

For the benefit of the Bishop, we will refer him to "The Acts of the Apostles" and request him to read from the 32d verse to the 36th of Chapter 4th, and he will find the following: "And the multitudes of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common."

"And with great power gave the Apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; and great grace was upon them all."

"Neither was there any among them that lacked; for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold."

"And laid them down at the Apostle's feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need."

The Bishop will notice that those who believed in the doctrine proclaimed by Jesus Christ sold their lands and possessions and laid the prices at the Apostle's feet to be distributed according to the needs of the people.

If he will read all of the 4th Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, he will find that "the Kings of the earth stood up; and the rulers were gathered together against the Lord and against his Christ."

Conditions prevail today which make the few the rulers over the many. The captains of industry and the great monarchs of wealth own the people, and we regret to say that many of the potentates of the church have been factors in the conspiracy to disinherit the multitude. We have the highest respect and reverence for the godly and noble men of the Catholic church, who have emblazoned their names upon the pages of the world's history. To us, the man of the church, who consecrates his life to the uplifting of humanity, occupies a place second to none of the great and illustrious men in whom the world has been so fruitful. High above kings and warriors, high above the brilliancy and magnificence of wealth, high above the purple of imperial Ceasar, fame shall yet weave its garlands of immortality around the memory of such names as Father McGlynn and Myron Reed and the nation shall yet salute in them the patriots and the statesmen who did valiant service for liberty and downtrodden humanity. There is a

mighty lesson to be learned from the lives of great and good men that influences ages and advances the banner of right towards that pregnant hour, when the anomalies of the present shall pass away and the reign of justice be proclaimed throughout the nations of the world.

There is a vast room for improvement in the life of the bishop. He cannot win a crown in the world beyond the grave by issuing threats of excommunication to his congregation. A threat is the weapon of a coward and never appeals to a brave and intelligent man or woman. He can never be a "landlord" in heaven while he pursues such men as Father Culkin and Cushing with the fire and hate of his persecution, for the Master whom he pretends to serve commands: "Love thy neighbor as yourself." For years the bishop, who has lived in a glass house, has thrown stones at these men because they refused to be slaves to his despotic will, and his persecution has become an infamous blot upon the history of the Catholic church in the Centennial state.

The bishop cannot stem the the rising tide of Socialism. It is only a few years ago, comparatively, when Socialism was but a tiny smouldering spark, but today it is a mighty conflagration, lighting the planet with its flames of light, tempering the steel of human nature in its heat, and burning away the dross of thousand year-old egotism. The road along the centuries which labor has travelled has been strewn with the wrecks of myriads of blighted lives, and Socialism is holding up to the criticism of the world the system that has paled and emaciated the face of foil, robbed from woman's cheek the blush of shame, and written upon the brow of childhood the sentence of imprisonment to factory and mine. Science, blighted by the mildew of capitalist privileges, is raising its head and the rays of the Socialist torch is banishing into oblivion the narrow bigotries of class and creed prejudice and the superstition fit for infant minds must give way to a faith worthy of men and women, who have the courage to throw from their brain the chains and shackles of religious bigotry.

NOTICE TO UNIONS AND UNION MEN.

At a regular meeting of French gulch Miners Union, No. 141, W. F. of M., held on May 9, 1903, the following named members were suspended for refusing to pay back dues and fees: Morris G. Jones and Abe Newcomer.

By order of French Gulch Union, No. 141.

F. F. KERR, Sec'y.

mighty lesson to be learned from the lives of great and good men that influences ages and advances the banner of right towards that pregnant hour, when the anomalies of the present shall pass away and the reign of justice be proclaimed throughout the nations of the world.

There is a vast room for improvement in the life of the bishop. He cannot win a crown in the world beyond the grave by issuing threats of excommunication to his congregation. A threat is the weapon of a coward and never appeals to a brave and intelligent man or woman. He can never be a "landlord" in heaven while he pursues such men as Father Culkin and Cushing with the fire and hate of his persecution, for the Master whom he pretends to serve commands: "Love thy neighbor as yourself." For years the bishop, who has lived in a glass house, has thrown stones at these men because they refused to be slaves to his despotic will, and his persecution has become an infamous blot upon the history of the Catholic church in the Centennial state.

The bishop cannot stem the the rising tide of Socialism. It is only a few years ago, comparatively, when Socialism was but a tiny smouldering spark, but today it is a mighty conflagration, lighting the planet with its flames of light, tempering the steel of human nature in its heat, and burning away the dross of thousand year-old egotism. The road along the centuries which labor has travelled has been strewn with the wrecks of myriads of blighted lives, and Socialism is holding up to the criticism of the world the system that has paled and emaciated the face of toil, robbed from woman's cheek the blush of shame and written upon the brow of childhood the sentence of imprisonment to factory and mine. Science, blighted by the mildew of capitalist privileges, is raising its head and the rays of the Socialist torch is banishing into oblivion the narrow bigotries of class and creed prejudice and the superstition fit for infant minds must give way to a faith worthy of men and women, who have the courage to throw from their brain the chains and shackles of religious bigotry.

NOTICE TO UNIONS AND UNION MEN.

At a regular meeting of French gulch Miners Union, No. 141, W. F. of M., held on May 9, 1903, the following named members were suspended for refusing to pay back dues and fees: Morris G. Jones and Abe Newcomer.

By order of French Gulch Union, No. 141.

F. F. KERR, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PERSECUTION NOT PROSECUTION.

Telluride, Colorado, June 9, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

On the 16th of last May the plea for abatement of the brothers indicted came up and we were sustained by the court who overruled himself and quashed the indictments against all of the boys indicted, releasing their bondsmen and leaving the brothers once more free men. Naturally all hands felt jubilant, both union men and the majority of the business men, and the dove of peace with her olive branch was about to alight, the brothers who had been under indictment were willing to show a magnanimous and Christian spirit by forgiving their enemies, and pave the way to paths of peace. Everything was in readiness for a general love feast, all looked calm and serene as a summer sea, when we were aroused out of our poetic dream of peaceful bliss by the news that our persecutors, not prosecutors mind you, were filing informations against our brothers who had recently been indicted as well as adding a few more to their list. Such a spiteful and vindictive spirit that our persecutors have shown, can only be met with open war, by the determination of those of us who are left, to carry the fight on and on, till it is settle satisfactorily to the unions, till every business house in Telluride shows the blue card, till that unprincipled sheet of a journal and its lecherous editor is forced to seek other channels of gaining a livelihood than the present one of setting a community by its ears, retarding its progress and persecuting innocent people. The boys that left, did perfectly right in leaving this town, not that they were guilty, but that they were tired of such persecution which could not and would not give them one iota of a show to prove their innocence. It was as brother Jardine said in his last letter, that they were not afraid of the justice of their case as of the injustice of their persecutors. And who are these persecutors? 'Tis not in this case, the Mine Owners Association of Telluride, for they were willing for peace, but it was a few of those respectable, leading, reputable, God-fearing but not decent American citizen old timers, ye mind, belonging to "Ye Ancient Order of Trail-Blazers," these picayunnish warts of humanity, these pikers

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that can better be described as nonentities, a mixed lot of nationalities who claim to be Americans, who claim the Divine right of doing what they please, how they please and who they please, and damn all others for going contrary to the rights and privileges of the order of "Ye Ancient Order of Trail-Blazers." These business men and mind you only five or six of them are the cause of all the trouble, are the vindictive ones. The Business Men's Association brought into existence by the Mine Owners Association, through the late Mr. Collins, each member assessed a certain amount each month for running expenses, said running expenses, being the keeping of a couple of so-called bad men, gun-fighters, man-killers, to intimidate union men here, and to employ four lawyers to help and assist the prosecuting attorney. Think you we could get a square deal from such a lot of prejudiced, rotten gang of bribe-takers, sellers and political cut-throats? Not in a thousand years. As for the assistant prosecuting attorney, E. C. Howe, by name, say he is a peach, a lalapaloussa, a Willy-Boy, a nice thing in a glass case, he is the geezer that the Denver Post put under the head of "Rising Young Professional Men of Telluride," and printed his picture, since that time he has to go out of the room to scratch his head—he is the lad, who swelled up with the dignity of a hero, poses, as upholding, bleeding and broken down justice from collapsing entirely,—he is the guy that filed the informations against the boys with the aid of the four lawyers employed by the two associations,—he is the assistant prosecuting attorney and county attorney, a regular Pooh-Bah who accepts retaining fees from the corporations in that district, not for his great legal acumen or forensic talent, nay, nay, Pauline, but to dazzle his eyes so that he may be blinded to any defects of law in their actions,—he is the puppy, like unto the pau-blind puppy that is spewing around the dugs of his mothr's abdomen, that waxed wroth and swelled with the dignity of righteous justice caused the arrest and seizure of a gaming table of one poor, lone, solitary man, who forsooth, was operating in the basin, near the mines and who was contaminating, debauching and demoralizing the morals of the poor weak miner, but could not see that the gamblers in town, with their twenty tables were breaking the law, then squealed like a whipped cur and quashed the indictment when the man's lawyer threatened to proceed against the push in town. Faugh! He is a maladorous stench that rises e'en unto high heaven, and will get his just deserts in the hereafter. He is but a tool, a blind

puppy that imagines when he howls that the world stops to gape and admire his great forensic and legal talents. But the Business Men. Ah! The Business Men! The men, who live directly off of the laboring class, the men who quarrel with their bread and butter—the men who belong to “Ye Ancient Order of Trail-Blazers”—who never blazed anything or broached anything larger than a bottle of whisky or keg of beer. They are the supercilious idiots. They are an order of beings, who are neither fish, flesh or fowl, a what-not, a non-entity, who are placed between the millstones of capitalism and labor and are being ground under and know it not, who kow-tow to the upper mill stone capitalism and believe they are of them,—they are the boys that were not pictured by the artist when he drew pictures of Hell up to date, showing the different punishments allotted to poor mortals for sinning,—although if he had thought of them, he would surely have pictured them as kow-towing to a large iron image of capitalism in the foreground, and labor with a spiked club swatting Mr. Small Business Man, as his posterior elevation loomed up whilst kow-towing to the glowering iron-image, to be continued for a thousand years by that time Mr. Small Business Man would discern the error of his wrongs.

Truth and Justice are mighty and will prevail against all machinations of any clique of men or shyster lawyers. Persecution is but a boomerang, and where it decimates a dozen, it plants a gross, so we will go marching on till we gain the goal of Industrial Freedom, when Justice and Principle will be pre-eminent, rather than money or Business Men's Associations.

PRESS COMMITTEE TELLURIDE MINERS UNION.

ADVICE FROM THE CHLORIDE DELEGATE.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners adjourned June 10th, with the understanding that we meet again in Butte, Montana, in May, 1904, to drill another round of holes about 200,000 strong. It is my belief that some of the “laddies” of the sweet “Sunny South” have returned somewhat disappointed over the failure of the “black Diamond brand of steel” not standing the pressure of the hard blows that were delivered from the shoulder. Don't loose heart boys, we expect to hear from you again about the good work you are doing between times and expect to meet you in the smoky city with a determination to win or die for suffering

humanity. Don't feel despondent over the poor brand of "steel" failing to stand the pressure but let your actions speak louder than words, for all time to come; go down (if defeated) for the noble work of man, now "laddies" have a care, your actions will be watched in the future and if you are caught on the fence we are going to shove you off onto one side or the other. Your choice is plutocracy or democracy, capital or labor, freedom or serfdom; where do you stand? Open your eyes and look and be quick about it, for the demon of oppression is wielding his mighty hand.

It seems to have been the sense of the late convention that when the delegates had forgotten their "Roberts Rules of Order" and were left in complete darkness on parliamentary law, had the brighter element of that convention exercised a reasonable amount of horse sense, I venture to say we could have adjourned a much wiser body. Leave your little brown book at home next May boys and come prepared for business for I assure you that such procedure will be declared out of order. To those who will be fortunate enough to attend the twelfth annual convention, I suggest that they outline an active policy for the political campaign of 1904 and reaffirming the tenth and eleventh annual conventions of the W. F. of M. Independent political action should be thoroughly investigated by all who desire to know what such action means. In conclusion, boys, I will say, that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Learn to place your (X) for independence and liberty in its proper square.

Yours for industrial freedom,

C. A. PARISIA,

Secretary-Treasure Chloride No. 77.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Labor conditions in the Coeur D'Alenès have not materially improved since April 29, 1899. The infamous permit system is still in vogue and a union man receives no recognition when appealing for his right to labor. However, notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the union is constantly increasing in membership, now numbering about 250 and Socialism is growing rapidly.

The Hercules is the only producing mine in the district employing none but union men, the balance operating principally with men shipped from Missouri. With all fairness, however, it must be said that among them is a class as good as any body of men that ever walked into a camp, but they are

the exception, not the rule, and the major portion of these have joined the Union.

The labor performed by these Missorians is not satisfactory to the big mine operators as will be noted from the fact that in reply to a question of a discharged non-union employe as to the cause, he was informed 'that the imported men did not turn out over one-third the work that was done by the old union men, and further, that they could get the old timers back to the district within twenty-four hours by the snap of the finger.'

On May 26, President Roosevelt, in touring the country, stopped in Wallace for a few hours. Elaborate preparations for his reception had been made. One of the oldest Miners' Union men and property holders in the Coeur D'Alenes appeared before the committee of arrangements for the reception of the president and inquired of them if the Miners' Union would be allowed to enter the procession as a body with their banner. His reply, received from the chairman was "Now you have raised H—l," and the request was refused.

The Hercules mine had made all preparations to enter the parade with their ore teams, four in number, equipped with as fine horses as could be seen anywhere, brand new sets of harness and the wagons loaded with the richest lead-silver ore the world has ever produced, but at the last moment they were refused a place in the line of march.

In conclusion would say, that as regards the permit system, when good miners are needed, old time Union men are looked up, especially so if it is desired to sink a shaft. A Missorian is too timid for this purpose; digging cellars is the extent of their depth.

A Central Union has recently been again organized and is doing good work.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Burke Miners' Union, No. 10.

NOTICE TO UNIONS.

C. H. Graham, the recording secretary of Robinson Miners' Union No. 175, Western Federation of Miners, of Ely, Nevada, has forwarded information charging Clint Norton of misappropriating funds of the union while in attendance upon a sick member in the hospital. Unions are notified to beware of him. His description is as follows: Height 5 feet 11 inches, dark complexion, slim build, rather slim face, and wore a dark moustache.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEPARTED.

The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners passed the following resolutions in remembrance of T. J. Sullivan of Leadville, Colorado, an ex-member of the executive board, and Mrs. Otto Peterson, the wife of Otto Peterson, a former member of the executive board of Terraville, South Dakota:

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, The grim messenger of death has summoned from our midst our estimable brother, T. J. Sullivan of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, Western Federation of Miners, and a past member of the executive board; and

Whereas, We have recognized in our deceased brother those sterling traits of manhood that made him a dauntless champion of the rights of man; and

Whereas, the Western Federation of Miners has lost a valiant soldier, who has rendered yeoman service in the uplifting of his fellow men; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, in executive session, on this 21st day of May, 1903, that we express to the widow and the fatherless orphans our heartfelt sympathy, and trust that time will assuage the grief and heal the wounds so cruelly inflicted through the decease of our beloved brother.

CHAS. H. MOYER, Pres.

EDWARD HUGHES, Vice Pres.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec.

Executive Board: J. T. Lewis, L. J. Simpkins, Philip Bowden, D. C. Copley, T. J. McKean, James A. Baker.

Whereas, Death has entered the home of our brother, O. A. Peterson, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, and served its pitiless summons upon his beloved wife; and

Whereas, The record of our bereaved brother has proven him an effective worker in the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners; and

Whereas, The vacant chair in the home of his family will be a sad memory of his priceless loss; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the executive board, in executive session, on this 21st day of May, 1903, that we tender to our brother in sorrow and affliction our tenderest sympathy, trusting that as the years roll on time will be merciful in erasing the scars inflicted by the cruel hand of death.

CHAS. H. MOYER, Pres.

EDWARD HUGHES, Vice Pres.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec.

Executive Board: J. T. Lewis, L. J. Simpkins, Philip Bowden, D. C. Copley, T. J. McKean, James A. Baker.

Whereas, It has pleased the supreme ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, John Freetas; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Berlin Miners' Union No. 122 of the Western Federation of Miners, deeply mourn the loss of our brother and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and copies of the same forwarded to his father in Europe and to the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners.

G. E. ANDERSON,

JOHN WELLS,

C. HATCH,

Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased the supreme ruler to call from our midst our brother, Joseph Shoenherr; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Schoenherr, Black Hawk Miners' Union No. 137, Western Federation of Miners, has sustained a severe loss of a worthy brother, a cheerful comrade and a faithful friend; and be it further

Resolved, That this union extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these reso-

lutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the relatives, and that a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

CHRIS HANSEN,
EMIL J. EAKER,
H. M. KELLY,

Committee.

Whereas, Texada Miners' Union No. 113, Western Federation of Miners, has lost by death our brother, Thomas J. Farrell; and

Whereas, The deceased was a faithful member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express sorrow and pay tribute to the memory of our friend and brother by draping our charter for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy given for publication to the Miners' Magazine.

JOHN P. LAWSON, Secretary No. 113.

Whereas, It has pleased the supreme ruler of the universe to remove from our midst on May 5th, 1903, our beloved and esteemed brother, W. J. Salmon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Ymir Miners' Union No. 85, Western Federation of Miners, extend to the parents and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of esteem, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his parents and a copy spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

WILLIAM BENNETT,
W. B. M'ISAAC,

Committee.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charters	\$25.00 each	Withdrawal Cards .....	.01 each
Rituals	1.00 each	Delinquent Notices .....	.01 each
Warrant Books	1.00 each	Application Blanks .....	.01 each
Federation Emblems	1.00 each	Membership Cards .....	.05 each
Constitution and By-		Canceling Stamp .....	.65 each
Laws, per copy.....	.05 each	Seals	3.00 each

Due Stamps at ratio of per capita tax, six for \$1.00.

Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

W. D. HAYWOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

Room 625, Mining Exchange.

The Western Federation of Miners.

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

J. T. LEWIS.....Globe, Ariz. | D. C. COPLEY.....Independence, Colo.
 L. J. SIMPSON.....Wardner, Idaho. | O. A. PETERSON.....Terraville, S. D.
 PHILIP BOWDEN.. Box 1063 Butte, Mont. | JAMES A. BAKER.....Slocan City, B. C.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY.	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride	Wed	Geo. G. Fisher.	Chas. Parisia...	0	Chloride
155	Congress					Congress
150	Gleeson	Fri		Thos. Cowen jr.	5	Gleeson
60	Globe	Tues	Simon Kinsman	A. J. Bennett...	1082	Globe
34	Gold Road		M. Owens	W. H. Welsh	24	Acme
154	Groom Creek	Sat		Jno. O'Connell.	291	Prescott
101	Jerome	Wed	J. A. Millmore	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
98	Kofa	Tues	R. Kitchen	Jos. Juleff		Kofa
118	McCabe	Tues	S. D. Murray	F. P. Starr	30	McCabe
153	Poland	Sat	Van H. Fibbets	Allen Marks	2b	Poland
105	Socorro	Sun	T. S. Lane	Water Staley		Harrisburg
124	Snow Ball		P. W. Doyle	Mike Koster		Needles
110	Tiger		J. O. Bradbury	Edward Gant		Crown King
102	Troy	Sun	John B. Conyers	E. Grice		Troy
78	Val Minta					
65	Walker	Wed	John Larson	Thos. Caldwell	18	Walker
160	Weaver	Mon	Chas. Powers	W. E. Burnham		Octave
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
43	Camp McKinney	Thurs	H. McDermott.	E. E. Eastwood		C'p. M'Kinney
156	Cumberland	Mon	O. W. Barber.	G. W. Richards		Cumberland
181	Enterprise	Sat	J. Pritchard	S. K. Mottishaw		Ladysmith
134	Fairview	Tues	D. McCacheren	Fred Watkins		Fairview
152	Frank					
76	Gladstone					
22	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland	Geo. Dougherty	124	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. O. Benner	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	S. McClellan	I. H. Doyle	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fowler	Mich. Delaney	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau		A. Chisholm	F. Treanor		Ferguson
166	Michel					
120	Morrissey					
71	Moyie					
177	Nanaimo		Wm. Neave	T. J. Shenton		
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	H. Williams	W. Lawrence	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Sat	Geo. L. Elkins	John Riordan	58	Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Harry Seaman	M. Villeneuve	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	Thos. Farquher	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robt. Spencer	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	H. D. Lea	J. V. Purviance	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	Frederick Hall	John Lawson	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Robt Elliott	W. B. McIsaac	18	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador	Wed	Wm. James	H. D. Calvin	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
182	Columbia			Jae. H. Allen		Columbia
47	Confidence	Thurs	Geo. Thow	R. S. Henry	26	Confidence

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
141	CALIF.—Con French Gulch	Sat	J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	L. D. Wren	H. McConville		Hedges
169						
188	Harrison M. & M.			Will Markham		Knob Hill
163	Ivanpah		A. H. Shipway	Fred O. Godbe		Manvel
115	Jackson	Sun	W. D. Oulds	Hugo Gobish		Jackson
143						
185	Jamestown			Albert Sciaroni		Jamestown
51	Mojave	Sat	A. A. Moross	W. O. Emery	1	Mojave
12	Paloma		John Gulbins	W. Swithenb'nk		Paloma
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	J. Trumbetta	Wm. Jivell	5	Coulterville
44	Randsburg	Sat	W. H. Nelson	F. S. Jones	398	Randsburg
183	Scott Vall'y M&M		E. Callahan	John Ryan		Fort Jones
173	Selby S. U.	Thurs	A. M. Wright	F. J. Ferguson	115	Selby
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	John Baird		Groveland
109	Soulsbyville	Thurs	J. T. Tonkins	John P. Harry		Soulsbyville
87	Summerville	Fri	E. E. McDow	Geo. E. McLeod		Carters
133	Sutter			A. C. Malatesta		Sutter Creek
73	Toulumne	Thurs	M. S. Carsey	Wm. Taylor	63	Stent
167	Winthrop	Mon	T. S. Davis	E. A. Sheridan	103	Winthrop
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	O. R. Smith	W. T. Daniel	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
75	Altman Eng	Tues	S. H. Daniels	J. A. Mast	77	Independence
21	Anaconda	Tues	T. H. Kestle	J. J. Mangan	296	Anaconda
89	Battle Mountain	Sun	Chas. Baldauf	W. McConnel	27	Gilman
64	Bryan	Sat	Aug. Anderson	Jas. Spurrier	134	Ophir
106	Ranier M. & S.	Wed	C. A. Mathews	C. E. Johnson	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk	Wed	R. G. Griffith	G. E. Bolander	105	Black Hawk
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Chas. R. Burr	Jas. McKeon	132	Leadville
125	Colorado City	Sat	L. M. Edwards	W. R. Ennis		Colorado City
20	Creede	Wed	J. J. Murphy	Amasa Bunch		Creede
40	Cripple Creek	Fri	Chas. Kennison	A. G. Paul	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Ork S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery	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
165	Dunton	Sat	D. S. Shover	H. E. Haney		Dunton
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	J. Gedney, Sr.	Robert Carter	1273	Durango
80	Excelsior Eng	Mon	Fred Randall	W. A. Morgan		Victor
184	Florence M. & S.	Mon	Wm. Gray	Edward Johns		Florence
19	Free Coinage	Fri	E. L. Minster	S. Parker	91	Altman
159	Fulford	Thurs	Jas. Murphy	Theo. Stremme	2	Fulford
30	Georgetown	Sat	Wm. Charles	S. P. Bruce	498	Georgetown
92	Gillett M. & S	Sat	Robt. Lynch	O. W. Adams		Gillett
94	Golden S. M.		Wm. Nicholas	R. M. Nichols	157	Golden
50	Henson	Sat	John S. Boon	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Wm. Bates	J. E. Chandler	412	Idaho Springs
45	Jamestown	Sat	James Beach	W. S. Turner		Jamestown
15	Ouray	Sat	G. E. Erickson	H. A. McLean	1111	Ouray
158	Pearl		F. H. Hill	P. J. Byrne		Pearl
24	Pewabic Mount'n	Fri	Wm. Quintrell	W. G. Evans	8	Russell Gulch
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Jos. Conners	Theo. Saurer	562	Aspen
36	Rico	Sat	Jos. Mund	Geo. Lawrence	684	Rico
174	Ruby Silver	Sat	Fred Wheaton	C. H. Campbell	5	Montezuma
145						
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	278	Telluride
41	Ten Mile	Tues	A. T. Francois	W. J. Kappus	212	Kokomo
32	Victor	Sat	John Harper	Dan Griffis	134	Victor

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
COLO.—Con.....						
84	Vulcan	Sat	M. Comerford	J. Satterstrom	38	Vulcan
146	Ward	Sat	G. Middleton	Jos. D. Orme	78	Ward
108	Whitepine	Sat	W. S. Barker	M. C. Smith		White Pine ..
IDAHO.						
10	Burke	Tues	Harry Garden	Samuel Norman	164	Burke
52	Custer	Sat	David Hancock	R. L. Johneton		Custer
53	DeLamar	Mon	Jas. H. Hore	Jas. H. Rodda	25	DeLamar
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayes	Frank J. Ryan	107	Gem
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walt'r Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville ..
9	Mullan	Sat	Gus Meyers	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan
161	Mackay	Thurs	Thos. F. Tobin	Ralph Potter	21	Mackay
66	Silver City	Sat	T. W. Mollart	H. H. Holloway		Silver City ..
18	Wardner	Sat	M. Campbell	L. J. Simpkins	162	Wardner
KANSAS						
149	Gas City S. M.	Mon	J. T. Woods	Jas. H. Nelson	76	Gas City
123	Iola M. & S.		Chas. Chadd	G. F. Titus		Iola
148	LaHarpe S. U.	Tues	Jos. Kauffman	R. R. Deist	478	LaHarpe
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing			Wm. Nevin		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
186	Chitwood			G. E. Sease		Chitwood
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Fri	Jos. Bracken	P. F. McNerney	473	Anaconda
114	Anaconda Eng.	Fri	C. W. Shunk	David Storrar		Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Sat	Geo Drummond	George Reeb	97	Aldridge
23	Basin	Wed	R. H. Pierce	F. C. Knowles	1	Basin
7	Belt	Sat	Fred Tegtmore	J. J. McLeod		Niehart
1	Butte	Tues	Wm. McGreth	John Shea	498	Butte
74	Butte M & S.	Thurs	Chas. Mahoney	J. W. Whitely	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	Jos. Corby	P. A. Stevens	1625	Butte
126	E. Helena M. & S.	Wed	J. B. Kittle	Andrew Grose	11	East Helena ..
86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Mon	Sam Gregory	Edwin Hering	233	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	A. S. McAlona	L. E. Higley	D	Granite
162	Granite M & S.	Thurs	Chas. Collins	Chas. Howland	51	Phillipsburg ..
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	B. B. Duffy	Jas. Lithgow	790	Great Falls ..
35	Hassell	Sat	A. I. Schreier	A. Scharnke	71	Hassel
54	Horr	Sat	Shirley Ross	Jos. Harmon		Horr
139	Jardine	Fri	George Marks	George Freil		Jardine
107	Judith Mountain ..	Sat	George Evans	J. J. Lewis	8	Maiden
103	Marysville	Sat	Thos. Strick	Nelson Maxwell	73	Marysville
138	Mount Helena		John Beaver	Phil Bowden	1207	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Frank White	W. W. Calder	1	Kendall
131	Pony		Berry Knutson	Thos. Davidson		Pony
128	Sheridan		Richard Kliezt	Richard Lueck		Sheridan
25	Winston	Sat	E. J. Brewer	R. F. Whyte	A	Winston
129	Virginia City	Sat	W. I. Wall	J. E. Reid	95	Virginia City ..
NEVADA						
122	Berlin	Mon	Chas. Cassels	G. E. Anderson		Berlin
171	Edgemont	Sat	R. J. Edwards	W. E. Clawson		Edgemont
72	Lincoln	Wed	H. C. Lane	R. J. Gordon	17	DeLamar
175	Robinson	Tues	Frank Wolf	Chas. Graham		Ely
164	Searchlight	Fri	T. O'Connor	A. J. Higgins		Searchlight ..
49	Silver City	Tues	J. W. Hickey	O. G. Hamilton	76	Silver City
121	Tonapah	Tues	W. F. Kilker	Edward Hinch	247	Tonapah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	J. C. Doughty	S. H. Turner	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia City	Fri	John W. Kitson	J. W. Kinnikin	1	Virginia City ..
172	Wedekind	Fri	T. D. Murphy	E. H. Diamond		Wedekind
NEW MEXICO						
104	White Oaks	Sat	Jos. Spencer	F. G. Marsh	101	White Oaks

Directory of Local Unions and Officers

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
OREGON.						
120	Alamo	Sat	Jas. Nickerson	E. P. McCurry	....	Alamo
42	Bourne	Tues	A. McCormick	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
91	Cornucopia	Sat	J. McKinnon	B. M. Patterson	28	Cornucopia ..
132	Greenhorn Mt.	Thurs	Wm. J. Smith	E. G. Stevenson	....	Greenhorn ...
29	Susanville	Thurs	Chas. Graham	R. O. Ingraham	....	Susanville ...
140	Virtue	Tues	S. H. Washburn	W. F. Allen	....	Baker City ...
SO. DAKOTA.						
3	Central	Sat	P. S. Deneen	W. G. Frigsueg	23	Central City ..
14	Deadwood M & S.	Thurs	John Meland	M. T. Commack	590	Deadwood ...
170	Hill City	Sat	J. J. Glennan	Wm. Canfield	272	Hill City ...
2	Lead	Mon	John Barron	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City ...
5	Terry Peak	Wed	Chas. Felt	Geo. Hendy	174	Terry
63	Galena	Wed	S. S. Burton	R. A. Hosking	78	Galena
116	Perry	Wed	Robt. Edyvean	Jas. Bant	51	Roubaix
179	Rapid City .....	....	....	J. E. Burney	....	Rapid City ...
UTAH						
67	Bingham	Sat	W. C. Conant	E. G. Locke	31	Bingham
151	Eureka	Thurs	Henry Matsch	Nick Cones	228	Eureka
145	Milford .....	....	....	Chas. Clements	....	Milford
144	Park City	Sat	Jos. Ulmer	Edward Boyle	891	Park City ...
187	Summitt .....	....	....	Wm. Marshall	....	Coa'ville
99	Valley S. U.	Tues	Thos. Dillon	E. J. Smith	....	Murray
WASHINGTON.						
17	Cascade	Sat	Patrick Reddy	Floyd Harman	....	Silverton
142	Deertrail	Tues	Wm. Sparks	J. O'Leary jr	....	Deer Trail ...
168	Index	Sat	L. W. Callahan	Thos. McIntyre	....	Index
178	Meyer's Creek	Wed	John Benson	Jas. A. Stack	....	Bolster
28	Republic	Tues	Pat Reavea	Geo. S. Moody	157	Republic
WYOMING						
157	Continental .....	....	James Manson	Geo. Neice	....	Battle

STATE UNIONS.

British Columbia, No. 6, Geo. Dougherty, President; Wm. Wilson, Secretary, Pheonix, British Columbia.

Utah, No. 1, Jos. Ulmer, President; Jos. P. Langford, Secretary, Park City, Utah.

DISTRICT UNIONS.

Cripple Creek, No. 1, J. J. Mangan, President; E. J. Whitney, Secretary, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

San Juan, No. 3, V. St. John, President; O. M. Carpenter, Secretary, Telluride, Colorado.

Black Hills, No. 2, John Clancy, President; C. H. Schaad, Secretary, Terry, So. Dakota.

Kansas Gas Belt, No. 4, A. S. Murray, President; Jos. Kauffman, Secretary, La Harpe, Kansas.

Gilpin & Clear Creek, No. 5, M. A. Swanson, Secretary, Central City, Colorado.

Liberty, No. 6, John Forbes, President; E. W. Weare, Secretary, Stent, Calif.

Crow's Nest Valley, No. 7, John T. Davies, Secretary, Fernie, British Columbia.

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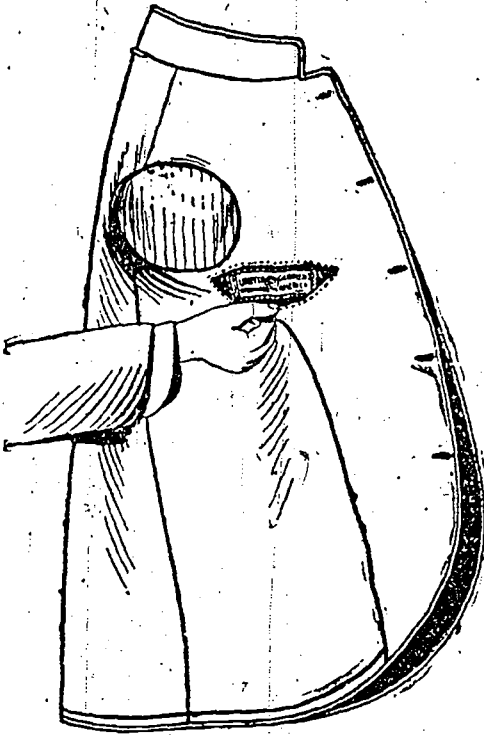


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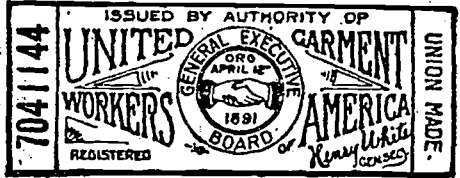
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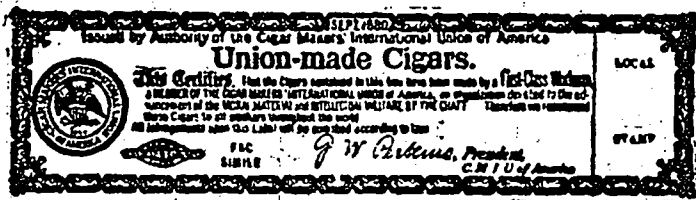
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