

Ledgers Showing the Comparative Growth of the Western Federation of Miners since Organization.

THE
Miners' Magazine

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THOUGHTS FOR THE CONVENTION.

When this issue of the Magazine reaches the members of the Western Federation of Miners the delegates to the eleventh annual convention will be communing with each other and giving their earnest thought and attention to the many phases of the industrial problem that present themselves for solution. During the twelve months that have intervened since the last convention, thousands and tens of thousands of men who were recognized as factors in the business world have lost their identity and have been absorbed in that concentration that is placing the wealth of this vast planet in fewer hands. The men with limited capital, who have been wrecked upon the unfeeling breakers of remorseless competition have become bidders in the marts of labor for the privilege to be slaves in wage bondage. The elimination and bankruptcy of the small capitalist has quickened the pulse of competition in the labor market, and en-

gendered a sharper and more bitter rivalry among that vast army whose physical needs consume the pittance grudgingly and reluctantly granted by an oligarchy enthroned on freedom's soil. As competition grows fiercer among the exploited mass, the paltry chance to live becomes more priceless, and the independence of manhood cowers in cringing subserviency as serfs multiply to bid against each other in wage slavery. The maintenance and perpetuation of the industrial system of the present age precludes the possibility of developing that generous spirit in humanity which would obliterate from the heart the animosity which poisons fraternity and makes man a cruel monster in his obedience to the law of self-preservation. Capitalism and industrial and commercial monopoly have pitted man against man, and labor is sold upon the auction block, governed by the pressing needs of the individual whose existence depends upon employment. As the natural resources and the machinery of production and distribution pass into fewer hands the power of the few becomes mightier and the resistance of the masses, with the weapons of strike and boycott, becomes less potent in the battle for economic liberty. As the machine becomes more perfect through the inventive genius of man and its productive capacity increased, life becomes more unbearable under the individual ownership of the means of life. The warehouses of our great cities are beginning to groan with the surplus products of labor, which can find no market through the inability of the masses to purchase, and signs are not wanting which indicate that the wheels of industry will soon commence rusting through commercial congestion. When commercial stagnation ensues through the inadequate purchasing power of labor, then will the hands of toil be shackled in idleness and the closed doors of the manufacturing establishments mock the masses in the misery which their ballots have inflicted upon themselves. Overproduction will be the consoling cry of the statesman, whose voice and vote have moulded the legislation which has swelled the dividends of his corporate master. Overproduction will be the theme of press and pulpit, while the lips of millions of toiling humanity (locked out in idleness) are pinched by the skeleton fingers of hunger and want. The larders in the homes of labor will be bare and empty, while the warehouses in every nation of the world will be loaded with the wealth which labor has produced, but which labor cannot buy. The mercenary diplomats in the world of commercialism will endeavor to open an avenue for their wares through the inau-

guration of a conflict between nations, in which the masses who have borne the poverty and wretchedness of a murderous system of exploitation will participate under the guise of patriotism to establish a market and render more impregnable the intrenched position of plutocratic avarice. If a war ensues, common humanity will be blinded by appeals to prejudice, and in the name of national honor, brothers upon the industrial field will meet in the arena of blood to make an outlet for the products of their toil, while capitalism will sit in its counting room reaping its treasure from the wanton and brutal sacrifice of human life. If the intelligence of the people will be able to avert a cyclone of human wrath precipitated by capitalism, then will follow a panic that will beggar the tongue and pen of man for a description. Organized labor treading the old beaten path of the past century will be futile when confronted with millions of men, women and children whose only heritage from wage slavery is the legacy of hunger and rags. Organized labor, through the collective strength of its membership, can offer some protection to labor while the servant of toil has a master to serve, but when the servant of toil is masterless and jobless the labor organization becomes impotent, because the very life of the organization depends upon the ability of its membership to pay their per capita tax, to preserve and sustain the health and strength of the organization. The labor union in its generous sympathy may tender temporary aid from its treasury to the distressed victims of idleness, but such relief is a species of charity that is loathed by every man and woman whose heart is yearning for an equal opportunity to live. The cry of the needy, stricken by the cruel lash of poverty, is the wail of a civilization that is pleading in pitiful eloquence to humanity to tear tyranny from its throne of greed and establish a kingdom upon earth where the brotherhood of man and the sisterhood of woman can be a reality and not a mere and miserable delusion.

The labor organization is an institution that had its birth in oppression and lives as a protest against the debauchery of manhood, the defilement of woman and the incarceration of childhood in the prisons of profit. The fact that the labor organization exists is an unanswerable proof that our civilization is based upon wrong economic conditions. The organizations of labor and the organizations of capital have been bred from a disease in our economic life, and the united political power of the mass who have lived upon the husks of penury is

the only remedy that can bury master and slave in a grave from whose confines neither will have a resurrection. Poverty that impregnates the nobility of manhood with the tinge of servility must be banished from the bosom of the earth, and man, who was destined to be the noblest work of the Supreme Architect, will rise from the crouching, menial and humiliating posture of a serf to wear with proud distinction the image and likeness of his God.

Since the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners, the rumbling of war between capital and labor has become more distinct, and as time rolls on, under the present industrial system, the rumbling will continue to be heard until it resolves itself into a mighty roar that can only end in the abolition of the causes that have produced the organization of impoverished man against the animal appetite of mercenary lust. During the past twelve months every mining state and territory of the West have seen the employers of labor coming closer together, and it is safe to predict that in the near future the Mine Owners' Associations of the various states and territories will be federated into a national body whose amalgamation will present a more formidable and uncompromising front to the phalanx of organized labor. The fever of organization has inoculated every exploiter, from the vender of peanuts, who calls himself a business man, to the great captains of industry, whose monopoly upon the means of life has placed every nation on earth under the dominion of an absolute plutocracy. Citizens' Alliances, Manufacturers' Associations and Economic Leagues have sprung up as suddenly as mushrooms after a morning shower to impede the progress of the laboring man ascending the hill towards the heights of industrial liberty. The satanic and infamous brain of capitalism has conceived and brought into existence the non-union union, whose constitution and by-laws will be in harmony with the conscience of the "scab."

Profit is the incentive that is actuating the ravenous voraciousness of commercial cupidity, and profit from labor is the accumulated power that has stifled the cry for justice and made the few the tyrants of the earth. Laboring humanity in every age of our civilization has been lulled to sleep by the hypnotic sophistry of false teachers, whose crafty and fallacious reasoning has enabled tyranny to fasten its fetters upon the industrial liberty of man and mint profit while he slumbered on in the trance of indifference.

The weight of the cross, which capitalism has placed upon

the shoulders of labor is awakening the worn and weary victim from his stupor, and his eyes are opening to the sunburst of an economic freedom that is already crimsoning the distant horizon with the rosy hue of a co-operative commonwealth. Children in their innocence sentenced to mine and factory through merciless necessity are appealing to men with ballots to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great Titanic struggle of the future. Prostitution from whose cheek poverty has stolen the blush of virtue is pleading to the honor of manhood to wield the ballot in defense of home. Mothers with fair daughters whose brows yet wear the coronet of virginity are trembling in their anxiety as to the fate of the loved ones who are putting on the armor for the battle for bread. The delegates in the eleventh annual convention should feel that these children, that these mothers and that these fair daughters are bone of their "bone and flesh of their flesh," and swear by the eternal that a system that debases man, murders childhood and debauches woman must be swept from the face of our planet.

When D. M. Parry, the class conscious capitalist and president of the Manufacturers' Association, belched his inflammatory vomit at New Orleans against organized labor, the prophetic seer of Ohio, the affable Marcus, who purchased a senatorial toga from a state legislature "winked the other eye" while he threw a few volleys from his "hot air battery at his Hoosier brother, who had the courage to pour a furious torrent of lurid rhetoric at an organization that threatened the stability and divine right of hungry commercialism preying upon the productivity of labor. Marcus is a multi-millionaire and he accumulated his vast holdings by as questionable methods as the most soulless octopus that ever desecrated the earth. Labor leaders with a Judas streak in their makeup are complimenting the hypocrisy of Hanna, while denouncing fearless Parry with sulphuric maledictions. Parry fights labor with a club, Hanna assassinates with sugar-coated political poison.

The can trust has declared open warfare against union white labor on the coast and not only is the trust displacing union white labor in its factory in San Francisco but threatens to refuse to sell its product to the salmon packers who fail to substitute Mongolian labor in the place of Caucasian. Where is the patriotism of the capitalist when dividends play a part in the tragedy of the competitive struggle?

DARROW'S DRIVEL.

Clarence Darrow, the attorney for the United Mine Workers, who received a fee of \$10,000 for his legal ability and oratory before the strike commission at Washington, ventilates his views in Boyce's Weekly on the great needs of organized labor for the future. Mr. Darrow contends that the great phenomenal growth of organized labor during the past few months has brought into the trade union movement recruits that are unfamiliar with the discipline of organized labor and that the power of trades unionism is causing many of its members and organizers to be arrogant and overbearing, to make unreasonable demands and to indulge in all sorts of petty troubles between themselves and petty annoyances to employers and the public.

It is strange that a lawyer whose profession trains him to be specific should make such a general and sweeping statement concerning the "arrogance and unreasonableness" of organized labor. We challenge the well fed and the well paid attorney to name one single instance in the history of the trade union movement where organized labor has been "arrogant or unreasonable." Organized labor has never yet demanded more than it has produced, and if labor is not entitled to that which it produces, then who is? By what law, founded upon justice, is any part of the product of labor taken from labor and made the property of some one else?

Mr. Darrow, after swelling his bank account with a check of \$10,000 from the treasury of the "United Mine Workers," deprecates the petty annoyances to employers and the public. Who are the public? Are there three classes in our civilization, the laborer, the employer and the public? We contend that there are but two classes in our present economic life—the exploiter and the exploited. The exploiter may be in both classes, but the working man, in the language of Daniel Webster, "Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all." The public are made up of exploiters and exploited. A part of the "public" are in sympathy with organized labor because that part recognizes the interests of its class. The remainder of the public are against organized labor, through ignorance of the remedy to solve the labor problem, or because their appetite for profit has warped their judgment. There is one class in sympathy with the battle for human rights which organized labor is waging, and another class who are using their

best efforts to stem the tide that is breaking against the bulwarks of capitalism.

Mr. Darrow, in his seeming solicitude for organized labor, has declared that "the courts have been made up of the ablest lawyers, who have always come from the servants and solicitors of the employing classes. On the federal benches are probably no judges who have not come from the corporations. In the courts of the state there are very few who have not served the wealthy and the strong, and who have not been hostile to trade unionism and ignorant of and indifferent to labor organizations. The great corporations have always employed the ablest lawyers; these are on terms of intimacy with the judges, who are generally the social companions of railroad and bank presidents and of all men high in the commercial and industrial affairs."

Mr. Darrow declares that "it is perfectly natural that a judge should look at all questions of labor from the standpoint of an employer," and after telling the laboring people how impossible it is to expect justice from a judicial tribunal, he recommends the following remedy: "What the labor movement needs above all things else is a strong central body; they need a law department able to cope with any law department in the country; they need a body which will keep a strict account of every vacancy upon the federal bench; of every application for injunction; of every movement in the courts on the part of the corporations; they must know whenever a judge is to be elected in any state in the union, and especially where any judge is to be appointed in any district in the United States."

Mr. Darrow is certainly class-conscious. He knows that the lawyer is the natural product of a system that has bred hate, murder and war, and to maintain and perpetuate this unholy conflict that has been raging for centuries between exploiter and exploited, he urges laboring humanity to come closer together in a centralized body, so that the per capita tax that could be levied upon the brawn of labor would be sufficient to bribe a syndicate of lawyers to swear fealty to the cause of organized labor. Mr. Darrow seems to desire that this conflict that is going on between capital and labor shall be endless, so that he and his class shall profit by the tragedies enacted upon the industrial battlefield. Mr. Darrow contends that "it is perfectly natural that a judge should look at all questions of labor from the standpoint of an employer." What makes it natural? Mr. Darrow is aware of the fact

that the judge has evolved from the lawyer without losing any of the infirmities that infect the legal profession. He knows that the judge upon the bench is a lawyer still, and has not forgotten that he is under obligations to the corporation whose influence was exercised to secure him a judicial job with a salary attached. The corporation had an interest in securing the right kind of timber for the judiciary.

While the employers of labor are in a position to dictate the material that shall make up the judiciary, what can organized labor gain through the establishment of a legal department, when the judge is the property of the powers which secured him the job?

Why should labor fight injunctions before a corporation-owned judge, when labor has the political power to remove the incentive which demands an injunction from the judiciary?

➤ If the judge is "hostile" to organized labor, it is because it pays, and a syndicate of attorneys in the employ of organized labor would be unable to remove that enmity, and their forensic eloquence before the courts would be as appropriate as throwing "pearls before swine." When labor receives the full product of its toil, there will be no profits in the hands of the few to debauch the courts, and the lawyer who is but a parasite that lives upon the industrial disease in the economic life of humanity, shall be afforded an opportunity to become a useful and respectable citizen. The laboring people must get rid of the system which makes the lawyer a necessary evil in our civilization, and when the men who toil wield the ballot in defense of their class, the capitalist and the lawyer will take their exit together. The sovereign will of labor can be deposited in the ballot box with far less expense than the maintenance of a syndicate of lawyers, who for handsome retainers would wage a sham battle and delude the people with the explosion of blank cartridges. Labor must destroy by its political strength the causes which make courts the instruments of oppression, and then labor will need no "legal department" to make a farce of protecting its rights.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE W. F. M.

When the Western Federation of Miners established a local of the organization last September at Jackson, California, the mine operators immediately manifested symptoms of hostility and the friction intensified until the Federation in self-

defense was forced to put on the armor of war. The mine owners continued to discriminate against union men to such an extent that heroic measures became necessary to save the three locals from complete annihilation. A strike was declared, and notwithstanding the concerted action of the mine owners of Amador county, backed and supported by the sympathy and financial strength of the Mine Owners' Association of California, the Spartans in the cause of unionism, forced the "discriminators" to run up the white flag and recognize the fact that the Federation was a fighting machine that was worthy of their best steel. When President Moyer discovered that a strike was inevitable, he communicated with Marion W. Moor of McCabe, Arizona, and requested the efficient secretary of No. 118 to proceed to Jackson, California, and take charge of the situation. Mr. Moor is a man of experience, brains and executive ability and has the courage of a lion when battling for human rights. In order that the members of the Western Federation of Miners may be able to grasp the importance of the battle fought in Amador county and the victory achieved, we cull the following from a lengthy communication written by Marion Moor on April 24th. to President Moyer after the short but decisive conflict:

"I am pleased to be able to-day to inform you that the big Amador strike is settled, and settled on such terms as are satisfactory to all the working men. It is true that we made some slight concessions as to hours, but we won out big on the other points. In my opinion, it is one of the most complete victories that a labor organization has ever won.

"We get nine hours and ride one way on company time, which is equivalent to about an eight and one-half hour day.

"No discrimination against the employment of union men, and reinstatement of men discharged on account of their affiliation with the Miners' Union.

"The best of it, the mine owners' representative came into the union meetings at Paloma and Jackson and made a statement of all the different propositions we had agreed upon, and promised to stand by them. He acknowledged that until a few weeks ago he had been strictly against the W. F. M., but now that the union had come to stay and the battle was over, he believed that it would be a good thing for everybody.

"The business men and county officers have stood with us almost to a man, and there was not one arrest made by the sheriffs of the two counties—Amador and Calaveras—during the eleven days of the strike.

"The strike was declared April 13th, and by April 16th one thousand men were out. On April 17th the manager of the 'Gwin,' one of the largest and best mines in this part of California, made an agreement with us and was allowed to resume work. Then the Mine Owners' Association of California jumped on the manager of the 'Gwin,' and I think that that was one of the main causes that led up to this settlement, which was ratified last night.

"I have been criticised by some few for calling out the engineers and allowing the mines to fill with water. In my opinion it was our only show for success, for if I had allowed the engineers to keep out the water they would have stood us off for months. In my opinion, the only way to strike is to strike hard with every available weapon at our command. A strike is simply war, and in the language of Sherman, 'war is hell.'"

Mr. Moor, in connection with his report to President Moyer, forwarded copies of interesting correspondence that passed between F. W. Bradley and Joseph H. Mooser, president and secretary of the Oneida Gold Mining and Milling Company, and T. K. Norman, the sheriff of Amador county.

Messrs. Bradley and Mooser, acting in conjunction with the other mine owners of Amador county, drained their vivid imaginations and painted horrible pictures of mob rule and destruction of property that were contemplated by the miners unless the sheriff would furnish legalized murderers armed with shot guns to cow the courage of determined men battling for better industrial conditions. The sheriff was made of that stuff that makes a man a master of himself, and refused to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of exploiters who glory in dividends, even at the expense of human slaughter.

The sheriff was bombarded with epistles pleading for armed thugs, but he proved invulnerable to the power and influence of corporate power, and the following letter in reply to the "Oneida Mining Company" imploring the appointment of deputies, stamps him as a Trojan around whose neck the mine owners have failed to place their collar:

Jackson, Amador County, Cal., April 20, 1903.

Oneida Mining Company, Jackson, Cal.:

Sirs—Replying to yours of this date, will state that I most positively refuse to appoint any deputies as suggested by you. While you call my attention to several provisions of the codes of this state, relevant to the duties of my office, I beg to inform you that if I have failed or do fail to perform

such duties, you have your remedy by virtue of the writ of mandate to compel me to perform all duties enjoined by law.

Yours respectfully,

T. K. NORMAN,

Sheriff of Amador County, State of California.

The mine owners desired that the sheriff should violate the law, and disregard his oath of office to serve their interests, but Norman demonstrated that he was the sheriff of the county, and not the willing tool of a Mine Owners' Association. Union men can afford to lift their hats in the presence of such a MAN.

The capitalistic parties, when the record of their tools in office becomes odious, compel the servile press, in order to blind the masses, to cry out in the agony of wounded pride and honor for a "business man's administration." The "business man's administration" is composed of the same brand of boodlers from both wings of the capitalistic parties, and sail into office with an appetite for "long green" fodder that puts to shame the wheel-horses of Democracy and Republicanism. When the "business man's administration" has glutted its stomach through political depravity that crawled into office under the label of reform, Democracy and Republicanism again assume their real names and flaunt their banners on the campaign arena for the spoils of office and the buncoed people again throw up their headgear in the air in appreciation of the same system that breeds political scoundrels. Until we have banished capitalism and wage slavery it is useless to talk of clean men in public life. Capitalism puts a premium on crime and as long as profit is the first consideration of business under our industrial system, the moral standard of humanity cannot be elevated or improved. It is useless to talk of exterminating disease while the premises are reeking with the filth that give life to the germs that breed the disease.

The appellate division of the Supreme Court of the state of New York has decided that a labor organization has no right to call its members out on a strike on the refusal of an employer to recognize the union. An Indiana court has declared unconstitutional the law establishing minimum wages on public work. The judiciary of America is certainly writing history and putting a crimp in the conservatism of labor leaders who preach political neutrality.

THE BLACK HILLS REGISTER.

It is natural for labor journals that carry the label of officials organs to season their editorial matter in such a manner as to make it palatable for that army of struggling humanity whose organizations are coping with the haughty and arbitrary despotism of assumptive wealth. It is to be expected that journals bearing the official sanction and approbation of the labor organization shall render service worthy of the recognition of the men who toil, and at all times and under all circumstances, prove its devotion and loyalty to the principles of organized labor. But when a journal of a general and miscellaneous circulation demonstrates a courage to espouse the cause of manhood against greed, it deserves encomiums of the highest commendation from the tongue and pen of every man and woman, whose hearts beat for a grander and broader liberty in the arena of industry. The Register, which is published in Central City, South Dakota, has none of the trade marks of an official organ of organized labor, and yet, it is as fearless and as brave in the expression of its convictions as though it were backed and supported by the power and membership of unionism. The Register is a welcome visitor to our desk, and among the many dauntless flashes from its editorial columns we note the following, which proves beyond a question that it is free and untrammelled and moulds its opinions without consulting the wishes of the plutocrat. The Register says:

“Company A, South Dakota National Guard, stationed at Deadwood, has been mustered out because of a falling off in membership. This, in our opinion, is as it should be. What need is there in this day of militia companies? Just one—and an un-American one at that. Militia companies come mighty handy when laboring men revolt at a cut in wages and go on strike. They also come handy when some arrogant corporation desires to enforce an injunction which it has purchased from some mercenary judge. But militia companies are not maintained for the benefit or protection of the people on whom the burden of their support falls heaviest. To the credit of the young men of the West be it said that they are awakening to a realization of this fact. There is no honor in being a soldier in time of peace and we are pleased to see that the young men of our county seat have allowed the organization to die a natural death.”

To the man whose composition is permeated with the en-

thusiasm of cheap patriotism, and to the multi-millionaire who secures the state militia to fortify the tenability of the position occupied by the scab when he becomes the assailant of labor on a strike, the editorial of the Register will sound treasonable, but its clear cut, unvarnished accusation made against the purposes for which a state militia is organized will admit of no successful contradiction. The state militia under present industrial conditions is a weapon of barbarism, wielded by the employer in forcing labor to accept the terms dictated by soulless avarice and merciless cupidity. A charge of treason coming from arrogant wealth that plunders humanity under the folds of every flag, will be about as effective in arousing the indignation of the American people as the remonstrances of Toryism against Patrick Henry, when he thundered the eloquent anathemas of his treason to King George the III. The Register, while not an official organ of organized labor, has the editorial ring of the genuine, and we welcome its support in advocacy of the downtrodden mass who are yearning for a higher and grander civilization in our economic life.

WORKING ORGANIZED LABOR.

Mr. William S. Waudby of Rochester, New York, is making a heroic effort to capture the federal job held by Carroll D. Wright. The gentleman, or his agents, are flooding labor organizations with clippings from a few labor journals that are clamoring for the appointment of Waudby, on the grounds that he is a printer and a member of the Typographical Union. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the railroad magnate, and Congressman Perkins have been appealed to for their influence to secure this political graft for Waudby, and the "after dinner orator" and Perkins have most willingly promised to cooperate with the labor boosters who are managing Waudby's campaign for political honors and public revenue. Waudby has been a special agent in the United States labor department for eighteen years, and the fodder in the federal crib has disclosed an appetite that longs to tackle the bill of fare on the table of the United States labor commissioner. Mr. Waudby and men of his ilk are the blood suckers in the ranks of organized labor, who are continually working the workers and advocating "no politics in the union," so that Waudbys can make life pleasant for themselves at the expense of the deluded mass who vote with capitalism in exchange for patronage extended to labor grafters.

Mr. Waudby, if he is successful in stepping into the position made vacant by Carroll D. Wright, will be expected to applaud the Republican party for its recognition of organized labor. The appointment of Waudby as United States labor commissioner will have no more effect upon the conditions under which labor must serve the employer than if the hated and despised Parry of the Manufacturers' Association were to become the successor of the present incumbent. If Chauncey M. Depew and men of political and financial standing use their influence with the administration and are victorious in landing the prize which Waudby covets, then the organized bodies that are supplicating a job from the federal commissary for Waudby will be under obligations to tender ballots at the next national election in payment for the promotion that is accorded to this lauded hero of the Typographical Union. By what right does Mr. Waudby use the power of organized labor to secure for him a position which can only contribute to his own personal welfare? By what right does he mortgage organized labor to the administration to pay a debt when he alone is the only beneficiary? Waudby, or any other member of organized labor, who strives to be the recipient of political honors, will be expected to give assurance that the organizations which beg for his appointment will be in line for the battle of 1904. Waudby, as a statistician, as a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the industrial conditions that confront the people of every state of our union, if he is an honest man, should scorn to use organized labor for his personal benefit on the mere grounds of holding a card in the membership of a labor organization. Whatever organized labor has accomplished in the struggle to better the conditions of toiling humanity has been shared by Waudby, and when he utilizes the organization to which he belongs for personal aggrandizement, he makes it a slave to serve his political ambition. Mr. Waudby, as the labor statistician of the United States, can render no relief to labor, and he is well aware of the fact that until the man who produces wealth shall receive the undivided product of his toil, there can be no economic liberty for humanity. We are opposed to every man of the Waudby brand, as such buzzards who feed upon the carrion of political corruption, are the brakes on the wheels of labor's chariot.

The time has come when Republicanism and Democracy, which are but fictitious names to hide the insatiable monsters of plutocratic greed, should feel the political vengeance of the

great mass who have borne the brunt of injunctions, corporate paid assassins and state militia. The Waudbys in labor's ranks are postponing the day of retribution by being a masked ally in the perpetuation of a system that has placed 1,750,000 children in the mines and factories of our boasted "free America." Statistics will not solve the labor problem, but class-conscious, intelligent ballots are the unconquerable weapons before which Mammon will go down to ignominious defeat and the slave regenerated into a man.

A PREDICTION FROM CONVICTION.

Walter Thomas Mills, the famed platform orator and teacher of Socialism, has sent out a circular letter to the patrons of his school, giving notice of the cancellation of contracts and the remittance of installments that had been paid for the erection of a suitable building for the dissemination of Socialist philosophy. Mr. Mills gives for this action one of the following potent reasons: "I am fully convinced, after a careful looking over of the situation, that the greatest financial panic ever known is sure to come long before the installments under the contract can possibly be paid. In such a case, relations of great embarrassment would be sure to result, working people finding themselves unable to continue payments and unable to use sums paid for current expenses, would be subject to serious hardship. I have concluded to return your payments while I am able to do so." Mr. Mills has cast a horoscope upon the financial horizon and his vision beholds the black clouds of disaster which must surely come as the sequel of licensed robbery. He beholds the warehouses of every nation bursting with surplus products, and the great mass of the people comparatively bankrupt, unable to purchase back the necessaries of life which their labor has produced. He sees that in the near future the wheels of industry must cease to revolve through congestion in the marts of commercialism, and humanity, whose power to live is wrapped in employment that is owned exclusively by the few, will stand in helpless idleness listening to the crash of a rotten civilization which their own hands have aided to construct.

When Mr. Shaw, the secretary of the treasury, came to the rescue of the Wall street plungers during the months of last September and October, the Magazine, in a lengthy editorial, called the attention of its readers to the symptoms which indicated a financial earthquake in the near future.

When a stringency occurred in the money market through the insane gambling of stock jobbers, the gallant, generous Shaw, the custodian of the people's funds, became a good Samaritan and handed out the coin of the realm upon any old collateral in order that his brethren in usuary might continue the bull and bear conflict to increase the temperature of the fever of speculation. The bankers in their recent conventions, in making known their wants to Congress, lifted the curtain and exposed the inevitable catastrophe that must surely follow a monetary system that plunders the mass to enrich the class. The demand for an "elastic currency" is a species of fraud that could only have its conception in the soulless mentality of voracious gluttony. The bankers and commercial exploiters are covering the home stretch on the race track, and the struggle of the mercenary magnates in the wild gallop to reach the grand stand as winners of stakes fleeced from 70,000,000 of people, will sterilize humanity, and in the wake of the financial cyclone will be strewn countless human wrecks, shattered beyond all hope of reparation. The bankers are appealing for an "elastic currency" to stave off the whirlwind, so that this "elastic currency" that has nothing to secure it, will be the worthless money that will be in the hands of the people when the bankers corner the circulation whose powers of redemption are backed by government bonds. In the conventions that have been held during the past year the financiers have been unanimous for an "elastic currency" commensurate with the expansion of business, without any regard for its qualities of redemption. The bankers have gone so far as to suggest that the deposits of the people, which have already been loaned to the reserve limit required by law, shall be offered as security by the bankers for an expanded currency. In other words, the deposits of the people against which certificates are held, and which are the liabilities of the banks, are to be transformed into bank assets, to be offered for a larger bank circulation, providing the usurers can obtain the sanction of the powers that be in the unholy conspiracy to impoverish the nation. There is as much honesty and justice in such a foul and unhallowed proposition as there would be in the action of a janitor who had the care and charge of a building, to appropriate to himself the authority to borrow money on the property of which he is merely the custodian. Mr. Mills, as well as other students of economic conditions, have been keeping their eyes upon the commercial and financial barometer, and know that a storm is coming that will carry ruin and devastation.

tion to every man and woman who are unprepared to meet the gale. We have no desire to create consternation or to hasten this epoch, which is destined to write chapters in the history of the world that will be stained with the infamy of "man's inhumanity to man." Our pretense of prosperity is merely resting upon a bubble called confidence, and when the bubble bursts, confidence will become a phantom and dreams of prosperity will become stern realities of adversity. The working men and women should husband their little resources and prepare for the emergency that will arise on schedule time as surely as night follows day.

ROOSEVELT'S RECREATION.

The President of the United States has taken his vacation. Every convenience and accommodation were placed at his disposal to gladden the heart of the White House potentate, and men and women in various walks of life have vied with each other in using their lung power in greeting the man who boasted of opening fire on the rear of a flying Spaniard. Men and women in rags from hovels, with unfurnished apartments in their stomachs, jostled each other forging their way to the special train that carried the nation's executive to catch a glimpse of the "hero" with a San Juan reputation. The vast hordes who paid homage to the trust destructionist did not realize that they were as much entitled to a month of holidays as the pampered gentleman who lives in a public mansion in the city of Washington. The great mass that assembled at the depots gave but little serious consideration to the barbarous system that has dug such a chasm between "the servant of the people" and the "sovereign emperors" clothed with the kingly power of American citizenship. But few of the thousands who congregated and shouted their enthusiasm at sight of the national standard bearer of leprous Republicanism entertained for a moment the thought that Teddy, the uncrowned incarnation of all that is "strenuous," is the uncompromising champion of a civilization that spawns arrogant wealth and abject penury. The train that bore the President and his few favored associates across the bosom of the land of "the Stars and Stripes," was furnished "without money and without price" by the magnanimous railroad corporations that seem always disposed to manifest earnest friendship and loyal amity for a White House incumbent. Some may contend that the President, in the acceptance of corporation courtesies to

recuperate his exhausted "strenuosity," will not feel obligated to compromise himself in the discharge of his public duties. Roosevelt is but human, and but few men are ungrateful for favors received. If he is ungrateful to the corporation for the gratuity extended him by the proprietors of transportation facilities, then he is an ingrate. Gratitude, according to Webster, "is a virtue of the highest excellence, as it implies a feeling and generous heart and a proper sense of duty." To be grateful to the corporations demands some token of appreciation, and as few men will plead guilty to the unpardonable sin of ingratitude, it becomes an enigma as to what means Teddy shall employ to reconcile gratitude with a clear conscience. If he shows gratitude to the corporation he cannot be loyal to the interests of the people, for the interests of the people and the corporation are not identical. Gratitude to the corporation means ingratitude to the people whom he has sworn to serve, and gratitude to the people whose sovereign will he is expected to execute makes him an ingrate to the corporation. In either case President Roosevelt has placed himself in a position that admits of no escape from the charge of ingratitude. No one who has looked beneath the surface will contend for a moment that a President who receives favors in the shape of a special train from a railroad trust will prove a foeman of such combinations. Teddy may capture the ears of the thoughtless, who are carried away with his seeming sympathy for the masses, but actions are weightier than words, and the ever-increasing pressure that is being felt by the brawn of the nation will supplant Roosevelt with a successor whose range of vision will sweep over the whole people with an eye that recognizes manhood instead of Mammon. President Roosevelt may be able to break into the membership of a railway labor organization, in consideration of federal patronage extended to a fakir who used labor as a stepping stone for political honors. He may be able to bamboozle the gullible working man with the narrow, slanting brow and the broad shoulders, but men and women with brains, whose mental equipment enable them to detect the counterfeit from the genuine, will manifest a reluctance to join in the rabble chorus of adulation that is being paid to a political mountebank who one day eats "chuck steak and Mulligan stew" from the tail end of a cowboy's mess wagon and the next day samples a course dinner at the banquet table of trust magnates. A President who would deny a harmless canine the liberty of approaching Yellowstone Park while his royal and vain lord-

ship reanimated his languid spirits on the national reserve of the people, is about as inflated a specimen of homo pomposity as ever courted cheap flattery from a gallery mob. The condemnation of the dog and the extinction of the quadruped are in line with Teddy's invention, the spiked policemen's club, to be used as a prescription against labor revolting against the lawless power of corporate might. The war spirit seems to have developed and expanded to such proportions in the bauble gladiator (with a dubious record) that his thirst for blood demands even the sacrifice of a dog to appease his belligerent "strenuosity." Brave men are never brutal, and the man who would permit a sane dog to be executed to punish the ubiquitous reporter of a newspaper for his presumption in taking notes of the boisterous "broncho buster" as he plunged into the tamed jungles of a government reservation, is a tawdry trait of a cheap warrior who descends to the mediocre level of a blustering bluffer. Courageous men are noble and as gentle as the dew that falls from heaven to invigorate the drooping flower, and neither Thomas Paine, Van Buren, Pierce, Polk, Tyler, Monroe nor Jefferson, whose memories the braggart Roosevelt has covered with reproachful language, would permit the murder of a well-behaved dog.

The Oyster Bay statesman, without the slightest regard for the industrial conditions which put humanity upon its knees as beggars for jobs, has even advanced upon the territory that is sacred to human procreation, and advocates a larger litter from the connubial bed, regardless of the fact that an army of men and women are facing the problems of hunger. What elysian fields open up to the gaze of the penniless couple in wedlock, when they gaze upon the poverty stricken brood of stunted dwarfs that swarm the factory and mine as the result of a mercenary civilization that coins profit from childhood? How a mother's heart must swell with joy as she beholds her offspring entering the struggle for existence, discarding the milk bottle for the "full dinner pail" of wage slavery? If the working man could command a special train to visit Yellowstone Park, if he could influence Congress to appropriate half a million of dollars to enhance the beauty of a "White House," where the eyes of his children could rest upon beautiful paintings, where their ears could drink in the melody of high priced pianos; if he could hire coachmen and sport a stable of horses; if his table groaned beneath a load of luxuries, he could be generous in populating the earth with his kind. But while he pays a toll to every commercial pirate

for the privilege to lengthen an existence that is burdened with misery he must practice economy, not only in the expenditure of his niggardly wages, but even in the production of a family.

President Roosevelt, under law that is based upon justice, has no more right to more abundance in the enjoyment of life than any other man who has been an honest factor in the production of wealth, and when the working class become imbued with the same spirit that expelled king rule and Toryism from the domain of the thirteen colonies, the world will become a "park" in which the laboring man and woman can recreate and feel a thrill of joy in the prolific generation of human beings.

PARRY IS CLASS-CONSCIOUS.

Journals bearing the brand of labor publications have been searching the English lexicon to find epithets of denunciation to hurl at the loquacious Parry, whose volcanic eruptions against organized labor at New Orleans have given conservatism a stroke of paralysis. The lurid incendiarism that issued from the linguistic aperture of Parry's physiognomy was uttered in defense of the interests of his class. Mr. Parry is bold and fearless, and scorns to play the role of the hypocrite. He plays his hand openly, and flaunts his convictions without fear or favor. The sentiments expressed by Parry are entertained by almost every employer of labor upon the face of our planet, but many lack the courage of the Hoosier manufacturer. Parry tears off the mask and exposes the pitiless and cruel face of greed, while others of his class are more politic in concealing the ravenous fangs of the wolf. Many of the labor publications are endeavoring to make it appear that the despotic sentiments expressed by Parry are antagonistic to the views entertained by the manufacturing world, but the fact that Parry's address was frequently applauded by delegates representing 2,100 industries is strong and forcible proof that the rabid Parry is sound and orthodox in the theology of capitalism. When Jones of Toledo, Ohio, attacked the heresy of Parry he was greeted with hisses and derisive laughter from the exploiting mob, who were in hearty accord with the president of the Manufacturers' Association. Jones, while a manufacturer, is likewise a politician, and he longs to climb higher rungs in the ladder of public office. He has been mayor of one of the leading cities of the Buckeye state and the mayoralty has whetted his appetite for more of

the spoils that become the reward of the gentleman who can capture labor ballots through cheap oratorical compliments to the men whose backs bear the burdens of the world. Manufacturers of the Parry stripe are less dangerous and less to be feared than the manufacturer of the Jones character, whose smooth and oily exterior, coupled with a suavity of speech, impairs the vision of the laboring man and makes him almost blind to the system which wrings profit from the masses. Jones defends and perpetuates the same system as Parry, but hides his greed behind affable phrases which are intended to lull the slave to sleep on in his lethargy and indifference. Parry, in his vitriolic acrimony towards labor organizations, arouses the belligerence of the toiling millions, while Jones disarms the masses and makes them easier prey for the mercenary vultures whose assets represent the sweat, blood and lives of a countless army. Labor can more easily fight the open enemy than the secret foe. The assassin disguised in the garb of friendship can more easily reach his victim with the concealed dagger than the dauntless freebooter who swears eternal war against humanity. Parry proposes to fight organized labor with bare knuckles; Jones prefers padded gloves that secrete a stiletto. Parry proclaims war, and challenges labor to open combat on the field of industry, while Jones, with the music of the siren, sings peace to prolong the stupor of the laboring millions. The one fights in the glare of the noonday sun, the other at a time when it is more advantageous for the burglar.

Parry is class-conscious, and has the courage to sound the trumpet of war calling upon the brethren of his ilk to put on the armor of battle and engage in a struggle against the giant of organized labor. Jones is a procrastinator and trembles like a coward as he beholds the crisis approaching which is destined to abolish master and slave.

The labor journals that are making futile efforts in support of the exploded theory that capital and labor should live in harmony under the present political and industrial system, are far more deserving of censure and condemnation than Parry, who dares to assert himself as the open, unrelenting and avowed enemy of organized labor. Capital is organized for no other purpose than to obtain greater dividends upon the labor of its serfs. Labor is organized to obtain the highest wage for the least expenditure of muscle. Both organizations will be at war until the necessity which brought them into existence shall be removed. Both organizations may at times

hoist the white flag, but the conflict will go on until capital, the product of labor, shall become the undisputed property of the class who produce capital.

While gaunt misery stalks in the midst of plenty; while society belles at Saratoga and Newport build mansions for dogs on profits coined from muscle; while monkeys become inebriated on sparkling champagne at the banquet boards of millionaire aristocracy, the ragged and hungry millions will rebel against a civilization that makes the life of the plebian class a horrible tragedy. Capitalism has based wages on the cost of subsistence, and the working classes are forced with clenched teeth to meet and conquer the forces that declare dividends from tyranny and oppression. A few more conventions of the type of the Manufacturers' Association will cause the scales to drop from the eyes of the working people, and organized labor will hail such men as Parry as benefactors, whose tropical vituperation shortened the servitude of manhood in the prisons of wage slavery.

UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.

During the past year the labor organizations of this country have commanded more attention than ever in the history of the nation. The labor organization of the present day is giving capitalism palpitation of the heart. The dauntless and tireless efforts of the leaders in economic thought who are supplanting the old "stage coach" of simple trades unionism with the "lightning express" of Socialism has stricken terror into the hearts of commercial cormorants who know that when labor unites at the ballot box the reign of tyranny and slavery is at an end. The working man is learning that the private ownership of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution being controlled and operated for the pecuniary benefit of the few, make the masses subordinate to the iron will of that class who own the jobs. They are beginning to realize that as long as the laboring man is dependent upon an employer for a job the employer is a master and the employe a slave. He sees in industrial bondage a danger that will in the near future threaten his political liberty. The shæwdest and most cunning brain that capitalism can bring to its aid is being employed to suggest masked schemes whereby the laboring man will be unconsciously stripped of his political power. In state Legislatures bills have been introduced requiring a longer residence in a state, and this move is made on

the part of the privileged class to disfranchise the man who toils. Steady and continuous employment is growing more uncertain and the class who profit on the man who sweats is conspiring to render it more difficult for the wage slave to wield in his own defense his only constitutional weapon. The capitalist knows that as the small business man is crushed in the mills of competition he sinks into the market of labor and becomes a competitor for the job that is already held by the vassal of wage bondage. The elimination of the small capitalist from mercantile pursuits glutts the labor mart and competition grows fiercer in the avenues of manual toil. As competition grows fiercer among the workers, and machinery becomes more perfected, laboring men are displaced and become wanderers in search of employment. The percentage of laboring men who are performing feats of pedestrianism from village to village and from city to city, will be disfranchised by the cunning legislation of the parasite class whose profits on labor give them a permanent residence. Bills introduced in various state Legislatures requiring a longer residence in the state are aimed at the man whose uncertain employment makes him a member of that vast transient population who are traveling from one state to another in search of employment. It is the purpose of such bills to make it impossible for this transient population to claim a residence in any state, the object in view being the disfranchisement of labor. Capitalism has become so brazen that it is quietly starting a movement to bring about a property qualification as a credential for citizenship. The men in the ranks of organized labor whose brain is active and whose eyes are open, are watching the stealthy invasion of capitalism upon the reservation of American liberty, and have sounded the signals of warning. Organized labor is realizing that Baerism, Gouldism, Morganism and Rockefellerism must be dethroned in the collective ownership by all humanity of the means that are now utilized by the monarchs of industry to enslave the masses. The Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor Union, the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, in their conventions in Denver, less than a year ago, promulgated a policy of political action that means death to exploitation and "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" for man. The convention of the American Federation of Labor that was held in New Orleans last November demonstrated that Socialism was permeating the rank and file of that organization, and that when another convention of that body shall be called to meet in historic Bos-

ton, conservatism will be laid away in its shroud with but few pall bearers to escort the corpse to the cemetery. The United Mine Workers defeated Socialism in their last convention, but the brain and brawn of that organization will force the faint hearted leaders to quicken their pace or give place to men who have the courage of their convictions and dare to express them before the world.

The United Brewery Workmen, in their recent national convention, unanimously indorsed the principles of the Socialist party, and this unanimity of the delegates in that convention stamp the brewery workmen as the most advanced in economic thought of any national organization in America. The convention of the brewery workmen has given a fresh impetus to the Socialist party in every state of the union, and signalizes the fact that unionism and Socialism will be banded together in a brotherhood whose united political strength at the ballot box will destroy the last hated vestige of corporate tyranny.

Economic leagues, civic federations, university professors and orthodox pulpit pounders may hurl the brick bats of their denunciation against the principles of Socialism, but humanity that is growing weary of an industrial system that makes beggars and criminals of men and women, will not halt in their march towards economic liberty. Banquets for monkeys and receptions for dogs, while millions of human beings suffer for food, fuel and clothing, are planting in the heart of the laboring class a sentiment that will grow and expand until the power of plutocracy goes down before the uncompromising and irresistible demands of a humanity that has been robbed and impoverished in the maintenance of a system that has established thrones and hovels, splendor and misery, tyranny and bondage, and crucified labor on the cross of profit. Organized labor throughout the world is joining the Socialist party, and when these two grand economic forces blend their strength for the downfall of plutocracy and the liberation of man, the human family will hear no longer the wails and the groans of the trampled victims of pitiless greed.

ARIZONA EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The members of organized labor throughout the territory of Arizona made a tireless fight for the enactment of an eight hour law and succeeded after a hard fought battle in placing

the following upon the statute books for the consideration of the mining corporations of Arizona:

AN ACT.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Section 1. That the period of employment of working men in all underground mines or workings shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in danger.

Sec. 2. That any person, body corporate, agent, manager or employer who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars for each offense, the same to be collected as in other cases where fines are imposed.

Sec. 3. That this act take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1903.

EUGENE S. IVES, THEODORE T. POWERS,
President of the Council. Speaker of the House.

Approved March 10, 1903.

ALEXANDER O. BRODIE, Governor.

The broom manufacturers have formed a National Association and have asked the unions of the broom makers to co-operate with them in waging war on the convict-made product. The association declares that "convict labor is a greater menace to society than the criminal at large." The association further appeals to the whole people "to relieve the free, honest workman from the burden of convict competition." The National Association of Broom Manufacturers who condemn organized labor for using the boycott, now ask the whole American people to use that weapon, so that the dividends of the broom corporations will not be infringed upon by the product of convicts. The members of the association make their plea in behalf of "the free, honest workman" who is serving his sentence outside the penitentiary for a master who is no more merciful to labor than the contractor who uses the muscle of the felon for profit. The broom manufacturers are feeling the weight of convict competition and have appealed to the people to come to their rescue, masking their motive behind the pretended consideration for "the free, honest workman."

"The Morning Searchlight," a daily paper published at Redding, California, has shown a spirit of justice for organized labor that is worthy of the highest commendation when we take into consideration the fact that the great majority of dailies are but the mouthpieces of organized capital. During the great strike that has been waged by the Western Federation of Miners at Keswick, California, against the Mountain Copper Company, Limited, for a recognition of unionism, the "Searchlight" has had the courage to handle the foreign octopus without gloves. We trust that this daily, which moulds its policy without fear or favor, will continue to be brave, scorning the frowning scowl of insatiable greed until the savage barbarism that dehumanizes man shall be expelled from our civilization.

D. M. Parry, in his address at the convention of the Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans, openly boasted of the victory won at Washington in the defeat of the labor measures whose enactment into law was advocated by Samuel Gompers, backed by the American Federation of Labor. Parry represents an organization that has a membership of but 2,100, while Samuel Gompers stands at the head of an organization with a membership of 1,500,000. Parry, with an organization that has but little more than 2,000 ballots, was more potent in the Congress and Senate than Gompers with an organization with more than a million of ballots. Parry and his organization are class conscious and use their political power to advance the interest of their class. Gompers is individually conscious of his personal welfare and maintains a policy in his organization which makes Samuel an idol of politicians and the rank and file of his organization the laughing stock of intelligent men. How long will the American Federation of Labor permit the tail to wag the dog?

A disciple of Blackstone who reigned upon the bench for a number of years in the state of New Jersey, has resigned because the paltry salary of \$9,000 per annum was insufficient to support himself and family. The income of this judge amounted to more than \$1 per hour, equal to the daily wage of millions of men who must support themselves and families. If the member of the judiciary is unable to satisfy his tastes on \$1 per hour, how is it possible for other men to remain contented and satisfied on one twenty-fourth of the judge's income? Is the judge entitled to more of the comforts of life

than the man whose labor creates the comforts and luxuries of life? If so, by what rule of practice can a lawyer, transformed into a judge, lay claim to more of the good things of life than the man whose labor has created those things? This same judge has, in all probability, used the functions of his official position in granting the injunction at the request of the corporation to shackle the efforts of the laboring man in his struggle for a greater share in the wealth which his labor produced.

The female slaves of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, through the power of organized labor, have temporarily vanquished the dehumanized corporation at Butte, Montana. The company, actuated by the usual business characteristics to protect its bloated treasury and insure larger dividends, attempted to enter into a contract for "soup" at wholesale prices. The corporation congratulated itself that "soup" would be a slogan which no lady could resist. When "soup" was repudiated by the "hello" ladies as part of the monthly stipend, Mr. Wallace, the president of the company, conceived a plan to import eastern lilies who would have a fondness for "soup" and who, when their wardrobe became limited and their corpulency reduced through lean salaries and "soup" on the wholesale plan, they could enter the matrimonial market and be knocked down to the highest bidder. It was generous and humanitarian on the part of the corporation to consider the propriety of importing the fifteen dollar girls of the Eastern cities and transplant them in Butte as "scabs" and when they had outlived their usefulness in the service of the company they were at liberty to search around for some big man who would relieve the company of the responsibility of furnishing "soup."

Parry in his address declared that "organized labor knows but one law, and that is the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and vandals—the law of the savage." Mr. Parry omitted to state that capitalism knows no law which interferes with dividends. He omitted to state that capital has surrounded itself with the hireling in the shape of a Pinkerton and deputy sheriff, with the militia of every state and with the federal troops. The judiciary is another fortification behind which capital can force labor to surrender or go to jail. We would respectfully ask Mr. Parry what kind of force is concentrated in the pistol of the Pinkerton and deputy

sheriff, the rifles of the militia and federal troops and the injunction of a judicial tribunal? Mr. Parry cannot deny but that this is physical force, legalized by capitalism that has debauched every function of government to attain its unholy ends. In the eyes of Parry there is but one kind of anarchy that is criminal, and that is the anarchy of the pauper who protests against capitalism starving him to death.

SOME THINGS TO OBSERVE.

The vast majority of the working people in this country divide their ballots between the Democratic and Republican parties. No laboring man who has watched closely the movements of both the old political parties will contend for one moment that there is any difference in the administration of public affairs between the two parties, so far as the working classes are concerned. As a proof that men high in the councils of the Democratic party approve the policy of the Republican party, and that there is no real fight between Democracy and Republicanism, we quote the language of Senator Cormack of Tennessee: "I believe in expansion; I believe in the gold standard; I believe in a sound and facile banking currency; I believe in an adequate navy and a well-equipped and well-trained army; I am satisfied that under Republican policies the country will be more prosperous than without them. My attitude of opposition has been assumed for the purpose of bringing out the unanswerable points in favor of the majority's proposals. They are adequate, and I am satisfied, but my steady hostility to the government and the administration forbids my voting in favor of any of these necessary and proper measures."

Senator Cormack practically approves of the policy of the Republican party, and is in hearty sympathy with the measures as advanced and advocated by the G. O. P.

The question arises as to the object and motive which compel Senator Cormack to remain as a stalwart in the ranks of Democracy while the policy of Republicanism meets with his sanction and approval. There can be but one motive actuating Senator Cormack, and that is to blind the eyes of the working people to the fact that there is no difference between Democracy and Republicanism. Senator Cormack, in posing as a Democrat, desires to impress on the minds of that vast number of working people who read and think but little, that the Democratic party under whose banner he marches to the United States Senate, is waging war in behalf of the masses and against trust-owned Republicanism, which is designated

by Jefferson shouters as the party of plutocracy. Republicanism is but another name for capitalism, but if Democracy is laboring for the benefit of the masses, who among the Democratic party can forward satisfactory explanations as to the reasons for Senator Bailey of Texas opposing the eight-hour bill in the highest tribunal of national legislation? Senator Bailey is recognized as an ideal champion of Democracy, and yet he has repudiated a bill for the passage of which the American Federation of Labor, through its representatives, have squandered thousands of dollars.

The Boston Herald, a Democratic organ, in the face of the Socialist returns from the last election, exposes its claws against the common people daring to make an effort to unite their political strength at the ballot box. The Herald says: "If its baneful manifestations cannot be prevented by existing governmental methods, then, on the ground of self-protection, such changes will be made in our system of political control as will give the central government the authority and power needed for the vigorous check of Socialism. Of course this would mean the end of the republic, as our fathers founded it, but the success of Socialism would be equally destructive of our political institutions. Of the two evils, those who would in the end secure and hold control would much prefer a centralized autocratic form of government than the terrible demoralization and disintegration which would follow an attempt to practically realize the principles of Socialism."

In the opinion of this Democratic sheet, the possibility of the masses of the people capturing the functions of the government through peaceable political action would be far more horrible to contemplate than a centralized government with an autocrat wielding the scepter of dominion. The Herald welcomes a government of, for and by autocracy, rather than a government in which the whole people shall have an equal voice in the administration of public affairs. The sentiment of the Herald is in harmony with the decision of Judge Lynch of Pennsylvania, who enjoined the Socialist party from filing their ticket on the official ballot in Luzerne county on the grounds that the principles proclaimed by Socialists are un-American. Universal suffrage for all the people will soon be declared un-American, and masked legislation disfranchising the masses is the next hand which capitalism will play to render the privileged few omnipotent.

In West Virginia, where Democracy has flourished and triumphed by overwhelming majorities, deputy sheriffs wearing the badges of official authority, at the command of the

powers that control the Democratic party, commit murder on sleeping miners and their salaries for this bloody work are paid from the profits wrung from labor.

Judge Adams of the Federal Court granted an injunction restraining the employes of the Wabash from quitting the employ of a railroad corporation, on the grounds that the interstate commerce act would be violated. The injunction was dissolved and organized labor claimed a great victory when the same federal judge, after the hearing of the defendants, removed the injunction. The injunction granted by Judge Adams accomplished its purpose. It temporarily tied the hands of the agents of the railway organization until other machinery of the railroad corporation could be set in motion to minimize the demands of organized labor. Judge Adams, previous to his appointment as federal judge, was the private attorney of President Ramsey of the Wabash, and to the influence of corporate wealth he owes his elevation to the bench.

Another noticeable feature in connection with the injunction issued by Judge Adams was the fact that in the hearing of the injunction proceedings circulars and letters of the most private character that passed between the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had become the property of the railway corporation and were produced in court by the attorneys of the Wabash. This demonstrates that railroad corporations are using the membership of organized labor as spies in order that the corporation may prepare itself to meet every emergency that may arise. The press of the country a few months ago was loud in its praise of a few railway corporations which apparently without solicitation had voluntarily granted a slight increase in wages. These railway corporations that received so many bouquets from the press, were made aware that the men in their employ were about to make a demand through their organizations, and in order to prevent a strike conceded about one-third of the amount that would have been demanded by the official representatives of the railroad organizations. The corporations pay for treason, and it seems that hirelings in the shape of Pinkertons are somewhat numerous in the ranks of organized labor.

Several capitalistic journals have recently come out boldly and declared in their editorial columns that "the capitalists will not submit to majority government unless the capitalists can dictate the policy of that government." Capitalism is becoming alarmed and is struggling to establish a limited monarchy while their tools sit in the official saddle of public life.

In New York, while the aristocracy were pretending to honor the memory of Washington with a banquet, a corporation lawyer, in the course of his speech, prescribed "grape shot and sabres for strikers," and the gathered multitude, which included Republican and Democratic office holders, responded with vigorous applause. There were present at the banquet five judges from the Supreme bench of the state of New York, and this burst of anarchy from the lips of Blackstone's disciple did not arouse a protest from the quintet, who are supposed to represent justice. This is not to be wondered at, when the War Department at Washington, with the approval of Teddy, the honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is sending out riot cartridges containing two bullets, so that working men may receive the double cross when they rise in rebellion against their masters.

While all these things are going on, labor leaders of the conservative brand are arraying themselves to "keep politics out of the union" so that Democracy and Republicanism can sing a harmonious duet as labor, divided politically, votes itself into slavery. Gompers says: "No politics in the union," and then falls upon his knees before the national law makers at Washington and begs for an eight-hour law. The United Mine Workers sent a committee to Washington to lobby for the anti-injunction bill, and in the face of the fact that the committee was not even treated with courtesy, John Mitchell, the paragon of organized labor of the twentieth century, attends patrician banquets and tunes his eloquence to harmonize with the chestnut idea "that the interests of capital and labor are identical." We have given a condensed review of our observations, and we trust that the laboring people will thoroughly digest it, with a view of discovering the remedy to meet the future.

The idle rich and the industrious poor, magnificent palaces and soul-destroying slums, criminal luxury and grinding poverty are the conditions which are arousing humanity to mental activity. Political equality is a mockery, as long as men fail to enjoy industrial equality. Arbitration laws or minimum wage scale provisions will not liberate the laboring classes from bondage. Tinkering with the laboring problem is delaying the dawn of justice. Wage slavery must be abolished before the industrial conflict will end and men have an equal opportunity to live. There is a vast difference between living and existing.

WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

T. J. Valley has been expelled from the Republic Miners' Union at Republic, Washington, for embezzlement.

Herbert Meek of Wood Creek Miners' Union No. 127 of Chinese Camp, California has been expelled for scabbing at Iron Mountain, California.

Otto Peterson of Central City Miners' Union No. 3 of South Dakota, and member of the executive board, mourns the loss of his wife. Brother Peterson has a host of friends throughout the jurisdiction who will be pained to learn of his late bereavement.

A committee of the Mill and Smelters' Union No. 125 at Colorado City, Colorado, met with the management of the Telluride mill and agreed upon a wage scale and an eight hour day for all employes, with the exception of those working in the sampling department. The basis of settlement is practically the same as that entered into with the Portland.

The situation at Vancouver Island has changed but little for the better. The mine barons are using every weapon at their command to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. James A. Baker, the member of the executive board of that district, is putting up a brave fight and believes that the dauntless spirit of unionism which prevails upon the island will ultimately force the barons to recognize the right of the miners to organize. A government commission accompanied by the deputy minister of labor are now investigating the labor troubles of British Columbia.

The Anaconda Miners' Union No. 21 of Anaconda, Colorado, is making itself felt in the Cripple Creek district. To quote the words of the energetic and efficient secretary, Brother Anderson, "the last quarter was a hummer for gaining membership." Throughout the Cripple Creek district the members of 21 have been looked upon as among the most progressive, unflinching and advanced in the Federation. While No. 21 falls short in numerical strength to many of the locals within the jurisdiction, its material is made up of aggressive and determined men, whose intelligence recognize the class struggle.

The smeltermen of Kansas have received an increase in wages.

Charles Burr has organized the mill men at Florence, Colorado.

Phil Bowden, a member of the executive board, has organized the miners at Hibbing, Minnesota.

Father Hagerty has recently made a trip through Arizona, lecturing under the auspices of the Miners' Unions.

The disaster which occurred at Frank, B. C., in the early part of the month of May involved many of the families of members of the Frank Miners' Union. The executive board forwarded \$1,000 for relief.

During the convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver mass meetings will be addressed by Mills, Wilson and Strickland. The arrangement for the contemplated meetings are in the hands of a committee of the Socialist party of Denver.

The members of Durango No. 58 working on the Neglected mine ceased work on account of discrimination and working in wet places under bad conditions. The differences have been satisfactorily adjusted by Brothers Clifford and Schmelzer of the Silverton Union.

Attorney John Murphy departed for Telluride, Colorado, on the 9th of May to defend members of the Telluride Miners' Union No. 63, who were indicted for participation in the so-called riot of July 3, 1901, and for complicity in the assassination of Manager Collins of the Smuggler-Union, which occurred in November, 1902.

J. J. Lewis, financial secretary of Judith Mountain Miners' Union No. 107 of Gilt Edge, Montana, has addressed a letter to the Magazine giving notice to all miners and mine laborers to stay away from Gilt Edge, Maiden and Fergus counties, as the Gold Reef Mining Company has closed down and thrown out of employment 125 men. The secretary reports only fifty men working in the jurisdiction of Judith Mountain Miners' Union.

Socorro Miners' Union No. 105 of Harrisburg, Arizona, which was organized by J. P. Ryan on March 23rd, has almost doubled its membership. The necessity for thorough organization prevails all over the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, and the men of the pick and hammer in the territory of Arizona do not propose to be in the rear of the procession.

The cut in this issue of the Magazine represents the three ledgers of the Western Federation of Miners. It will be noticed that the Federation was born in 1893 with an affiliation of but twelve unions. In 1898 the Federation swelled to sixty-eight unions, and in the present year of 1903 boasts of 191 unions. This phenomenal growth must certainly meet with the expectations of the most optimistic.

The following unions have been recently organized, namely: Columbia Miners' Union No. 182, at Columbia, California; Paloma Miners' Union No. 12, at Gwin, California; Sutter Miners' Union No. 133 at Sutter Creek, California; Scott Valley M. and M. Union No. 183 at Fort Jones, California; Tiger Miners' Union No. 110 at Crown King, Arizona.

The Idaho Springs Miners' Union No. 136, which has been fighting a battle for several months for less hours and a uniform scale of wages, has passed strong resolutions in condemnation of an association known as the "Citizens' Protective League." The miners of Idaho Springs recognize in the "League" an organization that is willing to co-operate with the mine owners against the interests of organized labor.

Judge Knowles of the United States District Court of Helena, Montana, in behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has issued a sweeping injunction against all unions of Butte interfering in any manner with the business of the company. This is the result of the strike of the Messenger Boys' Union.

The unions of Utah have organized a state union of the Western Federation of Miners. The convention was held at Murray on May 5th and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following officers were elected to serve until October 1, 1903: Joseph Ulmer, Park City, president; L. C. Prather, Bingham, vice president, and J. P. Langford, Park

City, secretary-treasurer. The state union has applied for a charter and intends in the near future to place an organizer in the field to solidify the miners of Utah in the battle for human rights.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Percy McGeorge, the general manager of the San Luis Valley Land and Mining Company of Crestone, Colorado, recently attempted to work his engineers twelve hours and all his employes struck against such an imposition. Mr. McGeorge sent the following letter of inquiry to headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners:

Crestone, Colo., April 30, 1903.

To the President or Secretary Western Federation of Miners,
Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—I am told that your organization endorses the present strike at the Independent mine, owned by this company. I would thank you for a telegram, charges collect, to me at this address, telling me whether the statement is correct. Yours truly,

PERCY McGEORGE,
General Manager.

The following telegram was sent to the manager by President Charles Moyer:

May 4, 1903.

Percy McGeorge, Crestone, Colo.:

We endorse the action of our members, or any body of men, in their efforts to improve conditions.

CHAS. MOYER, Pres. W. F. M.

Upon receipt of the telegram the strike was settled.

When Beveridge of Indiana longed for a seat in the United States Senate the Hoosier labor skates who received Judas coin made eloquent speeches, picturing the senatorial representative laboring upon the railroad in the early years of his life. His record in Washington has caused a howl from the labor hosts of Indiana. Windy Beveridge has turned a deaf ear to every wail from labor's lips, and his association with the silk stocking aristocracy at the nation's capital has eliminated from his memory the disgusting recollection of a time when circumstances doomed him to manual labor. Beveridge is only a victim of the system under which we live.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SOCORRO MINERS' UNION GROWING.

Harrisburg, Arizona, May 6, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—We beg to inform you that Socorro Miners' Union No. 105 was organized by Brother J. P. Ryan of Prescott, Arizona, on March 23rd, with forty-four charter members, and now after a brief existence of a month and a half, we can boast of a membership of seventy-five.

There are a number of subscribers here to your valuable Magazine, and they were a little disappointed upon receipt of your May number at not finding in the directory the name and officers of our union. We enclose on separate sheet the same and request that they be inserted in your next issue. Yours fraternally,

W. A. JOHNSTON,
JAMES A. WATERS,
F. M. DEAN,

Committee.

We respectfully tender an apology to Socorro Miners' Union No. 105 for the oversight.—Ed.

JARDINE REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

Telluride, Colo., May 8, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—May, May, the merry month of May, has arrived. May, with its tokens of spring; May, with its unrest, its spring fevers, its yearly shaking up and off of the sluggishness of the giant labor; May, with its meeting of conventions, of courts, of juries and of justice coming forth as of old, blindfolded, groping, groping vainly in the dark, striving to do the right, but as in ye ancient times, led astray by those who hold the guiding strings.

On the 12th of May a few of those indicted who had the courage to assert their manhood, some two years back, will be tried for their audacity in so doing, and, as before, when selecting the grand jury, the officials, the powers that be, have seen to it that those selected as jurymen are not so much for

us as against us. Of course we are not alarmed or scared at the justice of our case, were it but simple justice, but it is the vindictiveness and the injustice of our persecutors that we have to look out for. If it were simply the prosecution and the upholding of the law instead of persecution, we would be all O. K., in fact there would be no indictments. No wonder Justice is pictured and sculptured as being blindfolded—blindfolded, bamboozled and befogged—by those who are the powers that be, by those whom we have placed in power with our votes, by those who are supposed to act in an impartial manner, by those who are influenced by the so-called respectable element of the community.

Respectability! God save the mark, when respectability is counted by dollars and cents; when respectability is living off of the rents of the poor prostitutes, of saloons and of gambling; when respectability consists of lip prayer to God while foreclosing mortgages; when respectability is nothing more than material wealth rather than of principle; therefore, you may excuse us from being such law-abiding, reputable, conservative, God-fearing and respectable citizens; in fact, we as disreputable, liberal, devil-may-care, law-breaking anarchists, prefer to take our chances of heaven to the chances of the average respectable citizen in hell. Oh, yes; the respectable element are all right. They deplored, howled and got red in the face when the late lieutenant governor, whilst acting as governor, pardoned a man out of the penitentiary who, in defending his life and property, slew an emissary of a great railroad corporation, but when the present lieutenant governor, also acting as governor, pardons a notorious criminal, a swindler, a confidence man, a man who robs the widow and takes the hard-earned earnings of some poor laboring man, there is not a sound, whisper or comment, because, forsooth, it is for the good of the party; he is a good politician; he can command votes; he is a grafter, and grafters are respectable. Justice blindfolded; why, man, you are crazy; Justice is benign, benevolent and impartial.

Let us get back to the respectable business men. They are our meat; they are the one we admire; we mean those little pikers that have possibly a few thousand dollars in the bank, probably a few hundred, and who are directly dependent upon the laborers for a living. See how the majority of them get swelled up, how superior they are, how indignant they become when forced to purchase union goods. Notice how they are forming business men's associations all over the country, and

how they resolve and resolute and howl about the liberty of action, speech, Americanism, etc., etc., ad infinitum, ad nauseum, failing to see, however, that where there is competition there must be dictation, and that the laboring men are and of right should and will be the dictators; that the position should and will be reversed that they, the business men, are the slaves and not the dictators, therefore it behooves them to be submissive and humble instead of arrogant and dictatorial. There is one way out of all this disturbance, and which we would suggest to all unions having trouble with their business men and that is to start a co-operative store, by so-doing we could freeze out our competitors and make them crawl off the face of the earth, which they think they own. The plan is feasible and could easily be carried out, using energy, a little acumen, some money and a little discretion. Let us hear what the different unions think of the plan. We would also suggest that our official organ "The Miner's Magazine" be made a compulsory subscription to all members, by so-doing we would increase our funds, teach English and create a greater interest in our organization. Well guess we had better quit for awhile, else ye editor will wax indignant and if we are at liberty next month we will still continue to do the suggestion act thereby creating some kind of a debate which will stimulate all of us and cause us to get away from the roasting habit into which we have fallen. Adios.

Press Committee No. 63.

Per HARRY JARDINE.

UNDER THE SOCIALIST BANNER.

Editor Miners' Magazine: The second meeting of the newly organized Southeast Kootney Labor Party was held on Sunday last, May 3rd inst.

This convention was called for the purpose of perfecting the work of the previous convention, which had been submitted to all local organizations for approval or rejection. Flaws were found in the submitted platform by the majority of locals, and notice of amendments to be brought forth were given. The first amendment was to change the name from Southeast Kootney Labor Party to the Socialist Party.

This caused a spirited discussion, it being ably pointed out that running as an independent labor party was contrary to the laws of all labor organizations.

Union men believing "in union there is strength" were for dividing in political action in their efforts to benefit workingmen. That these men gave their honest opinions all sincerely believe, but they were utterly blind to the danger of forming isolated political parties to win better legislation in the whirlpool of politics, unaware that the vertical motion would suck them in also. It was further pointed out that they were advocating a socialistic platform under the name of labor. That by endeavoring to be half socialist, half conservative, to catch votes, they would ultimately trap themselves; do no good and waste valuable time that could otherwise be spent in trying to educate the people to be an uncompromising socialist constituency. The plea put forth in defence of a labor party was that more would vote for a socialist platform under the name of labor than for a straight socialist.

Socialists do not want this; they recognize half way measures are always fatal. Socialists want every man to study the economic conditions and then vote in a class conscious spirit for the party that holds the solution to the labor problem.

Corrupt not the cause of socialism by deceiving men to vote for what they do not understand. Men must understand socialism before we can hope to see it dawn. The amendment to change the name from Southeast Kootney Labor Party to Socialist Party and that we unite with the B. C. Socialist Party and adopt their platform was carried. This done away with the other platform which was contradictory in itself.

All delegates were satisfied when the B. C. platform was read, that it was all that could be desired, i. e., collective ownership and the laborer to receive the full fruits of his toil.

With the adoption of the above name the work of drafting the best possible platform for the working people was accomplished. Several happy discoveries were made known in the fact that several of the good fellows present found that they were socialists without knowing, responding to all socialist principles as the grandest uttered. It is to be hoped these comrades will get down and study the economic conditions.

The house almost without exception prided themselves that no body of men could have done better. A motion to submit this new name and platform to the locals was carried, the delegates assuring the president that each would do his best to explain to his brother unionists the great necessity of adopting socialism in its entirety.

After some further discussion on minor matters the convention adjourned until Sunday, May 24, on which date the re-

ports of all locals will be received. The convention hopes all locals will give it a conscientious consideration and unanimous support.

E. S. CRAIG,
C. M. O'BRIEN,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Press Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF COMMENDATION.

Carters, Cal., May 6, 1903.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Summerville Miners' Union, No. 87, W. F. M., that our Brother, Bert Gibbs, of Confidence Union, No. 47, has given the cause of Unions in this county, a great and lasting service, to-wit: That single handed and alone he had taken upon himself the organization of a Federation Union at Columbia in the face of many obstacles, and with a trust and determination, born of faith, in the cause of the workingmen, has carried to a successful issue, we believe, the matter undertaken, and,

Whereas, We cannot too highly commend the great efforts of our Brother, in behalf of our struggle against oppression and greed,

Be it Resolved, That we extend to Brother Gibbs a hearty vote of thanks for his unselfish devotion to the cause, and

Be it Further Resolved, That we recommend his spirit and determination to all our Brothers, as an example worthy of imitation.

J. B. FULMER,
E. H. BARTLETT,
B. CONNELLY,
Committee.

TONOPAH IN LINE.

Tonopah, Nevada, April 19, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine: The communication from the Tonopah Miners' Union reviewing the chances of the laboring people in the State of Nevada and how organized labor would be greatly benefited and derive such advantages that they will not gain under the present system of government has been digested.

When we review the congressional records of our national government and the men who mold and enact laws to govern the American people, it behooves us when we watch the position and the stand those men take when matters of importance

to the laboring people and American citizens present their appearance that every man, woman and child whose existence depends on the fractional part of what they produce, should be an agitator and advocate those principles that will elevate mankind and break the shackles that tend to lead us to the degradation of slavery.

Government by injunction is part of the system of to-day, and an imposition on the rights of free American citizens.

The following is an explanation by W. J. Bryne of government by injunctions: Government by injunction is the name given to that process of the court by which judges, mostly federal judges, have at the request of corporations, restrained the employes of the corporations from doing certain specified acts.

If such are already prohibited by law, then the violator of the law should be punished in the ordinary way, and the accused be given a trial by jury.

If the acts prohibited by the court are not prohibited by statute then the court is making criminal law and this is not its province.

A bill was introduced some years ago and passed through the Senate making it unlawful for a court to punish for contempt unless the contempt was committed in the presence of the court.

This bill passed the Senate practically without opposition, but as soon as the corporations discovered the purpose of the bill they succeeded in defeating it in the House and since then it has never been able to pass either House or in fact to obtain consideration.

Nor can the toiling masses of people who tread the American soil gain any consideration as long as those old political parties predominate and dictate to us whether we shall exist or not.

When the eleventh annual convention of the W. F. of M. adjourns and the plan of action they have adopted goes into effect we sincerely hope that it will ever be a fond memory to those whose hearts are merged deep in the interest and welfare of the miners of the West.

The miners of the West are indeed making a noble and able plea for justice, but are evaded on every side by the hand of greed and corruption. Why is it that we persist in having corporation tools represent us, and destroy every inkling of justice that should be shown us in our battle for downtrodden humanity?

The platform indorsed by the executive board of the W. F. of M. is the only remedy through which we may stand on an equality and demand what we produce.

The delegate that will represent the Tonopah Miners' Union at the Eleventh Annual Convention will carry the credentials of socialism in his upper story, and assist in blazing the trail that will lead us to victory.

It is not our intention to be a forerunner for our delegate, but his sound and judicious arguments on Socialism have gained for him the indisputed title—Our Representative. His ideas coincide with the following resolution which has passed at a regular meeting of this union, and he was instructed to agitate it at the convention.

Whereas our industrial system has grown to such enormous proportions, the advancement of mechanical appliances, the segregation of individual businesses, the volume of production more effectually arranged, the capitalization of official departments tend toward the complete control of our means of production.

Owners of all mechanical genius protected by governmental patent, owners of transportation regulating the cost of delivery, granted privileges to do a banking business by Congress, loaning the people's money back to the people themselves, the judiciary nominated by the money power, the tools of corporations over-riding the liberty of the people, Congress, the appointees of mercenary wealth; these, so successful and so well developed, tend to alarm the bulwark of industry, viz.:

Labor, the individual whose alleged boasted liberty, so conspicuously coloring the pages of American history, whose humble personage has been held up to youth in admiration by historians, the simplicity in habits, the frugality of our now prosperous business man is flaunted to posterity as a vista of self-evident success, philosophy permeating the pages of our text-books, distorted economics engendered by relegated conditions, clouding the intellect of our rising generations. These conditions make labor the slave of accumulated capital, bought and sold in the open market, subjected to the idiosyncracies of an individual judge, the child of labor reads his lesson from the books paid for by money donated to an institution by the monster parasites of industry, the multi-millionaire, who wrung his millions out of the thrift and energy of human flesh, mediation by arbitration, trades-unions and strikes availeth nothing. Whither are we drifting, progress or retrogression—the cry along the line leads forward to our destiny.

The above is a true statement of the conditions that exist in our country to-day, and that such is a detriment to the interest and welfare of the members of this union and the producing classes; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the Tonopah Miners' Union sanction the stand taken by the Executive Board of the W. F. of M., and that we also follow in their footsteps and endorse the socialistic platform, as it is the only solution of the great problem that confronts the producers of the world.

W. F. KILKER,

Member Press Committee Tonopah Miners' Union, No. 121,
W. F. of M.

A MINER'S COMPOSITION.

Ouray Miners' Union No. 15 of Colorado, has pointed with considerable pride to the classic work of Alfred C. King, the blind poet of the San Juan, who has been a member of the Western Federation of Miners for several years, but another member of No. 15, named John McNeil, has demonstrated, that there is more in his make-up than mere muscular ability, and has suddenly sprung into considerable prominence through the composition of the words and music of a song, entitled: "The Sunshine of Good Cheer." The song can be secured at all music dealers, and in order that the members of the Western Federation of Miners may be able to form an estimate of Brother McNeil's poetic capacity, we take pleasure in publishing the words of the song in the Magazine:

"THE SUNSHINE OF GOOD CHEER."

By John McNeil.

What is the greatest need of our people to-day?

In reply to this question some would surely say,

Give us anti-trust laws to curb great combines,

With others it's arbitration for the troubles at the mines;

Some advocate the referendum, others single tax;

Some stand for bi-metallism, others for greenbacks.

"Hands off the gold standard," says the favored financier;

But our greatest need of all is the sunshine of good cheer.

Chorus—

Remember, that in life the trials

Are outnumbered by the smiles,

And the calm is more enduring than the squall.
 There's an antidote for ev'ry poison,
 And the darkest cloud on the horizon,
 Has its silvery lining turned towards the wall.

Scan the toiling masses; the effect is plainly seen
 Of the vampire call'd Injunction, and what does it mean?
 See sons of martyred sires that did the Union save,
 Manacled by the might of mammon that makes justice a
 slave.

But our social sky is brightening, now gleams our star of
 hope;

The forces of Unionism, have captured the Pacific slope,
 And at the coast of Maine you'll find the guarded rear,
 While the hills reverberate the slogan of good cheer.

Chorus—

Why should there be a dearth in a land so fair?
 Why breathe the germs of distress in a clime so rare?
 Why see ragged children suffering with the cold,
 In this glorious land with resources so manifold.
 Hail, ye hosts of equality, united working men,
 That cling to the immortal words of Jefferson:
 "All men are created equal;" and now methinks I hear,
 The dulcet notes of intuition greeting the era of good cheer.

Chorus.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission, which was appointed ostensibly for the purpose of investigating the labor troubles in British Columbia, has assumed the powers of a court, and has attempted to place the Western Federation of Miners on trial for its life.

The Commission (according to the report of James A. Baker, the member of the executive board) "before commencing their official sitting held a public meeting at Ladysmith, and advised the men to abandon their union for the time being and go back to work and hold the question in abeyance until after the commission had made their report, when they explained if things were then unfavorable they could take up the fight again where they would leave off now."

The proposition of the Royal Commission was repudiated,

as the members of the union beheld in the Commission an ally of capitalism who were using their functions in the interest of the coal barons and against the weal of the coal miners.

As a sample of the statements that are being presented to the Commission, we publish the following to demonstrate the manner in which heartless greed masks its rascality under the name of patriotism:

STATEMENT OF THE WELLINGTON COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

As a preliminary statement, and reserving to themselves the right to amend or to add to it from time to time, the company desire to lay the following matters before the Commissioners:

1. The present difficulty has not arisen from a dispute between the company and its employes respecting the amount of wages paid to, or the quantity or kind of work required from its employes.

All questions of that nature have heretofore been amicably adjusted between the company and its employes without the intervention of any outside authority.

The employes are now insisting on their right to affiliate with a foreign union commonly known as the Western Federation. They have also demanded that the company should recognize and treat from time to time with the said union.

The company without pronouncing any opinion on the right of the men to so associate themselves with the Western Federation, have declined to recognize that body in the management of the company's property here.

The reasons which have induced the company to take this stand are, among others, the following:

(1) The society is a foreign association. Its headquarters are situate, and its executive meet in places outside the territorial limits of Canada.

(2) The business of the Federation is so conducted that the men who come under its control may therefore be ordered on strike, although no grievance arises in the course of their own employment. They may be willing to work, yet they can be compelled to leave their employment in order to further the interests of the organization in some particular matter which is being agitated in a foreign country, and with which the owners of the mines in Canada have no control whatever.

(3) If the company recognizes the Federation they cannot consistently object if a strike is ordered according to the con-

stitution, yet for the reasons above stated, the company would in such a case, place its undertaking in jeopardy in respect to matters with which it has no concern, and over which it can exercise no control.

(4) An organization such as the Western Federation, if recognized here, may be used to close the mines in this country, not for the benefit of the men employed, but in order to increase the business or raise the price of coal produced by operators in the United States.

(5) It is difficult to avoid differences leading to strikes in any trade or undertaking. It is admitted that strikes are disastrous from a commercial point of view, and therefore, on the broad ground of the general welfare and prosperity of the country, the company consider it unpatriotic to accentuate the evil caused by labor disputes, by recognizing the right of a foreign authority to assume the position of a dictator in the industrial affairs of British Columbia.

Dated at Ladysmith the 6th day of May, A. D. 1903.

REMEMBER, YOU'VE A VOTE.

When you're weary with hard working;
 And your body's one big ache,
 With galvanic panics lurking
 In each movement that you take;
 And your feet are leaden sledges;
 And you feel a thunder bolt
 Through your head is driving wedges:
 Remember, you've a vote.

When your head is racked and frantic;
 And a maelstrom in your brain
 Is engaged in deadly conflict
 With a meteoric pain;
 All because you must be hatching
 Schemes to buy your bread and coat!
 Don't lose heart o'er vain headscratching!
 Remember, you've a vote.

When your sweetheart turns unheeding,
 And smiles on you no more;
 And your broken heart is bleeding
 With a firebrand at the core:

All because you can't be married,
 Since you haven't got a groat,
 Cheer up, comrade, cruelly harried!
 Remember, you've a vote.

When your wife and children, weeping,
 Call to you for bread in vain;
 And you feel a madness creeping
 Through each recess of your brain:
 Don't despair! though your employers
 Have thus seized you by the throat,
 You can vanquish your destroyers—
 Remember, you've a vote!

You've a vote, forefathers-given:
 You may use it ill or well;
 You can make this world a heaven,
 Or a concentrated hell.
 Rise, then brother! tell your neighbor!
 Sing aloud the joyous note!
 There's a golden age for labor!—
 If you only use your vote.

J. P. LAWSON.

Van Anda, B. C.

THE CHALLENGE.

By A. B. Anderson, Tonopah Miners' Union, Nevada.

We read the statement of Mr. John Burns, labor leader of England, characterizing the situation of American labor, as on the verge of revolution. This is in direct contradistinction to statements made by our millionaire manufacturing magnates, who have dilated upon the superiority of American workmen and methods adopted, drawing the distinctive line by comparing the influences of long-established trades-unions and indiscriminate prosecution of work by American artisans.

Our magnate writers prate the allegation against English mechanics by condemning the process of curtailing their output of work, thus alleging that it works a hardship upon English-manufacturers in competing before the world. These writers in their effusion of censure of foreign methods of labor, forget to tell their readers how they and their collaborators adopt this same system of contraction in this country, central-

izing their output and forcing restriction of trade by regulation of supply. They, owners of transportation, controlling the output of the natural product, owners of all manufacturing plants, concentrating their executive staff until a process of control has been perfected, humbling the consumer and producer into almost gentle submission.

Trades-unionism has been to some extent instrumental in checking the complete subjugation by organized capital, but the system can only be in time compelled to lay down this weapon as ineffectual to hold the ground against the onslaught of the enemy.

Heretofore, the capitalists have done their nefarious work by stealth; now, they in their indiscreetness, announce, that open warfare must be started to offstand the inroads of labor, nay! Socialism. The president of the manufacturers' association, Mr. Parry, in his address at their last regular convention, poured upon organized labor all the calumny of a hysterical tyrant. He solemnizes the grandeur of what a free-born American should be, hurls revolutionary epithets upon labor's works, vilifies the actions of members of organized labor, and ends by acknowledging the truth of what we always surmised, that they, he, and his cohorts, were the power behind the throne that beat labor measures in Congress, besides elaborating the crafty Mark Hanna in his little labor jubilee pow wow to the election of 1900.

Is it possible for trades-unions to hold the fort they now live in? No. The results of labor unions do nothing but boycott and strike, and finally starve. Sometimes the boycott and strike wins, but ultimately it remedies nothing. When banking institutions undertake to contract their loans and enforce collections, the debtor is compelled to make his sacrifice. We must not say he will not or never does this, we have the experience. He holds the key to the situation in the palm of his hand. The wheels of avarice are gummed with the shreds of human suffering, lacerated by the revolving wheel of competitive delusion. Our present system offers no way to patch up our disarranged fabric of social relations. The figures of immigration for March announce that almost 100,000 people have been landed upon our shores to more completely carry out the competition of labor. A miners' association of California has disclosed its plans to fight the W. F. of M. Latent movements are sedulously at work, weaving the thread of discord among the many labor unions of the country. False economic writers are distorting the truth to the unsuspecting.

The money-power of the world is to-day shaking in its boots over the probable embarkation of labor-unions into politics. They view the advent of Socialism with alarm and cry aloud with acrimony! Do not take a hand in politics; it will ruin you and cause disruption! This is the voice of capital and its alarmist. Labor can never lose what it never attempted to possess and control—the ballot. It is true they have voted. Yes, perfunctorily. They stayed at home and let primaries and conventions go on, but when election day came, what could they do, if at all, but go up and vote the capitalist ticket? The money-power, never inactive, lays its wires to control the political situation from one election to another, never once allowing itself to slumber. The Legislature, Congress and the judiciary, all children of this pernicious system, have to-day equipped a colossal system of arrogance, of wealth and political debauchery.

The horoscope of future generations reveals to us a world of slaves. Posterity will hurl against us the imprecations of the desperate. This is the grandeur of our written books of history published and read for thirty years. Must this dream of the wide-awake be realized? We think not. The child of reason is asking questions of the prosy philosopher. The dew-drop of conditions are falling upon the masses. Individual thoughts are cast out upon the world of readers. Abnormal conditions are always apparent. The spirit of interest is generating in the camp of the common people. Thomas Jefferson is long since dead; Andrew Jackson is not alive; Abe Lincoln lives no more. These names are revered as makers of a nation and its growth. We, children of dead conditions, are wide-awake to our surroundings. Precedents are often wise, but do not disturb. Agitators, take up the mantel of the work, and a reasonable basis of civil government will be evolved therefrom.

UNANSWERABLE LOGIC FROM HUBBELL.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In the great strikes of progress made by the world, during the past century, we find that the social condition of the masses is not one iota better than it was one hundred years ago. With all the boasted advancement of the period named, we find the combinations of the toilers of the world very unsatisfactory. What is it that the toiler demands to-day? Is it capitalistic plutocracy, or is it universal brotherhood? From the shores of

America to those of Europe, and from all lands of the earth, there comes up a great cry that answers—"Universal Brotherhood." The abolition of the wage system, and the substitution for it of co-operative labor.

Whoever has an open eye for the signs of the times, must recognize that this thought, more or less clearly formulated, forms the basis of the great labor movement now making itself felt in every country in the world. As slavery and serfdom, once a necessary social institution, also at last made way for wage labor, so in our day, there is coming about a similar change of no less importance—the transition from the wage system, to collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

Why is the toiler so helpless? Because he and his class have been robbed of the land and the tools, and all the means of sustenance and production, and have nothing left them but that empty bauble, "Legal Liberty." Liberty to accept wages so small that they barely enable them to live like beasts, or liberty to starve to death and be buried in an unmarked grave by the public authorities. Brothers, as long as the wage system lasts, you will never get the full product of your toil. Let no reformers beguile you into a struggle which simply aims to secure a modification of the wage system. Nothing short of the annihilation of the wage system will give you justice and give you the full product of your toil. Whether the means of production, that is to say, the lands, mines, factories, machinery, etc., are owned by a few large Republican capitalists, who organize a trust, or whether they are owned by a lot of small Democratic capitalists who are opposed to the trusts, is all the same to the working class. Let the capitalists, large and small, fight this out among themselves. The toiler must get rid of the whole brood of masters and exploiters, and put themselves in possession and control of the means of production, that they may have steady employment, without begging plutocracy for the wealth they produce. Then, and not until then, will they enjoy with their families the fruits of their labor in happy homes, abundant and wholesome food and all other things necessary to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It is therefore a question, not of reform, the mask of fraud, but revolution. The capitalistic system must go, class rule abolished, and wage slavery supplanted by co-operative industry. Despair not, noble toiler, we shall yet dwell together in harmony, liberty and the unionism of humanity shall spread a civilization from pole to pole, not intertwined with slavery,

but purged of its contamination. A civilization that means universal freedom, universal enfranchisement, universal brotherhood. Fraternally,

W. T. HUBBELL,

No. 60, W. F. of M.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

Red Cliff, Colorado, April 20, 1903.

History repeats itself. Conditions that prevailed in past ages produced known results. The same conditions prevailing now will produce like results. Following history back in past ages we see that about ninety per cent. of the human family have been held—some a little above poverty, some in poverty, and some in extreme poverty. I beg to ask why this is so? We have not far to look for the cause, but it seems an astonishment that the human family, heretofore and now, permits this cause to exist that creates poverty. Was it the design of the Creator? I don't believe it was. The cause is that the few gather to themselves an undue amount of the earth's products, or the means of controlling the earth's products to their own use. This is done by taxation, tribute, tithes and many other ways, among which is to monopolize some branch or branches of the earth's products, and holding them at high price, thereby gather the means to extend their power to create poverty. We are told that in Christ's time, Rome had \$2,800,000,000 in circulation. When Rome went down she had only \$800,000,000 left and eight men owned most of it. Croesus, the richest of them, could drive seven hundred thousand men to do his bidding, and at one time 350,000 Romans struck for better conditions, and the Roman government called out her army and put them down and executed seven hundred of the leaders and strung their bodies along the Appian way head to foot as a warning to strikers. Rome moved on wheels made of sections of trees (very slowly). We move on wheels made of hub, spokes, tires and fellows, cars, omnibuses, automobiles, and have called to our aid the means of lightning, to increase our speed, and we will get there much quicker than Rome did. Nobody can deny that like conditions prevail in the United States as in Rome, only more powerful and swifter. I leave the public to predict the results of these conditions.

Over rich men or corporations and combines of wealth are a menace to the public and are to be more dreaded than a pestilence, as pestilence soon relieves its subjects, while the power of wealth continues its affliction through life, and from one generation to another.

Take for a sample the beef trust. The population of the United States is said to be 75,000,000, and if each person pays a half cent per day to the trust for the privilege of eating meat that would be \$375,000, or for a year \$125,625,000.

Oil was made for the use of mankind, but we see it largely controlled by a few individuals, and we are paying many millions of dollars for its use, over the cost of production and a just profit. Many other combines are tapping and sucking the means upon which life is supported. Will the public wake up or sleep. Which?

W. D. A.

ANARCHY FROM MONTANA.

Gilt Edge, Montana, April 7, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In looking over the record of labor strikes in our country, and the injunctions granted to corporations by corporation judges, restraining free-born American citizens from laying down their tools and ceasing work, if they so desire, and the governors of the several states calling out the state militia without due cause, at the bidding of human vampires, it would seem to any intelligent, fair-minded man or woman, that our freedom was on the decline, and that our liberties were fast slipping away one by one. If you ask for justice, you are answered in derision and called an agitator. If you try to persuade a man against taking your place when you go on a strike for an increase of wages or for other just causes, perhaps, you get a dum-dum bullet in the abdomen.

Why, dear fellow workingman, you surely have no right to revel in the hallowed privilege that nerved a Patrick Henry to thunder forth his eloquence in behalf of human rights. Ye gods! Are you sons of sires that left their bloody footprints on the frozen roads of Valley Forge and dared to bare their noble breasts to the leaden hail of a tyrant? It would seem superfluous for you to be turning somersaults, getting up petitions to governors and state legislatures. Are they not owned by soulless human vampires, who would suck the last drop of blood from their own mother's veins? Can you deny the truth of this assertion? Now, dear workingmen of America, let me give you the key to the situation regardless of political opinion. Please refrain from spending your evenings in town and also your money, for a month or two, and then, buy yourself one of the latest improved .35-caliber Winchester rifles and also 1,000 rounds of soft nosed cartridges, and you will

come nearer solving the injunction and militia problem than all the petitions this side of hades. Take my word for it, were every workingman in America armed as I have described, our noble judges of justice would not be so premature in granting injunctions. Neither would our nice fat-headed knavish governors be so fond of calling out our state scabs, dressed in blue, to shoot down laboring people. Dear friends, there is always a cause and an effect, and then a remedy. The cause is the soulless greed of man, the effect is labor's destitution, want and misery, and the remedy is for labor to arm itself and sleep upon its arms. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In summing up the history of tyrants, we find that Caesar had his Brutus, King Charles the First, his Cromwell. And in the words of Patrick Henry, the Baers of Pennsylvania and Colorado may profit by their example.

A. H. SELLERS,

107, W. F. M.

We have published the above communication from the pen of A. H. Sellers of Montana, not because we coincide with the views expressed, but to show the desperation that is being born to resist the encroachments that are swiftly invading the domain of man's liberty. Mr. Sellers has evidently been watching the fierce contest of labor battling for recognition, and has beheld in the stories of the public press, a recital of wrongs that have warmed his blood to a temperature, that demands "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." The fires of resistance are being kindled in many hearts, and men in the barren desert of want in every quarter of the globe are placing their faith in the bullet to meet the anarchy of plutocracy.

The man whose bank account is poverty and whose home is the shelterless street, can feel but scant love for his country when he beholds the functions of government debased to subserve the pecuniary interests of the class, who will wield the rod of tyranny and the lash of oppression. The courts have become the arsenals in which capitalism arms itself with weapons to subjugate the laboring masses. The temples of justice in the language of Baer, are the bulwarks of American liberty," to perpetuate and maintain a legal license for monopoly to murder the industrial freedom of manhood. There are many men of Seller's frame of mind, who believe that anarchy should be met with anarchy, and that injustice should be strangled with the hand of might. But there is a more potent weapon in the hands of every citizen of this country than bullets, injunctions or the rifles of blue-coated soldiers, and that

is the deathless ballot of men who scorn to live in slavery. The private ownership of the means of life by the few, has given monopoly a standing in court and is the incentive which actuates state and federal authority, to place at the disposal of corporations the armed power of both departments, to be used to make capitalism more formidable in its war against labor. The laboring masses are alone responsible for the conditions which confront humanity. The toiling millions have the political power to annihilate the abominable and cursed system, by which the majority become the prey and victims of the minority. The laboring people have in their keeping more than eighty per cent. of the ballots, and when these ballots are wielded for the emancipation of labor, the injunction and uniformed scab that now reinforce employers to defeat the effort of the majority against the minority, will become memories of a barbarous past. Less than twenty per cent. own the wealth of the world, and this wealth, which has been filched from the masses under a system which has been legalized by the cunning of the few and the ballots of the many, is the power that make courts, state militia and federal soldiers become clubs in the hands of exploiters to beat labor into subjection. As long as the laboring masses confiscate their political heritage in the interest of the Morgans, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Baers and the Parrys, verbal remonstrances are entirely out of order. The ballot box is open to labor and it is the only constitutional receptacle in which the workingman can deposit his ultimatum, against industrial bondage and in favor of economic liberty. The few who have amassed wealth have only taken advantage of the opportunities which the masses have donated them by the maintenance of a system which means the survival of the strong against the weak. The victims of oppression are the great multitude who can dethrone capitalism with an intelligent ballot. If ballots are not used for the liberation of man by the masses, then a time will come, when the physical power of lawless hunger will assert itself with implements of vengeance. The advance guard in the ranks of organized labor are appealing to the reason and intelligence of the world to use the bloodless weapon, by which slaves of the present can become men of the future. The power by which the few debauch the executive, judicial and legislative departments of government, must be wrested from the hands of the minority, and when this power becomes the property of all, there will be no privileged class in our civilization to scourge the back of labor.

—Ed.

IN MEMORIAM.

Hill City, S. D., May 2, 1903.

Hill City Miners' Union, 170, W. F. M.

Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst Mrs. O. A. Peterson, wife of Bro. O. A. Peterson; and,

Whereas, it is fitting that we should offer these resolutions of respect; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of this union, do sincerely mourn the loss of our brother's wife, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives; and be it further

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

(Signed)

H. E. PALMER,
W. WILLIAMS,
A. L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Anaconda Miners' Union No. 21 has passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler to call from our midst our brother, William J. Kramer; therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Brother Kramer, Anaconda Miners' Union No. 21, W. F. of M., has sustained a severe loss of a worthy brother, a cheerful comrade and a faithful friend; be it further

Resolved, that this union extends 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 resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the relatives, and that a copy be sent to the daily press and to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

G. M. HOOTON,
F. C. HATHAWAY,
FRED WADDLETON,
Committee.

Whereas, it has pleased the Allwise Ruler of our Universe to take from our midst our beloved friends and brothers, A. C. Curnow, Elisha Gill, Robt. Harris and Edward Coyle; and,

Whereas, they have always proven themselves to be loyal and faithful members of this union; therefore be it

Resolved, that we sincerely mourn the loss of our brothers; and be it further

Resolved, that our charter be draped for thirty days; and that these resolutions be put upon the minutes of this union, and a copy given for publication to the Philipsburg Mail and Miners' Magazine.

JULIAN CORRIE,
THOMAS BETTENS,
L. E. HIGLEY,
Committee.

Central City, S. D., April 2, 1903.

Whereas, an ever kind and indulgent Father has called to the haven of rest our brother, Alfred Andrews; and,

Whereas, in his demise the family have lost a true and faithful father and husband, and this union a good and faithful member. His voice is stilled; his work is ended; therefore, be it

Resolved, that Central City Miners' Union No. 3 tender to the wife and children its most profound sympathy in their bereavement, and assure them that their welfare will ever be held at heart; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be given a page on the records of our union, and a copy be sent to the family.

D. E. MULLINS,
J. C. CLANCY,
W. G. FRIGGINS,
Committee.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charters	\$25.00 each	Withdrawal Cards01 each
Rituals	1.00 each	Delinquent Notices01 each
Warrant Books	1.00 each	Application Blanks01 each
Federation Emblems	1.00 each	Membership Cards05 each
Constitution and By-Laws, per copy.....	.05 each	Canceling Stamp65 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. SIMPINS.....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	F. Van Marter.	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	Marion Moor	30	McCabe
153	Poland	Sat	Fred Reichalt.	Allen Marks	25	Poland
105	Socorro Sun	Sun	T. S. Lane	Water Staley		Harrisburg
110	Tiger		J. C. Bradbury.	Edward Gant		Crown King
102	Troy	Sun	John B. Conyers	E. Grice		Troy
78	Val Minta	Wed	John Wilson	F. G. Mitte	351	Prescott
65	Walker	Wed	John Larson	Thos. Caldwell.	18	Walker
160	Weaver	Mon	A. D Smith	A. L. Greenleaf		Octave
BARR. COLUMBIA						
43	Camp McKinney.	Thurs	H. McDermott.	E. E. Eastwood		O'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	Sat	Wm. Beard	S. Sutherland.	23	Frank, Alb'rt
76	Gladstone	Sat	John R. Galvin	Thos. B. Craig.	299	Fernie
22	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland.	Geo. Dougherty	134	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. C. Benner.	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Fred Mitchell.	Richard Joyce	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fowler	Mich. Delaney	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau		A. Chisholm	F. Treanor		Ferguson
166	Michel	Sat	Henry S. Bell.	W. Curyock		Michel
120	Morrissey	Sun	John Johnson.	Jno. T. Davies.		Morrissey Jct
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. Blackburn	P. T. Smyth	32	Moyie
177	Nanaimo		Wm. Neave	T. J. Shereton		
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	H. Williams	R. Sutherland	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. Shiland	K	Sandon
93	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			Jas. H. Allen		Columbia
47	Confidence	Thurs	Geo. Thow	R. S. Henry	26	Confidence
141	French Gulch	Sat	J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer		French Gulch

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
70	CALIF. - Con Gold Cross	Tues	L. D. Wren	H. McConville..		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Thos. Roach	J. F. Sullivan ..	199	Grass Valley.
169	Iron Mountain	Sat	R. M. Rogers	E. Cochran		Fielding
163	Ivanpah		A. H. Shipway	Fred C. Godbe		Manvel
115	Jackson	Sun	W. D. Oulds	Hugo Gobish		Jackson
143	Keswick M & S	Mon	T. J. Cromer	R. L. Stark		Keswick
51	Mojave	Sat	A. A. Moross	W. O. Emery	1	Mojave
12	Paloma		John Gulbins			Gwin
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	J. Trumbetta	Wm. Wivell	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. W.	Thurs	Alfred Peterson ..	F. J. Ferguson ..	115	Crockett
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen ..	John Baird		Groveland
124	Snow Ball		P. W. Doyle	Mike Koster		Needles
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	F. Schliemann	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	E. S. Holden	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	Ranner M. & S.	Wed	C. A. Mathews	C. E. Johnson	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk	Wed	Wm. J. Dailey	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	Geo. D. Hill	1148	Cripple Creek ..
82	Cripple Crk S. Eng ..	Wed	E. A. Emery	E. L. Whitney	279	Cripple Creek ..
56	Central City	Thurs	W. F. Sydow	M. A. Swanson	175	Central City
93	Denver S. M.	Wed	Samuel Holtz	B. P. Smith		Denver
165	Dunton	Sat	D. S. Shoyer	H. E. Haney		Dunton
58	Durango M & S	Sat	J. Gedncy, Sr.	Robert Carter	1273	Durango
84	Excelsior Eng.	Mon	Fred Randall	W. A. Morgan		Victor
184	Florence M. & S. ..			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	Wed	Wm. Charles	H. Rothholz	498	Georgetown
92	Gillett M. & S	Sat	Robt. Lynch	C. 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
168	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. Francis	W. J. Kappus	212	Kokomo
32	Victor	Sat	John Harper	Dan Griffis	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat	M. Comerford	J. Satterstrom	38	Vulcan
146	Wall Street		Geo. Brown	A. S. Shipley		Wall Street
59	Ward	Sat	G. Middleton	Jos. D. Orme	78	Ward
108	Whitepine	Sat	W. S. Barker	M. C. Smith		White Pine

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
IDAHO.						
10	Burke	Tues	Harry Garden	Samuel Norman	164	Burke
52	Custer	Sat	David Hancock	R. L. Johnston	25	Custer
63	DeLamar	Mon	Jas. H. Hore	Jas. H. Rodda.	25	DeLamar
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayer	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	162	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
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	Philipsburg
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	B. B. Duffy	Jas. Lithgow	790	Great Falls
35	Hassell	Sat	A. I. Schreier	A. Scharke	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 Beaber	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
26	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
OREGON.						
130	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

Directory of Local Unions and Officers

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
SO. DAKOTA.						
3	Central.....	Sat	P. S. Deneen..	W. G. Friggens.	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
68	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
144	Park City.....	Sat	Jos. Ulmer	Edward Boyle ..	891	Park City....
99	Valley S. U.....	Sat	E. J. Smith.....	Jos. Ulmer.....		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	Alex McKay	J. E. Keyes....	157	Republic.....
WYOMING						
157	Continental		Wm. Mow	Wm. Malady....		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.

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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, Wm. J. Bailey, Secretary, Black Hawk, Colorado.

Liberty, No. 6, John Ham, President; E. W. Wearé, Secretary, Carters, Calif.

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

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DANIEL McDONALD, President..... Box 1067, Butte, Mont.

D. F. O'SHEA, Vice President..... Cripple Creek, Colo.

CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer..... Box 1067, Butte, Mont.

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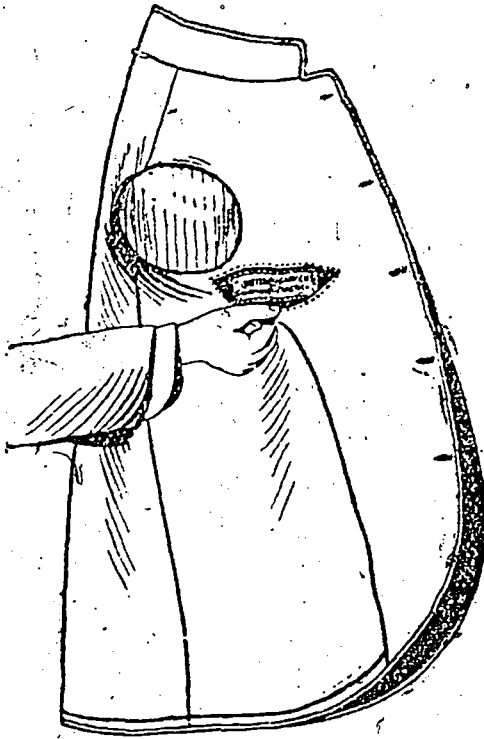


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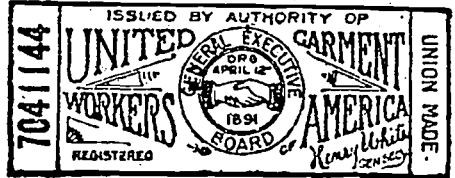
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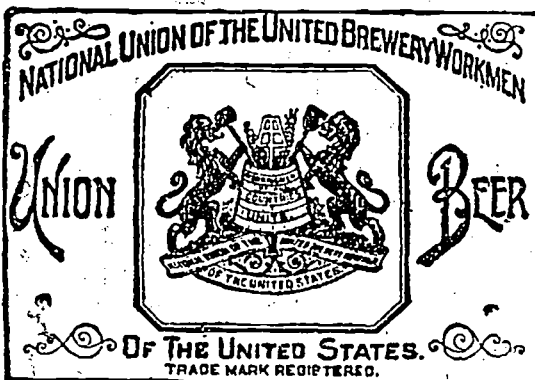
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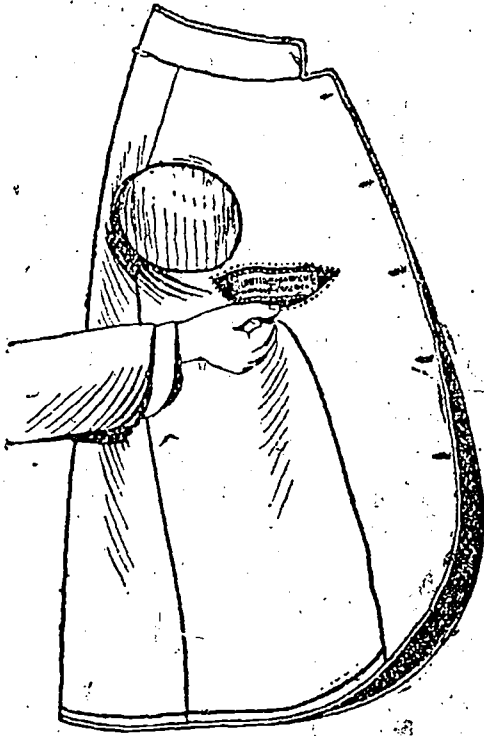
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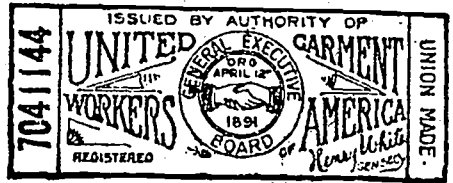
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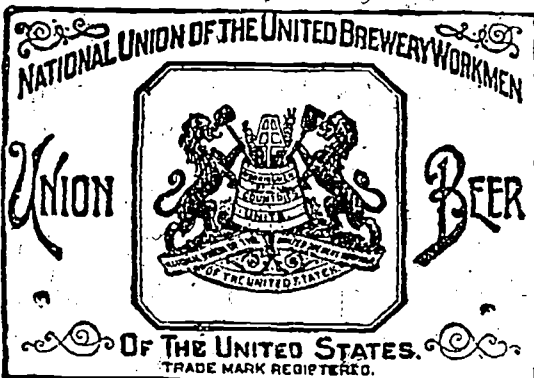
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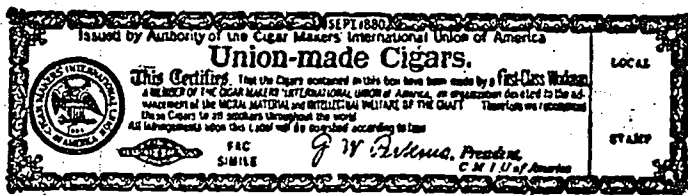
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