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THE
MINERS'
MAGAZINE

APRIL 1900

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ORGAN OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Publication Office 1613 Court Place, Denver, Colorado:

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WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS CHARTER

Know All Men by These Presents, That acting under the authority vested in us by the laws of the above named organization we the undersigned do hereby grant this Charter to a body of **Delegates** who are to be hereinafter named and designated in the **8th Annual Convention of the W.F.O.M.** Article No. _____

To be held by them and their successors. And the aforesaid Delegates hereby installed shall be authorized and empowered to transact business and conclude all matters of any person or persons lawfully proposed and elected in our absence with the Constitution, By-Laws and all other laws of the Western Federation of Miners of America. It is hereby agreed in the presence of all those present that the aforesaid Delegates shall conform to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations and all other laws of the Western Federation of Miners of America and shall be held responsible for all rights and benefits according to the Constitution, By-Laws and all other laws of the Western Federation of Miners of America and further it is agreed that should the aforesaid Delegates fail to do so they shall be held responsible therefor and their names shall be stricken from the roll of the Western Federation of Miners of America.

In witness whereof the above and faithful people of the Western Federation of Miners of America have hereunto set their hands and seals at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19__.



Edward Joyce
President

James H. [Name]
Secretary

WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF

The Miners' Magazine

Published by the Western Federation of Miners at 1613 Court
Place, Denver, Colorado. \$1.00 a Year.

EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

Communications containing more than two hundred words may not be published.

Write plainly on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used, write only on every second line.

Communications not in conformity with this notice will be returned to the writer.

Application made for entrance at the postoffice at Denver, Colorado, as second-class matter.

The poem "A Great Country," was written in England as a criticism of things in that country, and was changed to fit American conditions by our late lamented brother John D. Lewis of Silverton, and was probably his last writing.

Dr. Spivak, whose excellent article on miners in fiction appears in this issue, would be glad to have the name of any mining stories that do not appear in his list. Any one who knows of such stories will please address him in care of this office.

A letter reached us the other day signed "A Member." No communications will be printed unless signed by the sender's full name. We will not print the name if so requested, but we must know the member's name to protect ourselves, and that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We would ask our correspondents not to send us any original poetry. A list of poems has been selected for some time to come and includes Burns, Goldsmith, Moore and O'Reilly. These with a few recent selections will take all the space we can give for poetry.

One of our correspondents complains of our rule limiting communications to 200 words. Our reason for the rule is this: We have something like 100 unions; if each union sent in a 200-word letter in one month, it would make 20,000 words,

or nearly enough to fill two issues, and would leave no room for editorials, contributed articles, to say nothing of poetry, fiction and the chronology. So, in order to give every union a chance, we must ask correspondents to boil down their letters so as to make the best possible use of our limited space.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of the Garment Workers' label in this issue. When this label is found on ready-made clothing, overalls and the like, it is a guarantee that it was made by labor receiving decent wages, and who work directly for their employer, instead of a "sweater." Furthermore, it indicates that such garments were made in a clean workshop, instead of being made in the homes of the "sweater's" victims. It is said that clothing firms in some of the mining towns have no union overalls at all. If every member who reads this will look out for the label the next time he buys goods, this will quickly be remedied.

A new project is attracting much attention in England and this country. It originates with a man who rejoices in the name of Smith, E. J. Smith in fact. He has a scheme by which the employers are organized into something like a trust, and the employes into a union, and between them a rate is fixed at which the employer sells the goods and what the workmen should receive. The plan is received with much favor. This shows how hard it is for people to understand the simplest truths in political economy. The "fixing" of prices with the share guaranteed that capital is getting is the evil and the only evil of our present system of production. All attempts at reform to be successful must tend to a reduction of the "return" that capital gets, and only in such a reduction, both as a quantity and a proportion can progress be made. Yet here we have a plan in which the workingmen join to guarantee the employer this very profit, thus by their very act blocking the road which leads to emancipation. Mr. Smith is another of the many quacks who are trying to cure social ills. He cannot help us because he has not the slightest conception of the disease.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

Through the neglect of the secretaries of the different unions who have not sent in the names of the officers who were elected at the first meeting in March, we are compelled to run the old directory this month.

In the next issue of the magazine the new directory will

appear, and those unions that fail to send the names of their officers-elect before the 10th inst, will not appear thereafter.

This gives each secretary six weeks to forward the names to the secretary-treasurer, so there can be no excuse in the future if each union is not represented.

After the new directory appears, there will be no change made in it except to add new unions.

OUR NEW CHARTER.

The frontispiece for this month is a reduced copy of our new charter, which has just been finished by the Gugler Company of Milwaukee, the finest lithographic house in America. We insert it first, to show it to such of our friends outside the Federation who would never see it otherwise; second, so that our members can see how far superior it is to our old one, and to induce them to have their unions order one immediately.

This picture does not, however, convey a full idea of the charter's appearance, because the colors are not reproduced, and because of the reduction in size. The charter is 21x28 inches, nearly seventeen times the size of the frontispiece. The goddess is a rich brown, the rays emanating from the stars are green; the lettering, and the four corner pictures of a smelterman, engineer, coal miner and metalliferous miner, respectively, are black. It has been pronounced the handsomest charter possessed by any labor organization.

We have spent much time and money to make this charter beautiful and instructive. It will only cost \$5.00. Unions in ordering will please give names of all the officers who signed the old one and date of its issue.

TO THE DELEGATES.

From this date delegates have six weeks to prepare for the convention, and we sincerely hope that they will use this time to good advantage by carefully studying every question they intend to introduce.

This will be the most important convention the W. F. of M. ever held. There will be many important questions which will require serious consideration before they become part of the constitution or go to the public as the fundamental principles of the organization.

Our organization has ever taken a pronounced stand on public questions. At this time questions of much moment will require the most serious attention of every delegate in attendance.

Every delegate should read the constitution carefully, and wherever they discover that any section can be improved, it

should be written up correctly, and not depend upon the memory in a question of such importance.

This is also true regarding resolutions and platform which shall guide the officers of the organization and stand as the recognized policy of the Federation for the ensuing year. We trust that each delegate will realize the importance of his position and will come to the convention prepared to act wisely in the interest of those who elected him as their representative.

NEWSPAPER HEADINGS ON THE INVESTIGATION.

Notwithstanding the meager accounts sent out by the Associated Press of the Congressional Investigation, the papers to whom they are sent have a good idea of what is being revealed at the sessions of the committee. The Associated Press sends out the news without headings; these are put on by the individual papers themselves, and while some papers had tame and non-committal headings, others expressed themselves as follows:

Denver Rocky Mountain News, "Imprisoned Without Trial.—Washington, D. C., Star, "Mr. Sovereign Regarded the Attitude of the Troops as Unnecessarily Severe."—Boston Herald, "Objected to Martial Law."—Sacramento Bee, "Bunker Hill Owned by Standard Oil Company."—Atlanta, Ga., Journal, "McKinley Approved Merriam's Wardner Bull Pen."—Great Falls, Mont., Tribune, "The Wardner Investigation Continues to Elicit Tales of Astounding Tyranny."—Toledo, O., Bee, "Queer Justice Out in Idaho."—Cleveland, O., Recorder, "Revolted Was the Treatment Received By an Editor in the Bull Pen."—Wheeling, West Va., News, "More Facts About the Military Tyranny in the Coeur d'Alenes."—Grand Forks, N. D., Herald, "The Soldiers Were Brutal."—Dubuque, Iowa, Herald, "Idaho's Deep Disgrace."—Chicago Journal, "Idaho Editor Tells of Harsh Treatment."—Atlanta Journal, "Stewart Lays Outrage Bare."—Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, "Kangaroo Court Passed Sentence on Idaho Newspaper Man."—Grand Forks, N. D., Herald, "More Evidence Adduced Regarding the Mining Scandal."—Massillon, O., Item, "The Bull Pen Prisoners Crazed by Brutal Treatment and Shot Down."—Rocky Mountain News, "Repetition of Andersonville."

THE WORSHIP OF THE GOLDEN CALF IN MODERN TIMES.

The reason why many people wish to see the triumph of British arms in South Africa, is because "the Boers are not civilized. They have gold mines and do not want to work them." To the average citizen of the present day, the lust for

gold is such a consuming passion that the man who does not share it must indeed seem to him to be uncivilized or crazy.

It is strange that in one corner of the world there can be found people whose lives are not entirely swayed by the greatest and most harmful superstition the world has ever known.—The belief in and dependence on gold. This metal is indeed one which can be put to many uses, from the gold spoon which my lady of the four hundred uses to the drunken sot who has bi-chloride of gold "shot into him" in the Keeley Institute, is a long gap, socially speaking. But these and similar uses of gold are simply the use of it as a commodity. It is used because it suits some purposes better than anything else, which is the best reason for such use.

The superstition is that gold is the only thing of which money of ultimate redemption can be made. This superstition is bolstered up by a number of others, such as—that gold or any other metal must be coined in order to be the standard of value—that gold is needed to redeem paper money—that paper money can only be issued when redeemable in gold—that the credit of the country and the business thereof depends upon the gold in the vaults of the banks (which takes wings unto itself and disappears the only time it is actually called for, and that is during a panic).

It is the belief in these things that gives capital its power, and this power is exercised against all labor, particularly the miner of the precious metals, witness the Cripple Creek and Coeur d'Alene strikes, the former the richest gold camp, the latter the richest silver district in the country. It is not our purpose at this time to elaborate our argument on the money question. We have outlined the question, and will take it up from time to time, because we think that the miners of gold should be the first to oppose goldolatry. It looks better if we do it, and it also shows that we do not believe the capitalist is going to share with us the income from this special privilege, for we know, the more he gets, the less he is willing to give.

AMERICAN SCABS IN CANADA.

The Miners' Unions of British Columbia expended over \$500 to induce scabs hired in the iron ore regions of Michigan to return to that state and not take the place of the miners in British Columbia who were fighting to uphold the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature.

It was necessary for the unions of British Columbia to send an agent to this region to offset the work of an agent sent there by the mine owners to hire scabs for their mines.

We are informed that the mine owners had an agent in Joplin, Missouri, for the same purpose.

Considering the amount of money spent by the unions of British Columbia to induce those men to return to Michigan and Missouri, the mine owners' agent did a flourishing business in hiring scabs in both states.

This should be interesting news to the "free-born American" workingman who has spasms every time he sees the Stars and Stripes or hears the strain of the "Star Spangled-Banner."

FALSE TESTIMONY FROM DALY'S TOOL.

Before the Senate committee investigating the Clark bribery case on February 24th, Attorney John R. Tool testified that "he had been intimately associated with Marcus Daly in business and politics for fifteen years."

"That he was a member of the Legislature several years; during this time Daly had never suggested to him how he should vote."

"He said he attended the primaries in Butte and knew of no voters intimidated, nor of any voter bought by Daly or anyone authorized to act for him."

To allow such a false statement to pass unnoticed would be equivalent to an acknowledgement that Mr. Tool's testimony was correct.

We do not know whether Marcus Daly ever tried to influence Mr. Tool to vote for his measures or not. If he did not, we must confess that it is marvelous how great minds act in concert, for at no time, either in public or private has Hon. J. R. Tool ever been found upon the side of the people of Montana as against Marcus Daly and the Anaconda Copper Company.

As an attorney he had a perfect right to do this, and a man of Mr. Tool's proclivities will always be found upon the side of the corporations against the people; with the strong against the weak.

We wonder what the "men" of Butte will say when they learn upon the oath of Mr. Tool that Marcus Daly never intimidated the voters of that city to vote for his candidates; nay more: we wonder what the people of the state will say when they read the testimony of this time server who, for fifteen years has been one of a gang of conspirators who concocted schemes and laid plans to throttle justice and deprive the people of their rights in the interests of one of the most overbearing corporations in the United States.

For the past thirteen years we know that no election in Butte has been free from Marcus Daly's intimidation. This was especially true in 1898.

We know that in city elections, employes of the Anaconda

company were ordered to live within the city limits; we know that shift bosses and every miserable lackey of that company attend the polling booths and check every man that votes on election day.

The man who does not vote as he is told, board where he is told, and trade at the company's store; in short, become wholly dependent on this monster corporation can not work in any of its mines, mills or smelters.

These are facts well known to the people of Butte, and yet a shyster attorney has the effrontery to testify that no intimidation has been used by the manager.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The committee on military affairs is investigating the conduct of the military in the Coeur d'Alenes and will soon submit its report to Congress.

Considering the attitude of the Republican members of the committee, President McKinley and Governor Steunenberg will be exonerated and General Merriam upheld for his cowardly persecution of the miners of Shoshone county, Idaho.

Throughout the investigation the Republican members showed their hostility to organized labor in their vain attempt to prevent the truth from being known.

The Associated Press treated the investigation as a secret and only allowed a few garbled statements to reach the public when the miners' witnesses testified.

All of which proves that the laboring people of this republic in name must be crushed and made to bow in meek submission to the monied oligarchy that controls every department of the government.

Fourteen witnesses appeared for the miners. Every one of them are truthful, honest men; against their character and integrity not a word can be said. They testified that men who were arrested and imprisoned for six months without any charge being preferred against them were treated worse than criminals by the military despots.

Mr. Cozier, United States prosecuting attorney for Idaho, who was a witness for General Merriam and Governor Steunenberg, testified that in his opinion the arrest and imprisonment of the men in the "bull pen" was illegal, unlawful and contrary to the constitution of the United States.

He further testified that Governor Steunenberg requested him to try the prisoners in trainload lots on the charge of obstructing the United States mail.

This request, coming from Governor Steunenberg, was the request of the Standard Oil Company and the mine owners of Shoshone county, for every act of Governor Steunenberg was

in compliance with their wishes, as he was with the mine owners and their attorneys at all of their meetings.

Some of the witnesses testified that they were arrested because they intended to appear before the industrial commission in the town of Wallace in the month of July.

This must be interesting reading for John L. Kennedy, the representative of organized labor on the Industrial Commission, who has never lost an opportunity to misrepresent the miners and approve of the military despotism of the Standard Oil Company.

James R. Sovereign testified that General Merriam, Captain Edwards, Governor Steunenberg and Sinclair were equally responsible for the reign of despotism as all of them had Krag-Jorgensen rifles behind them.

No truer statement ever fell from the lips of man. The Krag-Jorgensen is the law of the land, it is superior to all petitions, protests, legislatures, courts and constitution; its report sounds the enslavement of the people, for it is forever trained upon them by the military who are the servants of the privileged few who rule without mercy.

For nearly twelve years the unfortunate miners of the Coeur d'Alenes have been oppressed by the mining corporations of that district; they have been abused and maligned by the plutocratic press of the country; they have been held up to scorn and denounced as murderers by corporation hirelings; they have been subjected to military abuse; they have languished in the bull pen; some of them are now suffering in the penitentiary, sent there by the foulest methods that ever disgraced a so called court of justice. Others are not permitted to work in the country without obtaining a permit from an agent of the Standard Oil Company, representing the Democratic governor of Idaho.

During all those years of persecution, they could obtain no redress; the laboring men of the nation paid no attention to their appeals, for it did not interest them while they were not directly affected.

But startling evidence has been submitted to a committee from the House of Representatives by men who have actually suffered, and it now remains to be seen what action Congress will take in this important matter that threatens the rights and liberties of every workingman in the United States; for the operations of the Standard Oil Company and kindred trusts are not confined to the Coeur d'Alenes.

If Congress ignores the appeal of the Idaho miners for justice after such a fair presentation of their case, we must conclude that the star of freedom is about to set in universal gloom.

THE SMELTER STRIKE.

The smelter strike in Colorado last summer marked a new epoch in the labor movement. It was the first time that organized labor gave battle to organized capital in the form of a trust.

The organization of two smeltermen's unions the winter previous was followed by the Legislature passing an eight-hour law for all men working in underground mines and smelters. This law was to go into effect June 1, 1899.

In April the American Smelting and Refining Company was organized—this is the legal name of the smelter trust. It includes twenty smelters, all over the United States. Some situated as far east as Pennsylvania and some as far west as Montana. Besides this they had a lot of valuable mining property and eight millions of dollars in cash. The company was capitalized for \$65,000,000, and the stock placed on the market.

When the 15th of June came they were on a war footing.

The Durango and Pueblo smeltermen's unions were getting ready when in May the Denver union was organized and in a short time had 1,200 members.

On the 15th of June the smeltermen working for the trust smelters in Durango, Pueblo, Leadville and Denver quit work, as the employers refused to grant an eight-hour work day, with enough wages to make up at least in part for the smaller number of hours. All the trust was willing to do was to restore the wage scale of 1892 per hour, thus giving the men only two-thirds of the wages they received before the panic.

In the meantime a test case was prepared to take the eight-hour law to the Supreme Court of Colorado, but the men were not going to take any chances, so they quit work and the smelters were shut down.

The test case was argued in the Supreme Court on the 29th and 30th of June, and attracted a large audience. The strike by this time had settled down to a waiting game on the part of the trust, but the men, knowing that whichever way the court decided on the question of hours, the question of wages would still remain open, insisted on a hearing before the State Board of Arbitration. The trust tried to avoid the investigation, saying it would do no good as they could make no plans until the Supreme Court handed down its decision. A number of conferences were held between Ex-Governor Grant, representing the trust, and Henry Cohen, the attorney for the smeltermen's unions, in the presence of the board of arbitration, but nothing could be done. On the 17th of July the Supreme Court unanimously declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional, and the request for a hearing was insisted on by the men, and the board ordered both sides to appear

before it on July 22. We must digress here a little to describe the board. It has under the law creating it the rights of a state court. It can call in witnesses, make them produce books and papers, but cannot enforce its decisions. So, if both parties do not promise to abide by the result beforehand, the proceedings are more in the nature of an investigation than an arbitration. The board is made up of three members. The governor appoints one member to represent capital; he must be an employer of labor; and one member, a wageworker, a member of a labor organization; these two select a third, who must belong to neither of the above classes. The members of the board were W. N. Byers, the vice-president of the Denver Tramway company, an old-time newspaper man, and the founder of "The Rocky Mountain News," Roady Kenehan, the international secretary of the Horseshoers' union, and Wm. F. Hynes, one of the old-time Denver residents.

This board met in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, and for five days listened to the examination of witnesses and the arguments on the smelter trouble. Then they went to Pueblo and spent a day there studying the conditions peculiar to that city. We cannot afford the space to give the testimony but it was sufficient to convince the board that the men working in the smelters should not work more than eight-hours, and they recommended an increase, while not as much as they got for twelve hours, yet sufficient to give them a living wage, and this with a shorter work-day would make it possible for them to earn nearly as much as before, because of not having to lay off as often to prevent getting sick. This decision was unanimous, but the trust wanted to nip unionism in the bud, no matter if it took the whole eight millions they had in their strong box, and so refused to accept it. The strike continued for another three weeks and the men, having been slowly starved into submission, were forced back to work.

Roady Kenehan, the labor member of the board, took a very active part in the proceedings, questioning all the witnesses very closely and bringing out all the details of the amount of work they performed, the danger, etc. His handling of the witnesses was rather like a French judge, who takes a witness in hand and questions him about everything, whether it is irrelevant or not. In Pueblo Mr. Kenehan was at his best. Mr. Carl Eilers, one of the owners of the Colorado smelter, took the stand; after having been examined by his attorney and cross-examined by the smeltermen's attorney, he was turned over to Mr. Kenehan for a final questioning. To the questions put him he began giving "smart" answers, thinking thereby to bluff Kenehan, but he did not know Kenehan or he would not have bluffed. In the fewest minutes Mr. Eilers was tied up and the smeltermen, of whom a large num-

ber were present, were laughing at him so loudly that it almost became necessary to clear the hall.

The strike and the hearing before the board were valuable, in that they showed the people of Colorado that one of its greatest industries, although in a very prosperous condition, refused the smallest share of that prosperity to the workers engaged therein. It also opened their eyes to the fact that such things as lead and arsenic poisoning were the results of such work. Making these things known will do much to help the smelters' cause the next time they come before the public, as come they must.

IN ARIZONA.

At 3:20 a. m. March 1st, we boarded the Santa Fe train at Denver on our long contemplated visit to Arizona, which was several times delayed:

Along the route of the Santa Fe railroad the country is not agreeable to the eye, being barren and dry. Very little cultivation is seen along the entire route from Denver, Colorado, to Deming, New Mexico.

Passing through Huerfano county, Colorado, which belongs to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, one is surprised to see the extensive coal mines and the number of coal cars side-tracked at each mine, all loaded with coal.

No doubt this is one of the richest counties in the state, but the majority of the inhabitants derive no benefit from this richness, as it is all in the hands of this gigantic coal company that controls the destiny of every inhabitant in the county, and dictate to its employes where they shall trade and the ticket they shall vote.

This coal company pays its employes in scrip at the company store, where they are compelled to trade. Money is almost unknown, especially among the Mexicans, who compose a large percentage of the population.

The town of Trinidad is the center of this rich coal region and was at one time a very flourishing town; its merchants did a thriving business with the miners, but now this business goes to the company store, and many of the well-stocked stores of Trinidad have disappeared.

Las Vegas is the second town of importance on the Santa Fe. It is supported by the railroad shops and the vast stock-raising industry that is carried on so profitably by the stock growers of the surrounding country.

On arriving at Rincon, passengers for the Southern Pacific railroad change cars, as the train from Denver continues to El Paso, Texas.

A stub-train carries the Southern Pacific passengers to Deming, New Mexico, where they transfer for California.

Along the line of the Southern Pacific road through New Mexico is destitute of either water or vegetation.

The climate, however, is delightful, the air is bracing, and in New Mexico and Arizona, the eye rests on a dreary, sandy desert, although it is very hot during the day the nights are cool enough to make sleep comfortable under a heavy blanket.

Arriving at Bowie, passengers for Globe change to the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern railroad, which runs between these two points, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles through the San Carlos reservation.

The road runs directly through the Gila valley, which is very productive wherever it is possible to procure water for irrigation.

There is no town of any importance in the valley. Fort Thomas and Geronimo, which were once well known to the people when the Apache Indians were on the war path, led by their old chief Geronimo, are now abandoned.

The town of Globe is surrounded by low mountains entirely bare of timber or vegetation. The climate is very agreeable throughout the year, being entirely free from snow in the winter, and the heat is not oppressive in summer. It may be called the ideal mining camp of the West. The principal mines are the Old Dominion and Buffalo which employ about 650 men in both mines and smelters.

On March 1st, the day previous to our arrival, the Old Dominion mine and smelter shut down for reasons unknown to any person except the directors of the company, throwing over 200 men out of employment.

Sunday evening a special meeting of the union was held which was attended by nearly every member of the union except those who believe that arrangements can be made on this earth for more favorable conditions in the world beyond the grave than the laboring people enjoy in this capitalistic age.

The meeting lasted two hours, which gave us an opportunity to discuss many important questions and get better acquainted with the members of the union, which has on all occasions taken great interest in helping to build up their union and the Federation.

The Globe union always discusses the questions submitted by the Federation, and invariably is the first to respond to calls for assistance in behalf of other unions.

Leaving Globe on the morning of the 3rd inst., we reached Tucson that evening after a series of delays. Tucson is an old Mexican town with one-story adobe buildings of unique construction, and narrow winding streets running in all directions, giving it the appearance of a Chinese puzzle. The old

church of San Xavier mission, which stands at the base of San Madra mountain, nine miles from Tucson, does not contain a stick of timber, and stands as perfect to-day as it did 200 years ago, when first erected by the missionary fathers who carried the cross among the savage Indian tribes that inhabited that almost unknown American desert.

Tucson is fast becoming a health resort for people suffering from consumption and asthma. It is common town gossip that the undertakers visit every train to pick out their next customer so they will be prepared to receive him.

Tuesday morning we took the stage for Helvetia, a new mining camp thirty miles southeast of Tucson in a low range of mountains that join on the desert.

The mines carry copper, and employ about 200 men between the mines and smelter and other outside labor. These mines are owned by Michigan capitalists, who it is reported, intend to erect large works for handling the ore, as it is claimed the showing of ore will justify an outlay of many thousand dollars.

On the 7th a meeting was held in a small school house, which was one of the first buildings erected in the camp, and over 100 men decided that Helvetia miners union should be organized and affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners to battle for the rights of the laboring masses and the miners in particular.

The miners of Helvetia are very enthusiastic with the magnificent beginning they made and all of them predict a bright future for the union, as the superintendent of the mines is disposed to treat the employes fairly, and interposed no objection to the organization, which is something almost unknown in new mining camps.

There is only one fault to be found with those sturdy miners and pioneers of Helvetia, and that fault is one for which they and the miners of Arizona can offer no reasonable excuse. In fact this fault almost borders on an outrage. They commit the unpardonable crime of subscribing for the Los Angeles Times, which is beyond all question an everlasting disgrace to any man who professes to be a union man.

There is no excuse for the miners of Arizona who subscribe for this anti-labor sheet, as the Rocky Mountain News—which can be truly called the miners' champion—reaches Arizona towns the same day, and why union men should be so neglectful of their interest to patronize a paper that has done everything that money could do to reduce the laboring people to a state of peonage, in preference to a paper that has always been their friend is one of the many incidents that compel men to say: "It is no use trying to help the laboring

men; they will support those who try to degrade them in preference to those who try to assist them."

Thursday morning we took the stage for our return to Tucson, after spending two pleasant evenings with many old friends we knew in Colorado and California.

A ride in your shirt sleeves on top of a Concord coach on the 8th of March is something very unusual, but this was our pleasant experience, with the thermometer registering 80 degrees.

Leaving Tucson for Phoenix a wreck caused a delay of twelve hours at the small station of Casa Grande.

Nine miles north of this station stand the ruins of an old castle which is protected by the United States government. This castle is all that represents a prehistoric people who once lived in this valley which must have been a wonderful place when inhabited.

Four years ago, in company with Arizona's favorite son, "Buckey" O'Neil, who was the originator of the Rough Riders and was killed at the battle of San Juan, we had an opportunity to examine this ancient building and its surroundings.

Before you approach the building from the north the course of canals are easily observed in some instances where the alkali filled them up and was not covered by the shifting sands.

These canals are supposed to have penetrated the mountain between the desert and the Colorado river, but no one—although several attempts have been made—were able to locate their true course into the mountain range.

Around the castle for a distance of half a mile the ground is covered with mounds where large buildings had crumbled to the ground.

The castle might be called a building within a building, as a corridor runs around the outside and inner walls. The entrances are four feet high and about two feet wide without any casing to indicate the use of doors at any time.

The walls, composed of adobe, are about thirty inches thick, and present a solid appearance for the first story.

Above this the windows and the inner walls are crumbling, but this is largely on account of relic hunters who have defaced the walls and carried away the second floor, which was composed of round poles which projected into the walls, and were evidently placed there when the walls were built, as the marks in the walls are very plain, which indicates that the mud was soft when it came in contact with the round poles.

Outside the walls are several holes where people excavated for relics; they were rewarded by finding pottery and axe-shaped stones.

It is said that the castle was occupied by Coronado, a Spanish general, in 1538.

Even in that early period there was nothing to indicate the character of the people who inhabited the country.

Arriving in Phoenix too late for the train to Prescott, we took pleasure in viewing the beautiful flowers that bloomed so profusely around the court house. The peach and plum trees with their delicate white and pink blossoms filling the dry air with their sweet perfume, gave one a good idea of how far the spring had advanced.

However, the intense heat which registered 92 degrees in the shade, and the sickening clouds of dust that rose everywhere, where sprinklers were not used, detracted greatly from one's comfort while in Arizona's capital. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that Phoenix is an ideal city in the winter.

We next reached Prescott, which was formerly the capital of the territory, and is at this time a flourishing town where miners and stockmen congregate and spend their money for supplies more than in any other town in the West.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The eight-hour law for men employed underground, which was passed by the provincial Legislature is in full force and effect, notwithstanding the threats of the mine owners to bankrupt the province unless the government repealed the law, but the government has steadfastly refused to comply with their unreasonable demand.

It is to be hoped that the government will adhere to this policy and not be intimidated by an association of capitalists whose only ambition is the almighty dollar, for the law is just and meritorious, and any government that upholds it deserves the unqualified support of the people.

The miners of British Columbia have made a gallant fight for their rights in this case. Every one of them have done their duty well and we sincerely trust that success will crown their efforts.

How fortunate are the miners of British Columbia that they have no Supreme Court to uphold injunctions and declare the law unconstitutional, and railroad them to jail for contempt of court, all of which would happen if the Supreme Courts of Idaho and Colorado had jurisdiction.

The mine owners of British Columbia that are fighting this law so stubbornly are to be pitied when they look across the line and see how easily their associates can defeat any law passed in the interest of labor, by a judicious distribution of a few thousand dollars in legislative halls and court chambers.

A GREAT COUNTRY.

A Patriotic Song By an American With a Chorus By His
Conscience.

There is no land like ours, no people like her sons;
There's wealth, there's plenty everywhere, and swift our warm
blood runs;

Our tables groan with luxuries, and welcome is our guest—
Conscience:

Though, truth to tell, you always treat the richest ones the
best.

Our senators keep open house, and dine in regal state,
They feast the lions when they come, the wealthy and the
great.

With lavish hand on foreigners, we squander heaps of gold—
Conscience:

And leave your poor in agony to perish in the cold.

Our universities we cannot count, since legion is their name,
The largesse of our wealthy men, is trumpeted to fame;

Our hospitals are noble piles, where skill with kindness vie—
Conscience:

While every day we read about, some poor left to die:

Here justice is not bought or sold; here innocence we guard—
No paid official, as abroad, on prisoners is hard.

No mouchard plots to ruin men, no victims justice claims—
Conscience:

Don't mention Parsons, Spies and Ling—they might be awk-
ward names.

Here suff'ring finds a ready friend to answer its appeal;

Here every woman has a heart for women's woes to feel.

Here people meet to guard the rights of nigger and of Turk—

Conscience:

Here children toil twelve hours a day and die from overwork!

—A. La Sims. 6

MINERS IN FICTION.

I.

By C. D. Spivak, M. D.

Under the term "fiction" in its literary meaning, we understand a prose work in narrative form in which the incidents, characters and scenes are partly or wholly imagined. Fables, tales, stories, romances and novels make up this important branch of fine art.

The demand for this kind of literature is by far the greatest. All the libraries of the world report that the ratio of readers of all the branches of literature combined—history, philosophy, science, biography, poetry, etc.—to the readers of fiction is but one to twenty, or in other words, out of one hundred readers, but five read books on science, poetry, etc., and ninety-five read novels. Indeed it is no wonder that it should be so. The demand for stories seems to follow closely upon the demand for food. "Tell me a story" is one of the earliest expressions of our wants. It is indeed possible to imagine a man or woman who has not read a single book on a scientific subject, who has not perused a work of biography or travels, but it is certainly beyond human possibility to stretch the imagination to such an extent or to picture any living man and woman of ordinary intellectual capacity who has not at some period of his or her life enjoyed the reading of a good story. But works of fiction, like all human products, have undergone many and marked changes; just as the houses we live in, the dress we wear, the means of transportation we use at the present time differ in arrangement and finish from those of two centuries ago, so do the stories.

Stories replete with fairies, witches, gnomes, dwarfs, giants, magicians, flying dragons and enchanted castles, satisfied the literary tastes of our forefathers of ten generations ago. The life of the rogue, vagabond and knight kept the rapt attention of the men of five generations ago. The scenes were laid upon the firm earth, and the characters were all men and women. But these men and women still acted not unlike the dragons, witches and giants. It is the novel of the second half of this century that tells the story of real men and women who live, move and have their being. The nature of giants and dwarfs, witches and the fairies, is found represented in men in ordinary walks of life. The humblest of men may show the traits of a chivalrous knight, and the scrub woman manifest queenly grace. We look no longer in the story for the incredible and extraordinary, but for the real and ordinary, and the more the story depicts what we know, the more fascinating it becomes. The story has at last become *humanized*.

But just as modern industry and art become more and

more specialized, so do works of fiction manifest a tendency in this direction. Every conceivable phase of human life and activity has its representative in fiction. There is the "historical novel"—stories based upon some event in history; the "biographical novel"—based upon the life and achievements of a statesman, scientist, etc.; the "sociological novel"—based upon some intricate question which agitates men as social beings. The relation of the sexes, the conflict between religion and science, the struggle between capital and labor have all their own story to tell.

Of course, the story of the struggle between capital and labor has the greatest interest for the working men themselves and for all who have the amelioration of the condition of the toiling masses at heart. And, indeed, during the last decade the number of such novels has increased to a great extent, which goes to prove that the people as a whole are alive to social questions.

Yet, though this subject is one and indivisible, the stories may be further subdivided. The struggle of the toilers in Carnegie's Steel Works is different from that of the smeltermen, the hod-carrier from the letter carrier, the watchmaker from the miner. They live amidst different surroundings, they are differently fed, clothed and housed. Their recreations, enjoyments, aspirations and struggles are different. These various groups of the toiling bees have each received the attention of the writers of fiction. The miners, too, come for their share of the "story." Some noble books have been written concerning the life of miners. The miners should be the ones to read them and discuss their merits.

The writer intends to bring from time to time to the attention of the readers of the MINERS' MAGAZINE some of the best novels in which the main characters are miners. That the readers may be able to select and read for the sake of either study or recreation, novels which have for their subject mines and miners, I have arranged the following alphabetical list of works, which I hope will be found useful. This list is by no means complete, but it will serve as a foundation for a future more extensive bibliography of such works:

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS OF FICTION DEALING WITH MINES AND MINERS.

- Bates, Josephine W., "Blind Lead, the Story of a Mine."
 Bates, L. John, "Brent's Field."
 Barr, Robert, "Woman Intervenes."
 Ballantyne, Robert Michael, "Deep Down, Tale of the Cornish Mines."
 Beard, Daniel, "Moonlight."
 Brown, Thomas A., "Nevermore."

Brown, Thomas A., "Miners' Right, a Tale of the Australian Goldfields."

Brown, Thomas A., "Modern Buccaneers."

Burnett, Frances Hudgson, "That Lass o' Lawrie."

Buchanan, Robert W., "Master of the Mine."

Caddell, Cecilia M., "Miner's Daughter, a Catholic Tale."

Elliott, Sarah, "Jerry."

Fenn, George Manville, "Menhardoc."

Fenn, George Manville, "Vicar's People."

Green, Homer, "Blind Brother, a Story of a Pennsylvania Coal Mine."

Jokai Mor., "Black Diamonds."

Lowell, Robert T. S., "Philip, or Mollie's Secret."

Nevinson, Henry W., "In the Valley of Taphet."

O'Reilly, John Boyle, "Moondyne, a Story from the Under-World."

Ober, F. A., "Montezuma's Gold Mines."

Saunders, John, "Israel Mort, Over-man."

Titterington, Sophie Bronson, "Fortune Gulch."

Wooley, C. Phillipps, "Gold, Gold in Cariboo."

Hart, Francis Bret, "Story of a Mine."

Hart, Francis Bret, "Prairie Folks."

Douglas, Amanda M., "Stephen Dane."

Stuart, Eleanor, "Stone Pastures."

Zola, Emil, "Germinal."

—Denver, Colo.

FROM ALDRIDGE.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The Aldridge Lodge of the Western Federation of Miners feels highly satisfied with the establishment of an organ of the miners' own, thus enabling each member to know how matters stand in various districts of the Federation. There is one feature of the enterprise, however, with which some of the Aldridge members are not satisfied, namely, restricting communications to 200 words, or somewhere about twenty lines. Wishing every success to the infant project, hoping it may soon reach the stage of sturdy manhood.

PAT LENAGHEN, Chairman.

No. 80 TO THE FRONT.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Excelsior Engineers' Union No. 80, of Victor, Colo., has elected its officers for the ensuing term.

In addition to the regular routine work of the union it has organized a school of instruction and elected an examining

board, whereby certificates of competence are issued to members desiring such.

This plan, it is thought, will be an incentive for rusty members to brighten up, and from the interest manifested in the work thus far it is a success.

The above plan seems to meet with universal approbation among those who employ men of our craft, as it shows that the members of the union have other interests at heart save only those of protection.

About one year ago this union asked various companies employing men of our craft to pay a certain wage for eight hours' work. They have almost unanimously complied with our request.

In recognition of this fact, we have felt it our duty to give them better service in appreciation of their favors—hence our school of instruction and examining board.

PRESS COMMITTEE NO. 80.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM OPHIR.

Editor Magazine:

February and March magazines at hand, and we are highly gratified to see the interest taken in it. A good, healthy exchange of opinion through the Magazine will be beneficial to all, and will create an interest in each other's views of the present condition of the country, people and labor organizations.

While our mining interests are rather dull at this time of year, I am glad to note that more interest than usual is being taken in the unions, and hope that the interest may still farther increase as the spring advances.

Our membership has increased more during the winter than at any similar length of time since the union was organized, which is satisfactory evidence that the people are studying their own interests, and are acting accordingly. Our new members are coming in voluntarily without persuasion, which would indicate that they recognize the fact that there is strength in union, and also recognize the fact that the laws and government of the country have become so rotten and corrupt that there is no justice for them through the courts.

The outrages of the Coeur d'Alenes mining districts of Idaho is a fair sample of the kind of justice that the present administration can deal out to those who are not able to pay the price for having the laws construed to mean what they want.

Let us hope that a change will come.

BRYAN UNION No. 64.

AN IDAHO LETTER.

Silver City, Idaho, March 13, 1900.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

We have received the three first numbers of the magazine and are pleased with the appearance and contents. We believe it is destined to take a prominent place among the labor journals of the country, especially in mining circles. And why not? We have the best opportunity to secure authentic information of benefit and interest to our craft. Local No. 66 is situated at Silver City, Owhyee county, Idaho, one of the oldest mining camps in the state, located on Jordan Creek, between the War Eagle and Florida mountains, noted for their great productions of mineral wealth. Although in the realm of Steunenberg, where bull-pens and permit systems flourish, the scourge has not reached our section, and we have one of the staunchest unions in the Federation, enjoying the respect, confidence and good-will of our employers and the entire community, we are now prospering. The re-opening of the Black Jack mine and much new development work has largely increased the force of men in our jurisdiction and correspondingly the membership of our union, having over two hundred and fifty members in good standing, with many applications pending; this represents the number of men employed.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

THE PIONEER ENGINEERS.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Altman Stationery Engineers Union No. 75 was organized October 22, 1898, under the laws of the W. F. of M., being the first engineers' union to take out a charter in that grand and noble union; and to-day we feel the great benefit that we have derived. Through its members and officers we succeeded in establishing an eight-hour day instead of a twelve-hour, and held our wages at the same standard, that of \$4.00 for an eight-hour day. We also established a brotherly feeling which, before the advent of our union, did not exist.

We meet every Tuesday evening, and one meeting night in each month we give an entertainment of some kind, an evening of music, a smoker or a social, our next being a grand ball. The object of this social part is to strengthen our treasury and to break the monotony of business routine, which takes place night after night until everybody wearies, and many neglect attendance at the union, and a quorum becomes hard to obtain. An evening of social pleasure not only strengthens the fraternal feeling among the members, but entices the engineers

on the outside to come and see what is going on, and eventually he comes in and makes a good union man.

No. 75 extends to all traveling brothers a hearty invitation to visit them when in the Cripple Creek district.

Fraternally yours,

PRESS COMMITTEE.

FROM STEUNENBERG'S KINGDOM.

Gem, Idaho, March 11, 1900.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Thinking our brothers might like to know how things are going in this, one of the richest mining districts in the world, I will briefly state the conditions in Governor Steunenberg's kingdom. For many months there has been a persistent and relentless warfare waged against union men, in fact a war of extermination, and it continues still, although Steunenberg, Sinclair and France are at present in Washington, their faithful henchman, Deputy Edmiston manages to maintain the dignity of the law—martial law, of course—in defiance of the constitution of the United States and the statute laws of the state of Idaho; and revokes men's unconstitutional permits to work without going to the trouble to give any explanation; sometimes condescending to say that they are too strong union men. This gentleman, Mr. Edmiston, has, like most of the balance of the governor's appointees, a history of his own not very creditable to him. Some few years ago while in Wardner he was convicted of assisting in running out a man named Burrows. He also deserted, so say Wardner people, a wife and two children to go with a young girl. So perhaps you can imagine that he don't have to stoop very much to do the bidding of his masters. The mines here are all running steadily, but there are several hundred idle men here, and I would not advise coming here, even if the military rule were abolished at present, as this country has many disadvantages—a cold, wet climate, very injurious to women and children, and wet and unhealthy mines. I could write many pages of the wrongs perpetrated here, but refrain. In conclusion, I will say to our brothers that the union will stay here in spite of all their efforts, and because of its trials, be wiser than before. In the near future we hope to write on the eight-hour question from an economic standpoint.

K.

PENSION MRS. PAUL CORCORAN.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

While reading in number 1 of the magazine the "History of Mr. Paul Corcoran," I am struck with the manliness of

his character, judging from the expression he used in his cell. When he saw a deputy bring a prisoner in, Corcoran remarked, "I would rather face that sentence than be that man. Even if I were free, the richest mine in the Coeur d'Alenes would not be enough to bribe me to do that work." What noble sentiments! Just think of it, brothers, for one moment, and tell me what conclusion you have come to. I think that you will agree with me that such a man is worthy of our consideration, and our esteem.

But this is not all. I wish to call your attention to what Mrs. Corcoran says in writing to a friend recently: "Our once happy home is broken up by the unjust administration of the law; yet I would rather see Paul where he is to-day (for I love the cause for which he is suffering) than to see him a free man and a contemptible scab." Members of the W. F. M., read the words of this lady and mother, whose husband, Paul Corcoran, is languishing in the Idaho penitentiary, whose conviction was secured by the agents of the Standard Oil Company, Steunenberg, Sinclair and Merriam. Miners, will you allow the wife of one of our brothers, with four little children, to suffer while her beloved husband is confined in the penitentiary? I believe I hear you answer, No!

I offer here a suggestion: Let us start a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Corcoran, a popular fund if possible; if not a popular one, one should be started by the W. F. M. executive board, such as would enable her to get a stipulated amount each year during the incarceration of Brother Corcoran. This plan should be a feasible one. I would like to head a list for the above-named purpose.

Our efforts should not cease here; we should use all honorable means within our power to secure his liberation.

JOHN KENNEDY,

Camp Bird Mine, Ouray, Colorado.

A CALIFORNIA LETTER.

After reading the first three numbers of the Miners' Magazine, I drop you a line to express our loyalty to and appreciation of, first, the Western Federation of Miners; second, its president; third but not least, the Miners' Magazine, and may it ever continue to brighten our homes. It is something the Federation and the miners in particular have been wanting. We read with pleasure the letters from our brothers in San Quentin in the March Magazine, and we hope for their early release. I expect to visit San Francisco this spring, and will make it my business to visit them.

We have no press committee, but will always inform you of anything of importance occurring here. You may always

count on 73; and we bid farewell, hoping to see in the near future not only Tuolumne Co., but the whole state of California enrolled under the banner of the Western Federation.

JAMES OPIE,

President Tuolumne Union No. 73.

March 8, 1900.

FROM DISTANT ALASKA.

Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 28, 1900.

Edward Boyce, Esq., Denver, Colorado:

Nos. 1 and 2 of the Miners' Magazine, copies of which you sent here for distribution, came safely to hand, and so far I have distributed them around where they will do the most good. I have still some copies left, but can place them to advantage.

I have read them through and can unhesitatingly say that the Miners' Magazine as an exponent of the cause, stands without a rival in the field of labor journals, and will be read with great interest by all union men and sympathizers.

The affidavits taken in the Coeur d'Alenes, and made by parties that in most cases I am well acquainted with should make the heart of every honest and liberty loving man burn with indignation, for with such a state of affairs as existed in the Coeur d'Alenes last summer, no honest and liberty-loving man's home is safe from the spoiler's hand.

I wish you every success with your magazine, and I hope it will flourish and find its way into thousands of homes of those who know not what unionism means, and be instrumental in swelling the ever-increasing ranks of organized labor.

Friend James McCloskey joins with me in wishing you success, and I am yours for unity and fraternity,

WALTER CARTER.

THE DE LA MAR UNION.

From the heart of the desert through the columns of your most interesting magazine, we greet our brothers of the Federation. Although situated far from the world, yet we are in the midst of a civilized community, where respectably appearing men and women are the rule rather than the exception. The rising generation are also very much in evidence, from little tots to budding men and women, very well dressed and very well favored.

It is said that our community bids fair to rival the most prolific settlement of our neighboring state (Utah), where the human crop is far in excess of any other. Of the two mines

here, the big De La Mar and the April Fool, there is a romantic story connected with the latter. It is said that Frank Wilson, a poor prospector, and the locator of the bonanza, failed to obtain credit for a slab of bacon and a sack of flour. He is now, comparatively speaking, a rich man, worth perhaps a quarter of a million. It is with sincere pleasure we announce the fact that we have succeeded in making this a recognized union camp.

We have been very fortunate in our choice of officers to whose zeal, ability and devotion to the cause, we owe our present prosperous condition. The camp employs in the neighborhood of 275 men in the mines and mills.

The current wages are \$3.00 for miners and laborers, and \$3.50 for timbermen and machinemen. Ten hours work is the rule.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS.

Hall of Winston Miners' Union, No. 25, W. F. of M.

Winston, Montana, February 9, 1900.

Whereas, the miners employed at the East Pacific mine having been discharged for requesting the removal of the cook;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Winston Miners' Union No. 25, of the W. F. of M. do hereby demand that all company boarding houses be immediately abolished in this district, and all union men are requested to stay away from Winston until such time as this trouble is settled.

(Signed)

R. D. MYLES,

WM. H. RIDGEWAY,
Secretary.

President.

WINSTON, MONTANA.

Winston, Mont., February 24, 1900.

This agreement made and entered into by and between R. A. Bell and partners, if any there be, their heirs and assigns, and the Winston Miners' Union No. 25, W. F. M., both of Winston, Broadwater county, state of Montana.

R. A. Bell and partners and the Winston Miners' Union No. 25, W. F. M., agree to abide by and are firmly bound by the following contract:

ARTICLE I.

R. A. Bell and partners agree to dispose of their present boarding house, and further agree not to build or manage any other boarding house in the vicinity of the E. P. mine.

The Winston Miners' Union agree to find a purchaser for the present company boarding house and equipments at a liberal figure.

ARTICLE II.

The said R. A. Bell agrees not to discriminate against either employes or boarding house keepers, and to pay all their employes their wages in full, less company bill or orders that may be given by said employes; provided that all supplies furnished by the company shall be furnished at local rates.

ARTICLE III.

The said R. A. Bell and his partners do further agree that they will permit any employe or reputable person to build dwelling or boarding houses on the ground of said E. P. mines; and said R. A. Bell and partners to receive reasonable compensation as ground rent. Said building to be used for the above purpose and no other.

ARTICLE IV.

The said R. A. Bell and partners do further agree to employ all men who were discharged on February 8, 1900; said men to receive their positions or leases that they held previous to the above date without any discrimination whatever. This article to be construed to apply to all men who apply for their positions or leases within ten days from the date of signing of this agreement, with the exception of the cook.

To this above agreement we have set our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 1900.

.....(SEAL)
.....(SEAL)

SERMON BY C. C. M. U. NO. 33.

Leadville, Colo., March 4, 1900.

The first commandment given to man, after the fall was. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

In other words he was to labor for what he ate. This law is still binding on the human race.

We believe it is a wise law. We also believe that all men should obey this law. All men should labor.

Labor is health; labor is wealth; labor produces all things—all wealth. The poet sings of labor and labors while he sings.

The laborer should enjoy the product of his toil, and those who do not labor are taking what does not belong to them—stealing in fact.

"Let him that stole steal no more but rather let him labor."

The thieves have become numerous in this enlightened age.

"They toil not neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

One class lives on the product of all the other's labor.

Because of this state of society it is necessary for laboring

men to organize, in order to successfully resist injustice, avarice and human greed. For this reason C. C. M. U. No. 33 is in existence to-day.

Another fact we must mention:

The Miners' Union is a public benefactor: because wages are kept up, and all share in the benefits.

The merchant, the non-union man and the "scab."

All thinking men readily see this. It is a fact that a little judicious work of a committee, last spring convinced the downtown mining men that a \$3 miner (being skilled labor) was worth more to them than cheaper labor.

It is not necessary for us to dwell on this point. We believe thoughtful men agree with us, that our union need not make an apology for existence.

We labor to benefit our fellow man as well as ourselves.

"We therefore act justly and fear not."

We invite all good men to join us in our work, and labor with us to make this city the home of honest laboring men.

LEADVILLE PRESS COMMITTEE.

CLOUD CITY MINERS' UNION NO. 33, W. F. M.

Leadville, Colo., March 1, 1900.

Leadville Miners' Union on March 1st passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that we instruct our representatives in Congress at Washington, D. C., that the Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33 of the Western Federation of Miners is solid against the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, or the admission of Cuba to the United States; and be it further

Resolved, that we write to all Central Labor bodies of the state and nation to endorse this, or pass a similar resolution to send to their representatives in Congress; and be it

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions and a statement explaining the stand we take be furnished the Rocky Mountain News, the Denver Evening Post, the Pueblo Courier and The Miners' Magazine for publication.

Following is a statement explaining our action:

This union as a body believes it is the evident intention of the present administration to force the annexation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, with their millions of black, Malay and Mongolian races, upon an unwilling public.

Leaving out the question of our moral rights in the Philippines, and viewing the question simply from a labor standpoint, we maintain that under our constitution the inhabitants of territory owned by our government can migrate or be taken to any portion of the United States, to compete in wages with the white race, who are fast becoming desperate by the com-

petitive system, whereby three millions of tramps are wandering through the country seeking work.

The acquisition of the Philippines and any other territory will make useless our laws restricting the importation of contract labor, as it will give corporations a chance to go to our own foreign possessions and import citizens (?), skilled in many things, yet servile, who would soon crowd out the white serf from the labor market. The wage earner in the factories, the toiler in the laundry, cigarmakers and others whose occupation requires skill rather than great strength, will first feel the effects of this influx. Changes come gradually. When the occasion arises—the lockout or the strike—then we will see shiploads of contract laborers coming to our shores to make cigars, clothing, boots and shoes and a dozen other articles.

We will see them running a typesetting machine and tamping ties on the railroad; we will see them in the coal mine and the kitchen; in the factories of New England and running a nail machine in Pennsylvania and Ohio. With the formation of great trusts all through our land, and immense department stores by which the small manufacturer and business man are being driven to the wall, and the ranks of labor being daily swelled by our own people, we cannot but view with alarm the prospective importation to our shores of these servile peoples, and emphatically protest against the expansion of our territory to the Philippine Islands and Cuba.

We exhort organized labor everywhere to act at once; flood Congress with resolutions and protests against imperialism and expansion. There is time to prevent the evil. Do not wait until the ambitions of the expansionists are realized, but act at once.

M. D. SULLIVAN,
C. R. BURR,
H. HORSMAN,
Committee.

THE PROGRESS OF NO. 74.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Your last issue, No. 3, promptly received, and every copy found an anxious claimant and owner. The popularity of the Miners' Magazine is increasing with every issue, for it is the workingman's publication, representing the cause of labor with truth and impartiality and advocating the rights of the workers.

Our union is progressing nicely. We had an election of officers at our last meeting, the 7th inst., and the attendance was large and enthusiastic. Miners' Union hall was crowded

to overflowing; many members had to stand or sit on the floor, for the seating capacity was twice exhausted.

The first office to be filled was that of president. There being a weak opposition, our esteemed and honorable acting president was re-elected almost unanimously. We are all proud of our chief executive, and are positive and sincere in our statement when we say that Brother Luke Williams is the right man in the right place, and will fill his high office with honor.

For vice president our esteemed Brother M. P. Haggerty was elected. Brother Haggerty has scores of friends with not a single enemy in the ranks of labor, and is a staunch and true worker in the cause of unionism. We could not have made a better choice.

Brother Phil. Bowden was elected second vice president. The other officers elected were as follows: Brother Wm. Hosick, recording secretary, having no opposition, elected by acclamation. Brother Samuel Jones, whose ability in the last term in guarding the portals of our hall, has been many times applauded, was re-elected inside guard, and there can be no criticism in the selection of Brother Jones to that office. He is undoubtedly as honest a man as ever stepped in shoe leather. The financial secretary and business agent consolidated offices was the most contested, being a most important office, for upon that official depends largely, if not directly, the success of the union, Brother Samuel Johnson being the choice of the union. Daniel Younker was chosen sergeant-at-arms. He is an old and faithful member.

Our union is in a flourishing condition, and it shall be our aim and intention to not only keep it so, but to continue in our endeavor to improve the conditions of our members wherever possible and practicable.

Our educational committee is doing splendid work, and the quiet effect of the literature distributed weekly is just coming into evidence, the sentiment of partiality is fast being displaced by a strong sentiment of unionism. The economic political subject is the question of the day, and men discuss it with impartiality and wherever they dare. Of course we are aware there are cowards and traitors in all organizations, and if a man expresses his opinion too freely, they are ever anxious to run to the management and report him, thinking perhaps they will gain the good will of the bosses by so doing, and consequently honest men do more thinking than talking.

We are pleased to report another victory for labor in the early closing movement inaugurated by the Clerks' Union, whose course has been endorsed by every labor union in Butte. The movement has found favor and is practiced by all the merchants with one exception in the form of a gigantic cor-

poration store, the Hennessy Mercantile Company, which has refused to close at 6 o'clock.

The working men, who are the general purchasers, are not blind to the injustice of this institution towards the appeal of the Clerks' Union, and from all appearances the store is not doing as much business as formerly.

Let the good work go on!

As the annual convention of the W. F. of M. is drawing near, much interest is being manifested as to the selection of delegates with progressive ideas, aggressive and impartial.

We hope to see a large attendance of good, honest men, true to the cause of labor, and much good accomplished for the laboring class at the coming convention. We hope this convention will be the means of bringing shorter hours to the laborer and also be the means of improving the condition of the unemployed.

PRESS COMMITTEE,

Mills and Smeltermen's Union, No. 74, W. F. M., Butte.

A LECTURE FROM ALTMAN.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I have carefully perused the first two issues of our magazine and it gives me great pleasure to find it a good, clean publication, even in its infancy (for as yet it is only a baby). But in my opinion it shows all the indications of soon growing into a young giant, who will make himself respected and appreciated all over the country, and be the means of showing the members of the W. F. M., as well as other working men, a better knowledge of unionism. The majority of wage-earners are under the impression that the only object of a labor union is short hours and a fair wage for the same, when, in my opinion, they are only taking the first step to assist their fellow workman, and let me say that if the lukewarm members (sorry to say that we have too many) do not take a more active part and arouse themselves to see the condition of affairs which are of vital interest to the wage earner, they will awaken some morning and find that we have neglected to even care for and protect our interests too long. When it will be too late we will discover that while we have been "tapering off" that our common enemy has taken the advantage of our Rip Van Winkle ways and organized themselves against us to such an extent that we will be helpless against their oppression and greed; and instead of sanding up like sovereign citizens and demanding our rights as such, we will have to lie down and whine like curs for what few crumbs they see fit to toss us from their table of plenty. Now, in order to be a union man one must do something besides just pay his initiation fee and his dues. A man must take an active interest in ev-

everything concerning the wage earners everywhere. The lodge room is the proper place to discuss these matters and find remedies for things that are wrong. You will find in Cripple Creek district as true and loyal union men as in any part of the world, but am sorry to say that a great many members in this district are rather lukewarm. That is they do not take the active interest in the workings of the miners' union that they should. They pay their dues, and in case of any difficulties between employer and employe they would prove true to their obligation, but there is a reason for this. Cripple Creek mining district sprang into prominence very suddenly and thousands of men rushed into the district that had never heard of a mining camp, much less a miners' union. They seemed surprised when asked to join the union, but they did so, hardly knowing why. But after seeing the benefits they receive by being a member—that it assists in protecting the bread of their fellow man—they are surprised that they did not think of it long before.

In conclusion, let me say a word in regard to building up the unions. They leave that part to the financial secretary, which is not right. If every member would ask the man he is working with to join, it would not be long until every man that is earning a living around the mines of the western country would be under the protection of the best friend the laboring class ever had, that is the W. F. M.

D. P. MCGINLEY, Financial Sec'y.

TRUSTS.

A "trust" cannot succeed unless it can practically crush out competition. It must encompass the country or give up the struggle. Competing concerns content with reasonable prices will supply the market. Unless the "trust" is absolute it is a body without bones, a machine without motive power. And even after it becomes absolute it is never safe. Its vast profits are a tempting prize, to be contended for by the wealth and enterprise of all men. Capital is ever ready to make daring ventures in the hope of great returns, is a power dangerous and unceasing in its menace to the "trust." And there is another factor great and growing, which the trust has not yet met. Competition and capital may be subdued throughout the length and breadth of the land. A system of laws may be retained on the statute books which will exclude the foreign competitor. But when these statutes are repealed, and when the walls which shut out foreign competition are thrown down, then there comes a competition which cannot be controlled. A world-wide "trust"—a "trust" embracing all lands and all peoples is yet to be seen. It may be attempted, but

local union and its national affiliation to a combined central it is yet to be proven a possibility. The "trust" of America may destroy competition from abroad. It is beginning to dawn on the American people that the exclusion of foreign competition is the cause as well as the safety of the American "trust." It is found in no other land, and the beneficent workings of international trade will sound the death knell of the American "trust." But there yet remains an antagonist of the "trust" more formidable than all others. And the "trust" will not prevail. It will go down in the struggle against the instincts of self-reliance and fertile intellect of a race of men who for four hundred years have come to no compromise with monopoly. Even Queen Elizabeth bent to the indignation of the English House of Parliament and repealed the monopolies which she had granted on iron, coal, vinegar, oil, lard, starch, yarn, leather and glass.

One of the chief grievances that sent Charles the First to the block to be beheaded was the creation of monopolies. Sir John Culpepper in a speech portrayed the character of a "trust" in the following: They are a nest of wasps, a swarm of vermin, which have overcrept the land. Like the frogs of Egypt they have gotten possession of our dwellings, and we have scarcely a room free from them. They sup in our cup, they dip in our dish, they sit by our fire. We find them in our dye vat, wash bowl and powdering tub. They share with the butler in his box. We may not buy our clothes without their brokage. These are the leeches that have sucked the commonwealth so hard that it is almost heretical." This was quoted when monopolies existed concerning wine, coal, salt, starch, the dressing of meats and other commodities such as these were the same circumstances and national characteristics which sustained Jackson in his overthrow of the old United States Bank, such can be relied upon to deal with the modern "trust." There can be no compromise between monopoly and an Anglo-Saxon people. They have never existed together. The modern "trust" has yet to meet this tendency of the race. It may be that it will spring into power and high position. Like the Standard Oil monopoly it may accumulate millions of money, destroy hundreds of competitors, defy the press, the Legislature and the courts, and all the avenues of expression of the people's will, but sooner or later it will feel the heavy hand of the people laid upon it; and when that time comes, it will come with a power that cannot be withstood. There will be no trace of monopoly left—such will be the result—or I have predicted a mistake in the character of the American people. Then in the face of such a monstrous sin, I would admonish every individual to see to it that he does what he can to stamp it out—the sooner the

better for all laboring men. -When we learn through the press of one "trust" realizing forty millions of dollars' profits in one year, with less than one hundred thousand employes, where does the masses of American wage earners stand? This is showing the strength of accumulated wealth. Now let every working man show strength by affiliating himself with organization, for this is the only means we have of crushing out such a foe to human progress—oppression unbearable is the expression of all honorable men. The sugar, steel and oil "trusts" are realizing hundreds of millions of dollars annually out of the hides of the producers and consumers, and escaping taxation; the rich are growing richer and the poor growing poorer; let us leave nothing unturned to make headway for the bettering of our condition. There is nothing can accomplish our purpose so well or so fast as standing firm together through organization. Again I say: Organize and educate.

EDWIN YOUNG,

Recording Secretary, Great Falls, Mont.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

February 18.—William T. Stead says in his Review of Reviews, that the Boers will fill the trenches with women; he thinks this will bring about peace with honorable terms for the Boers, as England will not allow her soldiers to fight women.

19.—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided against the Associated Press and in favor of the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company. The former wanted to expel the latter, but the court held that they were bound to furnish the news because its franchise charges it with a public interest.

20.—At the Populist meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, the mid-roaders bolted; the others say they are glad to have them bolt at this time, because sooner or later they would go anyway.

20.—The Coeur d'Alene investigation began before the Congressional committee at Washington. Great interest is shown in the preparations, and it is hoped that this greatest outrage of the closing years of the Nineteenth century will be thoroughly exposed.

23.—The gold measure pending in Congress has been in the hands of a joint committee from the House and Senate, who will report it and it will probably become a law.

23.—Mr. Littlefield of Maine made a great speech against the Puerto Rican tariff bill. He is a Republican, and began by saying, "This bill is un-Republican, un-American, unprecedented, unwarranted and unconstitutional—"

25.—The House committee on public lands reported favor-

ably on the need of a department of mining, the head to be a Cabinet officer.

26.—An appeal will be taken to the Colorado Supreme Court in the case of Sam Carter, who was unjustly sentenced to a six months term for beating a scab-procurer, who wanted to kill him.

26.—The naval estimate introduced into the English House of Commons calls for \$150,000,000.

27.—The machinery manufacturers have voted unanimously to-day to refuse the demands of the Machinists' union for an increase in wages and recognition of the union. From 4,000 to 10,000 machinists are involved.

27.—General Cronje surrendered with his army to Lord Roberts. He had something over 3,900 men. His resistance for the last ten days against the most fearful odds is one of the bravest achievements of any age.

28.—The Cripple Creek mill and smeltermen have demanded an eight-hour workday for this district. Practically the old wages for ten and twelve hours will be paid. With one exception the managers have agreed, and it is believed this one will come around.

28.—The Puerto Rican tariff bill was passed by a vote of 172 to 161, by the House of Representatives.

March 1.—Ladysmith has been relieved. General Dundonald entered the city with the Natal carbineers.

3.—The insurrection in the Philippine Islands is not at an end yet. The Filipinos are organizing for more guerilla warfare.

4.—An Afro-American conference was held in Washington. It was decided to test the constitutionality of the Louisiana suffrage, by taking a test case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

5.—A sympathetic strike will be avoided among the Chicago machinists, although the men were willing to go out, the leaders fearing the strike would extend until it became unwieldy.

5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced the budget; he said £154,000,000 has to be provided for during the years 1900-1901.

6.—An explosion occurred in the Red Ash mine at Fire Creek, West Virginia. Fifty miners were killed. It is the most appalling disaster that has yet struck that district.

8.—Seventeen cases of bubonic plague are announced to have existed near Port Townsend, Washington, for nearly a month.

9.—Window glass workers in the East are trying to force the manufacturers out of the business by starting co-operative enterprises.

10.—Russia is preparing for war on a grand scale. A dispatch from Sebastopol indicates that preparations are being made with a view of invading Persia.

12.—The State Federation of Labor of Colorado met in Pueblo to nominate a state ticket. Nearly all the Denver delegates bolted because they opposed the nomination of a ticket.

13.—The labor convention at Pueblo nominated three candidates for every state office. These names will be submitted to the unions to select one of the three; this selection will be the ticket. The list of names includes a large number of members of the W. F. of M.

14.—The British troops under Lord Roberts have captured Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. Kruger and the British will never reach Pretoria.

15.—The Standard Oil Company disbursed \$20,000,000 in dividends. It is probably the largest cash disbursement ever made at any one time on the stock of a single corporation.

16.—France sent out cipher dispatches to the governors of every one of her colonies asking in almost the same words as Mr. Chamberlain did of the British colonial governors, how many soldiers were available for immediate service. It is said France is seeking a war with England.

17.—The Irish flag floated over the Mansion House in London, a blue flag with a harp of gold, for it is said the real Irish flag is blue and not green. Here is a chance for the historians to settle the question.

A STRANGE STORY: THE LOST YEARS.

By Lizzie Hyer Neff.

I.

Whether or not to relate the history that I now commence has been to me a seriously debated question. But after due reflection I decide that, being the only witness to the events that have lately been so startling to at least one community, it is my duty to state as clearly and exactly as possible, while yet fresh in my memory, the occurrences that came under my observation. I am satisfied, in so doing, that the contingencies which might arise from my silence would be much more serious in their effect upon my friends than their aversion to the publicity to which they may be subjected; but of course, when completed, my statement will be subject to their wish in its disposal.

Regarding myself, it is only necessary to state that last winter, I think it was the last week in January, my health became so alarming as to induce me to accept my son's urgent invitation to visit him in a far Western Territory, hoping that the brighter sky and milder air would more than compensate

for the long and lonely journey to one who is neither young nor adventurous.

And the effect of the change was almost magical. My son is a civil and mining engineer, and, being unmarried, boards at the largest of the three hotels in the busy mining town upon the Southern Pacific road which I shall call Brownville.

I reached the place on the afternoon of a bright, balmy day—a May day, it seemed to me; but being an unaccustomed traveler, the motion of the cars and the strangeness of the transition gave everything a dream-like unreality that I cannot recall the impressions of the first few days with as much distinctness as later ones. I was continually expecting my son to vanish and myself to wake up in my room at home. This soon wore off, however. I think it was on the second day after my arrival, as we were starting down-stairs to dinner, my son suddenly drew me back into my room, as if to avoid some one who was passing.

“I was afraid you might be startled,” he explained. “I was at first, and I am neither sick nor a woman. Mother, there is a young man here who will seem like one risen from the dead to you at first sight. He looks enough like Chester Mansfield to be his twin brother; I think I never saw so striking a resemblance before; but after you are acquainted with him the impression will wear off, because he is so different in every other way.”

Then we went down-stairs, and meeting the young man at the dining-room door, my son introduced him as “Mr. Reynolds,” and thus began my acquaintance with him. Of course, after my son’s cautionary remarks, I noticed him closely, but I should have done so anyhow, I am sure, for the resemblance to the dead was so strong as to give me a very strange feeling; for Chester Mansfield had been only less dear to me than my own son. But, as Howard had said, the resemblance seemed to wear away somewhat as I talked with him, and I began to wonder that I had felt it so much. This young man was older, stouter, and many shades darker in complexion than my friend. His manner, speech, and style of dress were wholly unlike those of the dead Chester, although his voice, while deeper, was very similar. He was attached to the hotel in some capacity, and went out with us to dinner after a moment’s talk; and I found him to be a pleasant talker, with a ready fund of the slang which seems to be the evolving language in the far West, and a very witty use of it; but he did not seem to be well informed on any subject that I could mention—a strong contrast to the scholarship of the dead man whose face he bore.

Yet he had an unmistakable air of good breeding and

even of intelligence, although it was impossible to draw him into a connected conversation. He seemed to be very popular in the house.

Howard was closely engaged in his work, which sometimes kept him away for a week at a time, and I had neither the strength nor the courage to go very far from the house alone through that odd, rushing, foreign-looking town, so I had much time to myself. I was the only woman at the house except the proprietor's wife and one Irish chambermaid. This, perhaps, would account for my interest in the young man, for I must confess that he occupied my thoughts a good deal during those first weeks. One Sabbath afternoon I saw him going away with a party of friends,—stylishly dressed, hard-looking men,—and I turned and spoke to Howard of the idea that I had formed of him.

"I have thought of the same thing myself, mother," he replied. "That fellow is of Eastern origin, and he is well brought up, in spite of his efforts to conceal it; and you can't get a word out of him about his past; I've tried a dozen times. I'm positive that he puts on ignorance, a good many times, just as a blind. There's a good deal of that here—men who have forgotten all about the East, you understand, and who have new names, and who don't write home by every mail. Now, weren't there other Mansfield boys besides Chester? His mother was a second wife, wasn't she, and there was another family, who lived with their grandmother?"

"Why, certainly there was!" I exclaimed, catching at the idea. "Three boys, and two of them went out to Denver, or somewhere in that region. Now I have it; that's just who he is. I wonder what crime he has committed—robbery or perhaps murder? Who knows?"

"Oh, no! Take care; not quite so fast, mother. But I have a little clue that nobody else has had the interest to notice. It is more than a mere coincidence. Of course Dr. Mansfield's sons would be brought up in the deepest piety; and when this fellow gets drunk—you'll hear him some night—he's terribly pious: prays and sings half the night to himself—old church hymns that were never heard in this place. And the thing that I notice is this: he prays like one who was brought up to it, not like some reprobate who has been scared into piety. I've heard them a few times, too, and I know the difference. Now, that means a little; and when you put it with the company he keeps, especially with Crouch, his chum,—that black-looking fellow who was shooting at the target out there this morning,—don't you see it grows quite interesting?"

"I should think it does. Why, it is perfectly certain that he is a desperate sort of person. I wonder what he has done? It couldn't be the Cleveland fur robbery. I suppose," I said.

Howard got up and shook himself, and then laughed uproariously. "No; but he might be the Rahway murderer. You'd better lock the door fast and tight at night." (This was a stab at my well-known cowardice.) "And, little mother, if you think you have got hold of a delightful, bloody mystery, for the love of heaven keep still about it. A little talk will set a cyclone going, if you are not particular."

I resented this caution as quite unnecessary; but Howard laughed and shook his finger at me. I think he is at that age when a young man feels his physical and political superiority over his mother very fully. After he had gone out I sat thinking over this new idea. I had a faint suspicion that Howard was amusing himself at my interest in the matter and was starting me in pursuit of something that he knew perfectly well beforehand; yet every word that he had said was fastened in my memory, and many little unnoticed things now came up to strengthen my suspicions.

In Crouch, the evil-looking fellow, I had no interest, for he was not mysterious. He was a rascal at the first glance, and could not be anything else; and he was the sort of rascal that one is content not to investigate, but observe at the greatest possible distance.

What, then, was young Reynold's interest in him? I intended to write home the next day to ask about the Mansfield brothers; but Howard carried me off to the mines to camp for a few days, and my thoughts were turned in a new direction.

The day after my return I went out for a walk through the town. I crossed the plaza, and went down one of the diverging streets, when suddenly I found myself in a most unsavory neighborhood, and suspected that I must have crossed the "dead-line," beyond which I have been told no white woman ever ventured. I turned to beat a hasty retreat, when I heard my name, and looking up saw Charlie Reynolds, apparently very drunk, issuing from the door of a dance saloon. One or two of his friends were sitting in the doorway. "Good evening, Mish Spencer," he said, with an aggravated bow. "Thish bad place for lady. See you home, Mish Spencer?"

"No," I said; "you can't see me home, but I will see you home. You walk on before me, and I will follow."

To my surprise, he obeyed; and across the plaza and down the street of adobe houses I steered my drunken companion until I saw him safe within the doors of the El Dorado House, where I was assured that he would be put to bed.

That night my son was detained at the mines, and I sat at my window alone in the marvelous moonlight, so clear, so brilliant, in that rarefied atmosphere, that I could see the round blue lines of the mountains in Mexico, sixty miles away. Sounds from different parts of the town came up with start-

ling distinctness. I could distinguish every word of sentences spoken two squares away, and the barking of coyotes out in the mesquite brush that surrounded the town seemed to come from under my window. I seemed to be far from the rest of the earth, on some desolate peak that stood in vast solitude; for the stars were so large and bright and the glowing moon seemed to hang just overhead.

There were no trees on the great blue mountains, no grass in the stony valley; and I realized, in their absence, how much we owe to the mission of the green and growing. There was no sense of companionship in the babel of sounds and languages that came up from the wicked little town. I am afraid that a few homesick tears came to my eyes.

Suddenly one of the grand old hymns of my church struck the intense air; a clear, strong, manly voice. How familiar it sounded, ringing out alone! I sat spellbound; for it was, as my son had said, not the effort of a tyro, but the cultivated voice of a cultivated man. Coming just at this moment in the grandly solemn night, its effect upon me was indescribable; and a new thought flashed into my mind, which, I am ashamed to confess, was not here before: "Why cannot this young man, whatever he may have done, be saved through this early training?" I could not sleep for this thought, and waited impatiently for the morning, resolved to undertake some missionary work in behalf of Charlie Reynolds.

(To Be Continued Next Month.)

MINERS' UNION DAY AT BUTTE, MONTANA.

Speech delivered by Edward Boyce on June 15, 1899.

(Continued from Last Month.)

The railroad corporations own 211,000,000 acres of land; foreign land owners own 28,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural land on the American continent. A few corporations own the entire coal fields of the East. They have gone a little farther and organized a coal combine, through which they raise and lower the price of coal, shut down their mines, and reduce the wages of their white slaves whenever they so desire.

In addition to this, they have their corporation stores, where their wage slaves are compelled to trade. If they object they are discharged, blacklisted, and if necessary shot down by deputy sheriffs, for which there is no redress in any court in the nation.

The Standard Oil trust, the cruelest of all, under the supervision of that pious old fraud and religious hypocrite, Rockefeller, controls the oil industry of the nation and makes

it impossible for any individual to compete with it in the market. The Standard Oil Company has, in many instances, put oil on the market for nothing in order to freeze out its competitors. When the competitor has been driven to bankruptcy or absorbed by the Standard Oil trust, the price of oil has been increased from 1 to 4 cents a gallon, and the public is made to pay for the free oil it placed on the market while freezing out its competitor. It also controls the lead industry of the world, as it owns the controlling stock in the lead trust. It owns nearly all the large lead mines of the United States and pays its wage slaves whatever wages it wishes, regardless of organized labor, and sells lead at the maximum to the consumer; in both of these industries the people have no voice. They are at the mercy of one trust which can shut down every lead mine and close up every oil well in the country in twenty-four hours.

Recently a smelter trust has been organized which appeals to the miners and small mine owners in the West more directly than any of the other great trusts, because in a short time the trust will set a certain price on ores, and if the mine owner will not sell it at the trust price he must keep his ores or build his own smelters. Soon the trust will begin to cut down the wages of the miners and the smeltermen of the West to the same wage schedule as those engaged in similar occupations in the East. Soon this trust will suggest to the mine owner that a cut in wages will enable him to continue to make profits in spite of the extortions of the trust. Should he refuse to heed this suggestion he is notified that the trust has no more use for his ore, consequently he will be compelled to choose between a reduction in wages or closing down his mines.

Inside of a few years the trust will shut down its smelting works in different localities and concentrate them into one at some central point easy of access, and pay the lowest wages possible, and whenever practical, follow the example of the railroad corporations and employ Japanese and Mongolian labor.

With the miner will suffer the merchant whose business depends upon mining; the laborer who is engaged in other occupations at fair wages will find his occupation menaced by the trust, and the farmer whose market is the mines will suffer from its effect. Entire communities will be placed at the mercy of this trust, which will prove as cruel as the numerous other trusts which oppress labor, shut down their factories, crush out small competitors and rob the people that a few unnatural tyrants may roll in luxury and revel in wealth.

The recently organized copper trust is of more importance to the people of Butte than any of the other great trusts be-

cause the entire business of this community depends upon the production of copper. Let us see how this trust will operate. These people who organized the copper trust have done so with the same object in view as all the other great trusts and syndicates—to make money.

The Standard Oil Company is one of the heaviest owners in this trust, and beyond the question of a doubt will resort to its well known tactics. It will establish its stores and eating houses, and when the opportune time arrives it will say to its employes, as it has at Wardner, Idaho, where it paid underground men \$1.50 per day less than any mine in the district, we will not pay \$3.50 per day when we can hire men on Lake Superior for \$2 per day; we will not pay laborers \$3 per day when we can hire men at Sudbury for 90 cents; we will not pay smeltermen \$3.50 per day. We will ship our ore East, where we can smelt it for half; we will not pay the mechanic \$4 per day while we can hire mechanics in the East for \$2.50.

At a meeting of the board of directors held in some palatial mansion on the Hudson it will be decided to make a uniform rate for all the slaves working for the copper trust. The morning papers will come out in a double-headed article saying that owing to the heavy expenses the trust was compelled to establish a uniform wage schedule; hereafter the miners of Butte would be paid the same wages as the miners at Lake Superior and elsewhere under the trust, and advise them to accept; if not they will ridicule them as anarchists, socialists and foreigners. There is no foul name in the English language that will not be applied to them if they do not accept the offer of the trust. Should organized labor refuse to accept a reduction the trust will order its mines in Butte closed indefinitely. It will then raise the price of copper, redouble its force on the mines of Lake Superior and supply the copper market, continue its dividends and force the miners of Butte into submission by starvation.

Should it decide to operate its mines in Butte at reduced wages it will not be necessary to shut down; the usual procedure of applying to the courts for an injunction and the governor for militia is all that will be necessary. Should that time come while the present incumbent fills the gubernatorial chair he will find as little trouble in turning a handspring to the side of the trust as he did in jumping from the Populist to the Democratic platform with one bound. I have not attempted to picture the dark side to you; I am speaking from actual experience with the methods of the Standard Oil Company at Wardner, Idaho, where it has paid \$1.50 a day less wages than any other mine in the Cœur d'Alenès.

It now appeals to the public for sympathy through the subsidized press over the destruction of its concentrator, which it values at \$300,000, while the manager appeared before the board of equalization less than one year ago and under oath valued it at \$52,000 and refused to pay taxes on a higher valuation. This corporation has done everything in its power to disrupt organized labor in this state. In this it has the unqualified support of the entire state government, which is composed of Democrats and Silver Republicans.

Governor Steunenberg and Attorney General Hayes are its pliant tools and are well paid for carrying out its instructions. They should go down in history as the Benedict Arnolds who sold their honor for Standard Oil boodle. Some people will say that such a condition of affairs will not prevail while the president of the copper trust is a western man. How long is a western man liable to be president of the trust? He may at any time sell his interest, resign or die, then the hopes of these people are dashed to the earth and they are placed in the same category as millions of others whose lives depend upon the will of the trusts.

Inside of two years the Standard Oil trust, the lead trust and the copper trust will be merged into one great trust or syndicate under one management, with headquarters in Wall street. In the hands of such an enormous syndicate the people will be as putty, unable to help themselves because the syndicate will have the support of every department of the government, backed by the strong military arm of the law to enforce the execution of its claims; for such purposes the standing army has been increased.

Upon all sides we can see the wealth of the nation passing into the hands of a rich money oligarchy whose avaricious greed is never satisfied; nothing less than the complete subjugation of the American people will ever satisfy it.

To-day less than a quarter of a million of persons own more than eighty per cent. of our wealth; the middle class is being rapidly eliminated. The business man who twenty years ago found profitable fields for his energy, now finds himself bankrupt by the operations of the department store, where the wage slaves of the large corporations are compelled to trade or else seek employment elsewhere. The average business man in the large cities has found it utterly impossible to do business under such conditions, consequently he has been forced with his family to enter the ranks of labor and with millions of others depend entirely on the large combines of organized capitalists for a living.

(To Be Continued Next Month.)

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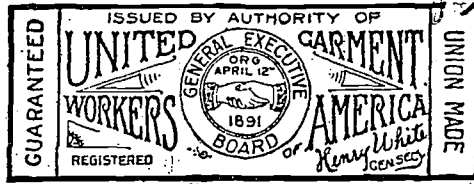
DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

No.....	Name.....	Meeting Night.....	President	Secretary	P.O.Box..	Address..
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride.....	Wed	W. N. Parker...	C. M. Hart.....	...	Chloride.....
60	Globe.....	Tue..	W. F. Rawlins.	R. L. Williams..	120	Globe.....
17	Helvetia.....	Thur	A. E. Puff.....	J. A. Tracey....	...	Helvetia.....
BRIT. COL'BIA.						
76	Gladstone.....	Sat..	J. W. McSueen..	D. M. McKenzie	...	Fernie.....
22	Greenwood.....	Sat..	Albert Mason..	Geo. D. Sankey	134	Greenwood.....
43	McKinney.....	Sat..	John Corby.....	Stephen C. Rice.	...	Camp McKinney
71	Moyle.....	Tue..	M. S. Hollister..	A. J. Chisholm..	...	Moyle.....
96	Nelson.....	Sat..	Chas. McKay...	Bernis Wilks...	106	Nelson.....
97	New Denver.....	Sat..	D. J. Wier.....	C. H. Nesbitt...	...	New Denver...
8	Phoenix.....	Tue..	James Marshall	John Riordan...	...	Phoenix.....
38	Rossland.....	Wed	H. E. Abell.....	James Devine...	421	Rossland.....
81	Sandon.....	Sat..	George Smith...	W. L. Hagler...	S	Sandon.....
95	Silverton.....	Sat..	J M M Bennidum	R. W. Malloy...	...	Silverton.....
62	Slocan.....	Wed	Fred'k Carslyle.	S. B. Clement...	...	Slocan City...
79	Whitewater.....	Sat..	L. L. Lowery...	B. F. McIsaac...	...	Whitewater...
85	Ymir.....	Wed	Wm. Delahay...	Alfred Parr.....	...	Ymir.....
CALIFORNIA.						
61	Bodie.....	Tue..	A. N. Dodd.....	J. A. English....	6	Bodie.....
47	Confidence.....	Thur	B. F. Barbee...	W. T. Gurney...	...	Confidence...
90	Grass Valley....	Fri..	Martin Wallace	M. M. Mitchell..	...	Grass Valley..
70	Gold Cross.....	Fri..	T. B. Mathews.,	C. M. O'Brien...	...	Hedges.....
51	Mojave.....	Thur.	H. K. Steavens.	Thos. Morrissey	...	Mojave.....
44	Randsburg.....	Sat..	G. H. Clark....	Ed Moran.....	...	Randsburg....
73	Tuolumne.....	Thur	James Opie.....	Wm. G. Herman	94	Quartz Mountain
COLORADO.						
75	Altman St. Eng'r.	Tue..	W. H. Leonard	D. C. Copley....	106	Independence..
21	Anaconda.....	Tue..	M. J. Cain.....	C. W. Rorke.....	296	Anaconda.....
13	Baldwin.....	Sat..	Henry Dahl....	W. A. Triplett..	...	Baldwin.....
39	Battle Mountain.	Sat..	C. L. Gilmer....	R. T. Stinson...	...	Gilman.....
64	Bryan.....	Sat..	John McGill....	John C. Prinn...	134	Ophir.....
39	Cloud City.....	Sat..	J. V. Booth.....	Chas. R. Burr...	132	Leadville.....
40	Cripple Creek...	Sat..	Adolph Olson...	Ed Campbell....	1148	Cripple Creek..

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

No.	Name	Meeting Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
COLORADO.						
82	C. C. St. Eng'rs..	Wed	E. L. Whitney..	J. T. Moynahan.	771	Cripple Creek..
93	Denver S. M.....	Fri..	Thos. Moore....	B. P. Smith.....	....	3915 Wynkoopst
58	Durango M. & S.	Thur	Moses Shields...	Frank Wride....	1273	Durango.....
45	Eldora.....	Thur	D. H. Weaver..	C. W. Stewart..	....	Eldora.....
80	Excelsior Eng....	Tue..	W. A. Morgan..	T. F. Callahan..	522	Victor.....
19	Free Coinage....	Fri..	Oscar Good....	D. P. McGinley.	91	Altman.....
92	Gillett M. & S....	Sat..	B. H. Blowers..	E. S. Timmons..	....	Gillett.....
55	Lawson.....	Wed	H. Cadwalader.	M. O'Hagan....	....	Lawson.....
34	Louisville.....	Thur	F. W. Oberding	Geo. Dierden....	23	Louisville.....
15	Ouray.....	Sat..	W. M. Burns....	Arthur Parker..	440	Ouray.....
6	Pitkin County...	Tue..	Theo. Saurer....	R. K. Sprinkle..	397	Aspen.....
36	Rico.....	Wed	Geo. S. Hicks...	E. B. Clark.....	427	Rico.....
39	Rockvale.....	Sun..	R. Owns.....	R. D. Owns.....	95	Rockvale.....
26	Silverton.....	Sat..	W. J. Pearce....	E. U. Fletcher..	23	Silverton.....
27	Sky City.....	Tue..	Thos. Hagan....	Logan Summers	....	Red Mountain.
63	16 to 1.....	Sat..	Jno. Carmichael	Ed Oleson.....	638	Telluride.....
41	Ten Mile.....	Tue..	B. T. Holder....	W. P. Swallow..	212	Kokomo.....
32	Victor.....	Thur	W. R. Phelps...	Jerry Kelly.....	134	Victor.....
84	Vulcan.....	Sat..	Joe Smith.....	Smith Whaley..	....	Vulcan.....
IDAHO.						
10	Burke.....	Tue..	B. Smith.....	John Kelley....	207	Burke.....
52	Custer.....	Sat..	M. F. Black....	John Danielson..	....	Custer.....
53	De Lamar.....	Mon.	A. Warren.....	J. P. Langford..	....	De Lamar.....
11	Gem.....	Wed	Frank Monty...	H. M. Keane....	....	Gem.....
37	Gibbonsville....	Wed	Henry Cannon..	R. R. Dodge....	19	Gibbonsville...
9	Mullan.....	Sat..	R. Wheatley....	Jno. Hendrickson	30	Mullan.....
66	Silver City.....	Sat..	E. S. Stowe....	Wm. Williams...	....	Silver City.....
18	Wardner.....	Sat..	M. Campbell....	F. O. Martin....	162	Wardner.....
MONTANA.						
57	Aldridge.....	Sat..	W. D. Thomas..	Wm. Ralph.....	....	Aldridge.....
12	Barker.....	Thur	F. Tegtmeier...	L. A. Bruce.....	....	Barker.....
23	Basin.....	Wed	Geo. Prince....	Henry Lidgate..	1	Basin.....
7	Belt Mont.....	Sat..	E. P. Collard...	C. H. Conner....	....	Neihart.....
1	Butte.....	Tue..	M. McCormick..	Patrick Peoples.	498	Butte.....
74	Butte M. & S....	Wed	J. W. Whitley..	J. W. Rowe.....	841	Butte.....
83	Butte Engineers.	Wed	C. A. Blackburn	W. G. Locher...	2	Butte.....
67	Carbonado.....	Tue..	John Bergen....	J. K. Miller....	....	Carbonado.....
86	Dewey.....	Fri..	J. P. Mills....	A. H. Marsh....	121	Granite.....
4	Granite.....	Tue..	Henry Lowney..	John Neumeyer.	D	Granite.....
16	G. Falls M. & S..	Sat..	Geo. McKinzie..	Geo. McKinzie..	790	G. Falls.....
35	Hassell.....	Sat..	C. H. Erickson..	Jas. Duncan....	71	Hassell.....
20	Martina.....	Sun..	M. L. Cook....	Eug. Wessinger.	....	Martina.....
29	Red Lodge.....	Mon.	Rees Davis.....	Geo. M. Jones...	207	Red Lodge.....
25	Winston.....	Sat..	E. M. Wardwell..	W. H. Ridgeway	....	Winston.....
NEVADA.						
72	Lincoln.....	Wed	Thos. Tressider.	Phil Beck.....	....	De Lamar.....
49	Silver City.....	Tue..	S. Armstrong...	T. C. Wogan....	76	Silver City.....
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	I. W. Plumb....	S. H. Turner....	12	Tuscarora.....
46	Virginia.....	Fri..	Pat Brannan...	J. F. McDonell..	I	Virginia City..
N. W. TERR.						
59	Lethbridge.....	Sat..	Henry Noble....	K. McDonald....	....	Alberta.....
OREGON.						
91	Cornucopia.....	Sat..	Tim Shea.....	L. V. Grey.....	....	Cornucopia....
S. DAKOTA.						
3	Central.....	Sat..	A. Erickson....	W. G. Friggins..	23	Central City....
14	Deadwood L. U.	Thur	M. Commack...	Jos. Mechler....	950	Deadwood.....
2	Lead.....	Mon.	Earl Huntley..	J. C. McLemore..	290	Lead.....
5	Terry Peak.....	Wed	Jas. Richards...	C. H. Schaad....	174	Terry.....
68	Two Bit.....	Sat..	S. S. Burtin....	Jas. Drain.....	....	Galena.....
WASHINGTON.						
28	Republic.....	Tue..	E. J. Lourey....	Dennis Hurley..	157	Republic.....
24	Sheridan.....	Sat..	J. F. McMiller..	W. P. Dobson...	Toroda.....
WYOMING.						
98	Battle Creek.....	Thur	P. H. Mahoney..	E. E. Linde.....	Saratoga.....

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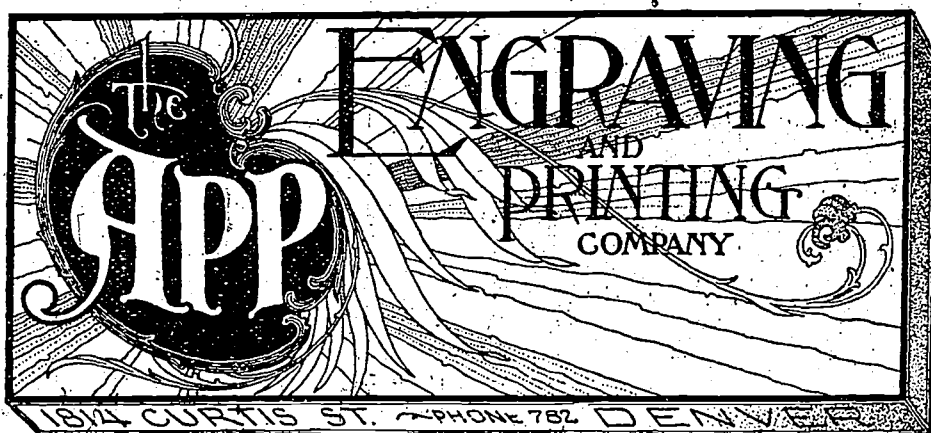
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