



OUR MASCOT.

THE

MINERS' MAGAZINE.

March, 1902.

Published by the Western Federation of Miners.

\$1.00 a Year.

Address all Communications to Miners' Magazine.

Unions are requested to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.

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Entered at the postoffice at Denver, Colorado, as second class matter.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION.

At the first meeting in this month all unions of the W. F. M. will elect their officers, and some will elect delegates to attend the tenth annual convention of the Federation.

In the election of those officers and delegates, great care should be exercised by all members who wish to see their organization lay aside the old, worn-out shield of "pure and simple trades unionism," and in its place take up the weapon of intelligence and with it give battle to those who have reduced the laboring people to the lowest standard of human existence. The time has arrived when we must, without equivocation, adopt such principles as will free us from the thrall-dom of corporate oppression, or we must take the side of the exploiting capitalist, who, in addition to appropriating the wealth produced by labor to further his selfish ends, votes his employes on election day for the political party that gives him greater power.

There is no middle ground where we can stand with safety and be true to ourselves. Trades unions as they are

conducted are ineffectual, at best, in protecting the rights of the working people. They possess neither power nor influence to sustain the members thereof in their struggle with the all-powerful trusts that are supported and nourished by the governments of the United States and Canada.

Knowing this to be true, will we continue to follow the fleeting shadows of this phantom which we have vainly followed in the past, and by humble prayer and petition, meekly beg before the haughty capitalist to give us enough of our earnings to prolong life within our bodies? Men of the Western Federation of Miners, will this be your policy? I hope not.

Pause for one moment as you read these words, free from all influence except your own conscience, and ask yourself: "Why was I created? Was it for no nobler purpose than to be another man's slave?" Is it to eke out a miserable existence in the cold, dreary mines, hundreds of feet below the earth's surface, where no ray of sunshine ever penetrates?

Exposed to more danger every day of your lives than if you stood upon the firing line in the field of battle.

Working unreasonable hours, day and night, in the unhealthy fumes of smelters, mills and concentrators.

Feeding the flaming furnaces, firing the monster boilers, for a mere pittance, which sends young men to an early grave from over work.

Standing beside a stationary engine long hours day or night until you are a physical wreck on account of the great responsibility attached to your position, as the lives of your fellow beings are in your hands every time they descend or ascend the gloomy shaft.

This is the unenviable position you occupy, while your masters spend their leisure time seeking pleasure at the fashionable resorts of the world on the wealth produced by your hands, and tell you what compensation you shall receive for performing this dangerous and arduous labor.

In all seriousness, I ask you: Are you not entitled to enjoy more of this world's pleasures than you do?

If you believe you are, I implore you to attend this election of your union and elect men to office who will look beyond the strike for a solution of the bitter war between the producers and the millionaires.

We have tried "pure and simple trades unionism" too long for our welfare. While we gloried in the name of being good union men the mine owners and other capitalists got together

and captured the government and then told labor there was "nothing to arbitrate."

Above all things, men of temperate habits, who are not afraid of offending some corporation, or political boss, by advocating a more progressive policy than we have pursued in the past should be elected.

In electing delegates to the convention, too much care cannot be exercised, as much depends on the ability of those men who shall outline the policy of the organization for the ensuing year.

None but the brightest and most progressive men in the union should be elected, as it is only a waste of money to send men who cannot express their thoughts on the floor of the convention.

Every delegate should come to the convention prepared to offer something that will benefit the organization. We have had sufficient experience in the past to prove that conventions of laboring men cannot accomplish good results by catering to capitalistic sentiments. If you have drones in your union who can do nothing but growl and find fault, keep them at home where they belong, in the employ of some corporation. Send intelligent, progressive men who will not hesitate to act for the general advancement of the organization and get out of the old system of resolving to resolve, and be it further resolved, without action.

EDWARD BOYCE, President W. F. M.

THE PROGRAM OF TORTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A private of the United States army has written a letter to Senator Hoar describing the torture of Filipinos by soldiers in the "army of occupation." He asks for an honorable discharge, as his conscience will not bear such brutal actions. Brutality that sickens privates is a disgrace to our flag.

This incident of the imperialistic program in the Philippines is a natural sequence of brutal invasion and bloody conquest. It shines as a side light on "benevolent assimilation." It is part of a completed picture of imperialism. It is the unfolding of the flower of Christian civilization. Proud flag of our nation, waving over the disemboweled bodies of Filipino babes; prouder when it stands for brutality, torture and murder; proudest when it shakes its folds and fills the tropic air with a upas poison which kills liberty. Tell us not of national

degeneracy; whisper not of the decline of Anglo-Saxon nations, when we see the power of this republic and the armies of King Edward VII. engaged simultaneously in the mission of murdering liberty in the islands of the Pacific and in South Africa. Side by side the torture of the Filipino and the concentrado camp of South Africa; side by side the starved Boer child and the garroted Filipino babe; side by side gasping liberty in the islands of the sea and in South Africa, all the horrors of starvation, the man hunt and hell of war, extermination of races with all the fiendish cruelties a polished civilization can invent, and during all this fat, sleek hypocrites roll their eyes heavenward and thank God "we are so much better than the naked barbarian who eats cocoanuts and leads a wild, free life." Never in all the wide range of human history have there been more brutal or causeless butcheries than those now going on in South Africa and the Philippine archipelago. You wonder why this continues, why we are forced into these awful travesties on civilization? We answer that the spirit of greed and gain now dominates a commercial civilization. That nations under the competitive system will follow trade to the gates of hell. That these crimes in the Philippines and South Africa come from the same spirit which robs childhood to get cheaper wages, which debauches womanhood in order to sell cheaper wares, which deliberately and calculatingly weighs human life in the balance against dollars, which prostitutes every consideration of human happiness and welfare to declare dividends and make profits. This is the power to-day enthroned in the civilized world. It invades the islands of the Pacific and veldts of South Africa to extend trade and steal gold mines. These incidents are outcroppings of the sinister conditions which dominate to-day. We might rail at the private and burn him with vitriolic denunciation, which would be puerile. He is a creature of conditions and law. It is not the individual our difference is with, it is systems. We fight bad systems and devilish principles, not lone men, warped and wronged by the inexorable conditions of a vicious economic system. Every wrong committed beneath the tropic skies under our national flag can be traced to our commercialism. We may protest, but war and cruelty will not pass away till the system that needs them shall die. Competition and trade must assassinate liberty; every bloody stain on the garments of so-called Anglo-Saxon civilization is a mark of commercial progress under the competitive system. You cry "Out, damned spot, out!" and the winds mock you.

Your cry should be education and enlightenment, so that vicious systems shall pass away, universal brotherhood be established and industrial liberty accomplished. This means the passing of war for the extension of trade and the reign of universal peace.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS.

The aggressive work of the organizers and general headquarters of the W. F. M. is well demonstrated by the organization of local unions, since the last report in these columns. With these organizations perfected there are also numerous calls in new fields for organization. Altogether the results are pleasing, and the outlook flattering. It will not be amiss to again insist that the members take an individual interest, and wherever they are, sow the seeds of organization, independence and education.

The following unions have been chartered and are doing effective work; French Gulch and Kesewick, California; Deer Trail, Washington; Park City and Eureka, Utah; Salina, Wall Street, Ward and Georgetown, Colorado; Gas City, La Harpe and Cherryvale, Kansas; Gleeson, Walker Pollen and Groom Creek, Arizona; Frank, Alberta, B. C.; a total of eighteen unions, with a membership, in round numbers, of one thousand.

This is a record full of encouragement and should strengthen and energize the entire membership of the Federation.

Every toiler should study the wage system from the standpoint of the wealth producer. If he investigates honestly he will demand a change of competitive cannibalism. It is our duty to seek to bring about the change, and while doing this take every inch we can secure under present conditions.

While energetic action should be taken along political lines by union men, such action should not be narrow or arbitrary, as some of the best defenders of organized labor in state or nation are not card men. There are times when men thoroughly imbued with principle, outside of our organizations, can do more good for our cause than union men. Never take any action that will allow any man to say we have betrayed or forgotten our friends.

ADVANCEMENT OF ENGLISH TOILERS.

The laborer is first noticed in history as a serf. He was bought and sold with the land. He could not offer his services, and if he left the master's demense without a permit was pursued by the sheriff and brought back. His children belonged to his lord and master and could not marry off the estate. He was well fed and had a home, but no liberty. This condition of serfdom could not be a permanent one; he must win freedom or go down to slavery. The plague of 1349 turned the scale in favor of freedom. One-third of the people died. Labor must be had. Harvest was rotting in the fields. The few remaining laborers demanded high wages. This led to the passage of the "statute of laborers," which provided that "every man and woman able in body and within the age of three score, not living by merchandise, nor exercising any craft, not having land about whose tillage he may employ himself, nor having of his own whereof to live, shall be bound to serve at the wages customary in the year before the plague."

If, under these circumstances he refused to work, he was imprisoned till he gave bond to go to work. No employer was to pay him more, on pain of forfeiting double, and no workman was to receive more on pain of imprisonment. This was the beginning of the conflict. In 1381 the Peasants' war began. They carried all before them and appeared before the King in London making certain demands. They were as follows:

"We will that you make us free, our heirs and our lands, and that we be no more bond nor so reputed."

These extravagant demands were denied, but serfdom had received its death blow and wages were increased forty to sixty per cent. In 1388 a law was passed forbidding the laborer to leave his place of service without a passport. Finally the land owners saw that a continuation of the strife would ruin them. A system was devised by which the serf could pay for his own freedom. His personal services were commuted for a fixed rent, to be paid for the use of the land. This is the origin of rent. In 1406 Parliament ordered "that every man or woman, of whatsoever estate or condition, shall be free to set their son or daughter to take learning at any school that pleaseth them within the realm."

Following this period comes what is known as the Golden Age of English Labor. By the close of the reign of Henry VIII. the golden age came to a close and labor entered upon a period of misery and degradation. Oppression ground labor

in the dust, and generation after generation was sacrificed to the molochs of land and manufacturing interest. The currency was debased. The laborer saw beggary, starvation and despair. Savage laws were enacted to repress crime. Under Edward VI. a law was enacted which prohibited "all confederacies and promises of workmen concerning their work or wages of the hours of the day when they shall work." Any violation of this statute was to be punished: For first offense by a fine of ten pounds or twenty days' imprisonment; for second by a fine of twenty pounds or pillory; for the third offense by a fine of forty pounds, the pillory; the loss of the left ear and judicial infamy. This law was not repealed till 1824.

Green, in his "History of the English People," says: "We find the magistrates of Somersetshire capturing a gang of a hundred at a stroke, hanging fifty at once on the gallows, and complaining bitterly that they had to wait till the next assizes before they could enjoy the spectacle of the other fifty hanging beside them."

Discontent filled the realm during the reigns of Edward, Mary and Elizabeth. The struggle was not now for rights, but bread. The first time in two centuries labor had to take wages prescribed by statute.

The year 1597 was one of famine. The conditions of the laborers became so shocking that something had to be done. No one thought of allowing demand fix the wages. In 1601 the English Poor Law was enacted. Under this law assessors were appointed in every parish to assess a tax on the whole property sufficient to support the honest and industrious poor. When the justices of the peace—land owners—fixed wages, as required by law, they fixed them as low as possible, knowing that the public taxes would take care of the laborer. This legal pauperizing of honest labor continued over 200 years, from 1601 to 1824. The latter part of this awful period saw the most terrible conditions that labor ever had to endure. In 1814 the law fixing wages was repealed. In 1824 Joseph Hume introduced a bill that became a law. It repealed all laws against combinations of workmen concerning wages and hours of work. This marks the new era in the condition of labor. In 1875 the last penal law affecting labor was swept off the English statute-book.

Some men cry peace. There is no peace till the question of industrial liberty is settled and settled right.

BLOODY PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.

The terrible wreck and attendant loss of life in the tunnel of the New York Central railroad in New York City has fastened public attention upon one phase of our economic system, the demand for profits in great enterprises at the expense of human life. At first the blame was placed on the engineer. Later investigation shows that the terminal facilities are inadequate and that hundreds of trains each day, with no limit placed on their speed, pass through smoke and fog so dense that frequently the signal lights cannot be seen. One startling thing about the whole affair is the fact that a wreck, causing the death of six, occurred in 1891, under similar conditions. At that time the coroner's jury found the fog and smoke so bad that the engineer could not see the signals. Eleven years have passed away with no practical attempt to remedy the conditions. Of course the metropolitan press attempts to gloss the matter over.

The whole responsibility, stated in plain English, rests upon the ownership of the New York Central. Its owners are guilty of carelessness that led to the destruction of human life. It costs money to widen tunnels in the heart of New York City. Human life is cheap. It is doubtful if the public would have felt a tremor if the men killed had been common wage earners on a construction train. In this last case many prominent business men were killed.

Terminal Manager Franklyn admitted that there was record of eighteen cases in 1891 of engineers carrying their trains past danger signals because they could not be seen. Little was said about it, but engineers failing to make time were liable to be placed in undesirable positions.

We hear so much about the wonderful ability of certain great capitalists. Their accumulation of wealth is placed to the credit of brains. Here is a railroad management, claiming to be the greatest in the world, conducting business in an antediluvian and criminally dangerous way. If it could have been shown that the engineer was criminally careless, he would have been prosecuted and dealt with by law. However, Chauncey Depew and his masters, the Vanderbilts, go free. Depew might offer the excuse of the man in the Bible story, "that he had married a wife." However, that would not go unless the gay old after-dinner orator would confess that it had taken him since 1891 to perform the ceremony. The Vanderbilts may excuse themselves on the ground that they were seeing their fa-

vorite poodles taking their bath, or watching the veterinary surgeons dock their horses' tails a la English. Will these cold blooded aristocrats ever face a court indictment? Murder, cold blooded, inexcusable and ghastly, has been committed. Chauncey Depew's nuptial chamber should be haunted by the disembodied spirits of the human beings killed in the tunnel horror. Every night Vanderbilt should see in his dreams the broken train and hear the shrieks of the dying, whose lives went out in the smoke of that "profitable" tunnel. The attempt to cover up such criminal carelessness sickens the justice-loving mind. After all, these incidents of blood and crushed out lives simply point to the inexorable law of profits that rules in commercial life. To-day Jean Valjeans steal loaves of bread for starving children and then beat their bodies against iron bars in prison cells. The Chauncey Depews and Vanderbilts of the world wash their hands in human blood; do it in the name of dividends, and commercially drunken civilization acquits them, with the crowning plaudit: "See the triumph of brains."

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

"Upon appeal from the council, the American Federation of Labor sent financial assistance, and still continues the same, for the iron trades workers on strike."—Ed R. Rosenberg in January American Federationist.

"This is accomplished through reports from thoroughly reliable, and official sources, furnished by national and international secretaries. Also by the graphic account of labor conditions sent from our corps of more than 800 commissioned organizers. The American Federationist covers a unique field. It has many resources and important avenues of information not at the disposal of any other publication on economics."—January American Federationist.

We concede a unique field to the "Federationist," and while it has a wonderful department for the gathering of news, it also has a department for the "suppression of news." Why does Mr. Rosenberg convey the idea that the A. F. of L. was the only source of financial aid during the San Francisco strike? Does he belong to the "suppression department?" When we have facts and figures gleaned from the reports of local unions of the W. L. U. and W. F. M. that thousands of

dollars were contributed by them to aid the strikers in San Francisco, this statement of Mr. Rosenberg, to say the least, must be branded as half truth, which suppresses a great deal of truth. Our A. F. L. friends wonder why the West has not rushed with break neck speed into their organization. The report of Mr. Rosenberg concerning the San Francisco strike may illustrate one of the reasons. When men become so arrogant and self-sufficient that credit is withheld from the thousands of loyal, organized men of the great West, who have been generous to a fault in supporting strategical strikes, that is the time to speak out in solemn protest. No, Mr. Rosenberg, the West cannot and will not, by silence, countenance such a "suppression of the news."

READ LABOR JOURNALS.

It is necessary for the members of organized labor to support and read their labor press. The sensational journals of to-day are filled with unwarranted statements about organized labor. In many instances trouble of a serious character has been created by these journalistic "cormorants" which make fake news in order to fill their columns. If the thousands of dollars spent by organized men in support of unfriendly newspapers were turned into the channels of labor news, our papers would grow stronger and better, and the members of organized labor be better equipped to meet the issues that come to them. It is hard to form a conception of a union man who does not read the organ of his own organization, or keep in touch with the great cause of the wealth-producers. Such a man fails to get an intelligent view; he shuts himself out of his own world of thought and loses that great source of education and enthusiasm which comes from an interchange of ideas. An organized man who does not come into intelligent contact with his own class is a great deal like an individual player on a ball team who does not know the rules of the game. Team work counts for everything. Intelligent union men believe in union of action and thought. Action that is not born of careful and right thinking accomplishes little for good, and sometimes worlds for the bad. No union man can get a conception of our movement, in its widest sense, and not read our literature and press. We appeal to you in the name of the broadest and best effort to secure industrial freedom, to support our press, because, by so doing, you strengthen it and in return it strengthens you.

SILENT PRESS COMMITTEES.

If a medical expert will furnish us a formula for an elixir, we will order one gross and send a quart bottle to each local press committee of the W. F. M. The lack of interest shown and failure to do the work assigned them, is the result of carelessness or indifference. Many think an editor can make a magazine, with all the news, by calling on a vivid imagination. There is one department of the Magazine, and an important one, which belongs to the rank and file. We cannot and will not manufacture local news about camps and unions. Each month there should be short, newsy items of interest from every union in the jurisdiction of the Federation. Send the facts about the general condition of the camp, items of local interest, tell whether there is a demand for labor. If the press committee will not prepare the facts, ready for publication, send them and we will dress them up.

All this is for the betterment of local conditions, for the creation of a well-trained, standing army of united men, who know each other and understand local conditions. Get the idea out of your heads that all you need to do is to pay dues and pound a drill. Capital wants men with weak heads and strong backs. You owe it to yourself to train your mind. Get into contact with the world of workers. Infuse local energy into the general movement. Do individual work. Nothing will help like an interchange of views and ideas each month. Let the local press committees magnify their office. The application of common sense to this situation will show that they occupy an important position. Above every other wrong doing on the part of the local press committee is the crime of silence. We propose to bombard them till they speak out, write, or get out of the way for ones that will. We will welcome anything, even a roast of the editor.

H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, looked in on headquarters February 15th. Perham is an old time prospector, having left his mark on the hills from lower California to British Columbia. He is a thorough Westerner, imbued with the great cause of the toiler. We feel confident that the O. R. T. under his capable, aggressive and wise leadership, will become more powerful each day in securing recognition of the rights of telegraphers who on many railroads are held in abject wage slavery.

REPUBLICAN ROYALISTS.

Princess Alice, heir apparent to the crown of Emperor Roosevelt I., Imperial Ruler of Porto Rico, Sultan of the Philippines, Lord High Protector of the Harem of the Sultan of Sulu, Most Holy Prince of a Strenuous Life, will appear at the coronation of Edward VII. of England in a red robe of royalty, wearing tiara of diamonds. This notable event will be celebrated with due ceremony by the toad eaters in the United States. No one imagines that the shades of Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln will accompany the princess as an invisible body guard.

These latter day worshippers at the throne of imperialism bring disgrace to the republic. Their actions force sturdy believers in the democracy of the fathers to look with misgivings on our nation's future. Where will this end? Every fundamental principle of true democracy is being trampled under foot by fawning sycophants, who kiss the ermine of kings and potentates and place gold above human life. No wonder our flag waves over a bloody army of conquest, and that subject people are held under a so-called republic and denied the rights of the constitution. It is no surprise that such administrations hold the militia and regulars under orders ready to kill striking workmen. In this land, child labor is driven under the merciless whip of capital, women paid starvation wages and driven into lives of shame. Men, because of forty-five years of age, old in the service of their employers, turned out to hunt new positions. Billions are piling up in the coffers of the rich. Not one cent of increase in wages. Living expenses highest since the civil war. Even under these conditions labor having to sleep on its arms to hold the wages now received. Under these circumstances the rich and titled classes of the world hold fetes and squander countless millions in bacchanalian revels.

Let the burdens pile up. The sick man of the industrial world—the toiler—will not get better till after the worst and the crisis is past.

A DISCUSSION OF CO-OPERATIVE MINING INVITED.

A thorough discussion in these columns of Secretary-Treasurer Haywood's proposition concerning co-operative mining is invited. It is only by discussion and interchange of ideas that new and progressive plans are brought to trial and

demonstration. Thought is the universal mother of reform. Our aggressive miners are skillful with the drill and blast; they do a winning fight with unyielding granite and hard-faced nature; they go against the stone heart of our great mountains with abandon and determination that fills the onlooker with admiration. Let us focus our thoughts, make our brains as nimble as our hands, which wield the sledge or guide the drill. If we pause long enough to consider, we must conclude that it is not a high ambition or hopeful outlook to see till life's end eight or ten hours each day in dark shaft or smoky tunnel; have ringing in our ears till death the metallic sound of the sledge upon the drill. No, there is a better day. Brother Haywood is leading a discussion along that line.

By default the liberties of the wealth-producers have slipped away. Shall we, in ignorance and indifference, let every opportunity get away from us? The answer is up to the members of the W. F. M. What will it be? By silence, consent to wage slavery, or by thought and action demand conditions that will place all products of human toil in the hands of the producer?

A WIDER VIEW.

Broad conceptions of the trades union movement are taking possession of our leaders and thinkers. They see the great fundamental principles of brotherhood; ringing in their ears is the call of the ages for liberty; their hearts are touched by the cry of the unfortunate; they see the millions asking for the light. It is leavening "brotherhood" at work. When the toilers in the mine, factory, on the sea and on the farm understand that all are kin and that the cause of one wealth producer is the cause of all, then, and not till then, will the streaks of light kindle in the sky of a new and better day.

Personality is not always the best method of attack. However there are some great leaders who should be the targets of attack. No man ever carried agitation on a higher plane than did Wendell Phillips; he saw that there were leaders, idolized by their following, who had to be riddled with the shafts of sarcasm and truth. It was along this line that he likened Webster to a lobster because he had always made progress, backwards. We have too many lobsters now. Working men, never let it be said that we are making progress backward.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Numerous requests have been made for information about the construction and operation of co-operative enterprises by unions in the Federation. We would be pleased to hear from unions which have built halls and hospitals. There are many unions desiring to embark in such enterprises. A stumbling block to them is the details of management in such projects. All over the West and in British Columbia there are substantial monuments of this character, built by local unions of the W. F. M. A detailed account of these successful co-operative enterprises, from inception to completion, will answer the inquiring ones and start other unions in the path of substantial co-operative improvements.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

In a fight for shorter hours let the question of wages take care of itself.

Every student sees in the question of the distribution of wealth the greatest economic problem that has ever demanded consideration and settlement.

From serfdom to the position of the greatest factor in Anglo-Saxon civilization is the progress of labor from the thirteenth century up to the present time.

Some working men are blinded by the pay checks at the end of the month. The question of wages is no longer paramount. The issue of the hour is the abolition of the wage system.

The Colorado and Minnesota Legislatures have been convened in extra session to fight octopuses. No doubt by the time they adjourn the atmosphere of Colorado and Minnesota will be filled with detached tentacles.

What will the A. F. of L. do with the affiliated U. M. of A. who stood so strongly for the exclusion of the Japanese from the Florence and Canon City, Colorado, coal fields? Samuel Gompers and his followers who seek the point of lease resistance, better send fourteen organizers to camp at Rockvale, Brookside and other coal camps in the Florence district to

hold the U. M. of A. in line with the resolutions of the last national convention of the A. F. of L.

That old statement, "no question is settled till it is settled right," is not amiss when applied to the question of labor and capital.

We suggest that the Mine Owners' Association, Industrial Union of the Coeur d'Alenes and Business Association of Telluride apply for a charter from the "Physic Federation" of Sam Gompers and Mark Hanna.

We publish elsewhere in the Magazine this month a list of the best books on economics. We advise our readers to look this list over carefully and supply themselves with the literature laboring men should read.

Preach the gospel of discontent. About the only contented animals on God's footstool are the corn-fed hog and the stall-fed ox. "Swab" of the steel trust thinks that labor will be contented as long as it is well fed.

President Boyce is visiting the local unions in the Far West and British Columbia. He is expected at Denver headquarters about March 15th. He reports encouragement from the general condition of the local unions. After his return in March he will visit the local unions of Colorado, South Dakota and Kansas.

Evidencing the broad ideas that prevail in the West, we call attention to the "interchangeable transfer card" system now in operation. By this plan a worker, forced by ill health to change his avocation, will, on the card of his union, be admitted without question or increased dues into any affiliated union of the W. L. U.

It seems the peace committee is spreading itself all over the United States, forming local arbitration committees in the industrial centers. Mark Hanna says that the next conflict will be between Socialism and the Republican party. So we must infer that Hanna and Gompers are trying to get the machine well organized for the next conflict. This peace business reminds one of an attempt to cure consumption with sugar pills or cancer with a bread and milk poultice. The

methods of Mark and Sam may go in the East, but the West is slow to accept this new partnership as a step in the line of reform.

Self-interest demands inalienable rights, which is justice. Allow self-interest to die and liberty slips away. Every toiler should be more jealous of his rights. If you are not interested in yourself, who will be? The very foundation of all future progress rests on our appreciation of our rights. The consummation of our hopes along the lines of industrial liberty is wrapped up in our discontent, with conditions as they are, and a persistent demand that they shall be changed.

The question of labor and capital is one-sided. The only side is that of labor, because capital is created by labor. If we could get the millions of wealth-producers of the nation to stand at this point of view, and demand through their constitutional rights a government founded on the equitable division of the products of human toil, the battle for human liberty would be won.

CURRENT EVENTS.

DOMESTIC.

January 27.—The Colorado Legislature convenes to pass a revenue bill to replace the one declared invalid by the courts.

February 4.—In response to a call by Governor Van Sant, the Minnesota Legislature convenes in extra session.

February 12.—The senatorial investigating committee of the Colorado Senate discovers the missing roll call on S. B. 87, by Senator Tanquary. This establishes the validity of that measure beyond doubt. The working men of Colorado are now protected by a liability act.

CONGRESS.

February 3.—Senate: The debate on the Philippine tariff bill is resumed. Further consideration is given to the bill to increase the salaries of federal judges; an amendment to increase the salaries of senators and representatives is rejected.

House: The oleomargarine bill is discussed.

February 4.—Senate: Senator Hoar's bill increasing the

salaries of United States judges twenty-five per cent. is passed; the urgent deficiency bill is discussed. John F. Dryden, successor of the late Senator Sewell of New Jersey, takes his seat.

House: Consideration of the oleomargarine bill is continued.

February 5.—Senate: The urgent deficiency bill is passed.

House: Consideration of the oleomargarine bill is continued.

February 6.—Senate: The Philippine tariff bill is again discussed, the especial subject being the sedition laws enacted by the commission; Senator Scott speaks in favor of the Mandingo canal route, and Senator Hausbrough makes an address on his bill to provide a national system of irrigation of arid lands.

House: The legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill is discussed.

February 7.—Senate: The pension appropriation bill is passed; the debate on the Philippine tariff bill is resumed.

House: The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 4.—Governor Taft gives further testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

February 5.—Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, in his message to the Legislature, calls attention to his fight against the so-called railroad merger and asks for an appropriation to pay legal expenses.

February 6.—The text of the treaty with Denmark, by which the Danish West Indies are ceded to the United States, is made public.

February 8.—Read Admiral W. T. Sampson and B. J. Cromwell are placed on the retired list of the navy.

The President's oldest son, Theodore, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia at Groton, Massachusetts.

Admiral Sampson's counsel files a brief with the President, making a new charge of disobedience to orders against

Admiral Schley, and protesting against his claim to supreme command at Santiago.

The President abandons his proposed trip to the Charleston exposition on account of his son's illness.

February 9.—The greater part of the business section of Paterson, New Jersey, is destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at about \$10,000,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 7.—Philippines: The Manila Chamber of Commerce adopts a memorial to Congress, urging legislation for the islands, and asking for two additional commissioners.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.—February 5.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 131 Boers of De La Rey's force and the capture of De Wet's last gun.

February 6.—A report from the British war office gives the total of the British casualties in South Africa, including wounded, as 5,240 officers and 100,701 men.

February 7.—The Boer commandant, Marais, is captured by the British.

February 9.—Lord Kitchener reports a widespread movement of the British forces to capture De Wet, but the latter has escaped by a bold dash. The Boer losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated at 283 and the British casualties are reported to be ten.

February 13.—Russia is notified to keep hands off. Manchuria is officially included in the Anglo-Japanese agreement to maintain an open door in China. Thus England calls a halt on Russian aggression in the Far East. Grave complications in international affairs may arise.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

In the recent storm on the coast of England many ships are wrecked and thirty-three lives lost.

The Sultan's brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pasha, who

is a fugitive in Paris, is condemned to death for conspiracy against the Sultan.

February 4.—The British government declines to accept Holland's mediation in the South African war.

February 7.—Thomas Sidney Cooper, R. A., dies near Canterbury.

The statement of the British Board of Trade for January shows an increase of £4,143,800 in imports and a decrease of £499,000 in exports.

February 8.—Onslow Ford's memorial tablet to Ruskin is unveiled in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

The Kaiser has ordered that measures be taken to stamp out Christian Science in Germany.

February 12.—The U. M. W. of A. in the Florence coal fields of Colorado compel a band of thirty-two Japs, hired by the Victor Coal Company, to leave the camp. As the Victor company is controlled by the C. F. and I. Co., it appears that company proposes to employ Asiatic labor.

February 13.—In retaliation the Victor Coal Company closes the Chandler mine, where they attempted to employ Japs, throwing 200 out of employment.

February 14.—Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky creates a sensation in Congress by attacking flunkeyism, the occasion of his remarks being the proposed visit of Prince Henry.

February 17.—Senate of the United States, by a viva voce vote, agrees to buy the Danish West Indies.

At Washington there is a large and earnest pro-Chinese lobby employed. This lobby includes former Secretary of State Foster, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin and representatives of

The Harriman syndicate of Pacific railroads;

The Canadian Pacific;

The Pacific steamship lines;

The Hawaiian sugar men;

American concessionaires in China;

Philippine exploiters.



TOLD IN RHYME.

EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE.

A fire mist and a planet—
 A crystal and a cell—
 A jelly-fish and a saurian,
 And caves where the cave-men dwell;
 Then a sense of law and beauty,
 And a face turned from the clod,
 Some call it Evolution,
 And others call it God.

A haze on the fair horizon,
 The infinite, tender sky,
 The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
 And the wild geese sailing high—
 And all over upland and lowland
 The charm of the golden-rod,
 Some of us call it Autumn,
 And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea beach,
 When the moon is new and thin,
 Into our hearts high yearnings
 Come welling and surging in—
 Come from the mystic ocean,
 Whose rim no foot has trod—
 Some of us call it Longing,
 And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty—
 A mother starved for her brood—
 Socrates drinking the hemlock,
 And Jesus on the rood;
 And millions who, humble and nameless,
 The straight, hard pathway plod—
 Some call it Consecration,
 And others call it God.

Professor William Herbert Carruth.

CHANCES OF THE GAME.

By Ferdinand Freiligrath.

No better chess-board than the world!
Though square by square I have to yield,
Though here and there my flag be furled,
Ye cannot drive me off the field.

So is it in the noble strife.
Between the tyrants and the free,
Blow after blow for death or life,
And peace to neither side may be.

It seems that even here as well
I needs must try another bout,
That even from the home of Tell
The chance of chess will drive me out.

So be it. Haunts to freedom dear
By Norway's breakers yet remain;
A sound from France assails my ear,
The clanking of her broken chain.

No exiled head has England e'er
Asylum on her shores denied;
A far friend's message bids me share
His home on bright Ohio's side.

From town to town, from state to state,
From land to land, whate'er be fated,
No move of fate can give me mate,
'Tis kings alone can be check-mated.

—Translated by J. L. Joynes.

The "public" had a great deal to say in the conference, and said it in a way that left no doubt in the minds of the hearers that the public knew all about the labor question. Lincoln's famous utterance that "labor is prior to and above capital," and that capital would not have existed and could not endure without labor, was discounted by the statement of Archbishop Ireland at the conference that "labor is helpless without capital."—Joseph R. Buchanan.



COMMUNICATIONS.

HELP THE GIRLS.

J. N. Ward & Co. of Peoria, Illinois, overalls, unfair.

The Grievances—Discharge of 122 girls because they favored the union.

We had to pay Ward & Co. 5 cents a day each for power out of our meager wages.

We had to pay 10 cents a week each for the privilege of allowing our bicycles in building while we were at work.

We have received reductions in wages from fifteen to fifty per cent.

They also charged new girls 5 cents a dozen on garments for a period of six months to a year.

On one occasion three of the girls had received more pay than was coming to them and they figured up the amount and took the same to the forelady. She took the money back to the office. The firm then figured it up and found that the girls still had one-half a cent too much. They set the forelady back and collected one cent each from the three girls.

MURRAY, UTAH, ALIVE AND KICKING.

Editor Miners' Magazine—A few words from Valley Union No. 99 will do us no harm. One thing I would like to call attention to is that members coming from other unions and working here in Murray do not try to help us as they should. Some of them carry transfer cards and will not come into our union. They say "the union here does not amount to much; what is the use of turning my card in here?" They don't stop to think how much harm they are doing us in our hard struggle to keep alive.

Brother Phil Boden came through here and did some good work. We wish he could have stayed longer.

One thing sure, No. 99 is alive and here to stay, and before Fourth of July we will be able to say to the men outside the union, "come," and they will have to "come," and be good, too.

Yours,

Murray, Utah.

MIKE MCGINLEY.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

Butte, Montana, February 12, 1902.

To All Local Unions and Affiliated Organizations:

Brothers—The fifth annual convention of the Western Labor Union will convene in Denver, Colorado, Monday, May 26, 1902.

Knowing that every affiliated organization is interested in advancing the best interests of the Western Labor Union, and that all are desirous of improving and perpetuating our organization, we take this opportunity of inviting your attention to the importance of the work that will come before the next convention. Every union has the right to submit to the convention such amendments as will alter, modify, annul or eliminate any article, section, part or whole, of the constitution and laws of the organization. Your union is invited to design and draft any such amendments or alterations as may seem judicious, prudent and expedient.

It will be well for your organization to consider this matter carefully, so that when your delegates come to the convention they will know the sentiments of your union and be prepared to voice them. We would urge upon every union the importance of sending a full representation to the convention, and you should commence to make such plans and arrangements as will enable your union to send all the delegates it is entitled to, in order that the interests of your union may have personal representation.

This will be the largest convention ever held by the Western Labor Union, and by far the most important. Every union should make a special effort to be fully represented. Representation in the convention will be based on the membership reported March 31, 1902, according to Article I. of the constitution.

With best wishes for the success and prosperity of your organization, we remain, yours in union,

DANIEL McDONALD, President W. L. U.

CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer W. L. U.

EXTRACTS FROM A PEARCE LETTER.

In a letter just received from the Pearce camp, we learn that the management of the Gleason mines have been making some changes, one of which has caused some excitement on the part of the employes. It seems that it was thought

best to place a new superintendent in charge of the mine, and about the first hard work that this very important and dignified, miscalculations called man, did, was to notify the men that there would be a reduction in wages from \$3 to \$2.50, and in some cases to \$2, to take effect at once. The men demanded their time and money, which his highness was not prepared to pay. The men then assembled at their quarters and held a consultation and appointed a committee to wait upon this man, who stands ready to impoverish the working man and his family, if, by so doing, he might place himself in favor with that class whose only God is gold, the committee promptly notified his lordship that they must have their money at once. Whereupon he told them they could go back to work as before, and the new supe left next morning and has not been seen since.

This liberty-hating specimen of humanity sports the name of Seaman, and another man came with him as his foreman, by the name of Daly. The letter states that they are the same outfit that was over at Johnson's camp where they had 150 Mexicans employed. Also, steps have been taken to immediately form a union, aided extensively by the business men of the camp. An organization was effected and a union formed, consisting of about sixty members, which places the men in a position, with the assistance of the business men, to protect themselves against the scab leader, who stands ready to place the working man in an unfavorable light, and place himself in a position to be despised and shunned.

The union at Pearce camp is in fine shape, in spite of the opposition, and is a permanent fixture, all of which means that the producers of wealth can control legislation and better their condition if they will act in harmony.—Globe Times.

A CALIFORNIA COMRADE HITS THE BULLSEYE.

Letcher, California.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I read with pleasure the articles in the Magazine on the W. F. of M. owning and controlling mining property and I hope the respective unions of the Federation will discuss the matter thoroughly and so instruct their delegates that when they meet at the next convention there will be definite action taken upon it.

To any thinking man the solution of the labor problem is difficult under the present system of government. The production of wealth has been solved and any fresh difficulties are

overcome, but the equitable distribution of wealth has yet to be solved. I am well aware of the fact that theorists have solved it to their heart's content, but, incidentally, not to the satisfaction of the man who makes wealth—the laborer—and as long as the working man leaves the solution of the problem in the hands of the capitalists, or their representatives, so long will it remain unsolved.

Hence it is time for labor to acquire works of their own. To do this they must get out of the ruts, read, think, adopt new ideas, be progressive, in other words, they must keep up with the world's progress or get pushed out of the way.

The methods of organized labor, practically speaking, are out of date; they have been at a standstill while the money power has been progressing by thorough organization, centralization and acquiring new methods of building up and making their enormous fortunes still larger and getting a firmer hold on the laboring class.

The new lines for organized labor to work on are, in my opinion, the ballot box and ownership of these respective works. By working on these lines labor would (as Brother Haywood so aptly remarked) be more independent and would show the world unionism is progressive, and as far as the W. F. of M. are concerned, that though we work underground we are not fossils.

I think sometimes that the working class are indifferent to their fate. There is no doubt a spirit of selfishness running through some that has a tendency to clog any reform movement; that they do not read or think enough is an undoubted fact. Gladstone, one of the greatest statesmen the world probably ever saw, said education was the greatest reformer the world produced. If he had coupled thought and education the world would never hear a greater truism.

That the W. F. of M. could carry out the successful working of mining property is without doubt. We have men in the ranks that could fill any position in a mine, mill or smelter, and I sincerely hope the next convention will settle this matter and that we will soon see the W. F. of M. starting in on a new era towards their salvation.

I note that the Civic Federation has come to life, that the public are sanguine of the C. F. doing great deeds. Personally, as a union man, when I see Mark Hanna and some more of his "ilk" patting labor men on the back and "handing out a few hot bunches," I think that next election will prove the C. F. to be a "political fake." The C. F. is a fallacy, in my humble

opinion. If there was a cause for action, the twelve members, who, no doubt, are men of integrity, would vote with capital. Their interests are more with the capitalist than with labor. Hence labor men are outnumbered. Another thing, in any dispute, whether it is between individuals, organizations or nations, that is not settled agreeably to both parties, the "dernier resort" is force; it is the last resort that nature has planted in the human breast, and cannot be eradicated.

Lastly, the capitalists have the situation in their own hands. Why do they need a C. F.? The absurdity of it is apparent. If they are so suddenly interested in labor why don't they show their interest in a material manner by creating a division of profits that is more equitable? But no, that takes away some of the profits; they will humbug the working classes as long as possible. "Talk is cheap," and the laboring classes are easily hoodwinked.

Look, for instance, at Carnegie, how he is distributing his surplus wealth. Building monuments for himself in the shape of libraries. How much better would it have been if he had distributed it among the men and boys that made it. Oh, no, this benevolent Mr. Carnegie would not do that, and when the working men did try for a more equitable division, they got it in the shape of bullets at Homestead. This is the man, by the way, who is an interview lately, deprecated the shedding of so much blood by the English and Americans in the Transvaal and Philippine islands. In a speech he made in Glasgow, Scotland, on receiving the freedom of the city, he spoke of so much bloodshed between nations in the same strain. If this man has experienced such a change of heart, why don't he endow homes in the densely populated centers to rescue children from lives of vice and crime, take them out of the gutters, educate them, learn them a trade and give them a show to become respectable citizens? But this would not do; it would be benefiting the "lower class" in too material a manner, and these homes would not advertise him so well as the Carnegie libraries. It is a nice thing to put his armorial bearings on his books and the library doors, if he has any. If it was entrusted to me to give him his "coat of arms," it would be a shield, coffin shaped, and on a carmine ground, figures of murder and misery upholding a bag of money.

It can be plainly seen that these people consider the problem of an equitable distribution of wealth, but won't, so the sooner we own our own works the better off we will be.

The several unions that are taking steps to educate them-

selves on politics and sociology ought to feel proud of themselves, as this is a step on toward the goal. Those unions having their own halls can get up debating societies and debate the different questions of interest to members, and thus push the good work along. The average man needs to think more, and by getting up libraries consisting of books on political economy, sociology and holding debates it will broaden their minds and get them in the habit of thinking more, and will undoubtedly do good for the next election.

Still the average voter will go to a rally of his political party and listen with rapture to the "spell binder" explaining how the country will be lost if the voter does not vote for the ticket, and then go home with the conviction that that party is the only salvation the country has got, forgetting that the greater part of the "spell binders" are paid to talk in this strain and for money could convince and make the average laborer think he was wrong on most any subject. I hope and trust that the new lines taken up by the different lodges will cause the members to think more so that they will not be so readily imposed upon by political and capitalistic "speeches."

Notice what perfect harmony and organization has done to benefit the capitalists. Take a lesson from it. Do you know why these people hold us in contempt? Because we are supposed to be ignoramuses, beast of toil, brutes that have no power to think. They know from experience the working men are "easy," they are a "soft thing," and they don't forget to push them along. If you don't believe it, look at the personnel of the Civic Federation. Compare the utterances of, say, Mark Hanna, now, with his record in regard to labor in the past, and then ask yourself if such a piece of brazen bunco work is flattering to the intellect of the dear, confiding working man. Wake up, and don't be easy any more.

JEFF WHITE.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

Union No. 81; W. F. M., desires the address of William L. Hagler.

"LET US REASON TOGETHER."

Editor Miners' Magazine—Your article in the January number of the Magazine was read with great pleasure by the writer and no doubt by many of your readers. A large major-

ity of our members believe in Socialism, but how few will devote their energies to the consummation of such views.

I have strongly advocated the working of mining properties by a body of working (professional) miners, for the following amongst other reasons, which I deem well worthy of the most careful and practical consideration of the members of the Western Federation:

The capitalists hear of a favorable mining proposition (don't forget the fact that they don't prospect and find one), and they at once centralize and put their \$50, \$100 or \$1,000 each into the plan, according to their ability or fortune. These few acquire the property. Do they come to work it? Why, no, because they know their inability to do so as a class. But they select from the ranks of the great army of miners men whom they consider fully competent to manage, superintend and carry out in a practical manner to a successful issue. They know full well they themselves cannot do it. Every man's innate common sense teaches him that there are things to be done daily which he cannot do, but for the completion of which he hires another man more able to do it. It is this forethought that the capitalist brings into play, and by such means the property he has leased on a royalty, or may have acquired for a few thousand, becomes to him and associates a source of wealth. How often when acquired the proposition is laid before the bone and sinew of our race and a limited amount of shares sold to make a treasury stock for the company, and from that comes the power to work those propositions. When this is attained our rank and file is carefully examined to procure suitable men to take charge of the proposed work, and we do supply such and the property becomes more valuable yearly. Yet the motive power, the brain and muscle, only receives its paltry pay per diem and the net results—the profits—goes where? To those who think—not to the ones who toil. If the mine rises in value from a paying proposition of \$10 per ton to a grade of ore \$50 per ton, does the brain and muscle receive any additional compensation; similarly? Most certainly not; it all goes into the coffers of the now millionaire company, with the slight exception of the heads of departments, who may be granted some small advance. And all, or nearly all, of this is achieved by the brain and muscle of the hardy miner. I do not for a moment wish to be misunderstood that the company should not derive additional benefits; certainly they should; but those who spin not are not fairly entitled to strawberries and cream while the real producer is

supposed to be grateful for sops and skim milk. We miners of the American continent are yet in our Van Winkle slumbers—we don't think, until bid so to do by the employer and company. In plain, common sense, why can't we think (for our own personal benefit), without waiting for orders to do so? Why can't we, as practical miners—"for we are practical, as others know, to our loss"—think for ourselves and take hold of properties ourselves as a body, select from our ranks (as others do) managers, superintendents, miners, engineers and smeltermen, too, if need be? There are in our ranks men with properties worthy of exploitation. These men alone can't do that justice to those properties which they require to make them bowels of wealth. They have not the means available to procure the needed labor and machinery. Why can't we, as a body, act as a brother and put our hands to the wheel and assist an energetic brother to make his mine a wealth-producer? It will cost us, individually, far less than one evening in the saloon, as so many know to their cost. Think, brothers, think, of the benefit you may be to your fraternity, to yourselves, by such judicious acts; remember you have as full a legal right to become a mine owner as any other citizen. It's from your noble regiment the companies get their recruits. It's your toil and practical methods that enable them to acquire their grand success. That you can operate for others is unquestionable. Why not, then, for yourselves—can you tell me why you prefer to be ordered? First, it is simply because you work, work, work, with heart and soul and leave the thinking to others. Brothers, arouse, read, study and learn—learn to think for yourselves—and you can feel assured that by such you can gather the fruits of your bountiful harvest into your own garners and thus do the most good to the greatest number and take one more step toward our noble motto, "Justice to All." Think over these few hurried lines, and if the question again comes before you, remember the miners of this broad continent will expect that day that every member will do his duty.

PEARL RAFDEE.

SOCIALISM IS THE CURE.

Editor Miners' Magazine—A copy of the Magazine for January recently fell into my hands. While not endorsing all it contains, yet I am in hearty accord with the article, "Let Us Reason." It is my pet theme. I regard it as the only practical and at the same time expedient solution of the labor prob-

lem. Law cannot solve it any more than it can control railroad rates. Arbitration cannot be used for two reasons: First, there is a wrong to be eliminated from the wage question, and arbitration has not authority to act in that capacity. Second, the interests of the opposing parties are so diametrically opposite that the decision of a third party must be a compromise (which in itself is a fault), and cannot wholly satisfy either party, which leaves it still an open question. A successful strike is of a local benefit only, and then does not remove the source of the evil, but leaves the fire brands to be blown into a holocaust by an early wind of adversity. The labor problem is one of wrong—not a social wrong, not a physical wrong—in a sense, not a mental wrong, but a moral wrong, a business wrong, and in part a mental wrong, and very largely a government gone wrong. How will the wrong be made right? I hold that the solution is in two forms: The ballot box and co-operation. If co-operation of capital has reduced us to a form of slavery, why will it not restore our freedom? Let labor co-operate with labor. If it is, as is alleged, the fault of the government policy that capital has been concentrated, let us take advantage of it, do as they have and are doing, viz: Organize every local union into a corporate body and open up some of the vast treasures of mother earth. Say the union has fifty members, and each has subscribed for \$100 worth of stock, twenty per cent. of which is cash, the balance labor, that would represent a capital stock of \$5,000, \$1,000 of which is cash. With such capital a mine could be put in a salable condition, or on a self-supporting basis. Yet that would not reach all, and to do so the ballot box must be used to that end and make a sure thing doubly sure.

Next June Oregon will submit a constitutional amendment of the "initiative and referendum" to the electors. It will be the duty of every son of toil to cast his ballot for it and thus secure the rights of an American citizen. The solution of the labor problem is up to the laborer. He that bound us will not release so great a source of wealth voluntarily. We write co-operation, we preach co-operation, but will we co-operate?

Yours truly, L. H. POWELL.

Susanville, Oregon.

BOYCOTT.

The firm of H. Jacobs & Co., East Helena, Montana, has been declared unfair by the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No.

126, W. F. M., of East Helena, Montana. You will confer a great favor upon us by refusing to patronize this firm. They have proved themselves unfriendly to workingmen and should be left alone.

BY ORDER OF THE UNION.

SCABS MUST GO.

Miners' Union No. 73 has issued the following decree:

All scabs must go, they have declared—

The young, the old, none will be spared—

The man who last summer worked at Port Costa,

Or the one from Coeur d'Alenes, A. M. Foster;

And the jumper-boys, we're glad to say,

Made W. Bacon travel the very same way;

Not even his time would they let him get—

They started him going—he's traveling yet.

And Phillips and Donald, if they can be found,

Will be made to cover the identical ground.

We are here to stay, this is our abode,

And every scab on the Mother Lode

Will be made to travel over this trail,

And pleadings and tears will not avail,

For they're a bad lot, as union men know,

And for that reason the decree—scabs must go.

E. S. F., 73.

BLACK HAWK UNION SPEAKS FOR S. B. 1118.

Black Hawk, Colo., Jan. 30, 1902.

Editor, Miners' Magazine—I enclose herewith copy of resolutions adopted by unanimous vote of Black Hawk Union 137, W. F. M., at the meeting of January 29th.

This is a matter in which we of Gilpin county feel a deep interest and we would be pleased to see every union in the Federation take similar action.

Trusting that this may find a place in the Magazine, and that through the efforts of the Federation and organized labor "S. B. 1118" may finally become law, I remain, yours in the union,

LEO KENNEY, Sec. Black Hawk Union 137.

Whereas, A bill, known as "Senate Bill 1118," to limit the meaning of the word, "conspiracy," and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases, has been introduced in the Senate of the United States; and,

Whereas, We deem the passage of the said "Senate Bill

1118" to be of the utmost importance to the citizens of the state of Colorado, inasmuch as it is a decided check upon government by injunction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Black Hawk Union 137, Western Federation of Miners, do respectfully request the senators and representatives of the state of Colorado, in the Congress of the United States, to exert their influence and employ all honorable means to secure the passage of the said "Senate Bill 1118;" and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union and copies be forwarded to the honorable gentlemen who represent the state of Colorado in the legislative halls of the nation for their consideration and action thereon.

WM. CECIL, President.

LEO KENNEY, Secretary.

A VOICE FROM MONTANA.

Maiden, Montana.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I wish to express my views politically. While I fully realize that I am a poor scholar, I feel that it is the duty of all good union men to be interested in the political questions of the day. I am heartily in sympathy with your views in regard to the unions of the Federation going into politics with a vengeance. I consider that our only salvation. The attempt to suppress the "Appeal to Reason" has convinced me beyond a shadow of a doubt that the money lords of the land will stop at nothing to gain their ends and curtail the rights of the American people. I think that every union should discuss the questions of the day. Such public servants as Madden should be made to climb a tree. Some of the G. O. P political pie eaters are getting cunning. They need to be knocked off the Christmas tree. The American people are too "easy." The politicians think they can have all the fun they want. They better not get too gay or something will "drap."

The mining industry of the Judith mountains is running along smooth. With best wishes to the Magazine.

A. H. SELLERS of No. 107.

Tonopah, Nevada, and Ransburg, California, report epidemics of sickness which have been very severe, a number of the members in the Tonopah and Ransburg unions having died.

PARK CITY, UTAH.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Our union meets in the Odd Fellows' hall, which is well equipped and finely furnished for meetings of this character. We have rented it for twenty months. Our complete success here is only a question of time. After one month of existence as an organization we have \$500 in our treasury. Our initiations average twenty for each meeting. We have 257 members in good standing and sure guarantee of success.

W. McKAY FLYNN, Secretary.

PROGRESS AT ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B. C., Jan. 30, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—On January 24, 1902, a settlement of the strike which has been in force at the Le Roi mine since July 11, 1901, was effected. An agreement which had been entered into between the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38 and the Northport M. and S. Union No. 115, to stand together until the end of the strike, was dissolved by consent of the Northport union, they notifying the Rossland union that it would be no further benefit to them for the miners to remain out if satisfactory conditions for settlement could be secured.

Negotiations were entered into between the union and the manager of the Le Roi mine, which led to a definite proposal being made by the company, which was accepted by the union on January 23rd and signed by both parties on the following day.

The negotiations were carried on directly with the company, no third party having any part in the transaction. It was understood between the parties that no part of the agreement was to be made public. However, we may say that while we do not secure all we had hoped for at the outset of the trouble, the conditions are an improvement over any which have existed in Rossland previous to the strike.

The wage scale is not adjusted at present, but we have good reason to believe that at no distant date the Rossland wage scale will be adjusted to conform with the Kootenay standard scale.

The adjustment effected was largely the result of the friendly and fair-minded disposition shown by Manager J. H. McKenzie, who succeeded Bernard McDonald at the Le Roi mine.

Up to the present time no adjustment of the smeltermen's

lockout and strike at Northport, Washington, has been effected, consequently the conditions at Northport remain unchanged.

The strike at the other mines of the Rossland camp still continues, but similar conditions to those received from the Le Roi company have been submitted to the managers of the other properties, but as yet they have not signified their intention to accept or reject the terms. Meanwhile there are many more men out of employment in Rossland than can get work at the Le Roi mine, and we strongly advise all miners and mine laborers to stay away from Rossland for the present. We especially urge this action should the strike continue at the other mines of the camp.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION
NO. 38. Frank E. Woodside, Secretary.

GOOD REPORTS FROM KESWICK UNION.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Our union is now on good footing.

Brother Carey, our treasurer, is confined at home by a severe accident, but is improving. Will you send sample copies of the Magazine, as there are a number who desire to subscribe for it?

JOHN E. BURR, Secretary.

AT BEST HE IS BAD.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Notice is hereby given to all unions of the W. F. of M. that a man by the name of John Best, American born Cornish, age twenty-six or twenty-seven, about five feet nine inches high, light complexion, a long, Roman nose, wore long hair, has been expelled from Bingham Miners Union No. 67, W. F. of M., after sufficient proof that he had worked hard in order to break up our union, and that he once was a scab in Michigan. He is a very dangerous man for the Western Federation, so I want every union camp to be on the lookout for him.

BINGHAM MINERS' UNION NO. 67.

Charles Jackson, Financial Secretary.

THIS HAS THE RIGHT RING.

You are advised that at a regular meeting of Victor Miners' Union No. 32, Western Federation of Miners, held on Jan-

uary 23, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The so-called "Geary Exclusion Act" will expire in the near future; and,

Whereas, On account of the higher standard of living of the Caucasian race than that of the Mongolian race, it is an utter impossibility for the white race to compete with the Mongolian race in the labor market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request our senators and representatives in Congress, in the interest of the American people in general, and the wage earners in particular, to use their influence for the passage of some bill or law that will exclude not only the Chinese, but the Mongolian race, from the United States, not only for a limited time, but for all time.

VICTOR MINERS UNION NO. 32, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS. By Dan Griffin, President.

Attest: O. H. Walker, Secretary.

NEWS FROM ARGENTINE.

Reports from Argentine union indicate that the smelter at that place is being dismantled. Thus another industry is being destroyed by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

DEWEY ENGINEERS' BALL.

The masked ball given by George Dewey Engineers' Union No. 86 at Miners' Union hall in Granite last Friday night was pronounced a grand success in point of attendance and a general good time. The members of the union and their friends were out in full force and the building was crowded until a late hour. It was one of the most pleasing events ever witnessed in the Hill city. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting and implements appropriate and emblematical to the engineers and their union. At 9:30 o'clock three slow bells signalled the orchestra to go ahead and this was also the signal for the grand march to proceed. It was an imposing sight—as interesting as it was amusing to the spectators and participants alike. Every imaginable character had a representation in the parade and there were many unique and original costumes. At about 11 o'clock the word for unmasking was given and then there were many surprises and revelations. The judges announced their decisions and the prize winners were as follows: Most original lady and

gentleman characters, Mrs. W. W. Nebethal (Squaw of Selish Tribe), and C. H. Martin (Chief Sitting Bull;) most elegant costume, Miss Mabel Viol and Harry Temby. After the awarding of the prizes dancing was resumed and the ball rolled merrily on until the early hours of the morning. Taken as a whole, the ball was a brilliant success and the Engineers' union and their committees having the affairs in charge are deserving of much credit and praise for providing such an enjoyable function that will be remembered for a long time as one of the pleasant events in their lives by all who attended.

PROGRESS AT IOLA.

Iola S. U., Iola, Kansas, obligated twelve members and had fifty-two applications at their last meeting.

INDORSES CO-OPERATIVE MINING.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Once more I have the pleasure of sending you a few lines to let the brothers know that Slocan Union No. 62 is in a flourishing condition, and to say that the article in the February Magazine by Brother Haywood concerning owning and operating mines, is in accord with the views held by many members of this union. Surely, if mining can be made to pay at all, there is no reason why it cannot be done by the W. F. of M.

We have within our ranks the best miners in the world, and an enterprise of this kind could be operated without the great expense usual to other concerns, wherein they seem to think it necessary to have more men on top than underground.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the W. F. of M. will put into practice some of the principles of co-operation at the earliest possible moment, which we are so strongly advocating, thereby practicing what we preach.

Why could not the W. F. of M. organize a co-operative association and sell members of the organization stock, then buy, equip and operate properties of their own, thus giving employment to its own members and securing the full benefit of their labor? It would seem that if a company can operate mines at a profit and pay high salaries to a lot of inexperienced men, posing as mine managers, the miners themselves ought to be able to secure good prospects and develop them to still better advantage.

Hoping brothers in other unions will give us the benefit of

their views on this subject through the medium of the Magazine at an early date, I await developments. Yours fraternally,
J. V. PURVIANCE.

A BOLT FROM BURKE.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Burke Union No. 10 of the W. F. of M. apologizes for its apparent negligence in not sending in a communication heretofore, but the fact is owing to the unprecedented condition of labor in the entire Coeur d'Alenes it has been impossible to keep a press committee intact. The much talked about employment bureau run by the Mine Owners' Association is still an institution, and a miner or any person employed around the different mines in any capacity whatsoever is never certain as to the moment his credentials issued to him by King Edmiston of the bureau, permitting him to work, may be revoked, and consequently there have been times when the entire press committee were compelled to seek other fields of labor. However, if we can keep a committee together, we promise to communicate with you more frequently. So much for our apology.

The condition of this camp is anything but flattering. Owing to the manipulations of the lead trust reducing production in this district one-half, the natural consequence is that only one-half as many men are employed, entailing hard times for miners as well as business men. This fact has resulted in many arguments for "public ownership" as the only source of relief from the ever-increasing danger of private monopoly.

As to the progress of our union, we are doing better than circumstances would seem to permit; we are continually gaining in membership. About six weeks ago the Western Labor Union of this camp joined our ranks in a body.

Through these columns we wish to congratulate the miners of Rossland, B. C., on settling their difficulty with the Le Roi company in a friendly spirit. We also wish to commend the wisdom of the president of the W. F. of M. in his decision to devote his entire time and energy to organization and in placing an editor in charge of the Magazine who can give it his undivided attention. We must admit, however, that even under the adverse conditions under which the president labored heretofore, the Magazine has done untold good and every miner of the W. F. of M. should certainly have his name of the subscription list.

PRESS COMMITTEE BURKE UNION NO. 10.

CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

To Whom It May Concern—Scarcely a meeting of this assembly or of any other central body of the West is ever convened without finding among its correspondence one or more appeals from eastern labor unions of the manufacturing crafts for assistance in promoting the interest of some article bearing the union label, in retaliating against some manufacturer for unfair treatment of union men, of enforcing the rigors of a boycott, declared by men we never saw, against one we perhaps never heard of, and for reasons which, from a mercenary or selfish standpoint would not concern us in the least; but the mercenary or selfish point of view is not the one in which we are disposed to regard these appeals. Though we have never met the men from whom they emanate, we yet recognize the mutual labor affiliations as our brothers, though we may have never heard of the men of whom they complain, we consider sufficient the report that has reached us; and though the reasons alleged may not have affected our personal interest in any particular, a higher interest—philanthropic and moral—arouses us to action in the matter at hand.

Much of the time of every central labor body of the West is occupied with the consideration of these appeals, the greater proportion of all the labor of their working committees consist in seeking the best means of granting them, and their principal activities, energies and influence are constantly directed toward making the displeasure of the petitioning crafts effective against the men who have provoked it. The appellant crafts are invariably affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and their appeals in the West are invariably addressed to organizations in which the Western Federation of Miners and its offspring, the Western Labor Union, exercise the dominating influence. That one of them has ever been ignored or has ever met with a half-hearted response the splendid blue label work of the western organizations emphatically refutes; nowhere in the world has the blue label the staunch support and the aggressive friends that it has in the West, and nowhere in the West the sterling ones that it can count in the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners.

Such is the attitude of the West toward the manufacturing crafts of the East and of the Western Federation of Miners toward the American Federation of Labor. What is their attitude toward us? Let the pernicious work of the A. F. of L.

L. agents at Joplin, Missouri, two years ago and the disgraceful war of jealousy and usurpation now being waged by the A. F. of L. against the Western Labor Union in the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly make answer. Ranker ingratitude, injustice and treason no man has witnessed anywhere, and, but that many of the organizations lined up on the wrong side of the controversy are clearly unacquainted with its merits, it would stamp them not only as the basest ingrates but as wreckers with a policy no more noble than that of rule or ruin.

But many of the affiliated crafts of the A. F. of L. understand the merits of the Denver controversy or the serious injury it is working them in the West through a divorce of sympathy and loyalty from the union label, it is to acquaint them with these facts that the present letter is written; stated as briefly as possible, the trouble arose in this way: The Western Federation of Miners in every strike they had undertaken for years, had found themselves confronted by a great horde of nondescript laborers who, being without a craft, had been always overlooked by the A. F. of L. organizer, but who for that very reason most needed organizing, they being ready in an emergency to take up the work of any craft which might have laid down their work for cause.

To organize this homogeneous mass, thereby transforming a standing menace into an element of strength, became the object of the W. F. of M. and to this end was born the W. L. U.

No class of men to whom the gospel of organization has been preached has ever responded more promptly or held the tenets of unionism with greater fidelity and zeal, the success attending the movement throughout the West, was repeated in Denver, where, in a town thought to be quite thoroughly organized under the banner of the A. F. of L. 4,000 wage earners were enrolled under that of the W. L. U. The material was almost exclusively of a character heretofore ignored or scorned by A. F. of L. organizers, but its mobilization into a body of formidable union strength seems to have aroused the worst passions of pique, chagrin and resentful jealousy in the hearts of all national officers of the A. F. of L. For a time bitter feeling was the only visible outcome; but the inevitable clash and contest was not long withheld.

Kitchen Helpers' Union No. 6 of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, the only organization of its kind in America, one which jealousy had heretofore marked as its target, applied for admission into the Denver Trades

Assembly, and the volcano of envy, malice and petty spleen, hitherto in a state of subterranean commotion, burst into open eruption.

Since then the fight has become trades union history, filling the columns of the daily press with record of wrangles calculated to afford comfort and encouragement to every scab and schemer, whose base and selfish interest lie in the direction of disruption to organized labor. This disgraceful and demoralizing conflict is a repetition of the grand scale of the Joplin incident already referred to, though attended thus far with less successful results.

The failure of the Leadville strike of 1896, undertaken by the W. F. of M. under the most promising circumstances, was due to the importation of non-union miners from the unorganized camp of Joplin, Missouri. It proved to the Federation that with such a source of labor supply to draw upon the mining corporations held an advantage which would neutralize any effort it might make to secure or maintain equitable compensation in the camps of their jurisdiction and steps were accordingly taken to cut off this source of supply and transform the existing menace into the bulwark of strength.

The movement resulted in the immediate organization of two promising unions in the hostile camp, which were struggling bravely through the experimental stage, common to all new organizations, when the paid wreckers of the A. F. of L. appeared upon the scene to spread discord among the members and secure, as was inevitable under the circumstances, the complete disruption of both the newly organized bodies. Whether the motive for this act was mere splenic jealousy or the more sinister and damnable one of maintaining the old source of non-union labor supply it would be uncharitable to say.

Enough that the wreckers, having accomplished their work of destruction, made no effort to restore the organization under their own sovereignty, and that Joplin remains the menace that it has ever been to the W. F. & M. in any wage controversy that may arise between them and the mining corporations.

Thus has the A. F. of L. at every opportunity thrown the knife deep and deadly into the Western Federation of Miners, receiving (as in the case of the present Denver Trades Assembly controversy) the encouragement and aid of affiliated organizations, indebted to the W. F. of M. for every victory to which the West has made an important contribution.

Among the organizations thus abetting a despicable selfish and pusillanimous tyranny are the Cigarmakers, the Retail Clerks, the Typographical Union, the Denver branches of which are now aligned with the national officers of the A. F. of L. in denying the recently organized unions of the Western Labor Union representation in the central labor body of that city.

Is it for this that the zealous union man of the West has filled his every waking hour not devoted to the drill with uncompensated labor for the union cause?

Is it for this that he has worked early and late upon executive boards and blue label committees to widen and maintain the market for union-made garments, comestibles and articles of household use? Is it for this that he has tramped the streets of his native mining town, visiting again and again every vender of smokers' materials to advance and protect the sale of blue label tobaccos and cigars? Is it for this that he has courted and gained enmity of the business men by enforcing early closing regulations, in order that store employes might enjoy the pleasure they were formerly denied?

The wrongs inflicted by the A. F. of L. upon its fellow unionists of the W. F. of M. have been borne by the latter with a degree of patience rarely found among men of spirit and independence, but there comes a time in the history of all such imposition when patience ceases to be a virtue, and this juncture for the Western Federation of Miners has now arrived.

The fight of the A. F. of L. against the W. L. U., as exemplified in the disgraceful contest now going on in the Denver Trades Assembly, must cease or those concerned in its promotion must be prepared to accept the logical consequence of their acts.

That the organizations mentioned as abetting the A. F. of L. in its unjust and oppressive tactics against the W. L. U. have done so in any spirit of wilful ingratitude we do not believe. Thoughtless loyalty to a technical labor affiliation and ignorance of the true status of the case we believe to be principally responsible, and our hope is sanguine that this temperate and well-meaning presentation of facts will result in an amicable adjustment of the existing matters in dispute. Loyalty to a national affiliation is a shining virtue, but it should lead no body of thinking or conscionable men into acts of base ingratitude nor will it, we believe, when these organizations have come to see the matter in its proper light. The W. F. of

M. has borne in silence much that it had a right to resent, but the weapon is at hand, and should it be forced, through a continuance of the present presentation, to use it, the West will not be the section to most bitterly regret the act. Its zeal for the blue label and efficacious energy in promoting its interest have already been shown; how resolutely it can fight this same label and how easily and effectively it can sweep it from the western market has yet to be revealed. Let us hope that such a measure of retaliation will not be forced upon it. But it is up to the A. F. of L. and the eastern friends, beneficiaries of the label, to say whether it shall or shall not be done. The adoption of another and a declaration of war upon the existing ones will naturally be the final step towards absolute rupture, but when it is taken there will be no turning back. The timely warning thus given should awake the interested crafts within the A. F. of L. to the gravity of the situation towards which the arrogance and injustice of their national affiliation is driving them.

(Signed) W. H. FECHYEW, Miners' Union No. 32, Western Federation of Miners.

J. K. HURD, Musicians' Union No. 49, American Federation of Labor.

ROLLIN H. WRIGHT, Federal Labor Union No. 19, Western Labor Union.

Committee.

WORDS OF WARNING.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 9, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Believing that our members are entitled to full knowledge and information of the workings and conditions of all branches of our organization, I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to inform our members, through the columns of the Magazine, of the condition of our local union and the conduct of a number of its members.

I will say at the outset that in submitting this statement the act is not prompted through a spirit of malice or revenge, but to protect our members at large from any repetition of such treatment at the hands of the same parties. I refer to what was known as the "Rossland Mechanics' and Helpers' Union No. 94, W. F. M." This union was organized in January, 1900, and had a practical existence for a period of about one year, or, to be precise, they paid their last per capita tax on October 16, 1900. I am informed by some of their members that during their practical life they experienced much internal

discord, which finally resulted in open disagreement, which left the union in a dormant condition. Since that time many of their members wanted to transfer to the Miners' Union, but owing to the fact that they were not in good standing in the Federation, and having no one in official authority, transfers could not issue. Many of them hoped to be able to resume in the near future, and such, I believe, was the hopes of the Federation representative here, but no such step was taken until after the strike was called by Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M., on July 11, 1901. At this time the engineers, pumpmen and watchmen were permitted by the union to remain for the protection of the property. In the month of September, when the Le Roi company undertook to fill up the mine with non-union men, all union men were called out from the Le Roi properties. Some of them responded and obeyed the call, others failed to do so, and remained in the employ of the company and assisted them in their fight against our organization. On December 1, 1901, when similar conditions confronted our organization at other properties here, all pumpmen, engineers, etc., were called out. In this instance very few responded. A majority of them remained at their post and others joined them later. On December 2nd, Vice President James Wilks and John Kelley, member of the executive board, waited on Enoch Hartell, the former treasurer and present custodian of the charter and effects of No. 9, and demanded that he surrender said effects to them for the Federation, which was refused.

On December 6th I had the following order placed in my hands for execution, the same being signed by eight members of No. 94:

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 6, 1901.

We, the undersigned, members of Rossland Mechanics' Union, believing that the present condition of our union is extremely unsatisfactory, both to our members and the executive board of the W. F. M., and believing that a great injustice is done to many of our members who are residing and working in other districts under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, owing to the difficulty experienced in securing transfer and withdrawal cards from our union, and for other reason; we therefore demand that all books, papers, charter, moneys or any other property by whomsoever held, belonging to this union, be delivered to James A. Baker, member of the executive board of the W. F. M. for district No. 6, the same to be held in trust by him until such time as a sufficient number

of members shall be found in this district, as specified in the constitution of the W. F. M., who are willing to maintain a union in a proper manner.

I thereupon served the foregoing order on Enoch Hartell, who enumerated to me the effects of the union in his possession. Among other items, he stated he had about \$50 in money and that the former secretary, Milo Monroe, held about an equal amount. He, however, refused to deliver the effects to me before he had opportunity to confer with some of the other members, and said he wanted two or three days' time to do this. He also said he had written to William D. Haywood, secretary W. F. M., explaining conditions to him, and was awaiting a reply.

A few days later I again called on him, when he refused to deliver the effects, saying he had been so instructed by other members of the union.

I thereupon wrote the circumstances in detail to the secretary at Denver, who forthwith issued me an order for the effects. He also informed me he had written Hartell instructing him to turn the effects over to me.

On December 24th I again called on Enoch Hartell for the charter and effects of their union. He informed me he had received Secretary Haywood's order and stood ready to obey it, and agreed to do so on the following day.

On December 25th I again called for the effects, when Hartell refused to deliver them to me, stating he had been so ordered by the members of the union, and showed me the following order, which he allowed me to copy:

Rossland Mechanics and Helpers' Union No. 94, Western
Federation of Miners.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 24, 1901.

This union being in receipt of an order from the Western Federation of Miners to surrender the charter and assets, books, etc., of this union to the Federation, therefore we, the undersigned, members of Rossland Mechanics' Union No. 94, W. F. M., for reasons hereafter mentioned, order all persons in charge of books, moneys, charter or other effects of this union not to surrender the same to any person until a quorum of members in good standing of this union shall so order. (Reasons for this order are as follows:) First, the Mechanics' union has no grievance against the companies operating in this camp, and have never been called out on strike. Second, that money has been tendered to the Federation to pay all per capita tax and penalties to date, and the same refused by the

Federation. Third, we believe the motive of the Federation in demanding the surrender of our charter at this time is an unjust one.

This was signed by twelve names, but Hartell refused to allow me to copy the signatures. Evidently this faction had a strong desire at this time to revive their charter so that they might the better be able to act independently of No. 38 and have a living charter of the W. F. M. under which to do their dirty work, apparently forgetting or overlooking at the same time the fact that the Federation itself was in this fight, for on or about November 20, 1901, they tendered to the Federation the sum of \$20 to pay, as they said, all back per capita tax, assessments and penalties to date, covering a period of upwards of one year. This money was returned to them by the secretary. I am, I believe, rightly informed that no member of this union was in good standing during this controversy, or in any position whereby they could rightfully take any action whatever. I will here submit the names of the engineers, pumpmen, etc., who went over to the enemy and opposed us in our struggle for justice in this contest, first giving the names of members of No. 94: William Astley, Joe Astley, Dan Coakley, Enoch Hartell, John Hartell, Arthur Humphreys, William Trembath, Alex Allen, Norman Fraser, Milo Monroe, secretary; William Brokenshire, Robert Lewis. The following three names were members of Miners' Union No. 38: Charles S. Johnstone, Samuel Beck, Del Manchester. The following names are believed to be non-union men, although it is probable that some of them are members of other organizations: John Burns, William Hall, Jack Black, Jack Daniels, John Jacobs, John Dean, Guy Wilcox, Dad De Camp, Charles Smith, Frank Gain, George Gibson, Robert McKenzie, Fred Wilcox, Thomas Martin, Hugh O'Neil, Sam Beck, John Bowman, Jack Kilbey, old man Sterling, Charles Robinson.

I am pleased, however, to note that all members of this union were not of the same stripe, as a number of them have stood by their principles and have since been enrolled as members of the Miners' Union.

But I make no hesitation in saying that the action of those engineers and pumpmen whose names I have given here did us more injury than any other circumstance we had to confront in this entire struggle. And as one of their objects evidently was to defeat us in our efforts to obtain justice, I am more than pleased to state there is little danger of that being accomplished. As this statement is somewhat lengthy, I

will refrain from further comment, believing that in laying the facts in the case before our members I have placed it in the hands of a safe tribunal, who will see that justice is done and that right shall prevail without further comment from me. Respectfully submitted,

J. A. BAKER,
Member Executive Board Dist. No. 6, W. F. M.

GLEESON, ARIZONA.

The boys sprang a surprise on Mr. Gleeson the other night by presenting him with a magnificent watch and chain, also a diamond-studded charm. They are very, very fine. He was completely taken by surprise. A very appropriate and touching presentation speech was made by George F. Reckart. Mr. Gleeson conducted himself remarkably well under the trying ordeal, and his reply was characteristic of the man. Mrs. Gleeson was in the secret, and had an elegant lunch prepared for the boys. It was a very enjoyable affair and showed the warm place each man has in his heart for his respected and beloved superintendent.

M. O'CONNEL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Brother Robert Lund will get information of great value to him by writing to the secretary of No. 31, W. F. M., Tuscarora, Nevada, or No. 66, W. F. M., at Silver City, Idaho.

SLOCAN AFTER THE TRAITOR.

Slocan, B. C., Feb. 8. 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Pete Oustrop, a former member of this union, was, at our last regular meeting regularly expelled from membership in Slocan Miners' Union No. 62, W. F. of M., he having been found guilty of scabbing at the Le Roi mine in Rossland. Kindly give this due space in your valuable Magazine in order that your readers may know that certain person by his right name and treat him accordingly, if any should be so unfortunate as to come in contact with him. Yours,

D. B. O'MAIL, Secretary.

S. B. NO. 1118, BY SENATOR HOAR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

no agreement, combination or contract by or between two or more persons to do or procure to be done, or not to do or procure not to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and employes in the District of Columbia or in any territory of the United States, or who may be engaged in trade or commerce between the several states, or between any territory and another, or between any territory or territories and any state or states of the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime, nor shall such agreement, combination, or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce, nor shall any restraining order or injunction be issued with relation thereto. Nothing in this act shall exempt from punishment, otherwise than as herein excepted, any person guilty of conspiracy for which punishment is now provided by any act of Congress, but such acts of Congress shall, as to the agreements, combinations and contracts hereinbefore referred to, be construed as if this act were therein contained.

It is to be regretted, though, that the question of action upon the Japanese phase of Mongolian immigration was tabled. Whatever point of expediency may have arisen (and no doubt some such point had to be considered), the facts in the case of the Japanese are fully recognized, and the demand for restrictive action against them is very clearly and generally expressed. The action of the convention in this regard will doubtless be taken advantage of by the friends of Mongolian labor in any and all forms to place the labor movement in an equivocal position before the country. This is a mistake which the Federation should rectify, as under the circumstances it clearly has power to do, through its executive council.—Pacific Coast Seaman.

A little incident often throws a flood of light upon a greater one. When we remember how Morgan chartered a luxurious train and took a party of churchmen, Potter among them, on a grand jaunt across the continent, and then, between sessions of their convention, treated them with wine at \$23 a bottle.—The Worker.

FATHER McGRADY'S "VOICE FROM ENGLAND."

An English clergyman named Rickaby recently published a pamphlet against Socialism, which is being widely circulated. Rev. Thomas McGrady has written a reply, entitled "A Voice from England," in which the Kentucky orator hurls forty-four pages of hot shot at the British man. It's good reading. Costs 10 cents a copy; \$4 per hundred. Send to Standard Pub. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

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The corporation "sun burst" of New York City, "The Sun," is growing dim. If its baleful light ceases to shine no one who favors humanitarian ideas will shed a tear.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

SLAVERY.

The history of all nations shows that as civilization advances slavery as an institution has been suppressed, but slavery in another form and in a worse form exists by sanction of law. The reason it is worse is plain to any one who is acquainted with the conditions of the laboring class. When slaves were owned by their masters, they were clothed, fed and housed in comfortable quarters, and doctor's bills paid; they were unacquainted with want, they owed obedience to their masters, for he protected them from want and was always their warm defender. They are told now that they are free.

The common people are made to believe that they have a pull in the management of the government, but also that voice is wasted on the desert air, but thanks to education and organization they are becoming acquainted with the deceptive schemes of the money sharks and their tricky politicians, and may be counted on to make an effort to protect their interest in the future by an aggressive political action, in which capacity they must and will exercise their political preference for the men chosen to make and execute the laws of the United States. This is no vision or dream. The interests of the producing class in the different states have become so shamefully neglected and their wishes ignored, that it becomes necessary for the common people to unite in an effort to check the progress of that class of people who have become millionaires by manipulation of the laws of the country.—W.P. Morey in *Globe Times*.

DAVITT ON IMPERIALISM.

"In fact, while these small states have doubled their people under the guardian care of national liberty, Ireland, under the evil influence of British imperialism, has lost a hundred per cent. of her population. In this respect she stands in a unique position among civilized lands, there being, in fact, no parallel in the history of Christian nations for the steady

and deadly drain of people away from a country blessed by nature with resources capable of sustaining three times the present number of inhabitants of Belgium.

* * * *

"Imperialism is only a British adaptation of Napoleon the Third's policy of diverting the people's attention from the problem of home government and from national grievances to showy foreign enterprises. Soudan expeditions, attacks on the Afridis blustering in China, and finally this odious war in South Africa are the fruits of this fooling of the masses with military displays and predatory conquests.

* * * *

"No, it is not the Transvaal and Free State that should be executed in the national sense, but the criminal, blood-stained imperialism which has wrought this whole accursed infamy for greed and gold. It should not be the annexation of the two republics, but a repetition of what took place across the Atlantic when George Washington and an army of independence—half of whom were Irish—drove imperialism headlong into the sea. What justice and the sense of fair play throughout the world demand is a free and independent republic of the United States of South Africa.

* * * *

"Such a cause as that of the imperialist Outlanders of Johannesburg and stock jobbers of London—the cause which can sanction the cowardly crime of concentration camps and the killing of 10,000 children by starvation and preventable disease, the cause of brutality and blackguardism—will never triumph over the cause of justice, of humanity, of liberty and of nationhood in South Africa.

* * * *

"Imperialism is robbery on a gigantic scale. It is combined violence and fraud against a nation or a race, and not all the Cardinal Vaughans and all the Archbishop Temples in the so-called Christian world of to-day can make the God of Righteousness who thundered to mankind from Mount Sinai, 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' look upon the wholesale killing of the Boer nation as anything else than an odious, dastardly and damnable crime.

* * * *

"The whole jingo project of the war is reeking with infamies; with lies against the Transvaal government, lies about Boer laws and Outlander grievances; lies and nothing but lies in the abominable work of engineering the perpetration of a

colossal crime. And it is the same resort to the methods and morals of Ananias by jingo editors, correspondents, statesmen and politicians from London to Capetown, right through the whole cowardly campaign which has had for ignoble purposes the killing and the plundering of two small protestant republics, with less people than a single second-rate British city.

* * * *

"Imperialism, as carried out by England and other powers, is not one iota less criminal than burglaries planned and executed by professional thieves.

* * * *

"Imperialism is, in the politics of the world of to-day, what unscrupulous capitalism is in the economy of the world of labor, and, go where you will in England, Europe or America, you will find the stock exchanges and money mongers, the promoters of trusts and the exploiters of mines on the side of imperialism or expansion and the enemies of real democratic government."

DISSATISFACTION IN CHICAGO.

Failure to settle the trade autonomy issue at the Scranton convention precipitated heated criticism of the American Federation of Labor's policy at yesterday's session of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Just as the debate was at its most bitter stage Frank Morrison of Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Federation, walked into the hall.

The discussion followed the report of James H. Bowman, who attended the Scranton convention as a delegate. He complained that the men who controlled the national body had done nothing to settle the question of trade autonomy, and that until there was a decision every central body in the United States and Canada would be rent with jurisdiction struggles.

"The American Federation charters various unions," said he. "The small unions affiliate with that body to secure protection. But in a short time some larger organization seeks to absorb the members of the small union and it appeals to the American Federation for protection. The national body is paramount, but it refuses the small union justice. If the officials do not care to protect the weak unions, let them get out. If four or five men can control the general labor movement why should we send a delegate?"

Delegate Brennock wanted the method of voting at conventions abolished.

"Some men have 500 votes," said he, "others more. Until that is changed how can the smaller unions expect justice?"

Delegate Thompson said that fights between unions in the labor movement were to be expected and that no decision could be made unless both sides were willing to accept the finding.

W. F. Melican favored the resignation of the American Federation officials if they could not settle the disputes.

Delegate Linehan defended the method of voting, but upheld President Bowman's contention that the autonomy issue should have been settled.

Delegate Neary then asked if it were not true that President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association had charged that officers of the American Federation of Labor had betrayed the strikers last summer?

Delegate Linehan suggested that Secretary Frank Morrison answer the question.

"The officers of the American Federation of Labor never betrayed the interest of an organization or the public," declared Secretary Morrison. The debate was then permitted to drop after President Bowman's report had been received.—Chicago American.

VICTOR UNION ENTERTAINS FRIENDS.

Organized labor and its friends were out in good force to take part in the function at Armory hall given under the patronage and direction of Victor Miners' Union No. 32, Western Federation of Miners. Socially the affair was one of the most enjoyable which the union has ever carried out. In this view it may be compared closely with any similar function arranged under the auspices of that institution in this city, which has achieved several especially notable successes in this direction. Representatives of nearly all, if not quite every one of the organized labor bodies in the city, were on the ball room floor at some time, and not a few other towns were present, who are affiliated directly or indirectly in organized labor's growing ranks.

Horseshoer out of work complains that he is automob-
 iles.

IN MEMORIAM

MEMORIALS.

After this issue our policy will be to devote less space to memorials. Unions are requested to send the name, age and nativity of the deceased. These facts, with the number of the union of which the deceased was a member, will be published.

Grass Valley, Cal., Jan. 17, 1902.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to remove from our midst on January 14, 1902, our beloved brother, Timothy J. Loney; and,

Whereas, By his death the Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90, W. F. of M., has suffered the loss of a faithful and true member and his family has lost a loving brother and a devoted husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90, W. F. of M., do deeply mourn the loss of our deceased brother, Timothy J. Loney, and extend to his wife and family in their hour of affliction our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother; also one to the Miners' Magazine.

By order of the union.

THOMAS R. EDWARDS,
JOHN F. SULLIVAN,
MARTIN M. WALLACE,
Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from our midst our brother, Henry Grenfell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Terry Peak Miners' Union, mourn the unfortunate and untimely death of our deceased brother; and further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his relatives in this hour of affliction; that our charter be draped

in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine and Terry News-Record for publication, and spread upon the minutes of this union.

D. HOFFMAN,
S. M. KANE,
JOHN PEARSON,
Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Golden Smeltermen's Union No. 94, W. F. M., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst our brother, George V. Dunn; be it

Resolved, That in him we lose a true and loyal brother and his family a kind and loving husband and father; and be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy be sent to the widow of the deceased brother, and also a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine and the two local papers for publication.

HENRY LEESMAN,
THEO. A. BOAK,
ANDREW BRANDT,
Committee.

Alexander Fraser, a member of Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, met his death in a cave-in, which occurred at the Last Chance mine on Wednesday, January 29th. The untimely end of the deceased brother, an exemplary and deservedly popular young man, is deeply regretted by every one in Sandon, and more especially is he missed by the members of his union, who knew his worth and sterling manhood. The deceased was a native of Horne, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, where his bereaved parents now live.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Sky City Miners' Union No. 27, at a regular meeting held January 28, 1902:

Whereas, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to call from among us our beloved brother, John Ryan; and,

Whereas, By his death Sky City Miners Union has lost a staunch and ardent advocate of the sacred principles of

unionism, Red Mountain an old-time resident, his wife a loving and devoted husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we mourn the unfortunate and untimely death of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved and widowed wife in these her days of bereavement and affliction.

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

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother.

TOM TAYLOR,
HARRY VAN BEAL,
A. J. HORN,

Committee.

Slocan, B. C., Feb. 5, 1902.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Brother E. H. Costley; and,

Whereas, By his death this union has lost a faithful and loyal member and the community an honorable citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Slocan City Miners' Union No. 62, W. F. of M., mourn the loss of a valued member and we extend our sincere sympathy to his friends and relatives; and be it further

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

THOMAS D. TOBIN,
R. M. WEBSTER,
C. E. BARBER,

Committee.

Tuscarora, Nev., Feb. 7, 1902.

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Providence to remove from our midst Brother J. F. Plunkett, and

Whereas, He has been a faithful member of this union, and an upright man in all the walks of life, and

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

Resolved, That we, the members of this union, do sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, and our sympathies are hereby extended to his sorrowing widow and children, and to his bereaved relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union, and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and copies sent for publication to the Miners' Magazine and the Times-Review.

J. C. DOUGHTY,
W. I. PLUMB,
A. L. ANDERSON,
Committee.

COPPER MINE DIVIDENDS.

During 1901 the following copper properties paid in dividends \$18,511,075. The separate amount each one paid is as follows. Calumet and Hecla, \$4,500,000; Boston and Montana, \$5,200,000; Anaconda, \$3,900,000; Parrot, \$1,264,175; Tamarack, \$1,200,000; Quincy, \$900,000; Oceola, \$576,900; Butte and Boston, \$600,000; Wolverine, \$240,000; Atlantic, \$80,000.

The following is an iron-clad, oath-bound agreement which a man must sign before he can obtain work at the Toms Creek mines in Wise county, Virginia. Read it, ponder over it, and they say if this is a free country. It is free in the sense that a man has the undisputed right to sign a contract which destroys every vestige of his personal liberty.

THE OATH.

I, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Wise and state of Virginia, do hereby certify that has this day personally appeared before me, and made statement on oath that he would not in any way aid or abet the labor organization known as the United Mine Workers of America, or any other labor organization calculated to bring about trouble between the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company and its employes, in or near the vicinity of Toms Creek, Wise county, Virginia.

Witness my hand and seal, this the day of, 1901.

..... J. P.

—U. M. W. Journal

The Western Federation of Miners.

EDWARD BOYCE, President.....No 625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 JAMES WILKS, Vice President.....Nelson, British Columbia.
 W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.,.....625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney503 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

JOHN C. WILLIAMS...Grass Valley, Calif. | THOS. J. SULLIVAN....Leadville, Colo.
 JOHN KELLEY.....Burke, Idaho | CHAS. H. MOYER.....Deadwood, S. D.
 PHILIP BOWDEN.....Butte, Mont. | JAMES A. BAKER.....Slocan City, B. C.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY.	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ARIZONA.						
77	Chloride	Wed	Thomas Roe ...	Chas. Parisia...		Chloride
150	Gleason			R. J. Ryan		Gleason.....
60	Globe	Tues	J. T. Lewis ...	J. E. Counts....	120	Globe.....
154	Groom Creek		Jno. O'Connell.	Stanley Scenter		Groom Creek'
101	Jerome	Wed	J. A. Millmore	Albert Ryan ...	120	Jerome
118	McCabe		L. M. Shock ...	A. W. Nicklin..		McCabe
153	Pollen		Jack Walker ...	Alex Dop		Pollen
135	Pearce		L. H. Allen ...	O. Monmonier..		Pearce
102	Ray	Thurs	J. J. McCarthy.	Wm. S. Crowe..		Troy
65	Walker		F. A. Murphy ..	N. J. Griffin ...		Walker
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
152	Frank		Jas. Graham ...	S. Sutherland ..		Frank, Alb'rt
76	Gladstone	Sat	T. P. Goddard .	Thos. Addison .	77	Fernie
22	Greenwood	Sat	Geo. D. Sankey	M. Kane	134	Greenwood...
69	Kaslo	Sat	Henry Oody ...	D. M. McPhail	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	J. E. O'Riley ..	Harry White ...	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	Hugh Murphy ..	Mich. Delaney .	170	Kamloops....
119	Lardeau			A. J. Gordon ..		Ferguson ..
43	McKinney	Thurs	H. Gildesee ...	S. A. Sanborn ..		O'p.M'Kinney
71	Moyie	Tues	Jno. McDonald	P. T. Smyth ...	32	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	Robt D. Hunter	James Wilks ...	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Tues	D. J. Weir ...	H. J. Byrnes ...		New Denver .
8	Phoenix	Tues	Henry Heidman	John Riordan ..		Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Rupert Bulmer	F. E. Woodside	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	R. J. McLean ..	A. Shilland....		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Ang. McKinnon	J. C. Tyree....	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Wed	Jas. Nixon ...	D. B. O'Neal ...		Slocan City ..
113	Texada	Tues	David Jones ...	Alfred Raper...	888	Van Anda....
79	Whitewater	Sat	Jno. Crozier ...	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater ..
85	Ymir	Wed	W. B. McIsaac.	Alfred Parr....		Ymir.....
CALIFORNIA						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Borland ...	Steve O'Brien ..	6	Bodie
128	Bullion	Thurs	T. F. Dolan ...	Sam Guest		Mari posa ..
47	Confidence	Thurs	A. D. M'Cormick	Edward Golgg ..	26	Confidence...'
141	French Gulch		Wm. J. Syme ..	John Linahan ..		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	J. P. Williams .	J. A. Vaughn ...		Hedges
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Jas Harvey ...	R. D. Gluyas ..	199	Grass Valley.
143	Keswick S. U	Mon	W. Kitzmiller ..	Jno. E. Burr ...		Taylor
51	Mojave	Sat	T. F. Delaney .	A. A. Moross ..	1	Mojave.....
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	R. Reynolds ...	L. M. Sain ...	5	Coulterville ..
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. Miller	Wm. A. Linn ...		Randsburg...
73	Toulumne	Thurs	F. O. Bastian ..	H. D. French ..	63	Stent
87	Summerville		Robt. Plumber	O. E. Connolley		Carters
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	J. B. Baker ...	H. C. Stine		Big Oak Flat.
109	Soulsbyville		T. O. Isley ...	O. L. Wahl		Soulsbyville .
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	T. McCabe.....	Henry Scholz...		Chinese Camp

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
COLORADO						
75	Altman Eng.	Tues	D. C. Copley...	Karl G. Brown.	163	Cripple Creek
21	Anaconda	Tues	John Mangan...	E. C. Hathaway	296	Anaconda
13	Baldwin .....	.....	.....	A. Dohlman...	.....	Baldwin
89	Battle Mountain..	Sun	Chas. Gilmer...	E. E. Mooberry	27	Gilman
64	Bryan	Sat	Adze Sauze....	Jas. Spurrier...	134	Ophir
106	Banner M. & S.	Thurs	J. D. Rogers....	P. J. H. Peterson	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk	Wed	William Cecil..	G. E. Bolander.	.....	Black Hawk ..
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Jno. McGillis..	Jas. McKeon...	132	Leadville
40	Cripple Creek ...	Sat	Geo. D. Hill...	E. J. Campbell	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Crk S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery...	E. L. Whitney.	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City	Mon	E. F. Pulham...	Jos. Ziegler...	.....	Central City...
93	Denver S. M.	Tues	W. McNamara..	B. P. Smith....	.....	Denver
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	Wm. Lewis....	Frank Wride...	1273	Durango
80	Excelsior Eng.	Mon	J. R. Williams..	F. W. Frewen.	.....	Victor
110	Florence M & S. ....	.....	W. Christians..	E. J. Conibear.	.....	Florence
19	Free Coinage	Fri	E. F. Boyle....	W. B. Easterly.	91	Altman
30	Georgetown	Wed	Oscar King....	Wm. Charles...	498	Georgetown..
92	Gillett M. & S. ....	.....	J. R. Richards..	E. S. Timmons	.....	Gillett
94	Golden S. M. ....	.....	Andrew Brandt.	A. F. Wise....	8	Golden
50	Henson	Fri	W. A. Triplett.	Eugene Otis...	205	Lake City....
136	Idaho Springs ...	Thurs	A. D. Olcott...	J. E. Chandler.	.....	Idaho Springs
55	Lawson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lawson
15	Ouray	Sat	Jno. E. Souter.	W. M. Burns...	.....	Ouray
6	Pitkin County ...	Tues	Thos. O'Harra.	R. K. Sprinkle	397	Aspen
133	Pueblo S. M. ....	.....	J. A. Kinningham	J. O. Peak....	.....	Pueblo
36	Rico	Wed	Thos. C. Young	Joseph Theno..	463	Rico
145	Salina	Tues	Fred Myers....	Johu Rose .....	.....	Salina
26	Silverton	Sat	Joe Morgan....	Ernest Allen...	23	Silverton....
27	Sky City	Tues	Paul B. Walker	A. J. Horn....	.....	Red Mountain
63	Sixteen to One..	Sat	V. St. John....	O. M. Carpenter	638	Telluride
41	Ten Mile .....	.....	Clar. Stewart..	W. I. Kappus...	.....	Kokomo
32	Victor	Thurs	Dan Griffiths..	O. H. Walker...	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat	C. M. Swinehart	J. H. Thomas..	38	Vulcan
146	Wall Street .....	.....	Geo. Brown....	A. S. Shipley...	.....	Wall Street...
59	Ward	Fri	Geo. Fraser....	Lew Nichols...	78	Ward
108	Whitepine	Thurs	W. S. Barker...	M. O. Smith...	.....	White Pine ..
IDAHO.						
10	Burke	Tues	John Kelly....	Martin Dunn...	126	Burke
52	Custer	Sat	W. J. Bowen....	M. J. Anderson	.....	Custer
53	DeLamar	Mon	Wm. C. Roberts	J. P. Langford.	25	DeLamar
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayes....	A. S. Balch....	107	Gem
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Thos. Barber...	R. R. Dodge...	19	Gibbonsville.
9	Mullan	Sat	Wm. Powers....	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan
20	Rocky Bar	Sat	J. R. Davey....	N. D. McLeod.	X	Rocky Bar ...
66	Silver City	Sat	H. Hawkins....	B. J. Maloney.	.....	Silver City ...
18	Wardner	Sat	E. Campbell...	E. L. Zimmerm'n	162	Wardnner....
65	Wood River .....	.....	.....	Wm. Batey....	.....	Haley
KANSAS.						
120	Argentine S. M. ...	.....	John C. Brown	Cy Earnest....	.....	Argentine....
125	Bruce S. M. ....	.....	Del Conrad....	Joseph Pool....	.....	Bruce
149	Cherryvale S. M. ...	.....	Wm. Barr	A. H. Davidson	.....	Cherryvale...
147	Gas City S. M. ....	.....	J. F. Morrison..	Guy Baker .....	.....	Gas City
124	Girard M. & S. ....	.....	C. G. Kemerling	R. P. Jones....	.....	Girard
123	Iola M. & S. ....	.....	Chas. Chadd....	G. F. Titus....	.....	Iola
148	LaHarpe S. U. ....	.....	J. W. Woolingt'n	Cal Warren....	.....	LaHarpe
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S. ...	Sat	A. J. Lagrand..	J. O. Casey....	.....	Anaconda....
114	Anaconda Eng.	Mon	Richard Evans.	Arthur Bliss...	.....	Anaconda....
57	Aldridge	Sat	Jos. Gulde....	W. E. Kennedy	97	Aldridge
12	Barker	Thurs	Henry Daniels.	Mike Wilson...	5	Barker
23	Basin .....	.....	John Person...	John Mulcahy..	1	Basin

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
MONTANA—Con						
7	Belt	Sat	Chas. Bro.	Robt. Wedlock.		Niehart
45	Bridger	Tues	W. B. Altimus.	D. A. Tinkcom.		Bridger
1	Butte	Tues	Ed. Hughes.	John Shea	498	Butte
74	Butte M & S.	Wed	Chas. Whitely.	D. R. McCord.	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	J. D. Malloy.	Jos. Creighton.	1625	Butte
88	Elkhorn	Sat	F. F. Hubbell.	A. L. Mercer.		Elkhorn
126	E. Helena M. & S.		D. McGinty.	Jas. McCormick		East Helena.
78	Gebo	Tues	Wm. Cummings	Jas. O. Ray.		Gebo
86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Mon	Alfred Jose.	J. M. Carlisle.	284	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	John Judge	Thomas Dyer.	D	Granite
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	C. E. Mahoney	Jas. Lithgow.	790	Great Falls.
35	Hassell	Sat	Andrew Dalin.	C. H. Erikson.	71	Hassel
54	Horr	Fri	Jos. Harmon.	W. R. Ross		Horr
139	Jardine		John McGann.	Frank Lind		Jardine
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Jas. Longmier.	J. J. Lewis.	8	Maiden
103	Marysville	Sat	Thos. Eslick.	Nels. Maxwell.	73	Marysville
105	Mayflower	Tues	Jerry O'Rourke	Jas. Foster		Whitehall
138	Mount Helena		John Nangle.	Nick Hoffman.		Helena.
104	Norris	Sat	W. A. Lawlor.	B. G. Crawford		Norris
111	North Moccasin.	Sat	Chas. Long	S. Whipple		Lewiston
131	Pony			Robt. Kneetless		Pony
134	Rocky Canon			Geo. Killom		Chestnut
25	Winston	Sat	A. E. Wenstrom	E. J. Brewer.	A	Winston
129	Virginia City	Sat	Wm. Plumb	H. T. Reid		Virginia City.
NEVADA						
122	Berlin	Mon	Wm. O'Brien.	C. M. Cushing.		Berlin
98	Blue Rock	Tues	H. A. Cahill	Wm. Hatherell.		Yerington
72	Lincoln	Wed	John Westburg.	R. J. Gordon.		DeLamar
49	Silver City	Tues	E. T. Powers	Dave Armstrong	76	Silver City
121	Tonapah	Tues	John O'Toole.	A. J. Crocker		Tonapah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	J. J. Owens.	S. H. Turner.	12	Tuscarora
46	Virginia City	Fri	W. A. Burns.	J. W. Kinnikin	I	Virginia City.
OREGON.						
130	Alamo		G. N. Taylor	Geo. Wiegand.		Alamo
42	Bourne	Tues	M. B. Whipple.	J. D. McDonald		Bourne
91	Cornucopia	Sat	Jas Lee	B. M. Patterson		Cornucopia
132	Greenhorn	Fri	Frank J. Hatt.	J. D. Wisdom.		Geiser
29	Susanville		Jno. Wilkerson	R. O. Ingraham		Susanville
140	Virtue	Tues	W. F. Allen	Calib S. Rith.		Baker City.
SO. DAKOTA.						
3	Central	Sat	Otto Peterson.	W. G. Friggins.	23	Central City..
14	Deadwood	Thurs	Mike Edward.	J. E. Evans	950	Deadwood
2	Lead	Mon	T. P. Nichols	G. J. Snyder	290	Lead City
30	Lead Mechanics.		W. W. Wheeler	D. V. Eberly		Lead City
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John A. True	D. Hoffman	174	Terry
68	Galena	Wed	Geo. Leach	J. H. Gardner.	39	Galena
116	Perry			Henry Thomas.		Perry
WASHINGTON.						
142	Deertrail		John P. Riley.	V. C. Sherwood.		Deer Trail.
28	Republic	Tues	John Wallock.	J. E. Keyes.	157	Republic
115	Northport		B. R. Shed	P. Burlingame.		Northport
UTAH.						
67	Bingham		J. Cunningham	Chas. Jackson.		Bingham
151	Eureka	Wed	Godfrey Scherer	Jas O'Brien		Eureka
144	Park City		Sam Patterson.	M. Fitzgerald.	C2	Park City
34	Sandy S. U.	Wed	Albert Dobson.	Arthur Leslie.	28	Sandy
99	Valley S. U.	Sat	E. J. Smith	Jos. Ulmer		Murray

Rocky Mountain News

DENVER, COLORADO.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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

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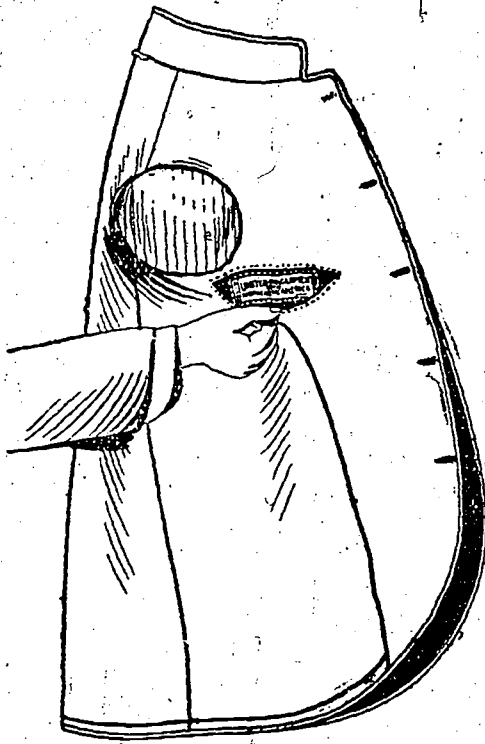
Baldwin

♦♦♦ COAL ♦♦♦

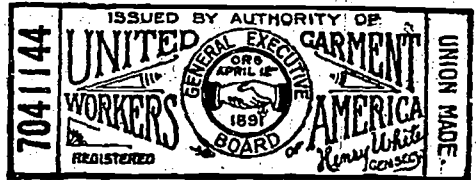
Mines at Mt. Carbon, Gunnison County.

General Offices, Room 628 Cooper Building,

DENVER, COLO.



Union Miners Attention.



Show your loyalty to the cause by insisting upon the emblem of fair union labor being attached to the clothing you buy. Costs you no more for a well made garment. It insures you against Chinese and diseased sweat shop product.

For list of manufacturers (Clothing, Overalls and Shirts) using label write to Henry White, General Secretary, Bible House, New York.

This is the Time

To ask your dealer to write
for samples of

Underhill's

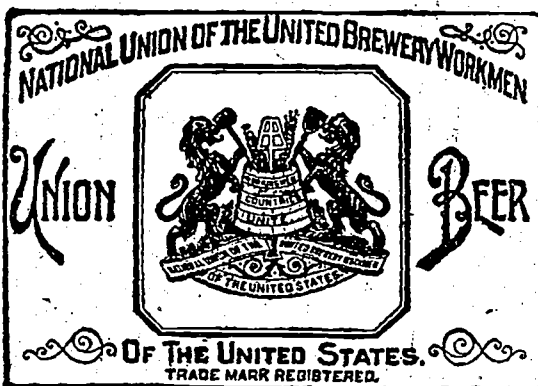
Shirts, Corduroy and Cassimere Pants, Overalls, Jumpers and Duck Clothing.
They are what you want and he ought to have them.

Western Made. Union Made. Best Made.

Factory in Denver.

UNDERHILL MFG. CO.

Chas. Bayly, President and Manager.



This label should be pasted on every package containing

Beer, Ale or Porter

As the only guarantee that said package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.



This is the Union Label

OF THE

United Hatters

OF NORTH AMERICA

When you are buying a FUR HAT, soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp look-out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., Henry H. Roelofs & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are both non-union concerns.

JOHN A MOFFIT, President, Orange, N. J.

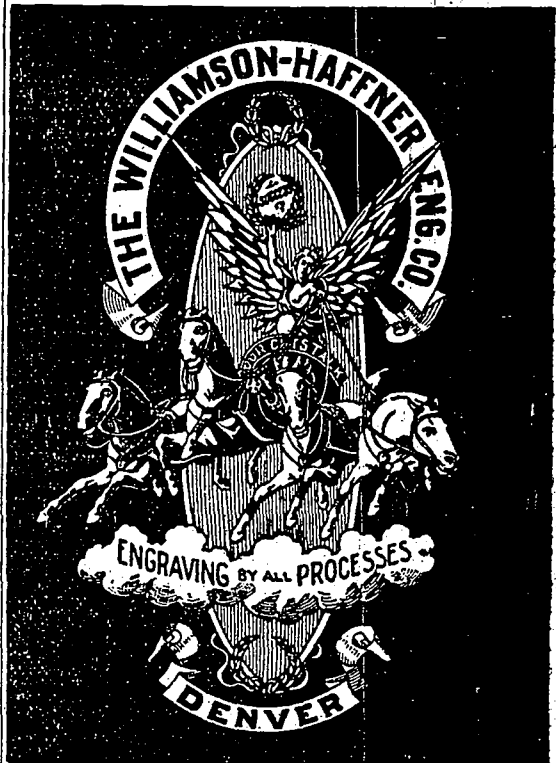
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 797 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the working class. Subscription price, One dollar a year; 50 cts. for six months. Send name and address for sample copies.

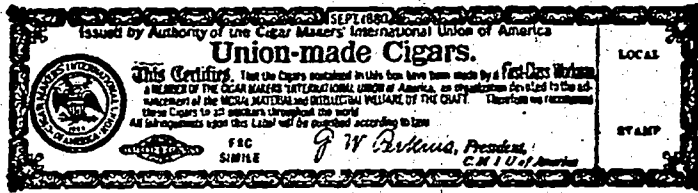
J. W. MARTIN & J. B. OSBORNE
Editors and Managers.

Denver, Colo.



If you are opposed to Tenement House, Sweat Shop or child labor

Smoke only Union Label Cigars



Don't forget to see that this Label is on every box, when buying cigars.

R. M. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor.
 304 East Sixth Street.
LEADVILLE, COLO.

The Highest Grade work done, with a perfect fit guaranteed. None but Union help employed.

M. A. ROGERS, Proprietor. C. T. ROGERS, Manager.

The Western Hotel, Ouray, Colorado.

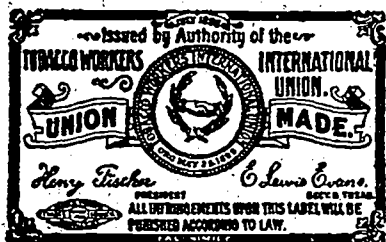
Newly renovated. The recognized rendezvous for miners. Its superior service and cuisine, at moderate tariff, is the magnet which draws the multitude, who always place their money where the best returns are assured.

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The Biggest and Best Socialist Paper in America.

The only Eastern Paper that investigated and fully exposed the Bull Pen Outrage. 184 Williams St., New York City.



When Purchasing Tobacco

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that THIS LABEL is on it. No matter what your dealer may tell you

There are None Strictly Union Without the Blue Label--buy no other.

The Western Labor Union.

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