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PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

September 24,
1903.

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22 TRADES UNION COUNCIL
DENVER 1903

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PRODUCER THEREOF

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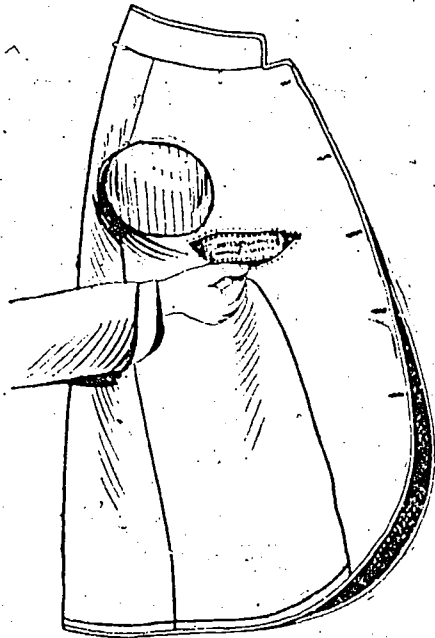
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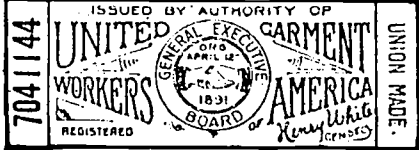
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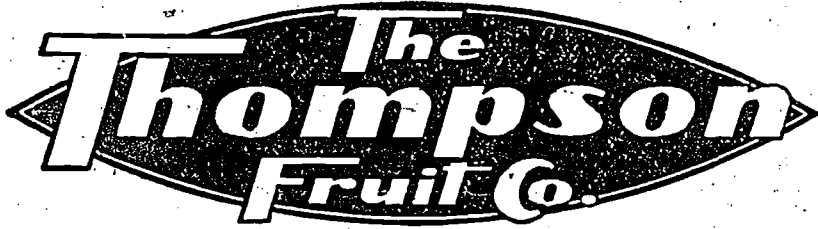


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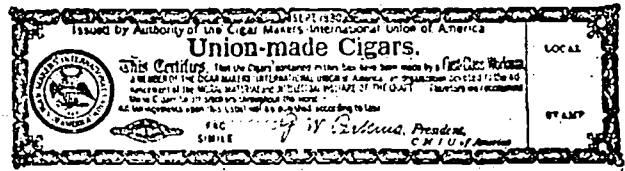
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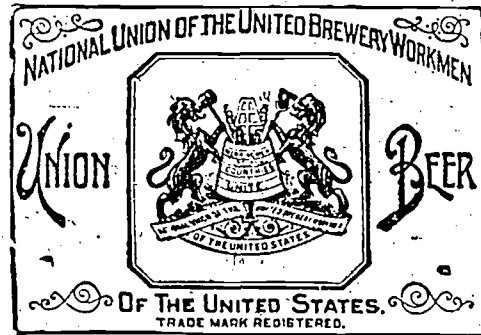
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by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

Address all communications to MINERS' MAGAZINE,
625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

SINCE THE FIRST OF JANUARY of the present year, forty-five corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey have gone to the wall with assets less than 10 per cent. of the liabilities. These forty-five concerns were capitalized at \$80,000,000. The promoters of these speculation bubbles are the "law and order" elite, who are the power behind the throne that orders out the state militia when the working man objects to being skinned. They are the kid-gloved, diamond-decked anarchists who know no law that interferes with the liberty and license of the commercial bunco-steerer who enjoys the freedom to strip naked the guileless and unsophisticated.

SOME PROPRIETORS of employment agencies in the city of New York have been arrested for procuring young girls for houses of prostitution. The fee charged by the procurers was from \$3 to \$10, and the commercial libertines, according to the press reports, have been doing a land office business. If the detectives who have unearthed the unholy occupation of employment agencies had carried on their investigations a little further, in all probability, they would have discovered that the orders for young girls for immoral purposes came from the gentlemen in gilded dens in Wall street, but under the present system the rich are immune and human flesh, landless and homeless, is the cheapest commodity in the world.

THE MANAGEMENT of the State Fair which is being held in Pueblo extended an invitation to the labor unions of that city to attend in a body, on the 16th of September, and likewise extended an invitation to the Governor of the state and his staff to attend upon the same date, but the labor unions refused to accept the invitation on the same day as Governor Peabody. The management of the fair changed the date for the entertainment of the Governor, and the men organized will not be called upon to keep company with the loyal champion of plute anarchy. The action of the labor organizations of Pueblo demonstrated that labor is becoming class conscious, and class loyalty at the ballot box will put the finishing touches on capitalism.

EIGHT HUNDRED MINERS at Novinger, Missouri, have refused to obey the order of John Mitchell to crawl back to the caverns of the coal mines. The great leader who was lauded by the press of the country for placing the miners' cause of the anthracite region in the hands of a tribunal selected by Roosevelt, is slowly sinking into that grave of oblivion which yawns for compromise. Mitchell and Gompers will soon be swept from their pedestals, and men who recognize the class struggle, will step into their shoes, who have the courage of conviction and dare to rally the oppressed on the political arena to make this "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

THE CORPORATION JOURNALS throughout the country have written scathing articles in denunciation of the walking delegates of New York, who have been convicted of receiving bribes from employers of labor, but these same journals seem to lose sight of the fact, that the men who furnished the money are equally guilty with the men who received it. When a representative of organized labor falls through temptation, he becomes a target for all the vilification that can be hurled from the editorial columns of the capitalist press, but when a banker fails for millions and the working people are buncoed out of their deposits, these journals are painfully silent about the outrage that has swept hearthstones bare and recruited more vagrants for the pauper army.

WE TAKE THE FOLLOWING from the Associated Press reports, which shows that a demand for an eight-hour work-day is becoming universal and is limited to the boundaries of no particular country:

Leicester, England, Sept. 10.—The Trades' Union Congress to-day adopted by a large majority the following resolution:

"This congress declares that the time has arrived when the hours of labor should be limited to eight hours per day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom, but that this be made a test question at the next parliamentary, London County Council and all municipal elections, and instructs the parliamentary committee to introduce a bill into the House of Commons with a view of getting an eight hour law."

According to the above the members of organized labor propose to enter the political field, and with the united power of ballots, establish an eight hour law. The labor leaders in this country who advocate "no politics in the union" can learn a lesson from their brethren in England.

THE CORPORATIONS OF CANADA are working overtime in devising ways and means by which organized labor may be crushed out of existence, and the class who are the wage-earners shall be left without any armor of defense to protect themselves from the oppression of their masters. The following bill has been reported on favorably by the Canadian legislature:

"If at any time when a strike is in progress, three persons or more assemble for any purpose which may reasonably be deemed connected with, or in sympathy with the strike, and if while they are so assembled, any act of violence or intimidation is committed by one or more of such persons, or any threat is used by one or more of them, the whole in any way affecting the freedom of action of workmen, of affecting the employer against whom the strike is directed, members of his family, his employees, his property or persons making use of said property, the said assemblage of persons shall be deemed an unlawful assembly; and each person forming part thereof when such act is done or threat used, shall be deemed to have been a member of an unlawful assembly, and shall be punished accordingly."

The object of the bill is to prevent the lawful assemblage of members of organized labor during a strike, and a violation of law upon the part of any one man of such assemblage shall be considered sufficient grounds for the arrest and punishment of all. The capitalist of every nation is forging the chains to enslave the laboring mass, through legislation, and yet labor leaders who draw their salaries from a per capita tax fund, created by members of organized labor, issue an edict: "No politics in the union." The salaried traitors, who in the face of the pitiless war that is being waged against labor by corporate power, advises the members of organized labor to keep politics out of the union, must be paid conspirators in the hands of the capitalists and such men would not even hesitate to traffic in a sister's shame for profit.

The Governor of Colorado.

James Peabody

GOVERNOR PEABODY is serving his ~~ninth~~ month in the gubernatorial chair of Colorado. The executive of no state in the Union has merited such deathless political enmity, and no man who has ever wielded the sceptre of state sovereignty has so brazenly pandered to the interests of corporations. This political accident has been so shameless in his administration of the affairs of state, that the "Redeemer" MacIntyre appears sinless and without a blemish when a comparison is instituted. Scarcely had the people of the state become aware that Peabody was governor, when the corporation request for the state militia was granted to aid the mill trust at Colorado City, to suppress the lawful right of organized labor to wage a peaceful battle for a shorter work-day. The governor was thoroughly acquainted with the fact that the sentiment of the people of the state demanded an eight-hour day for all men working in mines, mills and smelters. He was likewise cognizant of the corporation conspiracy that resulted in the death of the eight-hour law. But with all this knowledge in his possession, notwithstanding the ballots cast in support of the constitutional amendment for eight hours, he, the governor, capped the climax of official infamy when he sent the armed power of the state to Colorado City, despite the protests of the mayor, the city marshal, the members of the city council and the written petition of more than 600 law-abiding citizens. The word of the sheriff, who was the recognized tool and political vassal of MacNeill, was more worthy of consideration in the opinion of the governor than the unchallenged verdict of the people who declared that civil authority was complete master of the situation. The unwarranted sending of the state troops to Colorado City was such a naked, palpable and willful miscarriage of justice that the indignation of the people became aroused to such an extent that petitions from all quarters of the state flooded the executive chamber denouncing the outrage in language that was more forcible than elegant. The governor was forced, through public sentiment, to withdraw the state militia, but in doing so he proved his loyalty to the mill trust by leaving a galling gun, the property of the state, in the hands of his corporation friends for the further intimidation of laboring men who might feel that they had a grievance against long hours and starvation wages.

The Cripple Creek strike was the natural result of MacNeill's determination to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners from Colorado City. The very moment that the strike was declared in the Cripple Creek district the governor placed himself in close communication with the Mine Owners' Association, and the bulletins painting scenes of riot and disorder that flowed from the literary bureau of this organization was ample proof for the governor to again issue a call mobilizing the state militia in Teller county to do valiant service in behalf of his beloved brethren in the dividend aggregation.

His very admission, after he had received the report of a prejudiced and interested commission of investigation, that his call depended upon the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association entering into an agreement to cash the certificates of indebtedness issued by the state in payment of the militia, is convincing proof that the governor never entertained for a moment that the situation in the Cripple Creek district had gone beyond the control of the civil authorities. Regardless of the protest of the sheriff, the chief executive officer of the county, regardless of the protest of the Board of County Commissioners and regardless of all the evidence that came from impartial and reliable sources, the governor accepted the fabricated statements of the Mine Owners' Association and gave his unqualified approbation to the report of the commissioners, two of whom were particularly interested in the calling out of the state militia. Notwithstanding the fact that civil law has never been in jeopardy in the Cripple Creek district at any time until the armed power of the state under Chase and Bell wantonly and openly transgressed every established precedent, yet the governor has complacently, and with evident satisfaction, permitted an irresponsible, ignorant and insane duet, commanding the forces of the state, to enter the homes of the people of Teller county and drag to a military "bull pen" men whose names appeared on the proscription catalogue prepared and furnished by the Mine Owners' Association.

When the miners of Idaho Springs were thrown into jail without warrant or due process of law, when the parasitical element resolved themselves into a mob and in conjunction with the civil authorities forcibly expelled the miners from their homes, threatening them with the penalty of death if they ever returned, the governor issued no call for the state militia to uphold and maintain the dignity of the constitution and the statute laws of Colorado. These men were only miners, and had delegated to themselves the reasonable license to belong to a labor organization whose principles were at variance with the economic interests of mine owners, bankers, merchants, lawyers, rumsellers and all the rest of the exploiting class who live and have their being at the expense of the class whose necessities doom them to manual labor. When these exiled miners of Idaho Springs presented a petition to the governor appealing for the protection of the state, the corporation executive could find no clause in the constitution which justified him in granting the protection asked. He told the banished miners that they must appeal to the

civil authorities, when he knew that the civil authorities had entered into a collusion and conspired with the Citizens' Protective League to carry out the high-handed outrage upon the individual liberty of American citizenship. There were no state militia to restore the miners to their homes in Idaho Springs, and when these men accepted and acted upon the advice of the governor and appealed to the courts for a vindication of their rights, and the court issued an injunction restraining kid-gloved anarchy, the governor at long range hurled his puerile aspersions upon a representative of the judiciary who dared to shelter citizenship with the shield of the law.

This poor, weak, miserable, crawling, putty-made sample of effeminate masculinity with a rubber vertebra, lacked the manhood and the courage to declare, as governor of the state, that citizenship in rags as well as in broadcloth, looked alike to him and must be protected in the inalienable rights guaranteed by the law of the great commonwealth of Colorado.

When we take into consideration the environments which have surrounded the present executive, when we reflect that as a banker his money has been coined from the adversity and misfortune of others, when we realize that he has suddenly sprung from rural obscurity to public prominence, we cannot wonder that he is dazed in the magnitude of the official honors so suddenly thrust upon him and that he is frequently forced to declare in the language of the mayor of Cork: "Who am I?"

The votes had scarcely been counted which burdened the state with this political mistake, when the petty and mediocre character of Peabody was exposed. The senior senator, Hon. Henry M. Teller, had selected the daughter of Thomas Walsh, the mining man of Ouray, to christen the Denver cruiser, but regardless of the fact that the honor had already been bestowed upon another, the ill-bred homo who has afflicted the state since last January engineered a groveling, despicable deal and wrested the honor for a feminine spring of the Peabody genus. Cora must make her debut at the expense of the state, and it is not as yet known whether a bill has been presented to the auditor of state for the bottles of tomato catsup which Cora destroyed on asphalt in back yards in her practicing feats for the Philadelphia occasion. When Cora had smashed the bottle of grape juice over the bow of the naval disturber, and the governor had been given an opportunity to let loose some of his alfalfa rhetoric at a banquet in the "City of Brotherly Love," it occurred to the governor that some reparation should be made to the man from whose daughter was stolen the honor of christening the cruiser, and the chief magistrate of the state, in atonement of his brutal breach of common decency, offered another ignorant insult to Walsh by asking him to serve upon the State Board of World's Fair Directors. Walsh had a character to maintain and could not afford to be mixed with a gang of spoils-hunters, who have been suing each other for the custody of state funds ever since the Legislature made an appropriation for the St. Louis circus. Nor could he afford to accept a paltry and empty honor from the hands of a man who had degenerated into a hog and become a glutton for cheap notoriety.

Again, the governor accepted an invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies at the world's fair at the expense of the state, and with his staff decked in the gaudy tinsel of brass splendor, expected the citizens of Missouri to fall prostrate on their abdomens and crawl like lizards in veneration of the political god from Colorado. When the proprietor of a sleeping corral elevated the governor and his staff to the skylight department the wrath of the governor rolled up from the volcano of his wounded dignity and the Associated Press dispatches heralded to the world that the brass-ornamented, bespangled chief executive of the Centennial State had been hard hit in the solar plexus of his gubernatorial pride. The governor during his life had been so busily engaged making deals for his bank, shaving promissory notes and discounting gilt-edge securities, that he failed to realize that he was in Missouri, and that the people "must be shown" that he was the genuine article from Colorado.

Who is there in Missouri that could be held responsible for not recognizing in Peabody political timber for a governor? Who is there outside of Colorado could make such huge drafts on his imagination to entertain for a moment even the remote suspicion that this weak-faced, vacillating, wobbling corporation phonograph could have climbed into a chair that was hallowed by a Waite and disgraced by a MacIntyre? Missouri, with all her weakness for handling baking powder trust hoodle, stands absolved for her discourteous affront to an unknown statesman.

The governor, since an incumbent of the state house, has managed to unload an unsalable piece of land upon the state in which he held a one-third interest. The land was sold for three times its value and the governor, through the press, has been charged with using his office for making the state the purchaser. When this questionable deal was effected, the governor feebly attempted to deny the alleged statements of the press, but the records disproved all the denials of the governor and established the fact that the official linen of Peabody should be taken to a laundry.

Since the strike in the Cripple Creek district, the Mine Owners' Association, backed by the American Smelting and Refining trust,

have issued their autocratic orders and the state administration, in the person of Peabody, has been a willing servant in carrying into execution the commands of the coterie who know no law that interferes with profits and the complete subjugation of the class who produce profit for parasites. A thousand armed men, at the expense of the state, have been handed over to the mine operators to be used in crushing the Western Federation of Miners. Only one company of the state militia has as yet failed to hear the trumpet notes of Bell the bugler. This is the company at Canon City; and it is said that this company shall be exempt from duty on the grounds that the governor's son who bears the military title of lieutenant objects to enduring the rigorous climate of the Cripple Creek district. But the governor, in order to make amends to the corporations for the orange streak that pervades the composition of his faint-hearted boy, has permitted a recruiting office to be opened in Denver where "free-for-all" applications may be made for carrying a Krag-Jorgenson, under the commanding supervision of the Mine Owners' Association, directed by Chase and Bell. The state is practically bankrupt, and yet the governor is a participant in plunging the state into a vortex of indebtedness which years and years of unbearable taxation will not be able to wipe out. The militia in the Cripple Creek district is a com-

edy were there not so much tragedy in the burdens which the state must bear to give unlimited range to military insanity.

The people of the state are receiving lessons, and though the price paid for those lessons are at the expense of individual liberty, the ultimate results that will follow from military anarchy will compensate us all and teach the people in the horny-fisted brigade that the ballot is a priceless weapon that should be wielded with class; loyal devotion to destroy a system that builds "bull pens" to Siberianize the spirit of independence that asks for justice. The wage slave on the day of election has a power in his hands to remedy the wrongs that exist, and if he is but loyal to himself and is actuated by his economic interests, he can end the struggle of manhood against greed.

The industrial crisis in this nation is nearing the summit, and upon the intelligent use of the ballot by the toiling millions of this country depends the life of this republic. Corporations and trusts are now seated upon the throne of power, because the cunning few hold in their grasp the means by which the many live. The laboring man can no longer delude himself with the belief that he is an equal before the law with the millionaire, and an awakening to this fact will usher in a civilization when war shall be no more.



Has Liberty Been Dethroned?

THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION for a century and a quarter have celebrated the anniversary of that greatest epoch in American history, and dedicated with parade and speech the memorable fourth day of July in commemoration of the notes of liberty that rang from the old casting suspended in the tower of Fanenil hall, signaling the birth of a republic whose people had groaned beneath the yoke of king rule. Each succeeding year the people have gathered in city, town and hamlet and boasted of the justice and freedom contained in the Declaration of Independence. The eloquent tongue and the poetic pen have paid tributes to our liberty, and made us feel that here in this land where Columbus planted the cross, the emblem of Christianity, men were kings and women were queens, armored and shielded with a panoply of sovereignty that proclaimed defiance to every species of despotism. Hearts that beat for a broader liberty in the kingdoms and monarchies of the old world longed to leave the crumbling dynasties of regal oppression and tyranny, and cross the trackless deep and build homes upon the bosom of a nation whose constitution was built upon the shattered ruins of deposed imperialism. The scourged and downtrodden of bayonet-bristling Europe, as they trod the decks of ocean steamers mounting wave after wave, bearing them nearer and nearer to the land of promise, felt and believed that here in a new world where royal domination was strangled to death, manhood would develop, and citizenship would be forever fortified by the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this nation, have been lulled to sleep and while they slept in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break. On the soil of boasted freedom has risen an oligarchy of wealth that knows no law, that recognizes no liberty save the unbridled licenses of the mercenary brigand. The charter of '76 is as lifeless as the dust of the patriots that sleep in the voiceless tomb, and that document which called to arms the pioneers who consecrated its every word in a baptism of blood has been torn from the hand of the subjugated slaves in the isles of the Pacific and stamped with the brand of sedition and treason. The sacred souvenirs of American liberty have been desecrated by the polluted and sacrilegious hand of lawless monopoly, and individual liberty, clothed in the shoddy fabric of wage slavery, has been sentenced to death. For more than a half a century the domain of human rights has been contracting under the arrogant and untrammelled sway of corporate might, and pirates on the sea of commercialism, drunk upon the wine of opulence, have no vision for the flecks of foam that can be seen upon the rising billows of hungry desperation, threatening to engulf a world in an ocean of blood. We have thrown wide the gates of this republic and beckoned to the millions of European brawn and brain, who were chanting requiems over the grave of buried liberty, to come to our shores and dwell in this paradise where humanity has been taught that "all men are created equal," but now in the morning light of an infant century, liberty is a corpse, assassinated by the dagger of military anarchy. Upon the industrial battlefield for a quarter of a century in this nation has been heard the dying wails and groans of labor's victim. The pistol of the hired corporate murderer and the rifle of the uniformed soldier have poured their missiles of death into the ranks of labor, and moneyed nobility has applauded with cheers the wanton slaughter. The soil of every state of our Union has been wet with the blood of labor's martyrs, to appease the thirst of soulless greed. The commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," has found no place in the lexicon of commercial avarice. The "government of the people, by the people and for the people" has become the government of trusts and corporations, and citizenship without property has no protection under the constitution of state or nation. The labor history of Pittsburg, Homestead, Lattimer, Chicago, Coeur d'Alenes and the usurpation of civil liberty in the Cripple Creek

district of Colorado proclaims beyond the question of a doubt that the reign of justice has passed away and that corporate wealth, backed and supported by all the awe and intimidation concentrated in the machinery of military power are to be used in crushing the rebellion of organized labor against the invasion of solidified commercialism. The Dick military bill, which was written upon the federal statutes appropriating to the President of the United States far more power than was ever enjoyed by a Russian Czar, might well cause the people to ponder, and ask themselves, "Whither is the republic drifting?" A civilization that demands the implements of war to protect it is doomed, and the great mass whom plutocracy has destined to bear the brunt of conflict will not be carried off its feet by a patriotism that establishes commercial supremacy at the expense of human life. That nation is only strong whose yeomanry bask in the sunlight of a liberty that is free from the noxious effluvia of an atmosphere that breeds in the human heart the germ of murder. Wrong was never righted by the bullet or the sword. The savage and the barbarian who use the club and spear have as high a conception of justice as so-called civilized society, that slakes its thirst in blood through the polished steel of gatling gun and cannon. Wrong maintained and perpetuated by all the modern machinery of war may have a temporary triumph, and right may be put in prison, but the spirit of justice that will be as eternal as humanity itself, shall repeat its demands until the thundering voice of the mighty millions shall shake the pillars of a system that has moulded and invented the machines of blood and carnage. The poverty of the world born in greed shall weld together the links of a chain that shall circle the globe, and the plebeian disinherited mass will come together in a fraternity, whose brotherhood will sweep from the face of our planet the last vestige of that tinsel pageantry that marked the era of war.

A Democratic Insult.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, one of the leading Democratic sheets of Ohio, has called Mother Jones and her army of children "a gang of lunatics." The Enquirer has been the political testament of the Democratic party in the Buckeye State, and yet McLean, the owner and publisher of this great metropolitan journal, who has been a stalwart in the national councils of the Democratic party, slanders old age and starved childhood in the application of a scurrilous and contemptible phrase. The laboring people of America of all nationalities and creeds have learned to honor Mother Jones, America's Joan of Arc, who has consecrated her life to the cause of the oppressed, and whose appeals for justice are heard in every state of the nation. The Enquirer in the next national campaign will forget the insult that is hurled at the silvery-haired-crowned queen of labor's rights, who marched with the homeless waifs of factory despotism to the Empire City of mansions and palaces to plead for the indigent mites; who were ragged and hungry through the cruel and pitiless greed of heartless commercialism. The Enquirer in consideration of campaign coin gathered from the coffers of corporations, will brazenly proclaim that the Democratic party is the friend of the poor and the toiling millions, and will never remember casting a slur upon the fearless woman who has braved injunctions, corporate hirelings and the state militia in defense of the common liberty of man. This grand woman will live in the future history of this nation when the Enquirer and its millionaire owner will be lost in the ruins of a civilization that makes an idol of the dollar and starves virtue to submit to the lust of the libertine.

The spirit of independence that yet lives in the hearts of the laboring people will resent this insult, and Democracy and Republicanism, which to-day represents but the anarchy of lawless and insolent wealth, will go down in their unhallowed graves, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Another "Class-Conscious" Patriot.

PRESIDENT B. SARGER of the United Garment Workers, in his address to the delegates assembled in annual convention, recently held in Indianapolis, declared for the economic liberty of humanity and built the superstructure of his unanswerable speech upon the solid rock of Socialism. Among the many undeniable statements of facts produced by President Sarger, the following is worthy of the thought and consideration of the laboring class:

"The A. F. of L. and all national conventions annually pass resolutions protesting against government by injunction, but after all it is going to war with blank cartridges in our guns. We make a noise and that appears to be the end of it. No injunction-issuing judge ever hears the noise, and if he does he pursues the even tenor of his way, and so it will be as long as we do no more than fire off our annual stock of resolutions against government injunctions. Relief can only be had by resorting to the ballot box, by voting instead of passing well composed resolutions, that neither injure nor assist the wage workers' cause, but do hold us up to ridicule and quiet contempt of the powers that are. The injunctions that were issued against the miners in West Virginia, and sending to jail of some of their members, ought to teach organized labor that government by injunction cannot be abolished by resolutions. When labor learns to vote for labor as well as to organize for their protection there will be less strikes and no need for injunction to be issued."

The uncompromising words of the executive head of the United Garment Workers of America will inspire hope among the ill-paid slaves of the factories, and though his political policy was not adopted by the convention, his fearless speech will fan the flickering flame of Socialism in thousands of timid hearts, and in the next convention will down the Toryism of simple trades-unionism. A few more injunctions from corporation courts to shackle the weapons of labor on the industrial field; a few more empty stomachs through lockouts and strikes; a few more women driven to the street through poverty, to bid for dishonor; a few more murders perpetrated by deputized thugs to appease the insatiable appetite of hungry avarice, and the ragged, starved victims of ravenous commercialism will hesitate no longer to strike a united political blow for economic independence. The Patrick Henrys in the labor movement are as yet in the minority, but the time is not far distant when conditions will demand that laboring men and women shall be true and loyal to themselves in the great fight that is being waged in every civilized nation on earth for the collective ownership of the earth and its machinery of production and distribution.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED in the Denver Times of September 9: "The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company was held yesterday in Jersey City. The officials in Denver have received no advices of any changes, so it is presumed that the officials here were all re-elected at the directors' meeting. These are Dennis Sheedy and James B. Grant, members of the executive committee, and Franklyn Guiterman, general manager. The report of the officers showed that the surplus for the past year is equal to 3.8 per cent. on the common stock. The company has \$50,000,000 common stock, and before any earnings are paid on it the \$50,000,000 preferred stock must earn 7 per cent. Last year only one-tenth of 1 per cent. was earned. The company shows a surplus for the year of \$2,000,000, while last year the surplus was \$1,361,619. The dividends last year amounted to \$3,500,000, and this year they will go far above that amount." This showing made by the smelter trust is the result of a relentless, dehumanized combination becoming more powerful financially upon dividends that are red with the life-blood of thousands of victims. This monster of greed that slowly murders human beings for profit, that has prostituted legislatures, defiled the judiciary, and transformed the Indian into a "scab," is made up of that "law and order" element that laughs in taunting mockery and jeers with derision the brawn of American citizenship rising in rebellion against being slowly starved to death.

When desperation, hunger, hovels and rags move the overworked, ill-paid and ill-fed victims of the trusts' cupidity to strike against greed despotism, the monarch vultures in the world of commercialism are supplied with the functions of government to suppress the independent spirit of American slaves. Under our system, dividends are more important than human lives. Bank accounts gathered from the destitution of the laboring class are considered respectable, and as long as the working men vote for the system that gives millions to the few, and poverty to the many, the great mass of the people will continue to groan beneath the weight of the corporation yoke.

THE COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS of this country, through manufacturers and employers' associations, are bringing numerous suits for damages against labor organizations on account of that un-American weapon known as the boycott. If the courts shall render judgments against the labor organizations, based upon the Taff-Vale decision, which was rendered in England, we will hear no wail or objection upon the part of the plaintiffs against the court finding a judgment founded upon the Taff-Vale precedent. Judgments for corporations are never un-American.

Samuel Up Against It.

IN BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, a movement has been inaugurated which has for its object the destruction of organized labor. The following appears in the press reports of September 12th:

In the United States District Court to-day D. M. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, hat manufacturers, sued for \$240,000 under the Sherman anti-trust law, the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, the national officers of the United Hatters of North America and 250 Danbury members of these organizations, formerly in the employ of the plaintiffs. They allege that because they refused to employ only union labor in their factories, on demand of the union in 1901, their goods were boycotted both in the United States and in Canada, and in 1902 the union men employed by the plaintiffs struck.

The members of organized labor throughout the country will realize that this suit against the American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters of North America is the concerted action of the Manufacturers and Employers' Association, of which D. M. Parry of Indianapolis is the executive head. All the power, influence and financial backing of Parry's organization will be brought to bear upon the United States District Court to formulate a decision that will be in harmony with the Taff-Vale decision that was rendered some time ago in England against organized labor. If the United States District Court holds that the boycott and the strike are grounds for an action for damages against a labor organization, then union labor is disarmed and stripped of its only weapons on the industrial field. The eagerness of the capitalist to crush organized labor is a blessing in disguise, for when the laboring man finds the labor organizations shattered into fragments through the conspiracy of employers and the courts, he will use his ballot in the emancipation of his class, and end the cruel barbarism of a system that mocks the agony of the wage slave. As Baer of anthracite fame has declared that the courts are "the bulwarks of American liberty," it is safe to predict that the United States courts, whose judges are selected and appointed through corporation influence, will prove loyal and faithful to the interests of the combinations that secured them federal jobs. The emergencies are arising which will force the leader of the American Federation of Labor to burst the barriers of conservative unionism, and revoke his "no politics in the union" and tell his army who have been dividing its political strength between Democracy and Republicanism, to unite as one man at the ballot box and overthrow a civilization that demands masters and slaves.

THE COAL MINERS who have been under the conservative leadership of John Mitchell are beginning to revolt, as will be shown by the following clipped from the Associated Press of September 10th:

The coal miners at Thurber, Erath county, Texas, went out on a strike last night. The men had recently organized and demanded recognition of the operators, who refused it. These mines are soft coal properties and are a subsidiary company of the Texas & Pacific railroad, employing 900 to 1,000 men and heretofore have been non-union. National Organizer W. M. Wardjon of Pittsburg, Kansas, who is directing the strike, says:

"Labor does not desire a share of its profits, but the whole of the profits. At present 18,000,000 men produce all of the wealth of the United States and they get one-seventh of it.

"They generously give six-sevenths away. If every man got his due he would get \$8 a day for eight hours' work, and if every man worked it would only be necessary for each one to work four hours a day.

"Trades unionism is growing all over the country and the time is not far distant when the country will be run for the people and not for the idlers."

The mines at Thurber produce nearly 700,000 tons annually and are the most important south of the Indian Territory.

Organizer Wardjon and men of his character in the United Mine Workers of America will force the simple trades unionist Mitchell to look beyond the best conditions in wage slavery, or step down and out, and give room to a man of courage who will demand for the sons of toil the full product of their labor. Wage slavery in the twentieth century has become more abominable and more humiliating than chattel slavery in the ante-bellum days. Organized labor in every department of toil is demanding leaders who are not afraid to mould a policy that will end the murderous system that makes human life secondary to property. Men who produce the wealth of the world are becoming tired and weary of a system that demands the armed power of state and nation to protect property and degrade manhood.

THE MINERS MAGAZINE, weekly sixteen pages, sent to any address for \$1.00 a year in advance.

The Cripple Creek Situation.

THERE ARE NOW in the neighborhood of 1,000 armed men in the Cripple Creek district, at the disposal of the Mine Owners' Association. The state militia, under the command of Chase and Bell, are distributed about the various mines and carry into execution every order which has for its object the weakening and disruption of the Western Federation of Miners. The lawless outrages which were perpetrated by Merriam in the Coeur d'Alenes in the state of Idaho in 1899 are again repeated in the Cripple Creek district for the avowed purpose of forcing the miners to capitulate and surrender unconditionally. With a state constitution which does not permit even the chief executive of the state to declare martial law, yet the military is supreme and civil law is trampled under foot by the very power which is supposed to uphold and defend the majesty of the law. Even the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, P. J. Lynch, who is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, was forced to suffer the humiliation of being taken from his home and brought to the military camp of Generals Chase and Bell to explain his conduct for daring to express his opinion as an American citizen. With a reprimand from General Chase, who in private life ekes out a precarious existence in the mechanical art of extracting molars, he was told to go and never again commit the unpardonable sin of thinking aloud in favor of the striking miners. Mr. Lynch, according to the press reports, while in the presence of the military autocrats, showed the stuff out of which he is made and is said to have given an exhibition of eloquence that was withering to the swell-headed, pompous potentates who glory in trampling under foot the fundamental principles upon which government is based.

The placing of Brothers Parker, Lafferty, Campbell, Kinney and Kennison without warrant in the military "bull pen," failed to satiate the vengeance of the Mine Owners' Association and upon last Friday evening, September 18th, when Free Coinage Miners' Union No. 19 was in session at Altman, a detachment of militia surrounded the hall and forcibly entered the meeting and placed under arrest W. F. Davis, M. M. Shiedler, T. C. Foster, V. A. Pool, P. H. Maloney, E. L. Parker and Charles R. Beckman. All of these men have been prominently identified with the Western Federation of Miners for years, and the members of the Mine Owners' Association entertain the opinion that with these men held as prisoners under the bayonet anarchy of Colorado, endorsed and sanctioned by Peabody, that it is only a question of time until the backbone of the strike will be broken. On last Friday the writ of habeas corpus for the release of Parker, Kinney, Campbell and Lafferty came up before Judge Seeds of the District Court for a hearing, but the court granted Lieutenant McClelland, the chief advocate for the military authorities, until Monday, September 21st, to prepare his answer to the writ.

On last Friday night fifty-one strike breakers were brought into the Cripple Creek district, who were gathered by the agents of the Mine Owners' Association in the mining district of Michigan. These men were hired under misrepresentation, not knowing that there was any strike going on in Colorado. When ascertaining the true situation of affairs, many of them refused to go to work. On Saturday morning, when these men were surrounded by a military cordon for the purpose of being escorted to the mines, one of their number addressed his comrades, making known the conditions existing in the Cripple Creek district, and broke through the military guard. In making his escape from being forced to work, a lieutenant of the militia fired upon him, but failed to halt the imported sprinter, who fled to miners' union headquarters. The strike breaker who was fired upon by the lieutenant filed a complaint in the district attorney's office for the arrest of the military culprit, and a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff. The sheriff presented himself at Camp Goldfield, but Chase and Bell refused to surrender to the civil authorities the lieutenant who had committed the dastardly assault with a deadly weapon. The military authorities likewise called for the passes of the sheriff and his deputies, and this means that the sheriff and his office in the future will be completely ignored by the gentleman in command of the militia.

On Friday a committee from the Engineers' Union No. 80 of Victor called at the Stratton's Independence property for the purpose of calling out the pumpmen, and when Superintendent Cornish became aware of the mission of the committee, orders were given to the military detachment surrounding the plant to permit no man to leave the shaft house. The superintendent declared that the pumpmen would be forced to remain in the mine and operate the pumps or drown. Notwithstanding the fact that the state militia, under the orders of the Mine Owners' Association, is doing everything to harass the strikers, the members of the Federation are standing firm and are more confident than ever that this battle for justice will be crowned with victory.

Colorado State Federation of Labor.

THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR closed its convention labors last Friday night. The address of President John C. Sullivan was an able and exhaustive report and demonstrated to the delegates that the executive head of the Federation was a man who had probed deeply into the great problem which confronts the world for a

solution. Among the many resolutions passed by the convention, the following are among the most important:

"Whereas, The power of the capitalist class rests upon institutions essentially political and

"Whereas, We recommend the inadequacy of pure and simple trades unionism to grapple with the same; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Colorado State Federation of Labor in its eighth annual convention assembled, That we demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate as a part of the organic laws of the state and nation.

"We further demand that the means of production and distribution shall be owned by the whole people, and we recommend to our affiliated unions the study and discussion of the principles of Socialism."

The following resolutions were adopted in reference to the strike of the miners, mill and smeltermen for an eight-hour day, and in exhortation of Governor Peabody and his military henchmen:

"Resolved, That the Colorado State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, endorses the strike of the miners, millmen and smeltermen for an inauguration of an eight-hour day, urging them to stand firm in the struggle and refrain from going to work until their demands have been granted and pledges to them the full power and resources of this federation to that end.

"Resolved, That we condemn the unwarranted and autocratic action of Governor Peabody in turning the military army of the state government over to the Mine Owners' Association for the furtherance of their own private interests at the cost of the people of the state and against the interests, welfare and liberty of the citizens. This action, and the fact that the mine owners are furnishing the money for the payment of the salaries of the members of the militia and the expenses of the military campaign shows that Governor Peabody must be a subservient, though willing, agent of the Mine Owners' Association and other capitalistic interests of the state.

"Resolved, That we denounce the actions of Sherman M. Bell as those of one whose weak intellect and mind have been overbalanced by an ambition to pose as a military hero, as well as the fact of a well paid tool, who always is willing to do his master's bidding, regardless of the welfare, happiness and liberty of his fellow men; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call the attention of all citizens of the state that if such militarism is allowed to continue in this state, the rights and freedom to assembly, the freedom of speech and liberty of action under the laws of the land will be in jeopardy, and we ask all pressure to be brought to bear to put an end to such militarism."

A resolution was adopted pledging moral and financial support to the coal miners of Colorado who are about to demand an eight-hour day and better sanitary conditions in the coal mines embraced within the jurisdiction of District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America.

President Sullivan in the course of his address gave utterance to the following logical conclusions based upon an observation that has swept the industrial field with a vision that has noted the class struggle throughout the length and breadth of the land:

"To my mind trades unions has had a fair and impartial trial for more than two decades and we find its principal object is practically the same to-day as it was in the beginning, that of advocating a higher wage schedule and a shorter work day, which certainly is a meritorious object, but that alone will not solve the industrial question, especially when trying to get those benefits through the medium of the strike, boycott, arbitration and conciliation. While we have zealously contended for these points in the past, we have found it exceedingly difficult to prevent a reduction of wages, and in fact, it must be admitted that our wages have decreased, when we consider that the cost of the necessities of life have increased from ten to forty per cent. in the past few years. The compensation or wages we receive for our work should not be measured in dollars and cents, but in the necessities of life it will buy. Although organized labor's ranks have swelled until the million mark has been passed, we are just as far from the solution of the industrial problem as we were at the beginning, and even though the name of every wage worker in the land were enrolled on organized labor's ledger, under the policy pursued in the past, the conflict between the producer and the user of wealth would still continue under a system which permits the favored few to revel in luxury, while the many are forced to plead on the bended knee for the bare necessities of life. Harmony can not prevail so long as organized labor looks no farther than the strike and boycott as a means to secure even a share of that which is rightfully theirs, just so long will strife, discord and turmoil continue. Believing your organization has passed the experimental stage and that it is here to stay, it behooves you to closely scrutinize its past policy, and if you find the policy pursued in the past is unable to successfully cope with the industrial conditions of the present day, it is your duty to advocate such a policy that, if adopted, is destined to meet the new conditions that confront us. Trades unionism, as the safety valve on the industrial world in protecting the workers of the land from absolute servitude at the hands of the captains of industry, has been of great benefit in securing temporary relief to its members, and is to-day the school in which the workers of the land will receive an education along the lines of united action until they meet in a solid phalanx at the ballot box. Then and only then will organized labor have done its full duty in fighting for the cause of humanity.

"After fully considering the industrial conditions that surround us at this time, I believe the most important action you can take during this convention will be to send the message to the toiling masses that the Colorado State Federation of Labor in its eighth annual convention has declared for political freedom, and recommend the study of economic questions to the end that we may stand united at the polls, standing squarely on the only political platform that stands for the emancipation of the wage slave; do this and you will, in my opinion, have taken a step forward. I sincerely trust that the most aggressive and efficient state labor organization in the land to-day will hesitate no longer, but will step boldly into the political arena and say to the world that wage slavery must be abolished and the co-operative commonwealth shall be instituted in its stead. And to those among us that still believe we should stay in the old parties and elect our friends to office, it should not be necessary to more than refer to the Fourteenth General Assembly to show plainly what we can expect nothing from that source. With as vivid an object lesson before us as the record of the Fourteenth General Assembly, why should we be hoodwinked any longer by the wily politician? You have the votes, and it behooves you to stand as solidly together at the polls as you do in the lodge room or convention hall; do this and organized labor will be moving forward."

The State Federation voted \$500 to the Western Federation of Miners in support of the strike that has been declared in Colorado for an eight-hour day.

Ireland's Buncombe.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND delivered a Labor Day address at St. Paul, and in the magnanimity of his clerical pomposity, conceded that "the wage earner has rights—the right to a living wage. How the hearts of the laboring millions of this country must go out to the well-fed and well-groomed ecclesiastical dignitary, who was willing to admit that the wage slave was entitled to a sufficient amount of the product which his labor produced, to keep him alive. Is there any employer in this nation, or any country on the face of the globe, who is not willing to concede as much as the bishop? The horse, ox and mule are given a "living wage," in the shape of fodder, to enable these beasts of burden to work and produce profit for their owners. If the human machine did not receive a "living wage," how would it be possible for the toiling serf to grind out profit for his master? A toiling slave must be kept living, for after he is dead through starvation, he ceases to be of any use to an employer.

The bishop declares that "wage earners have a right to combine." Good for the Bishop! Who would have suspected that this disciple of the Lord, who mingles with the pillars of the Republican party at Washington, would even condescend to acknowledge that wage earners have any rights under church supervision, except the right of dropping ducats in the contribution box? But the bishop says that labor unions "can not be tolerated if they interfere with the personal liberty of non-union men, who have a right to work in or outside unions, as they please. The bishop must have taken his cue from Teddy Roosevelt, who practically made the same declaration when he slapped the International Typographical Union in the face, by reinstating in the public printing office at Washington an expelled member of the Bookbinders' Union. We would respectfully ask the bishop, who makes a hobby of "personal liberty," if the laboring man has a right to work without the permission of the fellows who, under our benign and beautiful system, have a monopoly upon the jobs which monopoly has been obtained through the private ownership of the tools of production and the machinery of distribution? Where is the "personal liberty" of any man in the ranks of labor, union or non-union, who is dependent upon a job which somebody else owns? He has the "personal liberty" to starve or accept the terms dictated by a class, among whom the bishop stands ace high. The bishop declares: "It were social chaos if we were to impose our opinions on others by force." Did "social chaos" ensue when the "Sons of Liberty" imposed their opinions on the mother country, and King George the Third? Did "social chaos" ensue when the federal government imposed its opinions upon Southern aristocracy and snatched the black man from the prisons of chattel slavery? What are in these words "social chaos," as used by the bishop, to cause the workingman to hesitate? For whom is the "social chaos?" It is "social chaos" for capitalism which the bishop dreads, and he wishes to halt the great army of impoverished slaves who are marching towards the goal of economic liberty. Did not the bishop, when he recently received a decision from the Supreme Court, giving him a title to 50,000 acres of land in the state of Minnesota, "impose his opinions" by giving notices of eviction to the tenants of these broad acres? Were not the writs of eviction in the hands of the officers of the law instruments of "force?" The bishop again says: "What right have I to impose my religious belief by force?" Has not the church of which the bishop is a member dominated with an iron hand wherever it has been sufficiently powerful, to coerce the people? Has not the bishop, and the whole hierarchy of his church threatened every man, woman and child outside the pales of the Catholic church with the eternal fire of hell? Is there no force in a threat? The bishop is a welcome guest at the tables of the Republican politicians at Washington. He can dine with Mark Hanna, and sail in a government yacht at the expense of the nation, in company with Roosevelt. He can get a hearing with all the great financial magnates of the nation, because the capitalist class recognize in the bishop a powerful auxiliary to be used in keeping the votaries of his denomination chained to the block of wage slavery. The bishop has been a consistent Republican, and the administration at Washington that invites labor leaders from Montana, and sends federal troops to Arizona, has a high appreciation of the bishop's hypnotic influence in a political campaign. The time is not far distant when the force of conditions upon earth will extinguish the furnaces in hades, and the gold-seduced prelates of the church will not be able to enslave human beings by the fear of hell, or the love of heaven, in a world beyond the grave. The working men are going to make a heaven out of this earth, and banish, with their political power, the hell of wage slavery, that has filled millions of unmarked graves with the victims of want and hunger. The christianity of the bishop is based upon the law which the capitalist has written upon the statute books of the nation, to hold in thrall and poverty the countless millions beneath the lash of a master's whip; but the religion of Jesus Christ, whom the bishop pretends to serve, was built upon the immutable bed-rock of incorruptible morality. The law of the capitalist and the law of morality is as far and as wide apart as the poles; but the saintly, sanctified and sinless sovereign of the church of Minnesota, whose great friendship for Christ longs for a red hat from Rome, and who holds a title to 50,000 acres of American mud as a token of his loyalty to commercial Christianity, is willing to climb higher upon the ecclesiastical ladder, so that his vision can sweep a broader domain for the honor and glory of God, and rally around the Republican standard more dupes to perpetuate the system that breeds paupers and prostitutes, millionaires and hypocrites.

If the bishop is a friend of Christ, we have no conception of the class that crucified him.

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

The Solis Cigar Co., Manufacturers, Denver, Colo.

WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

President Moyer has returned to headquarters after visiting nearly all the unions in the San Juan district. Mr. Moyer declares that the miners feel confident that they will win in the present struggle.

There is but little change in the strike situation at Telluride, Colorado. There are now about 1,000 men involved in the demand for an eight-hour day. The local union has established a general merchandise store to meet the needs of the men who are engaged in the present conflict.

Bryan Miners' Union No. 64 of Ophir, Colorado, has declared a strike for an eight-hour day for millmen. The management of the Carribean-Montezuma and Silver Bell mills have already made a satisfactory settlement with the union and conceded an eight-hour day. The management of the Butterfly-Terrible mines has refused to entertain the proposition of the union and the miners on this property will be called off in order to close down the mill.

Since the eight-hour movement has been inaugurated in Colorado, the Denver Milling and Smelting Company, at Denver, an independent plant; the Ohio Smelting Company, at Salida; the Portland Mining and Milling Company, at Colorado City; the Carribean-Montezuma and Silver Bell mills, at Ophir, and the Dorcas mill, at Florence, have conceded an eight-hour day. The Portland and Midget mines in the Cripple Creek district have resumed operations under conditions satisfactory to the unions.

The members of the M. & S. Union, W. F. M., at Durango, Colorado, are standing firm in their demand for an eight-hour day. The Indians who have been employed by the smelter trust as strike breakers are a failure. The local union at Durango has issued and circulated the following bulletin: "The report circulated by the smelter management that the strike at the Durango smelter has been declared off is absolutely untrue. The strike will be on until every man working in and around the plant gets an eight-hour shift. Executive Committee M. & S. Union No. 58."

As we go to press J. H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, in conjunction with Hon. Eugene Engley, former Attorney General of the state, is arguing before Judge Seeds, of the district court, on the writ of habeas corpus for the release of Parker, Kinney, Lafferty and Campbell from military custody. Lieutenant McClelland, judge advocate for the military authorities, is contending that the calling out of the state military establishes martial law, and that military authority subordinates civil law. The case is still pending before the court and a decision is expected Tuesday afternoon, September 22d.

James A. Baker, the member of the executive board of British Columbia, in writing from his district after surveying the political field, entertains the conviction that the Socialist party will have from five to eight representatives in the next Parliament. Brother Baker speaks in glowing terms of the men who are candidates on the Socialist platform and declares that they are all made of the material that cannot be improved upon. Among the candidates mentioned for political honors are John Riordan and Ernest Mills, who are both brilliant men and worthy of the support of every man who longs for the liberation of the toilers from wage-slavery.

The Iron Mountain Copper Company, at Keswick, California, has armed a gang of thugs who are attempting to intimidate representatives of the Western Federation of Miners working in behalf of the organization among the men employed at the mine and smelter. Recently the house of Joseph McDonald was attacked by an armed force searching for Emmet Cochrane. This gang forcibly entered the Riverside hotel with the intention of doing bodily harm to Mr. Cochrane, if found. The latter refuses to be run out of the country, and is adding new members to the Federation. About 150 members are now in the employ of the company.

NOTICE.

FRENCH GULCH, Cal., September 17, 1903.

The following named persons have been placed on the scab list by French Gulch Miners' Union No. 41: Dave Ebaugh, teamster; Charles Chase, laborer; Alfred Nelson, laborer; Robert Williams, laborer; Gus Peterson, engineer and electrician; Ole Hansen, machinist.

By order of L. F. G. M. U. No. 41, W. F. M.

J. H. LINEHAN, President.

F. F. KERR, Secretary.



NOTES FROM LEWIS.

Searchlight, Sept. 13, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

During the past few months I have been somewhat busy traveling from one part of this district to the other. I will try and give you a brief outline of my observations, which may prove interesting to many of the members of the Federation.

In the latter part of June I visited Randsburg, California, where the members of No. 44 had been forced to strike to uphold a wage scale which had been presented by the Randsburg union to the various mining companies of Randsburg requesting an increase of wages of 50 cents per shift for all men working in and around the mines.

I found upon arriving there that some of the small properties had acceded the demands of the union, but the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company, the Butte Mining Company and the Baltic Mining Company had decided to fight the Federation to the bitter end. When the president and the secretary of No. 44, together with myself, waited upon Mr. Barton, superintendent of the Yellow Aster company, he informed us that his company would fight the Randsburg Miners' Union, and would never consider the wage scale. The result was the formation of the Desert Mine Owners' Association in Los Angeles, headed by one John Singleton, president of the Yellow Aster Mining Company. At the request of many of the union men, I journeyed to Los Angeles, to interview Mr. Singleton, and if possible bring about a satisfactory settlement of differences between the union and the company, and together with President Nelson we waited upon his lordship. Our efforts proved futile in every sense of the word, though it is just a few years ago since Singleton was glad to accept a handout or a grubstake from many of the men who are now members of Randsburg Union. Since Dame Fortune has smiled on him he has been lifted into another sphere and looks upon his former associates as menials, beneath him. The boys at Randsburg have been keeping up the fight incessantly and every effort that has been put forth by the operators to import strike breakers has failed miserably, and I predict that in the near future success will crown their efforts to establish a living wage and proclaim the fact that No. 44 will be a union camp.

After leaving, I went to Mojave, but my stay was very brief there, owing to the fact that I received a wire from E. W. Weare to come to Stent at once; therefore I was not able to acquaint myself with the conditions existing there at that time.

Upon reaching Stent, I found that the members of Tuolumne No. 73 were on strike for recognition and higher wages. After two conferences with the management we succeeded in adjusting the wage scale satisfactorily with the Jumper Mining Company, the Dutch Mining Company and the Santa Ysabel Mining Company. The Jumper mine resumed operations and reinstated all of their employees. When I left there on the 26th of July, the Santa Ysabel had not resumed operations. It looked as though the superintendent, Loftus by name, despite his boast that he was a friend to the union, and that he had been a member of the Virginia City Miners' Union, and at one time secretary of that body, was going to violate the agreement he had entered into with the union committee. While in Stent I visited several of the locals and found all of them to be in a flourishing condition, increasing in membership and getting to work in a businesslike manner, with this exception, that there seems to be a desire "to let well enough alone" in most cases.

Upon receipt of a communication from A. J. Higgins, secretary of Searchlight Union, I left Jackson for there on August 2d. On arriving at Searchlight I found the members fighting for an eight-hour day and an increase of 50 cents in their daily wages. While there I went over the strike situation with the executive committee and was perfectly satisfied that the cause of their strike was just, and that they were doing all they could to gain the point they were fighting for, and that the various committees were doing all that was possible under the circumstances. I met with the members at their regular meeting, urged them to stand together as one man, which they have done nobly since the 2d day of June, and the members of the Federation can rest assured that the members of 164 will stand for the noble principles of our organization till the last.

I left for Globe on the 8th. Having to lay over a few hours in Prescott, I looked up Bro. Hugh Burns, secretary-treasurer Yavapai District Union, and we went over the situation there in every detail in regard to the strike at Walker and Brand. The battle between capital and labor is being fiercely waged in that district, though the men

in charge of the strike there have not left a stone unturned to bring about satisfactory results. In this they have been ably assisted by the members keeping their obligation to the Federation sacred, despite the fact that the hand of corporate greed has been brought to bear on all concerned to the fullest extent. The injunction has been one of the clubs that the operators are using to beat the miners of Yavapai county into submission. While in Globe it was pleasing to me to notice that No. 60 was waking from the slumber that overtook some of the members twelve months ago and was increasing in membership rapidly. Keep the good work going, boys, and come to the front!

On the 20th I left Globe for Douglas to try and organize a smeltermen's union, but met with no success.

Coming from Douglas I called at Bisbee and as the men there are quite satisfied to leave their future interests in the hands of the mining companies, and are willing to sing the praises of what the Copper Queen company has done for them first, last and all the time, I met with the same success there as at Douglas. Though in view of the fact that you will find a copy of the Los Angeles Times on every table in the Copper Queen library is sufficient excuse to offer at this time. I believe that if every union man that has a friend in Bisbee would send him a copy of the official organ of the Federation, that inside of a year from now Bisbee would be listed as a local of the Federation.

In presenting the brief outline of my notes so far, together with the knowledge that we have at this time the following unions involved in strikes—Walker No. 65, Randsburg No. 44, Searchlight No. 164 and French Gulch No. 141, you can form an estimate of the battle.

In district No. 1 alone we can well realize that it is up to the members of the Federation to stand shoulder to shoulder and defeat the mining corporations in their attempt to crush us out of existence. Remember, brothers, the fight that the members of the above named unions are making is your fight. Should they be defeated there is no telling which local of our organization they will attack next.

Yours fraternally,

J. T. L.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE CIGARMAKERS.

The Cigarmakers Union No. 129 of Denver, in regular meeting assembled, Tuesday, September 15, 1903, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Governor Peabody, against the protest of the sheriff of Teller county and a large number of the prominent citizens of said county, has seen fit to send the militia of the state to help the mine owners break the strike of the miners and destroy their organization; and

Whereas, we believe the action of the governor is contrary to the law of the state made for such cases, and is an usurpation of power not warranted by the facts in the case; and

Whereas, we believe such action is a direct blow at the rights of the people and will tend to bring about a condition of affairs unbearable by American citizens: Therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 129, do hereby most heartily condemn the action of the governor and declare that a continuance of such action on the part of a person clothed with power by the voters of the state is nothing less than anarchy, as being contrary to the law and an evidence of one-man power, which will not be tolerated by the people in the future; and be it further

Resolved, that we believe that the nullifying of the civil laws of the state by the militia is contrary to all principle of right and justice, and tends, more than anything else, to array class against class, and destroy the protection of the courts granted to all classes, irrespective of their position in life, and also that faith in a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people" which is inherent in the minds of the American people and which will result in the disruption of free government; and be it further

Resolved, that the action of Sherman Bell in overriding all civil law by arresting citizens and throwing them into a guard house without any evidence of law breaking against them, except in his own mind, calls for the condemnation and contempt of all law-abiding citizens. Language fails us to properly signify our detestation of such a man. His appointment reflects on the judgment of the governor; and be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily press.

COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ASPEN.

At the meeting of Pitkin County Miners' Union No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, on September 15, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in view of the unsettled condition of labor throughout the state of Colorado, following the failure of the Legislature in regular session to pass an eight-hour law after the people of the state had voted for such measure by 40,000 majority; and

Whereas, the governor of the state refused to recommend to the Legislature in extra session to pass such eight-hour law, especially as such a law had received the unanimous support of the press of the entire state, the approval of the churches and civic bodies generally:

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Miners' Union of Pitkin County No. 6, W. F. M., in regular session assembled, condemn Governor Peabody for his non-compliance with the wishes of the people of the state of Colorado and lay at his door the subsequent and present trouble in the mining industry of the state;

Resolved, that the calling out of the troops of the state by the governor was unnecessary, his action hasty and unpatriotic; that the great power of the state in the hands of the governor has been used not to preserve the peace, to protect the welfare of the state and its people, but to aid the private interest of one of the two parties in a fight for commercial supremacy or equality;

Resolved, that since the troops have been in the field at Cripple Creek the governor has relinquished his authority over the same and into the hands of his hot-headed adjutant general, Sherman Bell; that the adjutant general has displayed at all times during this trouble a very prejudicial and revengeful spirit toward the labor side in the controversy;

Resolved, that the governor should at once remove his adjutant general; recall the troops of the state, allow the civic authorities to maintain the dignity of the law, and thus redeem his many impolitic actions and restore the peace of the commonwealth;

Resolved, that the public spirit of the rank and file of the Miners' Unions in the Cripple Creek district in maintaining the peace under the studied taunts of Adjutant-General Bell and his co-agitators is worthy of the highest commendation and a lesson in public duty and patriotism to their more fortunate opponents—the Mine Owners' Association;

Resolved, that the sheriff of Teller county, Henry Robertson, has throughout this labor dispute shown a large common sense, a wise and judicial bearing toward both parties, fully comprehending his duty to the people, and that his example should be a beacon light to all public officials;

Resolved, that this union, Pitkin County No. 6, W. F. M., send greeting to our brothers in Cripple Creek, assuring them of our sympathy and financial support; that we have faith that they will emulate the example of the sheriff of their county and aid him in every way to preserve the peace;

Resolved, that in this struggle of labor universal throughout the world, and especially strenuous in the United States, we invite all labor to join our ranks that the union of labor may be able to fairly meet the union of capital now under the new order of the "Citizens' Alliance."

(Signed)

ASPEN MINERS' UNION,
THOS. F. BYRNE,
JOHN LANE,
JAMES CONOIAN,

Resolutions of a similar character have been forwarded to us from different parts of the state, but lack of space prevents us from publishing the same.—Editor.

THOUGHTS FOR THE MASSES.

Friends, Comrades—To begin with, I am not a professional writer, but being inspired by a great cause, I can not help expressing a few plain words upon the same, upon socialism.

I have seen people turn their backs upon the word socialism, being certainly ignorant of its meaning or what it represents, otherwise they would not have done so. The clergy has trained their sheep too well not even to listen to Socialism, conscious of the fact that it would easily enlighten the human sheep!

History shows us that even Christianity in its infancy, as well as every other great cause, has undergone the same prejudice as socialism has. During Nero's reign in Rome, if any one commented on christianity, it was at the risk of his life. However, christianity won out in the end, as socialism will win. Christianity defeated a less complete method of moral cultivation. This shows us that a prejudice should not discourage us. Christianity was certainly good in its time and still holds good for savages. As a grammar school method, it is splendid with its charming little legends, wonders and sacrifices, but we cannot remain in grammar school all our life time. We must advance into higher schools and learn the naked proven truth.

It is sad to see that most people are still in that grammar school. Well, it has its charms, as I said; it is much easier to remain there than to go higher; and most of this kind of people do not like to attend school anyhow, but they have to suffer the consequences. Other people who are in the same flock take advantage of their ignorance and consequently advise them to stay where they are.

The charms of the grammar school (as I am persistently calling it) are little compensation for people who need more substantial life, who work for it and deserve it.

The hired clergy is a great obstacle, but it has fulfilled its purpose and is just playing the end and we can see it plainly by the great efforts that it makes. Socialism is coming, for it is in the air and everywhere, like the enlivening fragrance of spring. Its pioneers have laid a foundation never to be shaken, to hold the full complete truth and

justice. Socialism is in its infancy as yet, and that accounts for the prejudice against it, and also for the war that corruption and injustice have declared against it. The prejudice comes only from the ignorant, but the combination of that ignorance, corruption and injustice is making a hard struggle; but we will win, peacefully and justly, for the good must win in the end. The greater the obstacles, the harder we attack, the greater the pressure, the greater the resistance; that is a natural principle. "To wall" in Socialism is as ridiculous as to stop the tide of the sea. Socialism is growing, not too rapidly, but steadily. It cannot grow rapidly, as it is too complete a system. It must be thoroughly understood before its inspiration makes itself felt. The clergy, with its superstitious searchings, with its charming illusions, has made the brains of the masses too dull, too lazy for such a true system, as socialism represents. That pounding and everlasting pondering of that grammar school method has stupefied the masses so, until they believe that it is a crime to listen to the truth. I firmly believe that Christ never intended such mischief. He possessed a great soul, and a disposition of pity for his people, who were suppressed, and suffering from injustice and corruption. His methods were undoubtedly good at that time, when superstition and ignorance prevailed to a very great extent. But compare that time with the Twentieth century.

We all admit that this world has advanced wonderfully in every way but one, and that is, the same grammar school method, which Christ was obliged to teach at that period to the infants of civilization, and sad to say, this method is still being taught in our present time, the Twentieth century! And this age is considered a most civilized age.

Everything else has advanced, but the method of cultivating the soul is still the same. It is really shameful to have lost all that precious time. I dare say, that if Christ would have lived all this time, (and I wish he had) who began with a method, 2,000 years ago which is still being used, that he would have taught us Socialism, perhaps a thousand years ago, and by this time Socialism would have been in flower. That is my estimate of Christ's ability, but a good many of his followers in power have purposely spoiled the game for the sake of that power. The power of a few over the masses was always maintained through fear of a punishing God, which the few, with the well paid assistance of the clergy, have managed to hold before the masses. In the middle age, the clergy went so far as to overrule the Kings, being the means of rule, "why not be the ruler?" The laboring men being the means of wealth now, why not be wealth yourself? It is not more than right and we will have it. It is not too late to learn, especially when every one's welfare is concerned, mentally as well as physically.

Friends, you must study socialism and do not blindly believe what you are told, but convince yourself. It is not an idle belief. It is interesting and fascinating, besides being so useful. If we wanted you to blindly believe us what we tell you, you would not be of any use to us or to yourself, because if a swindler would speak to you after we did, and they usually speak cleverly, you might blindly believe him, as you have believed them, for years and years. Do not believe any more. Study and convince yourself and then you will know the truth, and you will not be deceived.

A true socialist will never change his mind. Evolution is an unsurmountable thing and even socialism will have to submit to it. I mean to say that if socialism is established and everything goes well, that even then we will have to improve. I do not believe in a standstill, even if socialism is in its bloom. Forward we move, we know not where, but as long as we do our duty and advance, we can be proud of our existence.

Most people do not know their duty. Several people to whom I have mentioned socialism, remarked, "Oh, it is a good idea but it is a long way off, and I shall never see it!" Isn't that a stupid remark? If every one would say so, we will never see it. Wake up friends, now is the time; the power is at your feet. Learn to see it. Pick it up and you can enjoy it in a short time. It is not an idle promise. No government could give you more power than a right to vote your own government. But, as I said before, learn the purpose first; study Socialism; teach it to your children, to your neighbors; make it the every-day topic of your conversation and it will not be overlooked, but must be taken up by everybody. The more you do, the more you will be rewarded. You will feel proud and manly like.

Now then, what does socialism represent? It represents justice in everything, justice to everybody, and not only to one nation, but to every nation. Socialism is universal. Liberty is already proclaimed in this country, but the colored slaves who are at liberty, do they get justice? No! The workingman is at liberty in a way, but does he get justice, I mean every day justice? No! Justice means that you are entitled to all you deserve. What does a workingman deserve for his work? He deserves all the profits of his work. Does he get it? No! Why doesn't he get it? Because his employer owns the means of his production; the factory, the machinery, the material, the tools, etc., and for investing his money in these things, he draws the profit from the production of his employees. The profit consists of about four-fifths of the value of his production. Why is it so? Has it come about that the few owners of the means of production own it all? How has it come about that all the millions of laboring men work for the few?

Now let us go back five or six centuries, when slavery was common everywhere, when the robbing knighthood was in flower. Here we will get an illustration how the rich and powerful, and on the other side the poor slaves have developed. A knight in that time owned by the power of his strength, which was his right at that time, a fortified castle, and perhaps thousands of acres of the surrounding land. The land was divided, let us say, a few peasants who did all the work of farming, besides being their own bakers, shoemakers, tailors, etc., in short, they made every necessity required for their

daily use. Those peasants partly rented their land, partly worked for their lord, in either case they merely kept enough of their products to sustain life, and the larger part went to their lord, who at the same time was their justice and everything else in power. How did this state of affairs come about? At a long time previous when the different tribes were moving about, warring with each other, they occupied the newly conquered land, and made the conquered tribes do all their manual work. They were the lords and masters, taking at free will all the land and strongholds they could lay their hands on, at the same time making slaves or serfs (as they were called at that time) out of the poorer and larger part of the conquered tribe or nation. The richer ones were either killed in the battles or captured and kept as prisoners in strongholds. Later on, when the different tribes had settled and everything went a little more peacefully, the serfs became peasants, and the warring robbers became knights, practically only a change in name. Justice was nowhere. This is how the knighthood came about.

Now I was going to relate how the rich and poor had developed. Evolution went on as it always has, and the peasants' war broke out, lessening the knights to count with that justice, demanding, ever-growing power, and a few rights were conceded to the peasants. They obtained more personal liberty, but they were poor, and all the land and strongholds to protect it belonged to the fewer but powerful. Then trade developed. The peasants did not as before make all their own necessities, but that one commenced to take in large quantities and sell to others, who in turn made suits or shoes, etc., for others. In this way trade developed more and more, until even the land owners, or the richer class at that time, became interested in trade and gradually a great many of their children, with fathers' money became merchants. You see, after peace had been restored, the robber knights considered the booty their rightful own. That is the way rich and poor developed: by the fist.

The descendants of the knights considered all the wealth their rightful own, naturally so, but it was all obtained by power and not by right, gradually even the poor class considered itself naturally poor. I mean that they believed that God had made rich and poor people: Now, the rich class, the ruling one, realized that they were but few and that there was danger in the overgrowing poorer classes. Here the clergy came to the rescue, well paid and supported by the ruling classes, as they have always been. They succeeded in subduing the natural demands of the poorer classes, by teaching them among other nonsense, that the more they suffered on earth, without complaining and without doing wrong, the more happiness they would receive in heaven. It was the clergy that has kept the millions of poor in ignorance and poverty. Always kept them enslaved to the ruling class, until it became a very difficult task to awaken the same. It may seem a bold statement, but it is true. I will admit that a good many clergymen are ignorant enough to believe that they are pursuing the right way. In time, inventions have increased the wealth on this earth and with that the wealth of the rich has increased, naturally a little in numbers too; but the poor, have they greatly benefited by it? No! They have become far more enslaved, far, far more. He has his personal liberty and is not called a slave, but for that concession he had to give up the insured provisions for life, which an actual purchased slave always had. The modern working slave can not sell himself for life—he can only rent himself according to circumstances to the different slave holders, who only provide for him as long as they need him. But the personal liberty, that one concession to the slaves, if rightly used, will give them the real liberty, the justice.

I have briefly stated that rich and poor have been created unjustly, not unnatural, because power is a natural right. On the other hand, has the workingman the power to obtain his right? He has. In this country, in its present state, we have the right to vote for our ruling representatives, we are, each voter, a member of the government; why is it then that the millions of workingmen still vote for the same rich class to represent them, because, like the slave, they believe that God has arranged it in that way. But thank the devil, a good many are falling away from those pious flocks to give the poor laboring man a lift.

I've heard some skeptics remark: "Why, the rich man's not to blame for having taken advantage of opportunities to become rich. We would have done the same thing." Naturally, we would. I do not blame the rich man for being rich, or even getting richer. I do not blame him for forming corporations or trusts, which will insure his further success. As long as he has the right by laws which he has created himself through his power, and as long as the masses look on or even help him to do so, why not? Any socialist, no matter how pure his ideas may be, would do the same thing. I do not blame the ruling class for ruling, or of taking advantage of the masses, as long as the masses are willing enough to let them do so. Yes, if the masses would not possess the remedy to stop it, if the ruling class would take that away, then I would blame them, nay, I would curse them, but they have submitted to that remedy in our hands, to our vote for our own government. What more can you have? And if you do not use it, it is you who is to blame and not they. You let men rob you when you have a weapon in your hand to stop him. You call it robbery; he calls it profit in business. He, with your permission, makes the law, and consequently has the right to do accordingly. It is for you to get the power. You already have it, but you do not know how to use it. As an example: take a lion going after his daily food. He sees a sheep, kills it and eats it. Did the lion do wrong? Not at all. He has no conception of the laws of mankind. He does not know that that sheep belongs to the men. He takes it by the right of his natural power. On the other hand, the owner of the sheep says the sheep is mine. I have raised it and have fed it and I am going to kill that

lion. Who is right, the lion or the owner of the sheep? They are both right, from their own points of view. The power decides their right. The ruling class is the lion, the working class is the owner of everything it produces. Now form your own conclusions.

We must KILL CAPITALISM, not the CAPITALIST, as he is human, and we can easily convert him through peaceful power. The weapon is in your hands. The busy shepherd would be a fool to let the lion take his sheep.

Friends, Laborers, in justice is the cause of the present conditions, as I have briefly stated. Socialism represents justice, justice to its full extent, it is not one-sided, but complete and universal. Do not become a socialist simply because you want to try a new thing, but convince yourself first, learn it, study it, shake all religious illusions from you, and then, when you are all clean and ready, join hands with the party representing TRUE SOCIALISM to lift JUSTICE to its everlasting standard, to enable every one to receive what he deserves, and in this way moralizing our present state of affairs.—Justice to all.

ALFRED BERN.

"LEST WE FORGET! .LEST WE FORGET!"

Somebody cheered for somebody,
Somebody's getting their pay,
Somebody voted for somebody
On last election day;
Somebody listened to somebody
On a soap-box in the street,
Somebody jeered at somebody
Where'er they chanced to meet;
Somebody talked to somebody
And told them this would be;
Somebody laughed at somebody,
Somebody wouldn't see.
Somebody says to somebody:
I've learned my lesson well!
Somebody says to somebody:
Why not your comrades tell?
And speak right out in the meeting
And find where the fault doth lie,
And tell of the strikes and the lockout
That you fought in the days gone by,
And tell of the bull pen, also,
And the tortures you patiently bore
To appease the wrath of the shirkers
Who thirst for your sweat and your gore;
Go tell of Chicago and Lattimer,
And Homestead and Coeur d'Alene,
Where your comrades were shot without mercy—
Yes, tell all the sights you have seen,
And say how, when it all was over,
You voted again as of yore,
Forgetting the Masters would treat you
Exactly as they did before.
Yes, tell them you gave them your ballot
And bullets you got in return,
And say you have naught to complain of—
You scorned to listen and learn.
Yes, speak right out in the meeting,
Be a hero for once among men,
And say how you've learned your lesson
When you go to the polls again.

FRED WALTER MONTROSE.

THE ELECTIONEER AND SAM.

Well, Sam, old boy, and how are you?
I know you're always sound and true
And sure to vote the good old party way;
But, passing here, I thought I'd stop and say good-day.
It does a fellow good to sit awhile,
To hear you talk and see you smile;
You ain't one of those growling kind
Who's al'ays got some klick to make and fault to find.
Would you believe it, lots of men I've met
Have seemed to have their thick heads set
On getting something from the state?
As if we'd nothing else to do but find them bread and on them wait!
Of course we have to promise all
Some snap if we should win this fall,
And so, we've promised ten times over
All the public situations this state can cover.
It makes one laugh—within his sleeve—
To think how many we deceive,
For every man who asks, of course, must be
The very man in that position we so wish to see.
What kind of politicians would we seem
If all we thought of was to find a scheme
By which to give congenial occupation
To every person, who would work, in this great nation?
The very thought of it's so laughably absurd—
Eh? What? You want a job? Well, 'pon my word!
Why, sure! Got durn your handsome face,
We've wanted you for months to fill an awful easy place.
You know that big thick-headed Jones?
Less use than any bag of meat and bones!
What's that? I see; don't want to rob
Another fellow of his only job.
Quite right, old boy, of course I know
You wouldn't like poor Jones to go,
But, don't you see, he's got so much to do
That we will need to keep the both of you.
What's that? Not quite sufficient pay?
Why, man, it's very nearly five a day.
Eh? What? Want twice as much and guaranteed
To last a life-time if you have the need?
Same for your boys? What crazy plan!
Why, surely, you are going batty, man!
You know how all this goes, no doubt;
You'd lose your job next term if we were voted out.
What's that? You want the state to give
A chance for every man, who works, to live?
The Socialists will give all this, you say?
Well, Sam, I see you're not with us this year—good-day.

LAWSON.



SHOTS FROM "THE COMING NATION."

Capital is a collective product.
 Civilization is the most uncivil thing in the world.
 Compromise is the last and most effective weapon of tyrants.
 Man cannot be forced to be good, but under right conditions he will be good.

As John Burns says, the "workingmen could win if it were not for the workingmen."

Under capitalism the product rules over the producer; under Socialism the producer will rule over the product.

There can be no peace in a society that contains within its hordes creditors and debtors. Socialism will abolish both.

Self interest of the dominant class is the rock on which all reforms break and go to pieces. We must first remove the rock.

The object of Socialism is the socialization of industry; the road to that object lies through the class struggle. When this class war culminates we will have Socialism. There is no shorter road.

The man who has been "moving west" all these years to escape that black plague—civilization—must confess that he's "all in." He can now gaze out over the Pacific and watch the sea birds as they skim the surface of the waves and meditate whether to jump in or turn back and fight it out.

Carpenter, the newspaper correspondent, has been making a tour of Russia. He reports of the 130,000,000 people in that country, that over 100,000,000 are of the laboring class. "These people work for from \$5 to \$10 per month. Girls receive 15c per day. They are skillful and energetic. Russia will," continues this correspondent, "be America's greatest competitor in the world's markets."

"The President Preaches the Doctrine of Shooting Straight" is the heading over a news dispatch reporting the naval review at Oyster Bay. He meant, no doubt, that the sailors, members of the working class, should shoot straight at members of the working class who happened to be born across the water or some imaginary boundary line. While the sailor, sweltered in the hot, blistering sun, Roosevelt dined representatives of foreign powers on his luxurious yacht, the "Mayflower." Roosevelt in preaching the doctrine of murder, is piling up a lot of trouble for the immediate future.

In the face of the new militia law which makes every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five a member of the militia, and the militia a part of the regular army any time the President so orders, it is rather amusing to hear of a local union making rules prohibiting its members from joining the militia. Great heavens! They don't have to join the militia—the militia has joined them. And there are just two ways they can dodge the provisions of this infamous measure: One is to jump off the earth, the other is by joining the Socialist party and helping to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth.

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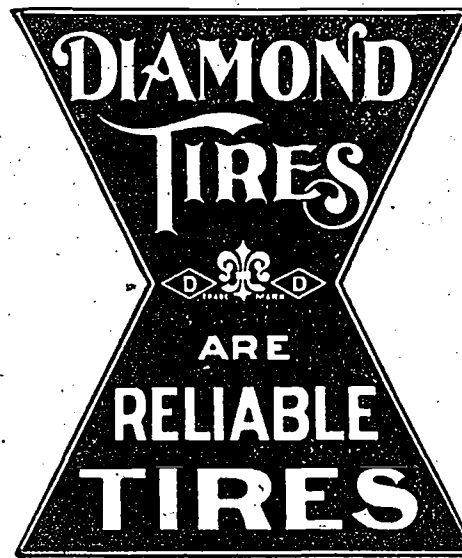
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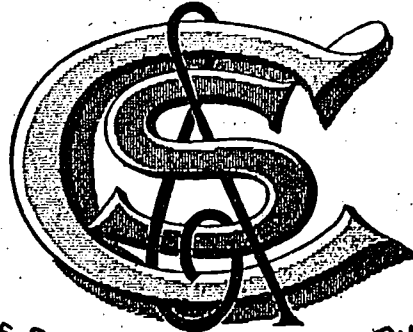
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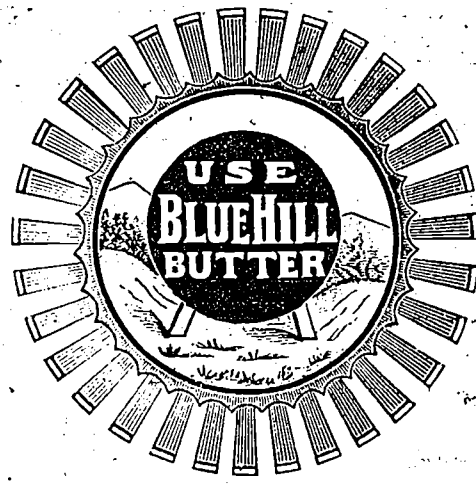
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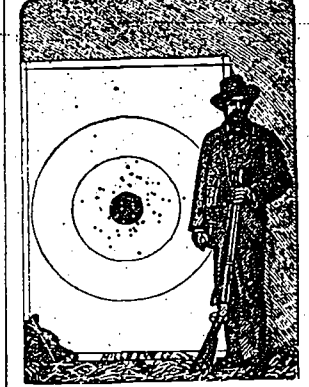
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