

LABOR
PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

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PRODUCER THEREOF

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By the

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Thursday, Oct. 1, 1903.

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

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

RECENT BANK REPORTS in the city of New York show a noticeable decrease in deposits. The people are finding other places besides the banks for the safety of their meagre savings. The decrease in deposits is an indication that the "coon in the woodpile" has been discovered and that the people are arriving at the conclusion that it is unsafe to take chances with stock gamblers. When the bubble called confidence bursts, the banks will collapse like snowbanks before a chinook wind.

BRADSTREET'S OF NEW YORK, the agency which makes a specialty of showing the figures on the financial thermometer, is blaming the bank decrease on the labor troubles throughout the country. Any old excuse is better than none, and as the laboring people have been carrying the burdens of the world on their shoulders for centuries, they will not face the future with less courage, because a New York agency has filed another complaint against them. The rich can do no wrong. It is only the poor, homeless and landless laboring man, who is the criminal.

FATHER McGRADY, the eloquent Socialist priest, will deliver a lecture in the city of Denver at the Coliseum, October 11th, on "Socialism and Religion." The subject which has been selected by this able orator and student should interest the members of every creed who have entertained the false impression that Socialism combats Christianity. Father McGrady has issued challenge after challenge to every dignitary of the church who opposes Socialism to meet him in joint debate, but none has yet mustered sufficient courage to face the guns of this brilliant disciple of Marx, who seems to be a mental slave at the command of an ecclesiastical master. McGrady scourges hypocrisy and makes falsehood cringe before the mighty power of truth and logic.

THE INTERNATIONAL Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have inaugurated a movement looking to the amalgamation of the unions of all the building trades into one solid, compact organization. A meeting is to be held at Indianapolis, October 7th, for the perfecting of this organization. The different national bodies have been feeling the force and power of employers of labor of the different states, federating into a national body, and the consolidation of the building trades is to be brought about to meet the emergencies that may arise in the future. The evolution that is going on in our industrial and commercial life makes it imperative for the laboring men of every craft and occupation to solidify as a unit to grapple with the alarming conditions that are being created, and asking for assistance. If it is wise and judicious for labor to consolidate the various unions of crafts to meet organized capital on the industrial battlefield, who is there who can raise any honest or conscientious objections to labor uniting in the political arena? The mastery which wealth has obtained over labor is due to the fact that the forces of labor have been scattered upon election day and the power of capitalism has been united. Labor must amalgamate politically as labor organizes industrially, in order that labor shall win a victory which means the liberation of man.

AT KALAMAZOO, Michigan, it has come to light that boys from Greece are held in peonage, having been sold by their parents for stipulated sums. The commissioner of immigration has been appealed to for a remedy to snatch the victims from the hands of soulless greed. Constitution and law, in this country, seem to be as helpless in the protection of human flesh as in the monarchies of the old world. Sargent might bring this matter to the attention of Teddy Roosevelt, who is such an ardent advocate of prolific procreation. Another speech on begetting young would certainly be timely and appropriate.

MORGAN AND THE SYNDICATE he represents has secured an option on tracts of land in Mexico aggregating 6,000,000 acres. Four million acres are covered with the finest of fine timber. Morgan and his gang of capitalist friends are to pay into the public treasury of Mexico 40 cents per acre, and by doing so will be in a position to levy tribute upon the world for material to build homes. The combination will build lumber mills and a railway through the timbered district and then will commence a harvest of ducats that will make the thoughtless rabble burst forth in the frenzy of uncontrollable indignation. Morgan will get the coin and the people will be welcome to the indignation.

THE STOCKS of the United States steel trust during the past month have depreciated in value to the extent of \$63,000,000. We wonder how the employes of this combination have fared who were generously permitted, about a year ago, to become partners, on the payment of over \$80 per share? We wonder if they have become tired and weary of holding the empty sack, in the expectation that Brother Morgan will make it right in the "sweet bye and bye"? The investors are now paying the penalty of reposing trust in the alluring and fascinating word used by the financier—"confidence." Confidence is fast becoming bum security.

THE ORDER HAS GONE FORTH that all employes of the government engaged in mechanical pursuits must swear allegiance to the United States. This order casts an imputation upon the loyalty of the laboring man who happens to belong to a labor organization. The promulgation of this order has arisen from the friction in the government printing office, where the members of the International Typographical Union objected to a foreman in the bookbinding department who took a special delight in exhibiting his scab propensities. Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor is given credit for the reprehensible insult which questions the loyalty of the union man to the government. Labor is getting what labor voted for, and has no reason to register any protest.

THE MEMBERS of organized labor are beginning to realize that a life and death struggle is going on in Colorado for the maintenance of the principles of Unionism. Many of the Unions in Denver and in other towns and cities throughout the state are contributing liberally to the strike fund. The Brewery Workers of Denver have levied an assessment of \$1.00 per month per member. The Bridge and Structural Workers, with headquarters at Pueblo, have levied an assessment of \$2.00 per member, while the Machinists of Denver are raising funds by popular subscription. Such activity on the part of organized labor demonstrates that men of all crafts are coming closer together and placing more faith in that old proverb: "The injury of one is the concern of all."

A Clerical Bankrupt.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that during the past summer Bishop Matz made an unprovoked and vicious assault upon the Western Federation of Miners in the Rocky Mountain News of June 14th, because that organization in convention assembled reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Socialist party. The Western Federation of Miners answered the bishop in the News (issue of June 21st) and offered to contribute \$1,000 towards the erection of a cathedral providing the bishop would submit to the Catholic people of Colorado an honest, itemized statement of his stewardship since he stepped into the shoes of Bishop Machebourn. The challenge of the Western Federation of Miners for an itemized statement was completely ignored, and the reason is now apparent. Father Callanan, who has had the custody of the cathedral funds, has made a confession that has astounded the good, unsuspecting Catholic people of the diocese, and placed in jeopardy the spotless reputation hitherto enjoyed by the bishop's trusted financial agent. The \$52,000 that had been gathered from various sources to build a temple in which the people could honor and glorify God, have found a resting place in the coffers of mining stock brokers. Who would have thought that a devout and consecrated disciple of the church would become a stock gambler upon money that was gathered from the poor as well as the rich? No member of the Western Federation of Miners who believes in the principles of Socialism could have brought any greater dishonor upon himself than the soul-saving gentleman who has squandered money that did not belong to him. If he had won in the game of speculation, it is probable that the bishop would have applauded his business ability, notwithstanding the fact that his margins had been wrested from others who had played in the game to win, and lost. It is an open question whether the bishop would have objected to the building of a cathedral upon the profits that were made from the stock board, if Father Callanan had been fortunate in his gambling venture. The incentive for profit, has brought about the downfall of this limb of the church, and if we were living under the reign of Socialism, which the bishop condemns, this young man would not now be a penitent in disgrace.

A Glutton for Profit.

THE MINERS and Millmen's Union No. 184 of Knob, California, are confronted with a situation which has been experienced by thousands of miners throughout the western states and territories. The management and superintendents of mining and smelting combinations are not satisfied that employes shall work long hours for a compensation that merely sustains a miserable existence, but every scheme which greed can suggest is put into operation to filch the last dollar from the pockets of the laboring class. A prominent member at Knob, California, has written a letter to headquarters giving the following information as to the manner in which the wage-slave is kept upon his knees in beggary. The letter reads as follows: "Last evening a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the superintendent, who also owns the boarding house. This is the situation: A. J. Oswald, the superintendent of the Midas Mining Company's mine, the only mine here, draws \$3.60 per day and makes the balance out of miners and muckers who have to board with him, or at least have \$20 per month taken out of their wages through the office. When he became superintendent, there were a number of married men working in the mine. Now, they are a very scarce commodity. As rapidly as he could do so, the married men were let out and single men were put in their places. One single man who went to the mine seeking employment was asked if he were married or single, before being asked if he were a miner. Any one who dares to leave the mine boarding house, or kicks against the grub, gets his time. The lunches which are put up for the night shift are eaten at midnight, and these lunches are placed in the buckets in the forenoon, which renders them unfit to eat on account of decomposition. The stench arising from the lunch buckets is almost unbearable. The bread is always sour, and the fact of the matter is, we are against being compelled to board there. This is the same company, or rather the same stockholders, who locked out the miners at the Gladstone mine at French Gulch, this county, a few weeks since. The committee which was appointed to wait upon the superintendent informed him that the miners and muckers believed that they had a right to draw their monthly pay in full, choose their own places to board, and pay their own board bills."

This letter is evidence of only one of the many programs mapped out by the official representatives of corporations to skin the man who obtains his living through the labor of his hands under the servile system of wage-slavery. When men bearing burdens of this character revolt and strike, the press is generally found arrayed against the men who demand a remnant of their rights as American citizens. The lessons that are being taught to the millions, through the insatiable appetite of the cunning few who have a monopoly on the jobs, will usher in at a rapid gait the co-operative commonwealth, when no man shall be the slave of another. The men of California in the avenues of manual and mental toil, and the laboring men of every other state in the Union, must get close together and use their political power in wiping out profit, the incentive which fills the world with the moans and wails of human misery.

A Corner on Cotton.

REPORTS HAVE BEEN WAFTED across the wide Atlantic that the cotton districts of Lancashire and adjacent counties have within their borders an army of unemployed, who have been forced into idleness through a corner being obtained on the cotton market by American manipulators. Brown and Sully, the cotton kings of the world, enjoy their millions, wrung from the distress of tens of thousands of people and their monopoly on cotton is so complete that the mills of England must pay the price dictated by the czars or close down indefinitely. In dozens of mill towns thousands of men are walking the streets jobless and penniless, while the faces of women and children show unmistakable evidence of suffering and hunger. The smokeless stacks of the mills and the silent machinery mock the idle in their misery, and this condition is due to the fact that a murderous system has empowered a cotton syndicate to become complete master of the situation. It is said that church organizations, charity associations and the unions of the employes have emptied their treasuries to relieve as far as possible the wants of the poor, but now all prospect of further relief from these sources have vanished and men, women and children are looking into the future, wondering what is to be their fate. The mills when in operation gave the employes a hand-to-mouth existence, but as soon as they were thrown out of employment they became objects of charity. The people in the mill districts are devising ways and means to lessen the pangs of hunger, but this amelioration is only dealing with effect instead of the cause, that leaves the laboring people without means of support. The closing down of the cotton mills of England is but a forerunner of the crash that is coming in the near future. Syndicates with millions are cornering all the staple necessities of life, and the day is not far distant when all the people must own collectively the natural resources of the earth, combined with the machinery of production and distribution, or suffer the untold agonies of hunger and want to satisfy the remorseless appetite of profit.

THE PRESS REPORTS state that the shut-down of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, throwing out of employment 3,500 men, has caused a panic in the Canadian soo. This army of men were paid in checks that are worthless, and the people in the surrounding towns were forced to contribute food as a matter of self-preservation against riot and disorder. The members of this corporation are the high-toned, kid-gloved anarchists who demand grape and cannister for laboring men when they revolt against unbearable conditions. The authorities in the immediate vicinity where this corporation has been doing business on wind, are making arrangements to scatter the unemployed and load them on other communities to struggle as best they can for something to eat and a place to lodge. The corporation certificate, which each man holds, as an evidence of the company's indebtedness, will not buy him shelter or food, but the coterie of exploiters who paid labor in worthless paper will not want for any of the comforts and luxuries of life. If the laboring man has any protection under this fraudulent system, our finite vision has been unable to discover it. The collapse of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company is a straw which indicates the point from which the wind is blowing. This financial tornado will soon come, and woe be unto the men and women who are unprepared to meet the tempest.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, treasurer of the United States, is reported to have said, "There is a very close connection between the farmers and the treasury department, especially at about harvest time." "Just at present we are hearing a good deal from the agricultural classes, for they are beginning to move their crops and are calling on us for the funds necessary to get their products to the market." The statement made by the United States treasurer will deceive no one who is familiar with the scientific financiering done at Washington. The farmers, as a class, can do no business direct with the United States treasury. The funds at Washington, which are the property of the whole people, will be handed out to the bankers to enable the usurers and sharks to skin the farmer in the most approved and up-to-date fashion. The banks will loan the money which belongs to the people, and draw interest upon the same, and not a single capitalistic journal throughout the country will raise the cry of "paternalism." The secretary of the United States treasury has already handed out to the banks \$20,000,000 and taken in lieu thereof the proffered assets of bankers which were to be substituted with government bonds the 1st of last August. The bankers failed to meet this agreement and the generous secretary granted his banking brethren not only an extension of time, but declared that if a stringency was felt in the money market that the Panama funds, amounting to \$40,000,000, would be offered to the banks. The Treasury Department at Washington is not losing any sleep over the farmer moving his crops to market, but may be sitting up late at night devising ways and means by which the bankers can do him to a hard-boiled finish.

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

The Invincible Smeltermen.

THE SMELTERMEN'S UNION No. 93 of Denver, Colorado, has shown a determination in the strike for an eight-hour day that reflects credit on the sterling worth and courage of its membership. The American Smelting and Refining Company, with its capitalization of \$100,000,000, with all its agents searching for men to resume operations, have made a dismal failure in starting the Globe plant. The smeltermen struck on the night of the 3d of July, and are still as invincible and as invulnerable as the night they filed their protest against the arbitrary arrogance of the bloodless and soulless octopus. The smelting trust has scoured the cities of different states, and brought into Denver at different times samples of all the colors, creeds and nationalities of every country, but the vigilance of the smeltermen of 93 has been able to baffle and counteract the efforts of the combination that was able to strangle the voice of the people in a State Legislature. The American Smelting and Refining Company appealed to the courts and received therefrom a sweeping injunction, entertaining the hope that this judicial weapon would affect the strikers with intimidating fears, but that hope has gone glimmering and has now become enveloped in the gloom of despair. The trust, in its persecution of the men who dared to strike, again invaded the courts and managed through "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" to bring indictments against the prominent members of the Smeltermen's Union, but again the trust has signally failed to break the strike.

Under the injunction that was issued by Judge Dixon, Joseph Scott was sentenced to the county jail for contempt of court, but the sixty days which Joseph Scott was forced to serve, after the legal battle had been fought in the courts, put more iron in the blood of the strikers and kindled in their hearts a determination to keep aloft the banner for an eight-hour work-day, regardless of injunctions and indictments. The cut on this page of the MAGAZINE represents Joseph Scott, one of the unfaltering champions of No. 93, a victim of the trust's revenge, who has learned lessons from the "Psalm of Life:"

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

WHEN the city marshal of Victor placed in the bastille an ex-convict for carrying concealed weapons there was an uproar in the military camp, and General Bell immediately took steps for his release. It is said that Colorado's "Rough Rider" took an affidavit that ex-convict Vannick belonged to the militia and therefore could commit no wrong that was amenable to civil law. It is only a few years ago when this same Vannick was arrested and convicted for grand larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary. Some of the mine operators, who are now members of the Mine Owners' Association, figured somewhat prominently in his trial and conviction, but now that he is doing yeoman service as a strike-breaker under the military arm of the state, he can make himself a walking arsenal and can hold communion with all the elements of society that are arrayed against the Western Federation of Miners: Ex-convicts, thugs, burglars and train hold-ups can find jobs with the Mine Owners' Association, and will be regarded as law-abiding citizens, but when the strike is over and there is no further demand for their dirty service, the penitentiary recruits will be jobless and covered with the obloquy that is due the poltroons of the corporations.

SWASHBUCKLER BELL, the ferocious war lord of Colorado, is entirely out of place in this quiet and peaceful state. The fiery, untamed warrior thirsting for gore should be over in Macedonia, where he could wade.—Eagle County Times.

Brother McCabe of the Times is certainly not acquainted with the blustering braggart who is in command of the state militia at Cripple Creek. He is a long-range warrior and only thirsts for blood when the other fellow is unarmed and defenseless. Brave men are never brutal; but swaggering, strutting imitations of the genuine patriot are most boisterous when not a single cloud darkens the horizon signaling the advent of war. Bell would be peaceful in Macedonia. Danger has always a soothing effect on the mad and infuriated ravings of a counterfeit "bad man."



JOSEPH SCOTT.

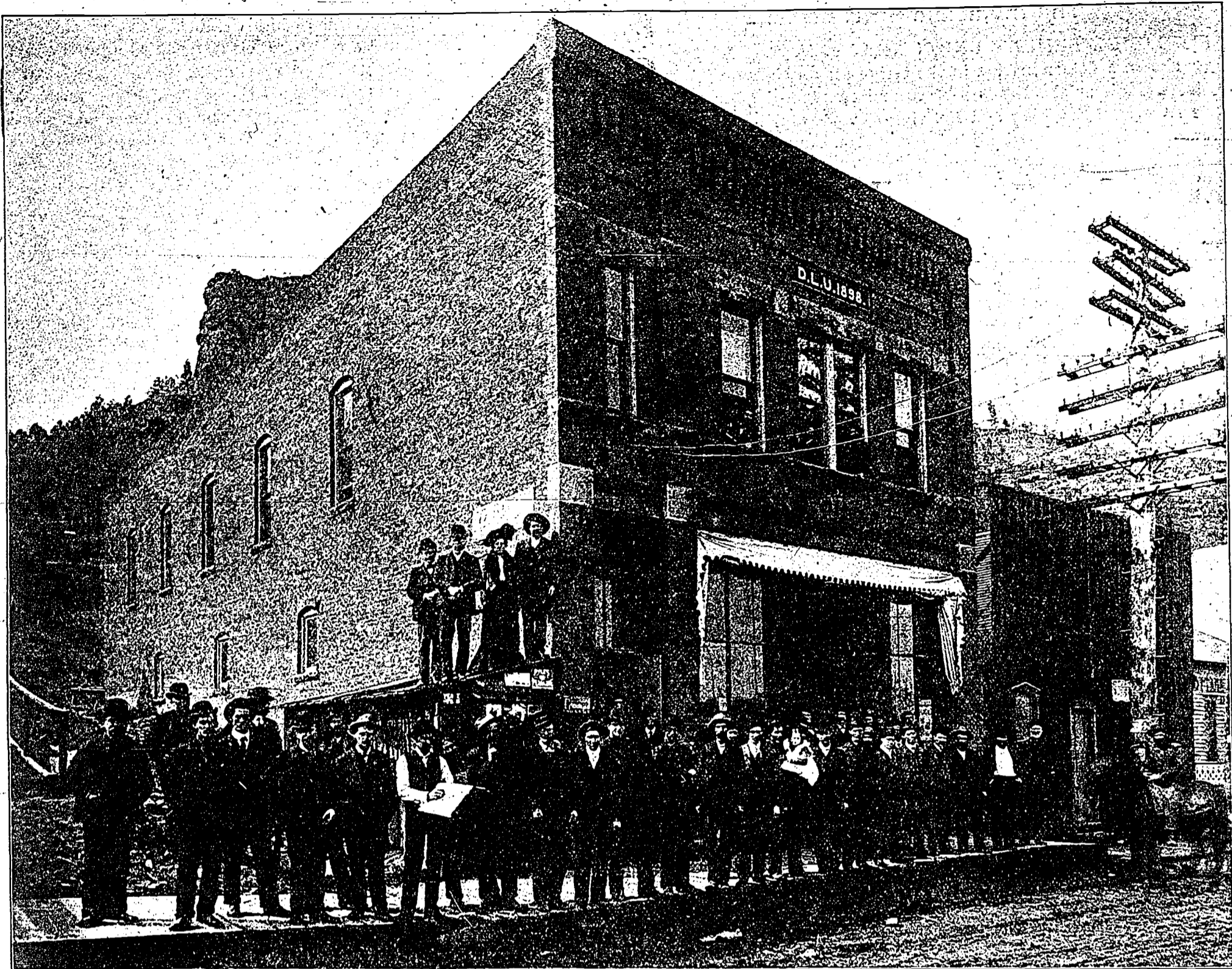
THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor, through its president and secretary, has issued a call for the twenty-third annual convention, which meets November 9th at Faneuil hall in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. It is fervently hoped that this will be a memorable convention in the history of organized labor in this country. The historic memories which surround the city of Boston, where the "Sons of Liberty" revolted against the rule of a tyrant should inspire the delegates to send forth from that convention a proclamation that will kindle the dying embers of human liberty in the hearts of the American millions. The despotism of King George III. was far less oppressive than the tyranny of corporate might felt by the slaves in wage-bondage, whose rebellion for amelioration of conditions is met by the armed power of a government that is owned and controlled by the master class, endowed with special privileges. During the past year the employers of labor have formed a gigantic organization that extends from ocean to ocean, having for its object the disruption of organized labor throughout America and Canada. The delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor which meets in Boston in November must have the courage of Spartans and prepare to meet the issue. Unrest and discontent are noticeable all over the land, and the hosts of labor are realizing that unionism must equip itself with more powerful weapons to wrest victory from

the conflicts of the future. Labor has fought countless battles on the industrial field, and the results of those battles are demanding that labor shall unite at the ballot box and forever end the turmoil and strife between the capitalist and the slave.

IN EVERY large city throughout the country, institutions have been established for the rescue of fallen women, who have become social outcasts through the competitive system, which has forced the maiden with the blush of virtue on her cheek to barter her honor or starve. Such institutions stand as protests against our civilization and are the living and unquestionable evidence that something is wrong when the gates of happiness and joy are closed to woman struggling against poverty and want. Institutions bearing the hopeful advertisements, "Homes for the Fallen," "The Refuge for the Heavy Laden," and all such similar signboards over the doors of institutions founded through a Christian spirit, merely furnish a temporary treatment to allay the anguish of broken hearts. The profit system is the root of the social evil, and if the founders of such institutions would devote as much effort to abolish the profit system as is expended in building homes to reclaim the unfortunate fallen victims, there would be no scarlet letters of shame written upon the brow of woman. Open the doors of equal opportunity to man

and woman and "Homes for the Fallen" will not be needed as hospitals to the sinner who has fallen by the wayside. Establish an industrial system that will prohibit tribute to the remorseless god of greed, and the human race throughout the world will be able to live in obedience to the mandates contained in the Golden Rule.

POLITICAL PRISONERS who are held in Russia are treated to a scientific system of torture that does credit to the infamous brain of the monster whose devilish ingenuity meets the approbation of a pitiless and unfeeling Czar. The man who offends his imperial majesty by entertaining and expressing political opinions that are not in complete harmony with the divine right ruler is placed in a windowed cell into which stream rays of violet light. The effect of this character of light brings on lassitude of the brain. The victim is unable to think, and as the mental faculties break down through long exposure to violet light, the prisoner goes into a stupor which becomes incurable. In free America it is not necessary to put into operation the improved methods of the Czar of Russia. The capitalists of this nation, where the flag is said to float over a free and prosperous people, can incarcerate the toiling millions in mines, mills, smelters and factories, to labor such long-hours that the brain of the average workingman does not need any scientific cruelty to impair his think tank. In a land where children, through poverty, are denied the privilege of enjoying the benefits of an education, it is only a question of time until mentality will so degenerate that a complete change will be brought about in the very structure of the brain cells. Russia should adopt our American methods as a matter of economy.



Hall of Deadwood Mine and Millmen No. 14. W. F. M.

The Deadwood Mine and Millmen.

THIS CUT represents the handsome hall of the Deadwood Mine and Mill Men's Union and the following sketch of the organization is taken from the columns of the Labor Day edition of the Central City Register:

"On April 14, 1897, the Deadwood Labor Union came into existence, there being sixty-seven names on the charter roll. Since then, the union has been one of the most potent factors in the labor situation in the Hills, and its progressive spirit and activity have had a splendid influence on kindred bodies.

"The first officers of the union were L. N. Nelson, president; R. A. McDonald, recording secretary; Thomas Carroll, financial secretary.

"Deadwood Labor Union No. 14 was an aggressive body from the start. At the time of its organization, men were working in the mills at Deadwood twelve hours for the sum of \$2.50. Arrangements were immediately made whereby the wages were advanced to \$2.50 per day and it was not a great while before not a man was working for less than 25 cents per hour.

"In 1898 the union purchased a piece of ground with a frontage of thirty-seven and one-half feet on Main street, in the First ward, and erected thereon a substantial two-story brick building. The lower floor of this structure is occupied for business purposes, while the second story is used by the union as a meeting room, the front portion being divided off and used as a reading room and office.

"This splendid home caused an expenditure of \$8,000, and it has all been paid and the property is now entirely free from incumbrance. In February, 1903, the name was changed to Deadwood Mine and Mill Men's Union, on account of the similarity of the old name to that of a recently organized union.

"From a small beginning Deadwood Union has grown to a membership of several hundred. Its relations with the employers have always been of a pleasant nature and it has won and retained the respect of the entire community.

"The present officers are Charles McAllister, president, and Marion Cammack, secretary-treasurer."

Servile Hypocrisy.

REX: JAMES M. BUCKLEY, editor of the Christian Advocate, has delivered a sermon on the labor problem, and after declaring labor unions the most arrogant of trusts, throws up the following slush as an antidote for all the belligerency that exists between master and slave:

"The only solution of these great labor problems is in the practical application of Christian principles. The rich man must regard the poor man as his brother, and the latter must serve the rich with faithfulness, diligence and sincerity."

For centuries the robed representatives of the church have been preaching the same doctrine enunciated by Buckley, but the chasm is growing deeper and wider between the employer and employe. How is it possible for the employe to be a "brother" of the employer and at the same time, according to Buckley, the employe "must serve the rich with faithfulness, diligence and sincerity." The very words, "must serve," dispose of the possibility of any fraternal ties existing between rich and poor. Master and slave cannot be brothers. There can be no affinity between a Dives and a Lazarus. Buckley is loyal and devoted to the hoary traditions of the church whose dignitaries, with but few exceptions, have raised their voice on the side of power and privilege and against that liberty and progress which would raise humanity upon the broad plane of justice and equality. The rich man cannot be a brother to the poor man while he demands that the victim of poverty shall remain in servitude. "The practical application of Christian principles" as interpreted and defined by this Methodist parson and editor, is in harmony with the Christian ideas entertained by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who never permits his conscientious scruples to interfere with gigantic swindling operations. The Reverend Buckley predicts a "coming crash," but lacks the courage to place the responsibility where it belongs.

"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib," and Buckley, true to the class that are able to make church donations, plays the hypocrite to earn the reward of misrepresenting Christianity. There can be no brotherhood in man while the class struggle exists. The pauper in his hovel cannot be a brother of the millionaire in his palace, no more than the dog can be a brother to the flea.

The Cripple Creek Situation.

DURING THE PAST WEEK the citizens of the Cripple Creek district have witnessed scenes that outrival all the barbarism that has been written of Russia. The liberty of every citizen who has not been in accord with the brutal program of the Mine Owners' Association has been threatened. The judiciary, which law and all established precedent have declared shall be free and untrammelled, has been invaded by the military power of the state, and the judge upon the bench has been forced under protest to submit to the arrogant decrees formulated by the mine operators and enforced by the militia under the command of an executive who has subverted the highest office in the gift of the people of the state to serve the corporations in their brutal persecution of men for no crime, save that they were members of the Western Federation of Miners and loyal to the principles proclaimed by that organization. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, during the session of the District Court, the city of Cripple Creek bristled with bayonets, and even a gatling gun was taken from Camp Goldfield and placed in close proximity to the court house commanding all approaches. The roofs of buildings became the camping ground of sharpshooters, and the court room was filled with detachments of militia for the purpose of having an influence upon the decision of the court, in the trial of the four men on writs of habeas corpus. John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, and ex-Attorney General Eugene Engley protested in vain against the presence of an armed soldiery in the court room, but their protests were fruitless and they finally withdrew from the court, refusing to remain while the court was stacked with the implements of war. Judge Seeds, after listening to the lengthy argument of Attorney Crump in support of the position of the military authorities, took the same under advisement, and the next day rendered his decision, which denied right of the militia to subordinate civil law or arrest citizens without warrant or process of law.

When the judge had finished the reading of his decision and ordered the military authorities to release the four men who were held as prisoners, General Chase arose in the court room and refused to comply with the order of the court. The prisoners were taken back to the military "bull pen," and in the meantime Governor Peabody

called into consultation with him Judges Hayt and Helm, both of whom have occupied seats on the supreme bench of the state. After several hours of consultation, an order was issued by the governor to the military authorities in the Cripple Creek district to comply with the order of the court, and on Friday night at 8 p. m. the prisoners were released and permitted to return to their homes.

When the brainless and brutal Chase defied the decision of the court, the wife of Sherman Parker fainted in the court room. Mr. Parker was dragged from his home shortly after the troops invaded the Cripple Creek district, and the long days of waiting for the release of her husband taxed the physical strength of the devoted woman who had borne mentally all the outrages which had been suffered by a husband who was loyal to the principles of his organization.

The decision of Judge Seeds has had but little effect on Chase and Bell, who are still making arrests of prominent members of the Western Federation of Miners. The president of Victor Miners' Union No. 32 and the city marshal of Independence was arrested shortly after the decision of the court, and after being held for several hours without any charges being preferred against them, were released.

A detachment of militia again entered the Altman Miners' Union hall in search of prominent members of the union, but as the hall was empty there were no victims for the "bull pen."

The writs of habeas corpus will be heard next Friday before Judge Seeds for the release of the other members of the union, who are still held in custody by Chase and Bell under the orders of Governor Peabody. General Chase visited Denver last Friday and when interviewed by reporters declared that the state militia would remain in the Cripple Creek district until the last vestige of unionism was stamped out. The people of the state can no longer doubt but that the governor has entered into a conspiracy with the Mine Owners' Association to exterminate, if possible, every union of the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple Creek district.

The outrages that have been committed have had the effect of cementing the miners more closely, and the executive board of the district union has every confidence that the present struggle will end in a victory for the Federation.

The United Mine Workers' Convention in Pueblo.

THE COAL MINERS of district No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America have held their convention at Pueblo, Colorado. This district includes Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. The convention was held a month earlier than usual on account of the unrest that has manifested itself among the men, particularly in the coal fields of Colorado. There is no department of labor in the state which has been subjected to more gross injustice, nor suffered with more patience than the men who toil in the black, ill-ventilated coal mines of this state. The official representatives of the United Mine Workers have spared no effort to bring about a conference to arbitrate and settle amicably the differences and contentions which have existed for the past several months. They have issued a manifesto to the people of the state setting forth the grievances of the coal miners, and called upon the governor, in the hope that the chief executive would be able to bring about a meeting between the operators and their employes, with the end in view that a strike would be averted and that all matters could be satisfactorily adjusted. The governor, who seems to be but a tool of the corporate influences of the state, gave the representatives of the United Mine Workers a chilly reception, and scarcely made an effort in the direction as suggested by the committee to bring about a meeting and prevent, if possible, a disastrous strike. When the convention was called, the governor of the state selected the state labor commissioner as his representative to attend the convention and carry to the delegates the consoling information that law and order would be maintained in the state of Colorado.

From the record which the governor has made in the support of law and order in Colorado City and the Cripple Creek district, it will be an easy matter for the coal miners to interpret the governor's significant meaning. So far, the corporations have ignored the members of the United Mine Workers, and it is probable from present indications that the whole power and strength of the organization will be brought to bear on the jurisdiction covered by No. 15 to enforce the demands of the miners.

The convention passed the following resolutions in support of the Western Federation of Miners and in condemnation of the governor and the military authorities of the state:

"Whereas, There is now on in various parts of the state a struggle for the establishment of the eight-hour work-day in mines, mills and smelters, and the refusal of mine, mill and smelter owners, to grant the same has resulted in strikes, lockouts and other industrial disturbances, and

"Whereas, For the purpose of breaking these strikes, the entire force of the state militia has been ordered into the Cripple Creek district by Governor Peabody, over the protest of the civil authorities of the district and a majority of the citizens whereof, without any evidence of lawlessness, and

"Whereas, Since the occupation of the district by the militia under orders of Adjutant General Sherman Bell, who was notoriously a Pinkerton detective, and being paid a salary by the mine owners of Colorado, citizens are being deprived of their liberty and incarcerated in military camps, without

legal warrants or opportunity of trial, and homes are being violated, thus violating the constitutional rights of citizens, and enthroning a military despotism heretofore unknown in this country, therefore be it

"Resolved, That district 15, U. M. W. A., in convention assembled, indorses the strike of the miners, mill and smelters for the inauguration of an eight-hour day, urges them to stand firm in the struggle and refrain from going to work until their demands have been granted.

"Resolved, That we condemn the unwarranted an autocratic action of Governor Peabody in turning the military arm of the 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 interest, 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 men and members of the militia and expenses of the military campaign, shows Governor Peabody to be a subservient, though willing agent of the Mine Owners' Association and other capitalistic interests of the state.

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

"Resolved, That we call attention of all citizens of the state to the fact that if such militarism is allowed to continue in the state the right of freedom of speech and liberty of action within the laws of the land are in jeopardy, and that measures should be brought to put an end to this thing."

The convention formulated the following demands, which have been forwarded to the coal operators with the request that the same be answered not later than October 1st. The demands are as follows:

Clause 1—That eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

Clause 2—That all wages shall be paid semi-monthly and in the lawful money of the United States, and that the scrip system be entirely abolished.

Clause 3—An increase of twenty per cent. on contract and tonnage prices and two thousand (2,000) pounds shall constitute a ton.

Clause 4—That all underground men, top men and trappers receive the same wages for eight hours as they are now receiving for nine, nine and one-half and ten hours or over for a day.

Clause 5—For the better preservation of the health and lives of our craftsmen, we demand a more adequate supply of pure air as prescribed by the laws of the state.

If the operators refuse to concede the demands presented by district No. 15, the national executive board of the United Mine Workers, which meets October 5th, will take the matter up, and from present indications the demands of the Pueblo convention will receive the endorsement of that body.

During the convention President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, and John C. Sullivan of the State Federation of Labor addressed the delegates and their remarks were frequently interrupted with hearty applause.

WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

Vic President John C. Williams of the Western Federation of Miners has gone to San Francisco on important matters connected with the organization.

O. M. Carpenter, the financial secretary of Telluride Miners' Union No. 63, was assaulted late Saturday night as he was returning home from a meeting of the union. Mr. Carpenter says that he knows the men who made the assault.

The manager of the Union mine at El Dorado, California, closed down the property on the grounds that his men had joined a union. As soon as he discovered that his employes were members of the Western Federation of Miners, thirty were immediately discharged and the manager declared that no union man could go down the mine. Notwithstanding the czar declaration of the manager, J. C. Williams, the vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, initiated quite a number of miners who refuse to bend the knee to California's Parry.

Among the strike-breakers who were brought from Duluth, Minnesota, to the Cripple Creek district were four subjects of Germany. These men, when becoming acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the district, refused to go to work and were held as prisoners by the military authorities for four days in a "bull pen," in the expectation that long intermissions between meals and uncomfortable sleeping quarters would have the effect of forcing them to surrender their manhood and become scabs. The men were finally released and the subjects of Germany have filed their complaint with the Western Federation of Miners. The grievances of these men have been presented to the German consul at Denver, and it is very probable that claims for indemnity will be presented by the German representative.

Jams Kirwan of Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5 of Terry, South Dakota, reports as follows: "Our union is in a prosperous condition at present, and in a short time we expect to have an up-to-date reading room where the members can read and discuss the social and economic questions of the day. On October 1st we are giving a ball for the benefit of the striking miners at Cripple Creek and unless all signs fail we will realize a handsome sum from the sale of tickets and will forward the same to headquarters immediately after the ball. The Terry Socialist Club is increasing in membership daily and has made arrangements with Carl D. Thompson of Nebraska to deliver two lectures in Miners' Union hall in the month of October. It is to be hoped that the union men in this camp in the future will vote for their own interests instead of being dictated to and led by foremen and mine superintendents as in the past."

Union Scale of Prescott District, Arizona.

Section 1. Sinking shall not be less than three dollars and fifty cents per day for the first fifty feet from the surface, in case it be dry, or if water be encountered in the first fifty feet it shall not be less than four dollars per day and all over fifty feet, wet or dry, shall not be less than four dollars (\$4.00) per day. The following shall not be less than: Stopping, \$3.50 per day; crosscutting, 3.50 per day; firemen, \$3.50 per day; muckers, \$3.00 per day; engineers, \$4.00 per day; timbermen, \$4.00 per day; tool sharpeners, \$4.00 per day; drifting, \$3.50 per day; raising, \$3.50 per day; trammers, \$3.00 per day; top men, \$3.00 per day; pump men, \$4.00 per day; blacksmiths, \$4.00 per day. All men on machines not less than \$3.50 per day.

Operators' Scale: The following scale of wages is paid by the mine operators of Yavapai county, Arizona, for an eight-hour shift: Sinking in dry shaft, \$3.50; sinking in wet shaft and miners furnish, \$4.00; sinking in wet shaft and operators furnish, \$3.50; winzes and raises, \$3.50; drifting and crosscutting, \$3.25; stopers, muckers and trammers (it being understood that trammers are to serve as muckers when required), \$3.00; shovelers, \$2.75; pumpmen, \$3.50 (for ten hours, \$4.00); timbermen, \$3.50 (for ten hours, \$4.00); machinemen, \$3.50.

RESOLUTIONS.

MINERS' UNION NO. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners of Butte, Montana, has sent forth some ringing resolutions that require no linguistic expert to interpret their meaning. The following has been forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and is self-explanatory:

The encroachment of the American Federation of Labor upon the field of the American Labor Union will be vigorously fought by the Miners' Union of Butte. The organization of miners has taken a decided stand in the matter and will uphold the A. L. U.

For some time past there has been talk of organizing a new central labor body similar to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. The action was caused by the refusal of the latter body to seat delegates from the newly organized Bartenders' Union.

The new Bartenders' Union holds a charter under the International assembly, a body that affiliates with the American Federation of Labor.

The friends of the American Labor Union regarded the move as an entering wedge of the eastern organization in Butte territory.

At the last meeting of the Butte Miner's Union, the following resolutions regarding the controversy were adopted:

Whereas, The growth and development of unionism in the West is the result of the western spirit of push and energy, and,

Whereas, The wage workers of the Rocky mountain regions have been

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

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

very materially benefited in increased wages and shorter hours through the hard work of the western organizations—the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union; and

Whereas, There is an attempt being made to substitute the dominance of these western organizations in the city of Butte by the dominance of the international organizations allied with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The miners of the West have occasion, by experience of the past, to sound a note of protest against this attempt to undermine the A. L. U. and the W. F. of M. in this, its citadel of strength; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Butte Miners' Union, No. 1, of the W. F. of M., that in all matters of organization, and so far as it relates to the policy of sound unionism, that it will sustain and support the American Labor Union and affiliated organizations of the W. F. of M.; be it further

Resolved, That the Butte Miners' Union protest at this time against the attempt that is being made to disorganize and disrupt the organizations from within by scheming-disorganizers and from without by certain leaders who, in their mission to elevate the wage workers, have become the side partners, as it were, of Grover Cleveland and Mark Hanna; be it further

Resolved, By Butte Union No. 1, W. F. of M., that it call upon all loyal union men at this time to jealously guard the welfare of unionism, and consequently the best interests of the wage workers, against the disgruntled and dissatisfied would-be leaders who in a personal sense have much to gain and nothing to lose by creating disturbance and turmoil in the ranks of organized labor as now constituted in Montana.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given the public press under the seal of the union.

JAMES P. MURPHY,
President.

DANIEL DONOVAN, Secretary.

Members of the Amalgamated Trades Assembly met in the Electric building yesterday afternoon and adopted the following resolutions, denouncing Governor Peabody, and General Bell and General Chase:

"Whereas, one General Chase, unfortunately for the good of the state and the nation, a commander of the Colorado state militia, did publicly give expression to the following:

"It is the intention of the mine owners to completely stamp out unionism, and troops will remain there until this is done."

"He by this expression plainly shows the charges to be true that Governor Peabody, Generals Chase and Bell have entered into an unlawful conspiracy with the Mine Owners' Association and smaller trusts to use the powers of the state for the purpose of disrupting unionism.

"Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, in regular meeting assembled, do most emphatically condemn the actions of this trio as being unamerican, unlawful and a violation of the fundamental principles of our republican form of government, and while we believe in all the powers of the state being used in preserving and maintaining the law, whether the violators of the same be union men or representatives of corporate interests, yet whereas in this instance troops have been ordered out when it is well known no occasion existed for so doing other than the desires upon the part of the aforesaid persons to grasp any excuse to be of service to their friends, the Mine Owners' Association.

"Such willful abuse of power should merit the condemnation of every man, woman and child who loves his country.

"We desire further to express it as being our firm conviction that in spite of the efforts of these would-be dictators to disrupt organized labor, unions will be in existence doing good for humanity in the future, as they have in the past, long, long after such persons as Peabody, Bell and Chase have ceased to incumber the earth.

"We are convinced from the actions of these valiant generals, Bell and Chase, that had they been living at the time of the War for Independence they would have been found fighting for King George, and not under the glorious folds of the emblem of liberty they now so freely vaunt, but in reality disgrace; and be it

"Resolved, that realizing as we do the gravity of the crisis when constitutional rights are being denied to fellow citizens and powers of courts overridden, we sound a note of warning that if this trio and their abettors persist in their present unwarranted attitude, patience may cease to be a virtue, and the men who know their rights and love their country for the protection it gives, and to perpetuate which they are willing to give their lives, will cease to adopt resolutions, and, as a matter of self-protection, will act."

Resolutions passed by the Denver Local of the Socialist Party of America in regular meeting assembled, September 16, 1903:

Whereas, intelligent labor has ever been pining in meeting the human desire for the comforts and luxuries of life, having earliest laid hold on fundamental natural law and by an undeviating line

throughout the ages has marked with improved workmanship the stepping stones in the path of progress; and

Whereas, labor breathes the breath of life into the inventions uncovered by the laborious arts and the laborious sciences; and the passive earth, mother of all men and of all things, yields to the hand and brain of labor a marvelous material civilization, and in the out-working of these energies of labor few mistakes detrimental to man's welfare blight the page of history as compared with the errors of the learned, the consecrated and the powerful; and

Whereas, normal life and normal labor are indissolubly linked, it follows that in the evolution of the natural function of labor, it arises in this twentieth century to conserve a human equality of rights in matters of economics by reason of human dependence on self-created material necessities based upon practical co-operation, the first law and the unalterable law of social labor and order: Therefore be it

Resolved, that we recognize the meaning of the effort of the Western Federation of Miners, which in sublime labor loyalty and in the strength of union has put this ultimatum to the trusts and the chattels of the trusts, the people's will-breakers—strutting in cap and bells of fleeting official powers—"that inasmuch as you do to the least of these, our brethren, you do it unto all," uncovering this truth that the cause of the driven-furnace-feeder is the cause of every child in every home in the land, and determines the status of labor for time to come; be it further

Resolved, that we extend our fraternal clasp of hand to the miners of the Cripple Creek district, as we assure them in the words of the immortal Myron Reed, "our hearts are with the miners on Bull hill to-night." The silver in the lining of the present cloud is made living with the thoughts of awakened minds everywhere pondering the social problem, who read the signs of the times etched upon the horizon by point of bayonet and density of cannon shadowed by the unthinking sons of the people, young men, flattered, rented, coerced as human property owned by the owners of the means of production; be it further

Resolved, that we commend our brothers in the exercise of that discretion which is the wisdom of valor and for their broad grasp of class loyalty and humane patience with the unorganized, which fact shall touch the understanding of all honest workers and shall assimilate them into the ranks of one brotherhood; and thus, for the first time in the history of the world, shall the workers focus in unity upon the ballot for the co-operative commonwealth, an issue which is now a glorious light pointing the way out of the awful darkness of the competitive system.

As the fight for free speech upon the streets of Denver is apparently settled, at least for the present, the appeal for aid is withdrawn. To the contributors from all parts of the country who have aided in this fight, the comrades extend their heartiest thanks and appreciation. Denver has been making the most of her opportunities by holding some rousing street meetings, and will continue to do so as long as there is need for such work. Three cheers for the "knights of the soap box."

E. A. WILEY, Recording Secretary.

The local of the Socialist party at Amity, Colorado, held a meeting on September 18th and the following resolution was passed and discussion as follows:

Resolved, that we, members of the Amity Local Socialist party, in unmeasured terms do hereby condemn the action of the corporation tool who now disgraces the executive chair of Colorado, one Peabody by name, in unlawfully sending the troops to Teller county. Be it further

Resolved, that we invite the wage-earners of Colorado to assist the Socialists in seizing at the ballot box in 1904 the state government, Legislature, executive and judicial, and take measures to own collectively all those things which are produced or developed collectively and forever stop strikes and lockouts.

Stimson suggested that the resolution read, "Resolved that the action of the governor and his owners is an object lesson teaching the voters how foolish they were in electing an agent of capitalism, the candidate of a party which always gives property greater privileges than humanity."

Petteys objected, and said, "That was good Socialist argument, but it was too far advanced for the majority, and they would not understand it." He wanted the governor on the one hand and the miners on the other hand to know that the farmers knew what was going on, and could do their share in protesting against unfair proceedings.

Carried as introduced.

Moved and carried that a copy of the resolution and its discussion be sent to the Miners' Magazine of Denver, Colorado.

C. STIMSON, Secretary.

Whereas, the Socialist party in America has been subject to well-nigh perpetual discord; and

Whereas, the party in Colorado has from the beginning been hampered in its educational propaganda by a group, on the one hand, who cared chiefly that the party grow, with little regard to the character of its membership; and on the other, by a group who believed that safe-guarding the party meant perpetual censorship and warfare, involving expulsion, bolting, personal attacks upon comrades, and systematic opposition to speakers and officials of recognized standing in the national party: Therefore be it

Resolved, that Denver Local state the position it occupies in utter opposition to both these elements:

First—The Socialist party rests absolutely upon the class struggle

as its origin, central force and its only safe guide in matters of tactics.

Second—That the conditions of industrial evolution, with the present facts and forces as they exist, must ever be relied upon as the chief educator and propagandist of the Socialist party, that the function of the organized party is the interpretation of these facts and forces through the illuminating social philosophy and economic science of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, and their successors in the field of scientific Socialism.

Third—That since we are not dependent on theories or sentiments but on actual dynamic forces in the realm of fact for the growth and education of our party, the fear of individual members or locals who may not, as yet, have become thoroughly familiar with the principles or methods of international Socialism is out of date and reveals want of knowledge of fundamental Socialist principles; yet while this education is constant and always effective in the end, an understanding of Marxian principles increases enormously the rapidity with which economic conditions are understood, it is also true that once heard, the strictly class-conscious principle is received with readiness, and, when thoroughly implanted, makes a Socialist to be relied upon for life.

Fourth—Therefore, while believing strongly that the organic basis of the party should forbid all fusion or compromise and that all locals should be educated in the importance of fullest conformity to these constitutional provisions, yet we deplore the confusion and waste of time involved in fighting battles based on personal suspicions and heresy-hunting: If the principles of the class struggle were not so irresistible in their truth, if the literature of the party did not inculcate these fundamental principles with an almost universal clearness, if these facts all about did not convince when argument fails, there would be reason to resort to the exploded methods of the ecclesiastical courts and Russian absolutism. The Socialist party can only win by a party of class-conscious solidarity, ready to meet the coming revolution with unswerving line. To secure this it must depend upon its organic principles and its ceaseless education, not upon the ceaseless cry of "fakir." Already a second party exists, which carries this method of censorship and expulsion to its logical conclusion. Let those who care to pursue this method unite their forces with this branch of sincere comrades and leave one Socialist party in America free to trust to its own principles, its educational energy, and economic pressure to insure membership which can protect itself from traitors and prepare itself for the political revolution destined to complete and perfect the economic evolution now so near its culmination: Therefore, be it

Resolved, moreover, that we urge upon all who sincerely care for a working-class movement in Colorado to join with us in further effort to educate all locals, new and old, in Marxian Socialism, assuring them that no local in America holds the working-class interests more zealously than does this local of exploited and dependent wage-slaves.

WHAT IS A SCAB?

By request we republish this article:

Attorney Brinsmade has been quoted as stating that the definition for the word "scab" is "A man who wants to work and can't." Let us take an English opinion, as Mr. Brinsmade is fond of quoting English law, and get a proper definition.

At a conspiracy trial held in England the prosecuting counsel gave the following definition of a scab:

"A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested, when peace returns, by all; so when help is needed, a scab is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary approbation he would betray his friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeymen and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and detested by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to posterity."

Remember the names and the faces. You will meet them again.

TO DESTROY LABOR UNIONS.

Newspaper reports state the fact that all the railroads of the country have agreed to the one-employment department, and all employes for whatever road, will have to apply to that one department. The roads propose to thus destroy all labor unions. They propose to declare their roads open to all, and that means that all employes must be employed as individuals and not as members of unions. No employment of any worker will be possible unless he has a clear record, for he will have to go to the same office every time he seeks employment. Now will the railroad men be good and disband their unions? Or will they stick together as one man and force the right to have some voice in the wages, the hours and the conditions of their employment? Slaves had no voice. Are the railroad employes of the nation to sink into the dependent condition of the chattel slaves? With one employer there must be but one railroad employe—one union. Otherwise they might as well disband.—Richmond County Herald.

Steel trust stocks have gone down and down until thousands of small holders face financial ruin. The inducements which the great robbers hold out to possessors of small capital to join them and live upon the workers being thus exposed in their true nature, perhaps some of these small holders will now see the workers with changed eyes.—Americus, in Free Society.



Correspondence

AGITATION.

Editor Miners' Magazine: The word "agitation" brings forth some facts which, to many minds, would suggest restlessness, or vacillation. The word "agitation" in my own definition would be that condition from which ideas are constantly emanating.

This condition rests upon the evolution of thought, applied to circumstances, that interests some of us. Many times the ordinary obituary is written about Mr. K— after his earthly career is ended. He has been a quiet, inoffensive, honest, upright man, who attended to his own business; died in the faith he practiced when alive; others say, "Amen."

Biographies are written of men who were forbearing and subservient to their government; no rebellious moments could possibly be entertained by them; their usefulness could only be the assiduity of subordination.

The press of to-day has another definition for agitation and agitators—a some sort of a carnivorous hankering for something to disturb. The pensioned hypotheccates of the capitalist class strain their imagination in painting words condemnatory of the men identified with labor agitation.

The California Mine Owners' Association claimed that everything was peace and happiness before the Western Federation of Miners organizer and walking delegate came among them. No doubt it disturbed the mine owner of California when the advent of new thought permeated the ranks of their slaves, who were compelled to work ten hours a day and wear gum clothes, likewise to eke out an existence at \$2.50 and \$2.75 a day. Their impaired body was a complete receptacle for an impoverished mind. They had neither strength nor time to work out the salvation of emancipation. Two shorter hours to work enabled them to recuperate under the opiates of organized labor. The walking delegate went among them distributing the news of brotherly interest. He was not in danger of his job; no boss could fire him; he goes on his way, doing the good work, despite the writhing of the distorted press.

The governor of Nevada, in his letter to the Tonopah Miners' Union telling them he was presenting them with the pen the eight-hour law was signed with, reminded them of some things, among which was to keep out and down the agitator. Now, if the agitator had been entirely subdued, the governor would have never enjoyed the opportunity to sign his name to a law of this kind. The unions of the state as early as 1898 commenced the agitation for legislation on this line and this is nearly all they have accomplished.

The pulpit denounces the agitators. The press vilifies the agitators as abscesses in the corridors of the lobbies of the legislative hall at Albany, ready to intimidate and pollute the undefiled, if there be any. Alas! The feeble-minded philosophy of the mercenary servant thundering out the maxims of the early nineteenth century can never incinerate the truth and its revelation. The political status of every producer in the land is reminded of his duty to his fellow man. The agitator raises his voice in warning. The economical philosopher comes forth and decrees to all: "Take up the load of light and enter upon the political arena—your destiny depends upon what you make it." The epithet-agitator carries the mold of character, of individuality, evolving originality and progress. Nay, the extreme element, the man-dormant sleeps as time passes by. No extraneous conditions arrest his attention. Morbid selfishness embellishes his being. He thinks not, he cares not, and executes less. "He is a good fellow," saith many, but he only lived. His contemporary carries the burden of opprobrium through life, yet the avenues of time are adorned by hedges of philanthropy and history written in golden letters.

A. B. A.

Tonopah, Nevada, Sept. 17, 1903.

ASKS FOR A REMEDY.

Editor Miners' Magazine: In your issue of September 3d I see a communication from Bro. R. Kitchen of Kofa Union No. 98, making complaint of the delay of transfers they have sent for, that their secretary has had to write as many as three letters for one transfer.

I will state that as secretary of No. 39, I have had the same experience. Perhaps the trouble is from the same source. For the last three or four months I have sent to Pinon Blanco Union No. 48 for quite a number of transfers, but it seems I can't get them. My letters are received by some one, but no transfers are forthcoming. I had a letter from Bro. L. M. Sain, a former secretary of No. 48, under date of August 9, 1903. He states that their president took a withdrawal card a long time ago and that their secretary was somewhere in Arizona. They left the books in Bro. Sain's keeping, expecting him to be a good-working union all by himself, as he says in his letter. I answered his letter, requesting him to send me a statement of

account of one of their members working here, who is anxious for a transfer, so that he can get in good standing. But I have had no reply. I advised Bro. Sain to write to headquarters for instructions in regard to these transfers. Perhaps he has done so.

Another brother paid me \$5 on account to get his transfer. That is nearly three months ago. I don't see him around here any more, so I would not know what to do with his transfer now, if I did get it.

There ought to be something done with a union that is not in working order. Some brother ought to be empowered to transact the union's business till they get in working order again. Perhaps that is the union that Bro. Kitchen has reference to. Since the Merced Gold Mining Company shut down their works at Coulterville last spring, Pinon Blanco Union's members are scattered everywhere. We have had quite a number of them here that wanted their transfers, but I am still unable to get them.

There is another matter I wish to speak of, and that is our delinquent members. I expect every local union has the same trouble as we have with them. I am surprised that so many intelligent union men are so careless about keeping themselves in good standing. We have a few here working right along who never think about paying up their dues till they get a few delinquent notices or a committee to wait on them a few times. Some we have reinstated for \$8 that were nearly \$30 behind and still working. Others come here from other union districts; we get after them to join our union. They will say, "Oh, well, I don't intend to stay here long enough to get a transfer," and perhaps they will work a month or two and away they go to some other mining camp, passing themselves off for union men, but never paying any dues. Now the question is, what are we going to do with such members? It seems to me that something ought to be done. We should either have a blacklist or "scab" list, or some other kind of a list to put them on, and have the list printed in the Miners' Magazine, where we can all get a good, square look at them. Of course, we have lots of good members who get away behind in their dues through causes they could not possibly avoid, such as sickness or lack of employment; so in cases of that kind it would neither be just nor right to put them on the blacklist, but that can be regulated by their local union. I would like to hear from some of the other unions in regard to this matter, giving us their views in regard to it. They might be able to suggest some remedy for this evil.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BAIRD,

Financial Secretary Sierra Gordo Union No. 39, Groveland, Cal. September 17, 1903.

THE POLITY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT—AN ACROSTIC.

Vainly not you've struggled philosopher and friend,
Imparting God-given knowledge the down-trodden to befriend;
Coming to our aid when all was dark and drear,
Taking labor for your gospel and making heaven near.
Out on the spawn that would strive to stop the plan,
Ridicule your efforts or misrepresent the man,
Damned amongst their fellows—objects to despise,
Reduced to the necessity to associate with spies,
Useless to make or mar the coming fight,
Refulgent rising from the long dark night—
Yours, friend Drury, the brain to make the future bright.

JOHN F. KEARNEY.

THE DAY IS DAWNING.

Man's ingenuity when rightly applied,
When brother on brother place reliance,
The capitalist then with our rulers allied,
Will think of the meaning of science.

Through education knowledge is acquired,
Then we'll know the mechanical appliance,
The crushed and the fallen will all be inspired
To make use of their God-given science.

Will you be patient nor think of your might,
Nor with Socialists make no alliance;
The governing thieves can sleep calmly at night,
For all have forgotten their science.

This world it seems was made for the few,
To that gospel we all bid defiance,
Nor sneer at the teachers determined and true,
Who arouse up the dreamers on science.

Cheer the progressives in thoughts and acts,
Let brother on brother place reliance;
Our failures will all be historical facts,
To be studied by teachers of science.

1008 Brook Avenue, New York City.

JOHN F. KEARNEY.

LABOR MUST CONQUER POVERTY.

Thomas E. Will, the president of the Socialist college at Wichita, Kansas, delivered an address to the workingmen of that city the day after Labor Day, and the following extract is taken from his masterly address which will furnish food for the reflection of the man who glories in the Latin quotation, "Labor Omnia Vincit." The extract is as follows:

As we watched the mighty march of labor yesterday we noted on its banner the mystic words, "Labor Omnia Vincit."

What means these words? Labor conquers all things.

Labor has conquered many things. It has paved these streets, erected these buildings, stretched these wires, laid these tracks, built these electric cars, gridironed this continent with steel highways, exploited our mines, tilled our fields, drained our swamps, irrigated our deserts, dotted every hillside and valley with hamlets and cities, whitened every sea with the sails of commerce and made the desert blossom as the rose.

The conquests of labor no man can number.

But one thing labor has not conquered. It has not conquered poverty. The wolf of want snaps at the heels and howls at the door of the workingman. He who has made clothing is arrayed in tatters; he who has made shoes goes upon his uppers; the builder of palaces vegetates in a rented shack, and the creator of railway lines and palace cars rides the bumpers or counts the ties while looking for a job. The geni of toil whose patience, skill and sweat have created a world, have not where to lay their heads.

And while workers want, idlers revel in unearned wealth and give costly funerals to their dogs. Why should the producers of the world's wealth possess no wealth?

Consider some parallels. Yonder is an engine—a mighty factor in wealth production. Does the engine acquire property? By no means. And why not? Because its product belongs not to itself but to its owner.

Here stands a horse, strong, handsome, and efficient. Day after day it does its master's bidding. It aids in producing wealth. Does it accumulate wealth for itself? No. And why not? Because its products belong to its master.

And what of the slave? Is he not a wealth producer? Manifestly so. And does he lay by property? Build himself a home and accumulate a bank account out of his products? Certainly not. And why not? Because his products belong not to himself but to his master.

And so with the wage earner. Toil as he may, heap up wealth as he will,

"The grain he grows another reaps,
The wealth he earns another keeps."

Through the years of his active life he may toil like Sisyphus, accomplish like Hercules, and die a pauper to be buried in the potter's field.

And why is this? Because as in the case of engine, horse and slave, the worker's product belongs not to himself but to his master.

But is not the worker recompensed for his toil? Yes, and so are engine, horse and slave.

And how great is the reward of each?

Each must receive enough to maintain its productive efficiency—to keep it going. In addition, horse, slave and wage earner must receive enough to maintain their progeny; that the race of workers may not perish and idlers thus be forced to take their places.

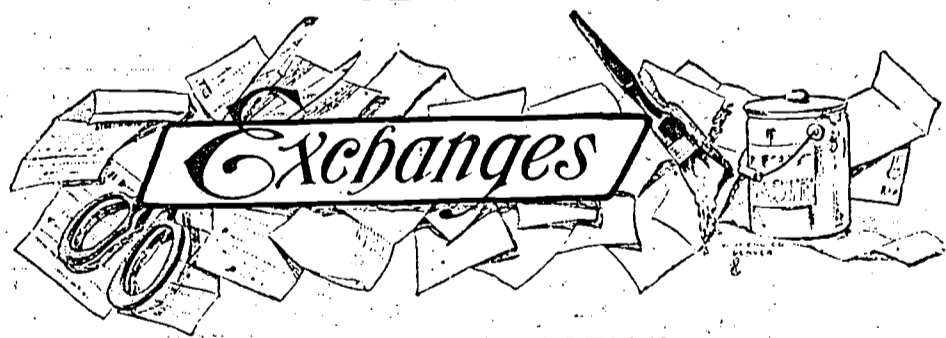
This doctrine is not new. Ricardo, "the greatest economist of the nineteenth century," nearly a hundred years since showed that the laborer received but a subsistence wage, the sum that will sustain the life of himself and his family.

The Republican party in 1900 conceded this principle. In countless forms it paraded before the wage earners as their share in a Republican victory the "FULL DINNER PAIL."

And what is the "full dinner pail?" The reward of engine, horse and slave; the wage that will maintain the life of the worker and his family, but leave them nothing over.

Where lies the way of escape? In abolishing, at one and the same time, once and forever, both master class and servile class as such; in prohibiting forever the appropriation by one of the products of another. Workers must own their tools. The land, which nature freely gave to all; and the capital, which the labor, skill and saving of all have produced, must become the property of all—to be operated for all for the good of all.

When this is done labor will have achieved its crowning triumph, and the prophecy which it to-day bears about on its banner will have been fulfilled.



YOUTH AND ACTION.

Until recent years the young were not supposed to be wise enough to do much of anything except to follow in the footsteps of the old, the wrinkled and gray of hair. The physician, the judge, the lawyer, the author must all have the testimonials of Old Father Time before being accounted fit and proper to attain eminence in their respective profession.

While the world has lost none of its reverence for age, it nevertheless has changed in reference to the old notion that gray hairs are essential to wisdom and that physical infirmity is the beginning of mental maturity.

The young man and the young woman are in demand today as never before in the world's history, and an examination of its modern activities discloses the fact that in every field of endeavor they are achieving victories and winning the laurels of fame.

This does not signify that the aged are to be relegated to the rear or discarded—quite the contrary—their wisdom, gained from experience, their knowledge, the fruit of study, are to be recognized at their true value, but in the intellectual and scientific era now dawning mere age is no longer to be a guarantee of wisdom, nor callow youth the synonym of ignorance and folly.

The antiquated notions of the past are being discarded in these days of keen and searching investigation. Only that which bears the test of practical utility, of common sense and of having the attributes of progress escapes the ruthless iconoclasm of this revolutionary age.

And this is as it should be. The past has had its day and its hoary traditions survive to tell us whence we came and help us determine whither we are tending.

The world to-day is aflame with the ardor of youth and trembles beneath the power of action.

Old things are passing away. The new, the vital, the progressive are in demand. Ideas and ideals are swiftly changing.

It is glorious to be young and to have a hand, a heart, a brain and soul in this marvellous Twentieth century reformation.

Victor Hugo prophesied that the present century would abolish poverty. He was gifted with prescient vision. He foresaw the day when all the earth would be fair and beautiful and all mortals brethren, and the dawn gilded his noble brow, fired his soul with passion and inspired his pen with immortality.

Victor Hugo was proud to avow himself a socialist. That is the noblest word in modern language and the proudest title mortal ever bore.

A Soldier in the Grand Army of Universal Peace!

Rulers will disappear, millionaires will sink into oblivion, or, like Dives, lift their eyes in hell imploring for a drop of water from the Lazarus they spurned, titles will turn to dust and the gilded trappings of our cruel commercial civilization will be spared as relics only, but the thoughts and deeds of the young and active, inspired evangelists of the coming day who are organizing the world's crusade to abolish the barbarous reign of capitalism and humanize the earth and glorify the race with brotherhood will live and throb in the heart of humanity forever.—Eugene V. Debs in the Barbarian.

IN THE GOLD CAMP.

(James Barton Adams in Denver Post.)

The militia's come to our house to camp an' eat an' sleep,
'Cause the owners are a payin' fur its hire an' board an' keep,
An' the bugles are a soundin' an' the drums a beatin' loud
An' the officers are steppin' mighty high an' mighty proud.
You mus' mind what you're a doin' an' be kberful what you say,
You mus' only speak in whispers when you're kneelin' down to pray;
Fur it's only to the general that you should be devout
An' he'll git you in the bull pen if

you
don't
watch
out.

You mus' bow in meek submission when the general is 'round,
You mus' kowtow in his presence till your forehead bumps the ground,
You mus' tremble like you thought it was your own last solemn knell
When you hear the noisy clapper o' the state militia Bell
You mus' go to bed instanter when the bugle sounds ta too
An' at taps mus' blow your lights out, not a glim mus' be in view,
An' you mus'n't do no snortin', fur the spies are on a scout
An' they'll git you in the bull pen if

you
don't
watch
out.

Mustn't speak unless you're tol' to, musn't think without permit,
But mus' stand in dumb obej-ence 'thout a champin' at the bit;
Though the dose in your opinion is too strong to fit the case,
You mus' swaller without gaggin' or a wrinkle o' the face.
They're importin' muscled ointment fur to heal the labors tabs
And have ordered that you musn't do no pickin' at the scabs;
Mustn't even watch the process with your lips hung in a pout,
Fur they'll git you in the bull pen if

you
don't
watch
out.

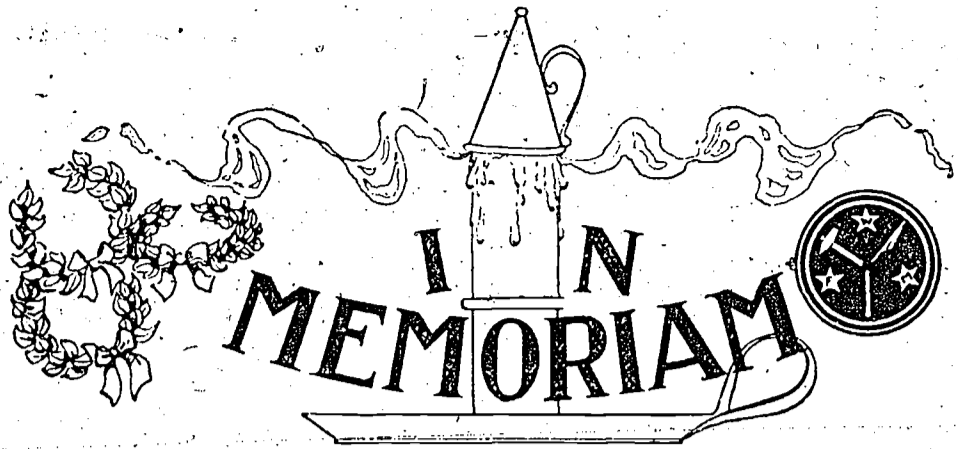
The militia's come to our house, there's blueness in the air
An' bayonets are flashin' on the hillsides everywhere;
The watchfires are a gleamin' at the pickets' lonely camps,
But there is no gleam a comin' from the sturdy miners' lamps.
Every labor limb is fettered by the military chain,
We are governed by the fancies of the military brain,
An' the wisdom o' that rule you musn't fur an instant doubt,
Fur they'll git you in the bull pen if

you
don't
watch
out.

MISTER DOOLEY HANDS IT OUT STRAIGHT.

Why, av coorse, Oi'll tell yez phwat's the matter, ye see, it's this way. All the people av the hull wurruld—naigers, dagoes, choinese, whoite min an' all—are divided naitly an' unmistakably inter two siparit bunches or flocks. Wan bunch, the big wan, does all the worruk an' makes everything; an' the sicond bunch, the little wan, doesn't worruk a dom bit, but grabs everything the other bunch makes. D'ye moind, byes, phwat the great Oirish patriot Karl Marx sez? "Worrukingmen av all coontries unoit! yez hov nathin' ter lose but yer brains and yez niver had any." Phwat's ter be done? Oi'll tell yez. Vote the straight jimmieratic, tanmany hawl ticket, until yez drop dead an' thin when ye're dead and buried, yez'll get a foine pair av whoite slip-flop wings; an' illigant sold gowld-plated crown, an' begorra, yez won't hav ter do a dom thing but sing hymus an' play on a gowlden jews-harup! Aw, Oi tell yez, it'll be a divil av a foine toime we'll be afther laxin', so it will. Maybe some av it won't be gettin' toired av it afther about thurteen thousand years av twang-in' an' warblin'; but, bejabbers, phwat's the use av kickin' ahead av toime?

Morrul: All konids av bunco games can be played on the wurruk-in' people only so long as they are aisy enuff ter sthand fer 'em.—Frank Ohnemus.



Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler to call from our midst our brother Frank Manville; and

Whereas, that in the death of Bro. Manville, Dillon Miners' Union No. 189, W. F. of M., has sustained a severe loss of a worthy brother, a cheerful comrade and a faithful friend: Therefore, be it

Resolved, that the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to Mrs. Panture Strump, a copy to the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., a copy to the Dillon Double Jack and to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JOHN TREMBATH,
OSCAR PETERSON,
Committee.

Dillon, Wyo., Sept. 28, 1903.

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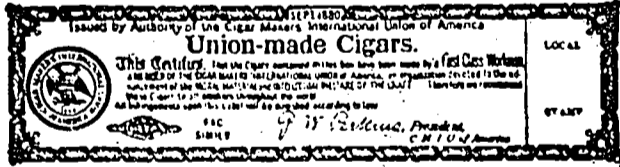
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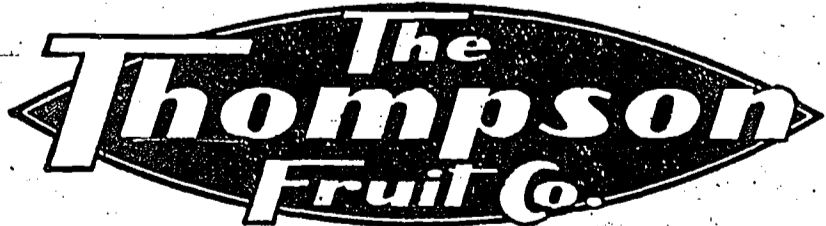
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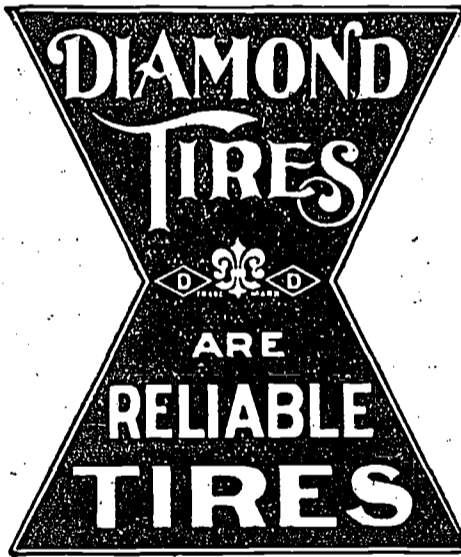
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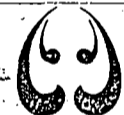
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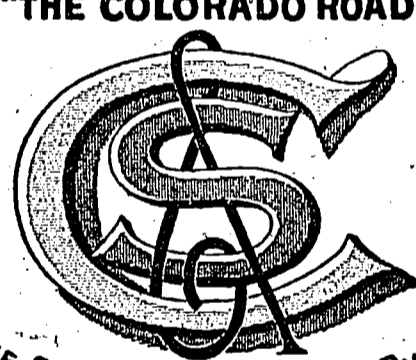
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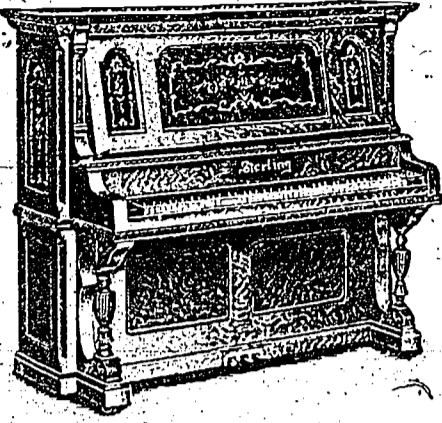
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| 150 | Gleeson | Fri | | A. J. Bennett. | 1082 | Gleeson |
| 60 | Globe | Tues | Simon Kinsman | M. Owens | | Globe |
| 34 | Gold Road | | | Jno. O'Connell. | 24 | Acme |
| 154 | Groom Creek | Sat | | Albert Ryan | 291 | Prescott |
| 101 | Jerome | Wed | J. W. Grau | Albert Ryan | 120 | Jerome |
| 98 | Kofa | Tues | R. Kitchen | Jos. Juleff | | Kofa |
| 118 | McCabe | Tues | S. D. Murray | F. P. Starr | 30 | McCabe |
| 153 | Poland | Sat | Van H. Tibbets | Allen Marks | 25 | Poland |
| 105 | Socorro | Sun | T. S. Lane | Water Staley | | Harrisburg |
| 124 | Snow Ball | | P. W. Doyle | Mike Koster | | Needles |
| 110 | Tiger | | J. C. Bradbury | Edward Gant | | Crown King |
| 102 | Troy | Sun | R. H. Egner | W. A. Weeks | | Troy |
| 65 | Walker | Wed | John Larson | Thos. Caldwe. | 18 | Walker |
| 160 | Weaver | Mon | Chas. Powers | W. E. Burnham | | Octave |
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| 43 | Camp McKinney | Thurs | H. McDermott | Robt. Barrow | | Camp McKinney |
| 156 | Cumberland | Mon | O. W. Barber | G. W. Richards | | Cumberland |
| 181 | Enterprise | Sat | J. Pritchard | S. K. Mottishaw | | Ladysmith |
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| 152 | Frank | | | Bert Howarth | | Frank |
| 76 | Gladstone | | | | | Gladstone |
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| 166 | Michel | | | | | Michel |
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| 182 | Columbia | | | Jas. H. Allen | | Columbia |
| 47 | Confidence | Thurs | T. M. Edwards | R. S. Henry | 26 | Confidence |
| 203 | Dedrick | Wed | C. C. Biglow | J. Bartlett | | Dedrick |
| 120 | Eldorado | | W. J. Trehalla | W. J. Moore | | El Dorado |
| 197 | Enterprise | | | Dan Keller | | Plymouth |
| 141 | French Gulch | Sat | J. H. Linehan | F. F. Keer | | French Gulch |
| 70 | Gold Cross | Tues | L. D. Wren | H. McConville | | Hedges |
| 90 | Grass Valley | Fri | Thos. Roach | J. F. Sullivan | 199 | Grass Valley |
| 188 | Harrison M. & M. | | Geo. Chalmers | J. W. Whybark | | Knob P.O. |
| 163 | Ivanpah | | A. H. Shipway | Fred C. Godbe | | Manvel |
| 115 | Jackson | Sun | Thos. Joy | Hugo Gobish | | Jackson |
| 202 | Jacksonville | | Joseph Oliver | Pat Donohue | | Jacksonville |
| 185 | Jamestown | | Dan Wilson | D. James Yuill | | Jamestown |
| 51 | Mojave | Sat | A. G. Moross | W. F. Fauver | 1 | Mojave |
| 12 | Paloma | | John Gulbins | W. Swithenbank | | Paloma |
| 48 | Pinion Blanco | Wed | J. Trumbetta | Wm. Wivell | 5 | Coulterville |
| 206 | Placerville | | Jno O. Davis | J. T. Kennedy | | Placerville |
| 44 | Randsburg | Sat | W. H. Nelson | F. S. Jones | 398 | Randsburg |
| 183 | Scott Vally M&M | | E. Callahan | John Ryan | | Fort Jones |
| 173 | Selby S. U. | Thurs | A. M. Wright | F. J. Ferguson | 115 | Selby |
| 39 | Sierra Gorda | Thurs | H. Meyertholen | John Baird | | Groveland |
| 109 | Soulsbyville | Thurs | J. T. Tonkins | John P. Harry | | Soulsbyville |
| 87 | Summerville | Fri | E. E. McDow | Geo. E. McLeod | | Carters |
| 133 | Sutter | Thurs | Ralph White | A. C. Malatesta | | Sutter Creek |
| 73 | Toulumne | Mon | M. S. Carsey | Wm. Taylor | 63 | Stent |
| 167 | Winthrop | Mon | T. S. Davis | M. H. Lothrop | 103 | Winthrop |
| 127 | Wood's Creek | Fri | Edw'd Regan | C. V. Organ | 16 | Chinese Camp |
| COLORADO | | | | | | |
| 75 | Altman Eng | Tues | S. H. Daniels | J. A. Mast | 77 | Independence |
| 21 | Anaconda | Tues | T. H. Kestle | F. C. Hathaway | 296 | Anaconda |
| 89 | Battle Mountain | Sun | Chas. Baldauf | W. McConnel | 27 | Gilman |
| 64 | Bryan | Sat | Aug. Anderson | Jas. Spurrier | 134 | Ophir |
| 106 | Ranner M. & S. | Wed | C. A. Mathews | C. E. Johnson | 254 | Victor |
| 137 | Black Hawk | Wed | R. G. Griffith | G. E. Bolander | 105 | Black Hawk |
| 33 | Cloud City | Thurs | Chas. R. Burr | Jas. McKeon | 132 | Leadville |
| 125 | Colorado City | Sat | L. M. Edwards | W. R. Ennis | | Colorado City |
| 20 | Creede | Wed | J. J. Murphy | Amasa Bunch | | Creede |
| 40 | Cripple Creek | Fri | Chas. Kennison | A. G. Paul | 1148 | Cripple Creek |
| 82 | Cripple Crk S. Eng | Wed | E. A. Emery | E. L. Whitney | 279 | Cripple Creek |
| 56 | Central City | Thurs | Wm. Kuhns | M. A. Swanson | 175 | Central City |
| 93 | Denver S. M. | Wed | Samuel Holtz | B. P. Smith | | Denver |
| 165 | Dunton | Sat | D. S. Shover | H. E. Hancy | | Dunton |
| 68 | Durango M & S | Sat | J. Gedney, Sr | Robert Carter | 1273 | Durango |
| 80 | Excelsior Eng | Mon | Fred Randall | W. A. Morgan | | Victor |
| 184 | Florence M. & S. | Mon | Wm. Gray | Edward Johns | | Florence |
| 19 | Free Coinage | Fri | E. L. Minster | S. Parker | 91 | Altman |
| 159 | Fulford | Thurs | Jas. Murphy | Theo. Stremme | 2 | Fulford |
| 30 | Georgetown | Sat | Wm. Charles | S. P. Bruce | 498 | Georgetown |
| 92 | Gillett M. & S | Sat | Robt. Lynch | C. W. Adams | | Gillett |
| 94 | Golden S. M. | | Wm. Nicholas | R. M. Nichols | 157 | Golden |
| 50 | Henson | Sat | John S. Boon | Eugene Otis | 205 | Lake City |
| 136 | Idaho Springs | Wed | A. J. Bean | A. D. Olcott | 51 | Idaho Springs |
| 45 | Jamestown | Sat | James Beach | W. S. Turner | | Jamestown |
| 192 | Leadville S. U. | Sat | N. B. Predovich | W. E. Brady | | Leadville |
| 15 | Ouray | Sat | C. W. Moore | H. A. McLean | 1111 | Ouray |
| 163 | Pearl | | F. H. Hill | P. J. Byrne | | Pearl |
| 190 | Perigo | | | A. Stanley | | Perigo |
| 24 | Pewabic Mount'n | Fri | Wm. Quintrell | W. G. Evans | 8 | Russell Gulch |
| 6 | Pitkin County | Tues | Jos. Conners | Theo. Saurer | 562 | Aspen |
| 36 | Rico | Sat | Jos. Mund | Geo. Lawrence | 684 | Rico |
| 174 | Ruby Silver | Sat | Fred Wheaton | C. H. Campbell | 5 | Montezuma |
| 142 | Salida M. & S. | Wed | | W. H. Stevens | | Salida |
| 26 | Silverton | Sat | F. Schmeltzer | Jas. Clifford | 23 | Silverton |

| No. | NAME | Meet'g Night | PRESIDENT | SECRETARY | P. O. Box | ADDRESS |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| COLO.—Con. | | | | | | |
| 27 | Sky City | Tues | Nels Carlson | A. J. Horn | | Red Mountain |
| 63 | Telluride | Sat | V. St. John | O. M. Carpenter | 278 | Telluride |
| 41 | Ten Mile | Tues | A. T. Francis | W. J. Kappus | 212 | Kokomo |
| 32 | Victor | Sat | John Harper | Dan Griffiths | 134 | Victor |
| 84 | Vulcan | Sat | M. Comerford | J. Satterstrom | 38 | Vulcan |
| 59 | Ward | Sat | G. Middleton | Jos. D. Orme | 78 | Ward |
| 108 | Whitepine | Sat | W. S. Barker | M. C. Smith | | White Pine |
| IDAHO. | | | | | | |
| 10 | Burke | Tues | Frank Shaanon | Samuel Norman | 164 | Burke |
| 62 | Custer | Sat | David Hancock | R. L. Johnston | | Custer |
| 53 | DeLamar | Mon | Jas. H. Hore | Jas. H. Rodda | 25 | DeLamar |
| 11 | Gem | Wed | John Hayes | A. S. Bulch | 107 | Gem |
| 37 | Gibbonsville | Wed | Walt'r Morrison | John B. Achord | 19 | Gibbonsville |
| 9 | Mullan | Sat | V. Hendrickson | J. Hendrickson | 30 | Mullan |
| 161 | Mackay | Thurs | Thos. F. Tobin | Ralph Potter | 21 | Mackay |
| 66 | Silver City | Sat | T. W. Mollart | H. H. Holloway | | Silver City |
| 18 | Wardner | Sat | M. Campbell | L. J. Simpkins | 162 | Wardner |
| KANSAS | | | | | | |
| 147 | Gas City S. M. | Mon | T. T. Woods | Jas. H. Nelson | 76 | Gas City |
| 123 | Iola M. & S | | Dan McCover | W. H. Dunn | | Iola |
| 148 | LaHarpe S. U. | Tues | Henry Saco | A. S. Murray | 857 | LaHarpe |
| MINNESOTA | | | | | | |
| 155 | Hibbing | | | Wm. Nevin | | Hibbing |
| MISSOURI | | | | | | |
| 186 | Chitwood | | Old Pik | G. E. Sease | | Chitwood |
| 195 | Joplin | | Wm. D. Asher | Bruce Chaffee | | Joplin |
| 205 | Webb City | Fri | | Lee Bell | | Webb City |
| MONTANA | | | | | | |
| 117 | Anaconda M. & S. | Fri | Jos. Bracken | P. F. Mc Nerney | 473 | Anaconda |
| 114 | Anaconda Eng | Fri | C. W. Shunk | H. L. Strothman | | Anaconda |
| 57 | Aldridge | Sat | Geo Drummond | James Buckley | 97 | Aldridge |
| 23 | Basin | Wed | T. D. Dovoney | F. C. Knowles | 1 | Basin |
| 7 | Belt Mountain | Sat | Wm. Giffels | J. J. Stewart | | Niehart |
| 1 | Butte | Tues | J. P. Murphy | John Shea | 498 | Butte |
| 74 | Butte M & S. | Thurs | Chas. Mahoney | J. W. Whitley | 841 | Butte |
| 83 | Butte Eng | Wed | Jos. Corby | P. A. Stevens | 1625 | Butte |
| 191 | Corbin M. & M. | | Chas. Freyler | C. Husp | | Corbin |
| 126 | E. Helena M. & S. | Wed | J. B. Kittle | Andrew Grose | 11 | East Helena |
| 86 | Geo. Dewey Eng | Mon | Sam Gregory | Edwin Hering | 233 | Granite |
| 4 | Granite | Tues | A. S. McAlony | L. E. Higley | D | Granite |
| 162 | Granite M & S. | Thurs | Chas. Collins | Chas. Howland | 61 | Phillipsburg |
| 16 | Grt. Falls M. & S. | Sat | B. B. Duffy | Jas. Lighthow | 790 | Great Falls |
| 35 | Hassell | Sat | A. I. Schreier | A. Schurko | 71 | Hassell |
| 54 | Horr | Sat | Shirley Ross | Jos. Harmon | | Horr |
| 139 | Jardine | Fri | George Marks | George Freil | | Jardine |
| 107 | Judith Mountain | Sat | George Evans | Jno. Hunt | 8 | Maiden |
| 103 | Marysville | Sat | Thos. Strick | Nelson Maxwell | 73 | Marysville |
| 138 | Mount Helena | | John Beaber | Geo. Sutherland | 1207 | Holena |
| 111 | North Moccasin | Sat | Frank White | W. W. Calder | 1 | Kendall |
| 131 | Pony | | Berry Knutson | Thos. Davidson | | Pony |
| 128 | Sheridan | | Richard Kliezt | Richard Lueck | | Sheridan |
| 25 | Winston | Sat | E. J. Brewer | R. F. Whyte | A | Winston |
| 129 | Virginia City | Sat | W. I. Wall | J. E. Reid | 95 | Virginia City |
| NEVADA | | | | | | |
| 122 | Berlin | Mon | Chas. Cassels | R. S. Northey | | Berlin |
| 171 | Edgemont | Sat | R. J. Edwards | W. E. Clawson | | Edgemont |
| 73 | Lincoln | Wed | H. C. Lane | R. J. Gordon | 17 | DeLamar |
| 175 | Robinson | Tues | Frank Wolf | Chas. Graham | | Ely |
| 164 | Searchlight | Fri | Dan Connors | A. J. Higgins | | Searchlight |
| 49 | Silver City | Tues | A. Penaluna | O. G. Hamilton | 76 | Silver City |
| 31 | Tuscarora | Wed | W. I. Plumb | S. H. Turner | 67 | Tuscarora |
| 46 | Virginia City | Fri | John W. Kitson | J. W. Kinnikin | 1 | Virginia City |
| 172 | Wedekind | Fri | T. D. Murphy | E. H. Diamond | | Wedekind |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | |
| 104 | White Oaks | Sat | Jos. Spencer | F. I. Marsh | 101 | White Oaks |
| OREGON. | | | | | | |
| 130 | Alamo | Sat | Jas. Nickerson | L. Steinmetzer | | Alamo |
| 42 | Bourne | Tues | A. McCormick | J. D. McDonald | 59 | Bourne |
| 91 | Cornucopia | Sat | J. McKinnon | B. M. Patterson | 28 | Cornucopia |
| 132 | Greenhorn Mt. | Thurs | Robt Moore | W. D. McMillan | | Greenhorn |
| 29 | Susanville | Thurs | Chas. Graham | R. O. Ingraham | | Susanville |
| 140 | Virtue | Tues | S. H. Washburn | W. F. Allen | | |

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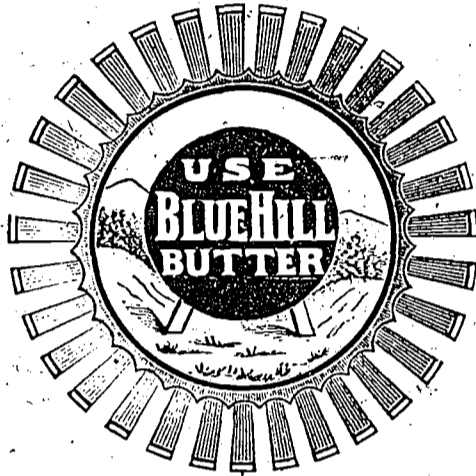
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