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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

October 15,  
1903.

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TRADE UNION COUNCIL  
DENVER, COLO.

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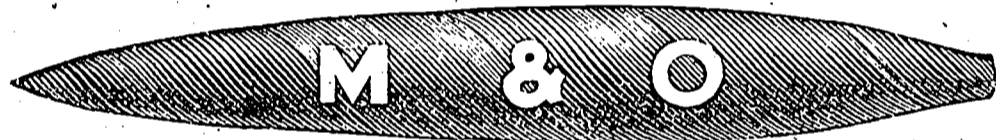
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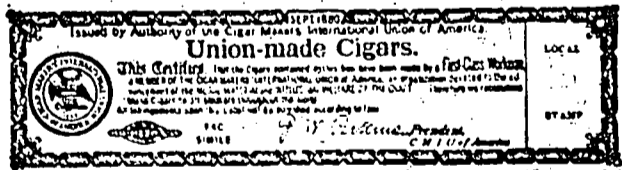
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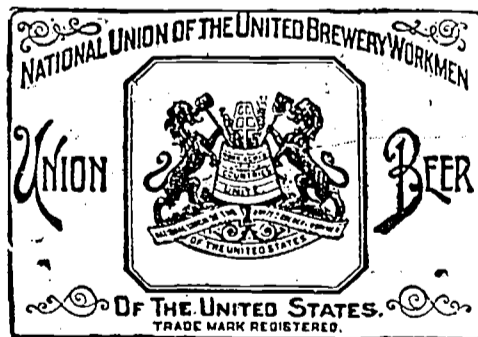
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE

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by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

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

THE STEEL TRUST has made a fifty per cent. cut in monthly dividends, which is another argument that prosperity is on the wane, and that "confidence" can be held up but little longer by embellished eloquence.

DURING THE PAST WEEK the panic-stricken stock jobbers of Wall street sent messages to prominent members of Congress and the Senate, to hasten to New York and join them in a conference, to devise ways and means to prevent the continued slump in securities. The summoning of the representatives in the halls of national legislation is ample proof that the Wall street gamblers know who are their friends.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who has been extending his oil empire throughout several nations of Europe, is now confronted with a new-born monopoly, which has for its object the extermination of America's petroleum king from the soil of the old world. Three banks in Germany, of the highest financial standing, have formed a syndicate, and propose to scrap the university promoter to a finish. John has demonstrated on many a well fought field that he is no quitter, and the German syndicate will realize, ere the smoke of battle has disappeared, that Rockefeller is the commercial Jeffries of the world.

THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION of Iron and Steel Workers held a special convention in Pittsburg to devise ways and means to provide for the members of the organization who have been thrown out of employment by the closing of independent plants, that were unable to compete with the United States Steel Corporation. The truth of the old quotation, that "competition is the life of trade," is receiving some hard raps in these days of industrial and commercial concentration. The song of prosperity is beginning to have the solemn cadence of the "Dead March in Saul," and the choir of financiers that are attempting to chant dirges of prosperity, are manifesting a lean, hungry look.

SINCE THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT has been submerged in scandal, the insurance companies have been triumphant in working a graft that will take \$100,000 per annum from 30,000 employes in the government service. The edict has gone forth, and is now in operation, compelling government employes to insure themselves against misappropriating public funds. It is said that two surety companies have a corner on the business, and it is reported that the government official who is responsible for the edict, was at one time an officer in one of these companies. The sons of Senator Platt are the heavy-weights in the revenue that will come from the bonding of government employes. In all probability a time will come when the officials who investigated the postal frauds will likewise have to be investigated.

THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES of London, England, have been busily engaged in getting statistics which show that insanity has increased one hundred per cent. during the last fifty years in the great city of poverty and wealth. The experts on insanity attribute the cause to late marriages among the "upper ten," and to early marriages among the "lower five." Such a conclusion, reached by men who are suspected of having brains, is truly ludicrous. Had the experts probed a little deeper and discovered the causes that bred two classes in society, it would have become apparent to the medical authorities, the real agencies that have brought about increased insanity. Corpulent wealth, with an unlimited bank account, capable of indulging all the carnal appetites of man, and miserable poverty, ever haunted by the fear of want and hunger, are responsible for the wreck of the mental faculties in the human race. The remedy for the decrease of insanity lies in the abolition of classes, by the substitution of an equal opportunity to live. Abolish capitalism and wage slavery, and men and women will become physical, as well as intellectual, giants.

SINCE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has reinstated the discharged employe of the bookbindery in the public printing office at Washington, and the "open-door" policy has been proclaimed, various "rat" printing establishments throughout the country have forwarded bids to the postmaster general for a contract for printing all blanks in connection with the money order business of the government. The consideration of these bids will necessarily bring about a decision for or against the claims of union labor. Whatever horn of the dilemma is embraced by the President, will bring about a storm of indignation, and the little speck that appeared upon the horizon in the public printing office in 1902, will appear as an ominous cloud in the national campaign of 1904. Roosevelt will be forced to assume an unmistakable attitude, and will be compelled to prove, by his acts, rather than by cheap phrases, where he stands between union and non-union labor. If his acts towards unionism are of a loyalty that will not admit of suspicion, then the present chief executive is confronted with all the power of the capitalist organizations, which have resolved to put unionism to death. Between the two, Roosevelt must make his choice.

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor has sent a number of organizers into the Southern States, who are meeting with strenuous opposition, not only from employers in the textile industries, but the civil authorities have come to the assistance of the exploiters to make doubly hard the work of gathering the wage slaves beneath the banner of unionism. Workingmen who throw their hats in the air and shout themselves hoarse for so-called Jeffersonian Democracy should note the industrial conditions in the Southern States, where Democracy reigns uninterruptedly, and realize from observations that capitalism under Democracy, as well as Republicanism, rules with an iron hand.

Both the old political parties sanction and indorse the legal right of an employer to exploit the victims of toil, and when patience ceases to be a virtue, and the oppressed and hungered vassal of wage bondage revolts against unbearable misery, the heavy hand of official authority is brought into requisition to quell the rebels in the ranks of labor. It is only in doubtful states, where majority margins between the two old parties are close, that labor receives the slightest recognition. Democracy and Republicanism are the political chat-tels of the privileged class, and the working man can find no substantial or permanent shelter and protection under a government that is exclusively owned by Shylocks.

**CAPTAIN HOBSON**, who attained fame in the annals of naval warfare by sinking the *Merrimac*, in the late belatedly between America and Spain, has lectured throughout the principal cities of the country, advocating the building of a great navy that would cost \$1,500,000,000. The subject of his lecture is, "America's Mighty Mission in the World," but judging from the number of monsters of murder that Captain Hobson desires to ride the waves, his subject should read, "America's Mission of Murder in the World." This young man, who almost dimmed the lustre of his naval achievement through promiscuous escapades, has overlooked the fact that the monarchies of the old world, with the consent of republics, have established an international court, and the most despotic governments are contemplating a world disarmament. The policy advocated by Hobson is certainly a reflection on the vitalizing power of Christianity, and an insult to that commandment in the Decalogue which says: "Thou shalt not kill." Hobson is preaching a doctrine that is close to the heart of commercialism, which demands profit even though the spoils be saturated with the blood of slaughtered humanity. The education of the workman, who does the fighting upon sea and land, will drown the red-blooded, cherished hopes of Hobson, and relegate the naval-crazed demagogue to an oblivion that knows no resurrection.

**THE FOLLOWING** is the oath of allegiance which all employes in the government printing office must take with uplifted hand:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I TAKE THIS OBLIGATION FREELY, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of THE OFFICE on which I am about to enter."

The administering of this oath of allegiance is the result of the recent disturbance in Washington, when Teddy, the Great, demanded that Miller, a heretic to the principles of unionism, should still retain his berth in the bookbindery department. Every employe has been forced to take this oath or quit, and yet the oath contains these five significant words: "I take this obligation freely."

What a travesty on the freedom and independence of a government employe? The man whose loyalty to his country has been doubted, is brazenly insulted, and yet is made to say, "I take this obligation freely," when the very individual who administers the obligation knows that the oath has been forced, through the contentions arising from the Miller episode. The union men in the printing office at Washington know that a refusal to take this obligation means the penalty of discharge and their economic interests, the privilege of holding a job, leaves no avenue open except to repudiate the insult by tendering their resignations or holding on to their positions by being forced to become participants in the crime of perjury. The very fact that the employes of the printing office were compelled to take this oath, refutes the voluntary freedom expressed in the obligation, and continued employment is the bribe held out to commit dishonor. There is something radically wrong in an administration that exacts an oath of allegiance from men whose cradles were rocked on American soil, in consideration of the right to work for the government.

**THERE ARE A NUMBER** of labor journalists who are wasting considerable editorial space in criticism of the decision rendered by Carroll D. Wright, who maintains that an employer has the right to discharge an employe without giving the cause or reason of his discharge. Under this beautiful and benevolent system of competition, profit and private monopoly, the decision of Wright admits of no room for argument or contradiction. The job which the employe holds is the property of the employer, and the man who owns the job has the legal right to discharge, and the fellow who is minus the job which he does not own, has no redress before any tribunal in the nation. What difference does it make whether the discharged employe is cognizant or not of the reasons of his discharge? Will the knowledge of the causes that brought about his discharge be treasured as a comforting souvenir, as he tramps the hills and vales in search of another owner of a job, who is willing to grant him permission to be his temporary slave?

Under our system the laboring man holds no mortgage upon the job, and the employer is under no legal obligations to assign any reasons as to the cause of an employe's dismissal. When the earth and its machinery of production and distribution shall be made the collective property of all the people, then every man will have an equal right to employment, and it will be to the interest of society that all men shall be factors in the production of wealth. Under the present system, the employer has the right to employ, without giving a reason, and he is certainly justified in exercising his privilege to discharge without stipulating the cause. Legal rights and justice are two different propositions, for justice cuts a sorry figure in the present dog-eat-dog scramble to earn a living.

**THE PROPRIETOR** of the Los Angeles Times, who for several years has wailed and gnashed his teeth under the boycott of organized labor, has engineered an ordinance through the city council, prohibiting any person from delivering an address on any public highway without first securing the consent of the chief of police, who, it is said, is the political property of General Oatis, the veteran union boss of California. The general, in endeavoring to defend himself from the onslaught of organized labor, has over-reached himself, and is up against the Federal Constitution, which will deny a chief of police the right to suppress free speech. "The way of the transgressor is hard," and "the wages of sin are death," and it looks to "to hang up a tree" as though the Times would soon give up the ghost and be relegated to that bourne "whence no traveler returns." The "war" establishment in Los Angeles has made a game fight in a dishonorable battle, and the last move of the Times, to trample under foot the constitutional rights of citizenship, insures its exit to the cemetery, and the delivery of the funeral oration.

**THE KAISER** has had another chill, in fear of the Socialist party of Germany. The minister of war has issued a decree prohibiting non-commissioned officers and privates from having in their possession, or distributing, any Socialist literature without the permission of higher authority, or singing songs, giving expression to any Socialistic sentiments, and from attending any meeting, contributing money to or belonging to any society, without the permission of their officers. The German soldiers, in order to pass muster, must be a physical as well as a mental slave. The issuing of this order is the strongest proof that could be advanced, that the German army has become inoculated with the philosophy of Socialism, and a million of such decrees coming from the trembling monarch of Germany, will only have the effect of planting deeper the seed of economic liberty. Three million of people who are now voting against king rule in the land of the Teuton, will not cease their labors until the weapons of wholesale murder in the hands of an army shall become harmless in that fraternity that is ultimately destined to crystallize into the brotherhood of man, which means the crumbling of empires and the crash of thrones.

**PROMINENT MEMBERS** of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor were granted an audience with the President, and even John Mitchell was granted the distinguished honor of being accorded the same recognition as Booker Washington; but, regardless of the fact that the leaders of the Federation were admitted to the White House, and that John Mitchell was a guest at the table of the strenuous Teddy, the obnoxious Miller is still on the government payroll with no indications of an early dismissal. The Lord of San Juan is making a desperate effort to carry water on both shoulders, but we predict before the campaign of 1904 opens, there will be some history written by Roosevelt that will expel the last lingering doubt as to the "Broncho Buster's" friendship for union labor. The President recognizes the fact that there is a class struggle going on throughout the world, and while he plays to the galleries, he never overlooks the fellows in the boxes, who recline on divans with sparkling shirt-fronts, whose prodigal display of worldly munificence reminds the President of the sources from which come the contributions that purchase ballots and carry elections. Industrial conditions that are daily presenting themselves, will furnish ample means to give Teddy more than a taste of the "strenuous life."

**THE FOLLOWING** significant information has leaked out from the national capital, and furnishes material for solemn reflection:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Treasury officials are authority for the statement that if the present increase in customs receipts continues for the next nine months, the surplus will be wiped out and the government must begin doing business on a more economical basis or face a deficit.

The change in prosperity as indicated by customs receipts began with the fiscal year, July 1st. The receipts already are \$66,000,000 short of those of last year, and nearly \$3,000,000 of that shortage was built up during September, when the customs receipts were \$23,365,074.18, as against \$26,225,777.03 for the same month in the preceding year.

The disclosure upon the part of the treasury officials refutes all the rostrum oratory about "unprecedented prosperity," and indicates that the time has arrived when retrenchment must become the order of the day. The great mass of the people who do the work of the world are financially embarrassed, the result of low wages, which must, as a natural consequence, usher in for our consideration a congested market. The nations of the world are teeming with an abundance of the products of labor, but the toiling millions are stripped of the financial means to relieve the stagnation. It is only a question of a short time, when thousands and tens of thousands more of recruits will be added to the unemployed army, and the prosperity delusion will then become a grim burlesque.



By Permission of the Denver Post.

"When Rogues Fall Out Honest Men Get their Dues."

## The Cripple Creek Situation.

SINCE THE MACHINERY of the courts have been put into operation and the men unlawfully imprisoned in the "bull pen" have been liberated by order of Judge Seeds, the military-crazed generals, colonels and captains have been suffering from chagrin. The numerous damage suits that have been instituted by the attorneys of the Western Federation of Miners against the governor and his generals have had a wholesome effect in cooling the ardor of the rampant mob of uniformed ruffians who vied with each other for compliments from the Mine Owners' Association for superior agility in landing prominent members of the Federation in the military corral.

During the past week a bomb has exploded in the military camp, and charges and counter-charges are being filed with the governor at such a rate that a warehouse will probably have to be annexed to the state capitol to accommodate the number of documents.

Since General Chase has been relieved from duty in the field and retired to the harmless pursuits of private life, the military-titled gentlemen have resolved themselves into two factions, and each faction has sworn to scalp the other to a finish. General Chase has demanded that the limelight of investigation should be turned on the payrolls, which, it is said, have been padded in a far more up-to-date and scientific manner than the registration lists in the recent charter election in the city of Denver. The superfluous colonels on the staff of Governor Peabody, who through a political pull have been drawing a salary of \$175 a month for acting as escorts to ladies with an unlimited ambition to become acquainted with parlor warriors, is another charge that will be laid upon the scales of justice for adjudication. It is charged that the commissary department is guilty of general extravagance in the purchase of supplies, and it is broadly hinted that merchants belonging to the "Citizens' Alliance," the law and order gang, have offered large rake-offs for the privilege of enjoying the commercial snap of doing business with the state of Colorado. Wholesale transportation has been issued by the railroads between Cripple Creek and Denver, to officers and enlisted men, their families and friends, and the same charged to the state, and it is openly declared that a vast portion of this transportation has been found in the offices of the scalpers, who know a good thing when they see it.

Non-commissioned officers have been raised, in the twinkling of

an eye; to captains, majors and colonels to enable the "brave boys" to get their hands into the treasury of the state clean up to the elbows.

During our war with Spain the beef trust unloaded embalmed carrion on Uncle Sam to reward the patriots, and the meat dealers of Colorado have nobly imitated the example of the national beef syndicate and secured prices for a spoiled and rotten commodity that soars away up into the clouds.

The corporation-owned governor has appointed a military tribunal, which convenes on October 19th, to listen to the evidence of both factions, who have had a row over swag and military glory.

The expense to the state has now gone beyond the \$100,000 mark, and it is reported that from 300 to 500 letters per day are reaching the governor protesting against the military burlesque being carried any further.

The striking miners of the Cripple Creek district are more confident of victory than ever, and the row among the military factions, followed by a court-martial, furnishes a theme for humorous discussion.

The rank and file of the state militia are in almost open rebellion, as they have failed to gaze upon any of the "long green" that was promised by the Mine Owners' Association before the governor called them into the field. Banker Carlton of Cripple Creek has made a trip to Denver and, it is said, the object of his visit was for the purpose of raising money to pay off the first twenty days of service of the state militia. A great many people are inquiring as to what has become of the funds that were supposed to be securely lodged in the treasury of the Mine Owners' Association? The mine owners are endeavoring to give the militia the razzle-dazzle and ignore the promise that they made to Colorado's disgraced executive:

It is presumed that the mine operators have already squandered so much money in an attempt to rally strike-breakers in the different states, that they are now suffering from a severe disease known as the "shorts."

From the most reliable sources it is learned that not more than 300 men are employed in all the unfair mines, and as the Mine Owners' Association has about reached the limit to secure usurpers, the effort to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple Creek district is showing serious symptoms of a collapse.

## The People versus Military Anarchy.

IT HAS EVER BEEN the proud boast of the American people that citizenship beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes was endowed with certain inalienable rights—"life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—but the dream of more than a century has been rudely dispelled by the invasion of a uniformed and armed power into the greatest mining district of Colorado, to trample under foot with wanton lawlessness the most sacred and cherished principles which the tongue and pen of man have ever eulogized with laudations plucked from the wilderness of rhetoric's most beautiful flowers. The sage, the statesman and the orator in pulpit, press and forum have sent forth to the world panegyrics and encomiums upon the grandeur and glory of American liberty, until the downtrodden mass of monarchial Europe felt and believed that here, upon the bosom of this republic, washed by the waves of two mighty oceans, the same law reached down its strong right arm of protection to the toiler in his humble home, as well as the mighty magnate within the marble walls of his palatial mansion. The Declaration of Independence and the federal constitution, which American citizenship has ever held in reverence, have been ruthlessly thrown aside in the state of Colorado, and the legacy of human liberty that came as a heritage from the sires of the eighteenth century has been foully murdered by a governor who has bartered his official honor to uphold by military anarchy the despotic mandates of a Mine Owners' Association and the American Smelting and Refining Company, the most merciless and law-defying trust within the confines of the nation. A free press and free speech have been strangled by the governor, the commander-in-chief of the state militia; and the military desperadoes, Chase and Bell, have openly and brazenly insulted every letter and syllable of civil law. The judiciary has been treated with insolent contempt, and the most peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the Cripple Creek district have been forced, through the power of armed might, to submit to arrest without warrant or due process of law. The "bull pen" of martial law and military infamy, that was established in the Cour d'Alenes in 1899, has been duplicated in Teller county, and outraged and unsullied manhood has been forcibly and brutally incarcerated without knowing even the reason why. Writs of habeas corpus and the summons of the court have been jeered by military bravado, and the beated and spurred general who executed the orders of a corporation governor has triumphantly declared that the state militia will remain in the Cripple Creek district until unionism is stamped out. The petition that was presented to the governor bearing the signatures of 3,000 citizens of the Cripple Creek district, asking for the removal of the state militia, was spurned by the haughty "servant of the people," who knows no law except the will of a combination that has issued its supreme decree that the members of the Western Federation of Miners shall be denied the right of employment until they foreswear allegiance to an organization that has unfurled the banner of economic freedom and appealed to the constitutional power of American citizenship to overthrow the reign of soulless commercialism that for profit robs childhood of its youth, women of their purity and man of his honor and independence. The power of the Mine Owners' Association has been brought to bear upon the Woods Investment Company, and though the miners and millmen in the employ of this corporation were upon the most friendly terms, yet the manager, in obedience to the imperial ultimatum of the wreckers of unionism, issued his order that all employes must surrender their obligation to organized labor and cringe like spirit-

less serfs beneath the dictum that came from the council chamber of federated tyrants. It is needless to say that the brave men rejected the dishonorable proposition, and one Trojan with the flush of honest indignation mantling his cheek, with a voice that trembled with imprisoned emotion, declared in the presence of the man who delivered the message that his pledge of fraternal fellowship in the Western Federation of Miners was dearer to him than all the gold that lay buried within the rock-ribbed vaults of the Cripple Creek hills. The Mine Owners' Association entertained the opinion that a lockout on the properties of the Woods Investment Company would shatter the backbone of the strike, but the spinal column of unionism has been strengthened, and the star of expectancy that glittered for a moment in the canopy of the Mine Owners' sky is again shrouded in the midnight gloom of hopeless despair. The Mine Owners' Association, beholding the unbroken front of the Western Federation of Miners, have sent their emissaries to the labor centers of the eastern states to gather under misrepresentation unemployed labor, to be used in breaking the strike, under the frowning barrels of the state militia, which have been used as the military valets of the mining corporations, with the consent of the mental emasculate who has disgraced the executive chair of the state. One of the strongest indictments that was brought against King George in the document that proclaimed the birth of this republic was, "HE HAS EFFECTED TO RENDER THE MILITARY INDEPENDENT OF AND SUPERIOR TO THE CIVIL POWER." The "Articles of Federation" declare that "NO STATE SHALL ENGAGE IN ANY WAR WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, UNLESS SUCH STATE BE ACTUALLY INVAD-ED BY ENEMIES," and yet Chase and Bell have read the Articles of War, because the Western Federation of Miners, a lawful, organized body, has refused to capitulate unconditionally. The military have invaded homes, ignored the authority of a sheriff, defied a judicial tribunal, dragged the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners from his home, bull-penned citizens without warrant of law, interrupted the lawful assemblage of members of the Western Federation of Miners and threatened with arrest every citizen who dares to utter a criticism against the high-handed outrages committed by an unrestrained military mob. With all the dastardly and unparalleled machinations of the governor and state militia in collusion with the Mine Owners' Association, the strikers are undismayed, believing that the justice of their cause, will appeal to the liberty-loving spirit of that great mass of American manhood and womanhood who view with alarm the rising power of capitalistic anarchy that portends the Russianism of America. The laboring people throughout the land are petitioned to recite the story of wrong and cruelty perpetrated upon the citizens of the Cripple Creek district of Colorado; so that honest indignation will rise in rebellion, and, like a cyclone, sweep into oblivion the corporate tyranny that intrenches itself behind bayonets, gatling guns and cannon to subjugate in resistless serfdom the brave spirit that refuses to yield obedience to incorporated greed! Men of the East, of the North, and of the South, stay away from the West!—for upon the results of this battle in Colorado depends the liberty of the miners to organize for mutual protection and advancement. Union men of every city throughout the land are implored to be vigilant and use all peaceable and lawful means to prevent the importation of strike-breakers; and victory will crown the efforts of the Western Federation of Miners, as surely as "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

## The Faithless Montgomery.

STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER Montgomery hastened away to Indianapolis, to take part in the deliberations of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. The grievances of the coal miners of Colorado have assumed such a serious phase that procrastination was no longer to be considered, nor was it possible to silence the enormous complaints that are loudly demanding redress. When the convention of District Union No. 15 was held, in Pueblo, this same Montgomery, who has won an unenviable reputation for unlimited gall and dirty political service, was present in the capacity of a representative of Governor Peabody. The very fact that he announced himself as the official representative of the Governor, is proof positive that his fidelity to the despised and execrated chief executive was stronger than his loyalty to the principles of organized labor. The appointment which he holds did not come as a gift from Governor Peabody, but from the secretary of state; but in order to prove his partisan worth to the Governor, he becomes his truckling tool, and voluntarily serves as his emissary, to propagate the gospel of the Governor at the convention of men who have borne corporation oppression and tyranny, that excels in despotism the baron domain of Pennsylvania. Montgomery holds a membership card in the Typographical Union, but being affected with a disease known as indolent debility, viewing with alarming and painful apprehensions the seriousness of hard work, has degenerated into a political hobo, exiling from his makeup the last shattered remnant of a disabled manhood, in order that he might perch upon the cartion that falls from the scavenger wagon of the Republican party.

This political hyena who has hungered for offal these many years, whose emaciated and cadaverous look appealed for political charity, in the name of organized labor, finally swiped a bun from the patronage table, and now, in the exalted glory of a satiated ambition, bends the knee in groveling sycophancy to serve the interests of the powers that revel in the plunder robbed from exploited humanity. Montgomery knows that the Governor has openly sold the services of the state militia to the mine owners of the Cripple Creek district. He knows that a score of miners were bull-penned by the order of the Governor for no reason save that they were members of the Western Federation of Miners. He knows that members of the Typographical Union employed upon the Victor Record, were forcibly seized by the state militia, by order of the Governor, and held as prisoners of war to suppress a free press. He knows that the Typographical Union of Denver, of which he is a member, drafted and adopted resolutions of denunciation, branding with odium the vile infamy of Colorado's chief executive, and he knows, further, that the unwarranted incarceration of the members of the Victor Typographical Union has been brought to the attention of the International officers, and yet he, the Judas, fortified with a membership card in the Typographical Union, becomes the ready servant of a Governor who has flagrantly debauched the constitutional rights of American citizenship to win the favor and gratitude of a mine owners' association. He was not satisfied with an intrusion upon the Pueblo convention, but he must lie away to Indianapolis, to tell John Mitchell and his cabinet that the coal miners of Colorado must not be upheld in a strike for better economic conditions, as a strike at this time

would be inopportune and impracticable, and if only the executive board would postpone the day for retribution until the Governor and the militia had subjugated the metalliferous miners, then the coal miners of the state would be treated with more considerate clemency by his lord and master, James H. Peabody. The coal miners of the state have suffered wrongs which no language can delineate. They have been denied the right to organize; their committees have been shamefully ignored, their grievances have been insulted by hired thugs and deputies; their wages have been paid in scrip; the company store has been made the commissary where the necessities of life must be purchased, at exorbitant rates; they have been forced to work in ill-ventilated mines; and yet, with all this corporation persecution, known to Montgomery, this servile lick-spittle

clothes himself with gubernatorial representation to take part in the executive body of a national labor organization that has been called to do justice to the suffering army within the jurisdiction of District No. 15. The coal miners of Colorado, and every member of organized labor within the confines of the state, should remember the treachery and duplicity of this traitor, who conceals his treason behind the mask of unionism. They should remember that no honest man can not serve God and Mammon, no more than Montgomery can be loyal to honor and serve the governor of the state of Colorado. They should remember his telegram to the Governor, containing the words: "We won," and forever link his name and memory with all that is infamous in the perfidy of a characterless and unscrupulous prototype of Iscariot lineage.

## The Right to Work.

**W**HENEVER A CONFLICT takes place between employe and employer, and a strike is declared, the subsidized organs of the capitalist prate loudly about "the right of labor to work." These pseudo friends of labor are merely advocating the right of the "scab" to take the place of a man who is making a brave and determined struggle for better conditions for himself, and more comfort for his family. Under our present industrial system, the laborer has no legal right to work, without the consent of the man who owns the job. The employer holds the right to labor in his keeping, and the dependent on the job must first receive a license from the employer, before he is permitted to sell himself into wage slavery. When financial and industrial depression shall come; when the markets shall become glutted with the products of labor, and when the wheels of industry shall be as silent as the voiceless tomb, will these capitalistic mouthpieces then raise the cry that "labor has the right to work? No! They will herald to the world the brazen and infamous lie that we are suffering from "over-production," while millions of human beings are standing upon the threshold of starvation. The warehouses of the nation will be bursting with the necessities of life, but labor, that produced all, will be ragged, shoeless and hungry. The spurious friends of labor, the journals that are muzzled by the power of wealth, will not tell the suffering mass that these filled warehouses are the result of labor being underpaid and robbed by a system that has built up an oligarchy of conscienceless, mercenary despots, whose arrogance climbs to loftier heights as humanity sinks lower in the gutter of degradation. Labor will never have a right

to work until Socialism restores to man his natural inheritance—the earth—and gives to all mankind an equal right to the use of the machinery of production and distribution. When every man on the face of the planet holds a common interest in that property that is necessary in producing the means of life, then will labor have a right to work.

**T**HE GRIEVANCES of the coal miners of District No. 15, which includes Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, have been considered by the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, which met at Indianapolis last week.

The executive board have given full power to the national officers to deal with the situation covering the western jurisdiction. John Mitchell, the president of the organization, sent lengthy telegrams to two of the largest coal corporations, requesting a conference, but his request has been turned down, and from present indications a strike is inevitable. It is reported that Mr. Mitchell will come to Colorado in the hope that the coal barons may recede from their position and discuss with him the many complaints that have been filed by the coal miners of this state. From the attitude assumed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company, little hope is entertained that a clash can be avoided. If the coal operators continue to refuse a conference, it is stated that the strike will be declared on Saturday, October 17th, and it is expected that every member of the United Mine Workers of District 15 will respond to the call, and then will begin the mighty struggle of organized labor against coal-baronism in the Rocky mountains.

## WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

Central City Miners' Union of (Black Hills) South Dakota, will give a grand ball on the night of October 23d, for the benefit of the miners of the Cripple Creek district.

It is quietly rumored that representatives of the Mine Owners' Association of Telluride, Colorado, have been holding a conference with the governor, for the purpose of securing some military aid in resuming operations in the mines. All is quiet in Telluride and the miners and millmen are standing firm for the eight-hour day.

The Victor Miners' Union No. 32 of the Western Federation of Miners, the largest union of the Cripple Creek district, at a recent regular meeting passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that Victor Miners' Union No. 32 extends a vote of confidence to the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and to the executive committee of District Union No. 1."

Secretary-Treasurer Haywood received the following letter from a local of the Socialist party of Carbondale, Colorado, and its contents will certainly be of interest to the members of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the length and breadth of the jurisdiction. The letter reads as follows:

Satank, Colo., Oct. 7, 1903.

W. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M., Denver, Colo.:

Dear Comrade—Enclosed find order for \$12, the contribution of Local Carbondale to your fund.

The membership of our local is composed largely of farmers and all are in full sympathy with the cause of labor. Now, it has been suggested that each farmer member contribute potatoes, sacked and delivered for shipment. In this manner, it is thought, a carload could be collected for the striking miners at Cripple Creek. There is an immense crop, and for the next month we will be in the midst of the harvest. If a carload could not be collected, we could probably sell the contribution here and remit the cash. What do you think of the plan, and what disposition could we make of the goods

in case of shipment? With sincere wishes for the success of our cause, I am fraternally yours,

Who said the farmer had no sympathy for the class who work for wages? Whenever a farmer becomes a Socialist he recognizes the class struggle and puts on the armor to fight the battle of humanity.—Editor.

The Federated Trades Assembly of Duluth, Minnesota, has notified the secretary treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners that organized labor in that vicinity has taken a deep interest in the success of the Cripple Creek strike. For nearly a month men with banners have paraded before employment agencies, urging all workmen to stay away from Colorado. The Trades Assembly has likewise circulated 10,000 dodgers printed in three languages and scattered the same in Hibbing, Virginia, Evellith and other towns where mines are located, acquainting all laboring men of the struggle that is going on in the mining camps of Colorado.

The citizens of Colorado Springs assembled in mass meeting at the Temple theater Sunday afternoon, October 11th, to formulate demands for the recall of the troops from the Cripple Creek district. Fifteen hundred listened to addresses from President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners; John C. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor, and J. C. Clark of Colorado Springs. At the close of the speaking the following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

"Resolved, that the sending of troops into Teller county in times of peace and quiet against the united protest of the authorities and citizens, was unwise and unlawful and an unjust reflection on the law-abiding territory.

"Resolved, that the acts of the militia under command of ruthless officers has been a series of outrages and violations of constitutional rights and civil liberty, therefore we demand their recall and the punishment of their offenses by the court.

"Resolved, that we extend the sympathy of this meeting to those who have suffered patiently at the overt acts and indignities, and commend their action as patriotic and conservative, and we recommend that they use all peaceful means of voice and vote to rebuke

those who are responsible for this invasion of our constitutional rights."

The striking miners at Randsburg, California, have sent out the following circular:

"The strike is still on at Randsburg, Cal. All men seeking employment are requested to keep away. We control the situation; pay no attention to reports to the contrary. Secretaries of local unions of the W. F. M. will be notified when differences are adjusted. Reports continually appear in the columns of unfriendly papers stating that the strike is broken and that the camp has resumed its normal condition. All such reports are false and without foundation. Some of the companies are trying to operate with non-union men and scabs but with little or no success. By order of Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, W. F. M. W. H. Nelson, Pres. F. S. Jones, Fin. Sec.

"Randsburg, Cal., Sept. 11, 1903.

"We were sent here by Costigan & Co. and L. H. Cutting, employment agents in San Francisco, and we were led to believe that the strike was about over in Randsburg, and that we would not be injuring anyone by going to work. On arriving we found that the situation had been grossly misrepresented to us. Instead of finding the strike settled, we found it had just begun. We found that Randsburg Miners' Union has a present membership of over 150 men, ninety-five per cent. of them being native Americans, most of them having homes and families here. The union is backed by the Western Federation of Miners, and is prepared to stand out for an indefinite time. No violence has occurred and none will occur on the part of the strikers.

"F. W. Farrand,	"W. D. Fraser,	"E. J. McElroy,
"O. E. DeLaplain,	"William L. Wisler,	"Al Eckert,
"Leo Frank,	"A. L. Lindsey,	"L. F. Letcher,
"August Bush,	"Joe Janus,	"C. F. Sanborn,
"J. H. Gracia,	"F. Wilmond,	"O. Anenson,

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, A. D. 1903.

"J. R. MANNING, Notary Public."

### An Advertisement for Colorado.

THE PRESIDENT and secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners have sent out the following poster to all the prominent cities and labor centers of the country, in order that the millions of toiling humanity throughout America may know of the conspiracy between the Governor of the state and the corporations, to annihilate the Western Federation of Miners. The poster reads as follows:

## IS LIBERTY DEAD?

### The People vs. Military Despotism in Colorado.

Never in the history of the United States of America have the rights of citizens been so ruthlessly torn and trampled as during the last few weeks in the Cripple Creek District of Colorado.

Innocent men have been arrested without warrant, held without charge, confined for weeks in a bull-pen, and denied the writ of habeas corpus! The civil process of law is ignored! Women and children terrorized and threatened with imprisonment! Freedom of press and speech is throttled!

These terrible outrages are but chapters in the dark and subtle conspiracy to defeat the will of the people of this state, where a majority of 40,000 electors declared for an eight-hour law for persons employed in mines, mills, smelters, reduction works and blast furnaces.

To prove that a conspiracy exists, it is only necessary to say that the military is rented to the mine operators—1,500 armed men hired out like convicts, to shoot down the strikers if need be; anything to break the strike.

General Chase says: "The militia will remain in Cripple Creek until unionism is wiped out."

General Bell says: "Only the Lord and the military powers know what our next move will be."

Judge Advocate McClelland says: "To hell with the Constitution; we are not following the Constitution."

Governor Peabody, when presented with a petition signed by 3,000 citizens, asking that the troops be recalled, brutally replied: "The soldiers will stay in Cripple Creek until the strike is broken."

Frank Woods, manager of the Gold Coin mine, told his employes they must sever their affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners, or be discharged. Every man quit rather than violate his obligation.

The striking miners, mill and smeltermen of Colorado are standing firm and determined for an eight-hour day, and the right to organize and to prevent discrimination.

No man with a drop of red blood in his veins will go to Cripple Creek as a strike-breaker and work under rifles, bayonets and galling guns.

Workingmen, be true to yourselves; stay away from Colorado, and thus help win a victory for Justice and Humanity.

CHARLES MOYER, President.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

## THE CLASS WAR IN IDAHO.

BY JOB HARRIMAN.

### CHAPTER II.

#### The Troubles of '91.

The campaign was begun on June 10, 1891, and was followed out as agreed upon. Within ten days, all the mine owners in the district acceded to the demand without delay, except the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, at Wardner. This, it will be remembered, was the company which endeavored to reduce wages in 1887. It gave signs of fight for three days, and then surrendered.

The union thought it fair to the mine owners that outside men should not be paid as much as underground men, the work being less arduous and less dangerous, and they amended their constitution, providing that only underground men should belong to the union. This was satisfactory to all the men concerned, and the Knights of Labor appeared and organized all the outside men. From that day to this, they have worked in harmony with the Miners' Union. Though, by means of the machine drill, the same force of men were able to put out by far more rock than before its introduction, and though the total amount of wages was far less in proportion to the amount of rock turned out, and though the men knew that the monthly dividends of the mine owners had been thereby increased, yet, having maintained the \$3.50 scale, the miners took no step to raise their wages above that scale; but were content that the profits accruing from the machine should go to the mine owners. Hence the union, in this instance, had conducted only a defensive warfare against the new methods employed by the capitalists. And aggressive actions, direct and indirect, on the part of the mine owners, to reduce the scale of wages had resulted not only in their defeat, but also in a thorough organization of the miners into an amalgamated union for defense.

The power of the unions had been demonstrated on three different occasions to be more than equal to the emergency, and it became evident that if the mine owners were to be successful in reducing the wages, they must resort to other methods.

#### Mine Owners' Association.

Three companies—the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, the Helena-Frisco, and the Gem—headed a call for a meeting of all the mine owners in the district. The active men were Hammond, Bradley, Esler and Campbell. This meeting was held at Wallace, in October, 1891, and resulted in the organization of the "Mine Owners' Protective Association," to which the owners of all the large mines belonged.

Thus were the two opposing forces arrayed and organized, and the line distinctly drawn between them. On the one hand was the union, on the other, the association; to the one belonged more than 1,200 men, whose living depended on their daily wages; to the other belonged a few millionaires, constantly growing richer by enormous monthly dividends. The one was organized for the purpose of maintaining the wages at \$3.50 a day; the other was organized for the avowed purpose of destroying the union and reducing the wages to \$2.50 a day.

At this time some of the companies were declaring dividends amounting to \$30,000 a month, and the B. H. and S. dividends were running as high as \$60,000 a month. And yet their insatiable greed prompted them to organize the association, to make war upon the union, to crush it if possible, and then to lower the wages and thereby still further increase their dividends. That this was the purpose for which the association was organized appears from the following facts:

First, shortly after the association was organized, Mr. C. F. Easton, present state senator from the Coeur d'Alenes, had contracted with the union to do certain work which would require an investment on his part amounting to several hundred dollars. A member of the Mine Owners' Association, hearing of this fact, said to Mr. Easton: "Do not invest your money. There will be no union soon. I know what I am talking about."

Second, the mine owners hired traitors to go into the union for the express purpose of betraying them to the association. The fact appears over the signature of G. E. French, first lieutenant of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, in the "Overland Monthly" for July, 1895. Mr. French was entirely in sympathy with the association, and was a confidant of the mine owners. For this reason he will be liberally quoted in this narration. He said: "The Mine Owners' Association employed one of the Pinkerton detectives known as Seringo; but whose real name was C. L. Allison. He ingratiated himself with the miners and joined one of the unions. He was an exceedingly adroit man, and was soon elected secretary of the Gem Miners' Union. Thus the Mine Owners' Association was enabled to obtain records of the meetings and keep well posted upon the plans and actions of the union."

Third, a certain per cent. of the gross output from each mine was set aside, and put into a common fund, with which to fight the union. This fact was told by members of the association to merchants in Wallace, who were thought to be in sympathy with the mine owners. These merchants dare not let their name be used, because the association has it in its power to crush them.

In the light of these facts, can it be denied that the association had secretly declared hostilities and was preparing for an open battle?

#### Shut Down of 1892.

If there is any doubt yet lingering in the mind of any reader, it will be dispelled by the fact that just three months from the time when the association held this meeting, every mine was shut down.

This act committed by the association, on January 15, 1892, locked out more than 1,200 men. They and their families depended upon their daily

## Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.  
BETTER THAN EVER.

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



earnings for bread. In the dead of winter, in this cold northern country, where fuel is absolutely necessary, where living is expensive, the miners' resources were shut off, without a day's notice.

The reason given by the association for this act was that "the exorbitant freight charges were consuming all their profits and that they would not reopen until the rates were satisfactorily adjusted."

Thus the association endeavored to conceal its real purpose beneath this glaring falsehood. The capitalists cherished the hope that the miners would soon be starved into submission. They thought that the men would be forced to leave the country or that the union would propose a reduction in the rate of wages equivalent to the desired reduction in the freight charges.

But immediately upon the announcement of the reasons for the closing, the union seized upon the recent reports which showed the dividends of some of the mines to average \$30,000 per month, and in one case to average as high as \$60,000 per month. This fact was heralded to the world. It was proof positive that the association had not shut down the mines because the profits were being consumed by freight charges, but that the action was prompted by their insatiable craving to consume, by reducing the wages, the small margin then left to the wage earners.

Thus aggressive warfare had been declared by this millionaire association upon a union of 1,200 men, and the line of battle was drawn on the question of wages. The union was again forced to conduct a defensive warfare.

Men were sent by the union to all the great mining centers of the West, to explain the situation and appeal for help. The appeal also found its way through the rural press, and from every quarter came a most liberal response. Carloads of provisions from the farmers, and heavy drafts for cash from the unions came in quantities far beyond all expectation. Commissaries were opened and the suffering was relieved. Almost every union miner remained in the district, waiting for the association to hoist a flag of truce.

The response with which their appeal was meeting gave them every reason to hope for an ultimate victory. Though they knew that by the sweat of their brows did they eat their bread, they also knew that by the sweat of their brows did the companies declare dividends, and that while the lockout lasted no dividends would be declared, and a few months without dividends would create consternation in the camp of the enemy. With the knowledge of this fact, with the conviction that they were right, with funds pouring in, the union men were peaceable and quiet, but resolute. They had again formed a phalanx, bound together by a common interest, a common necessity, and a deep and mutual sympathy which always accompanies the sufferings of the working class. And this phalanx was as solid as steel.

Thus they stood for more than two months, awaiting the next move of the enemy. During this time both the opposing forces appeared firm. But in March the association confessed its plot and its crime, by notifying the men that the mines would be opened and that the wages would be \$2.50 and \$3 a day, instead of \$3.50.

By a unanimous vote the union spurned the offer. The mines did not open. This fact confirmed the statement made by the union, and the sympathizers kept up the inflowing stream of provisions and money.

The association then proposed a one-sided "sliding scale." This was wholly unsatisfactory and was promptly rejected.

The next aggressive act on the part of the association was to ship non-union men into the district from other states.

To defend themselves against this new danger, the union appointed a committee, whose duty it was to explain the situation to the non-union men and to offer to pay their fare back to their homes; or, if they preferred, the union would furnish them board and lodging in Wallace while the strike lasted.

This was a successful defense, and almost every man laid down his tools and walked out. Thus the union phalanx was again enlarged and strengthened.

But no dividends were forthcoming, and something had to be done. The association now turned to the federal authorities.

G. E. French tells us that on May 7, 1892, the association secured an injunction from Judge J. H. Beatty of the United States District Court, restraining the miners from "interfering" with the association's imported men. But the union men, in self-defense, continued to approach the imported men in secret. This latest act of tyranny not only made their success with the non-union men even better than before, but it again aroused sympathizers for the union, and multiplied their resources.

This secret method of defense on the part of the union continued for four weeks, with unabated success.

The thought of no dividends caused the association to resort to more forcible methods. Mr. French tells us (page 44) that "an agreement was made between the mine owners that none of the union men should be employed," and he also tells us that on June 4th the association prevailed upon the governor to issue a proclamation warning the men against using even moral suasion to prevent imported men from working. In this proclamation the governor announced that unless the unions refrained from such action he would declare martial law in the district.

This aroused the citizens of Wallace, and large mass meetings were held to protest against the acts of the governor.

The moral suasion continued, the miners' cause was being taken up by the people, and it became apparent that decisive action must be taken or a retreat beaten by the association.

More than five months had passed since war was declared. The union was stronger than ever before, and every attack of the association had been repelled; even the attacks made by the federal court and the governor had been evaded. Summer was now on, the stream of cash and provisions flowing into the mines was still swelling, and no dividends were being declared.

#### Pinkertons Brought in.

Knowing that the governor was with them and that there was no danger of prosecution, the association took the law into its own hands and imported several carloads of non-union men and 200 armed Pinkerton detectives. Mr. French says (page 35) that the non-union men were put to work in the mines and the armed detectives were stationed about to guard them.

By this act the association had over-reached itself. The union had only to rest upon its oars, for victory was now assured. The Pinkerton force was costing the association \$1,000 a day and board, and the men in the mines were costing vastly more. Still, no dividends.

The starving-out scheme was continued. But the scales were turned, and the enormous expenses of the association made it possible for the unions to wait until the companies should become bankrupt. Again the companies had been the aggressors and again they were defeated without the union men raising a hand.

There was now but one thing to do, and that was to have the governor declare martial law.

Mr. French tells us (page 35) that a "reign of terrorism and ostracism had existed for months," and in the same passage he remarks that the Miners' Union had the sympathy of a majority of the people. Is it not remarkable that the people should have been terrorized by those with whom they sympathized?

Though Mr. French's article did not appear until some time later, it is a very conservative specimen of the articles scattered by the capitalist press throughout the country. The conditions were grossly exaggerated by the association. For this was the last effort to prepare the outside public to support martial law.

#### Militia Called Out.

It was decided to call out the militia, to unite them with the Pinkerton force, and to precipitate a conflict between them and the union men.

But when the militia were ordered out it was found that they were unwilling to fight; that they were in sympathy with the union men, and that they even permitted the latter to carry away their guns.

Mr. French says that General Curtis telegraphed the governor that "the militia was inadequate, and that a force of United States troops would be needed without delay." Arrangements were then made for federal troops located at Fort Sherman, Vancouver Barracks, Fort Keogh, Fort Spokane, and Fort Missoula to be ready to march on a minute's notice.

#### Attempts to Provoke a Fight.

The plans all having been laid, it was only a question of provoking a conflict. The Pinkertons insulted the wives and daughters of the miners with the most vulgar language, and studiously endeavored to provoke some overt act. It was thought that on the Fourth of July some of the many men would be drinking and would probably commit some rash act.

To urge them on, a flag was hoisted with an old broom above it, and the Pinkertons would tantalize the men as they passed, calling out that they would "sweep the union out of the canon."

But the men had learned their lesson well and no act was committed that would serve the Pinkertons for a pretext to fire. The following day the "Spokesman Review," of Spokane, Washington, said that "the expected fight did not occur in the Coeur d'Alenes on the Fourth." How did this paper know a fight was expected on that day? And who was expecting it? Certainly the unions were not.

It was discovered by the union that the Pinkertons had rations laid in sufficient for two days. Strong breastworks were thrown up and the thugs were certain that they would be able to hold out against the union for forty-eight hours after the conflict was begun. And they knew also that the regulars could reach them in that time.

#### The Pretext Found.

For six days more the insults continued. Finally, on July 10th, the desired pretext was found. As R. R. Williams was walking up the railroad he was accosted by a Pinkerton who told him that he could not walk on that track. Williams replied that if he (the Pinkerton) would lay down his gun he would match fists with him. The man laid his gun down and a fight ensued, after which the Pinkerton was sent to the hospital for repairs.

This was made a pretext for opening fire. It was noised abroad that the association had ordered its men to begin action on the following morning. Miners from every camp gathered at Gem during the night, all of them prepared to make a defense. They were ordered by the union "not to fire first" under penalty of death, and every man knew that the penalty would follow disobedience.

#### The First Shot.

It is a matter of court record that, early on the morning of July 11th, the Pinkertons fired the first shot and killed an unarmed miner. Immediately a volley was poured into the miners' ranks, killing four and wounding fourteen.

Again were the capitalists the aggressors and the miners on the defensive. But this time it was a fight to the finish.

The union men hid behind the rocks and trees, and, for more than two hours, poured a shower of shot into the old mill and the barracks. The Pinkertons stood their ground and a genuine battle was on. It was evident that the guns of the miners were too light for the breastworks of the Pinkerton men and that they must find a more vulnerable point if they would win the victory before the regulars arrived. A few men were sent out to reconnoitre, and they discovered that no guard had been placed at the penstock. The firing continued from both sides, while the men made their way up to the penstock. They turned off the water, and then started two fifty-pound boxes of dynamite down the shoot. When the powder went down, the mill went up, and the Pinkertons and the non-union men rushed from the further end of the works, each with a handkerchief on his bayonet. Thus flags of truce could be seen flying in every direction.

The victory was with the union and unconditional surrender was the order. Mr. French tells us that "the mine owners, in order to save the lives of their workmen, surrendered to the mob." Thoughtful, indeed, for their workmen!

The arms were first surrendered to a committee, then to the union miners. The non-union men and Pinkertons were put on the train and ordered out of the country. It is needless to say that the orders were obeyed instantly and "peace reigned in Warsaw."

But from every direction the troops were being rushed toward the scene of battle. Every mine in the Coeur d'Alenes had surrendered except the Bunker Hill and Sullivan. Less than two days remained in which to take this last fort of the association. A large force of union men proceeded to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan and told the management what had happened above, and why they were forced to act, and demanded that the non-union men be discharged and sent out of the district at once.

In less than two hours 150 non-union men were marching down the railroad track to the mission, where they were to take passage for parts unknown.

The "Spokesman Review" then came out with all the horrible stories of midnight murders that an abnormal and depraved brain could conjure up. The public was told that the union men had murdered a large number of non-unionists, had torn the flesh from some of the bodies and hung it in the trees; that they had burned others, and that their bones were yet in the ash piles; and that every conceivable outrage had been inflicted upon the helpless.

Public indignation was aroused by the article, and a committee of responsible men was appointed by the citizens to make an investigation. The entire story was proven to be absolutely false. The fact is that the union men did not go down to the canon either upon that day or any other, but returned to Wallace and waited for the next move of the enemy.

This last struggle had been on just six months. In every instance, not only during this contest, but also during every contest since 1887, the association had been the aggressor and the union had been on the defensive.

During these six months the union men bore their hardships and indignities courageously; they stood by their principles manfully; and until the last they hoped that an amicable settlement might be reached. The battle was forced upon them and when, for the first time, they were compelled to show their power, they crushed the hirelings of the association with one blow and drove them out of the country.

Again, there can be no question as to who was the guilty party.

#### Martial Law.

Immediately on the arrival of the troops the state and federal authorities manifested the most revolting partiality.

Martial law had been declared July 12th. The soldiers arrived July 13th. Mr. French tells us that "it became evident that Sheriff Cunningham and Marshals Thomas Argyle and John Stack, because they were elected by the miners, were unwilling to act," and that "General Curtis accordingly removed them from office, and, on July 15th, issued the following order:"

"Headquarters Idaho National Guard.

"Special Order No. 3.

"Wallace, Idaho, July 15, 1892.

"Dr. U. S. Sims of Wallace, Idaho, is hereby appointed acting sheriff of the county of Shoshone, state of Idaho, and is empowered with all the authority of that office, under martial law now in force in said county.

"By order:

JAMES E. CURTIS,

"Colonel Idaho National Guards Commanding."

The mine was the headquarters of the mine workers' association...

Remembered that the day had been numbered in the calendar of the...

It would not be a matter of time before the mine would be...

The mine workers' association had been organized...

The mine workers' association had been organized...

The mine workers' association had been organized...

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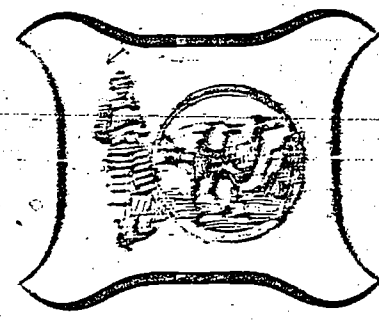
The mine workers' association had been organized...

The mine workers' association had been organized...

The mine workers' association had been organized...

The mine workers' association had been organized...

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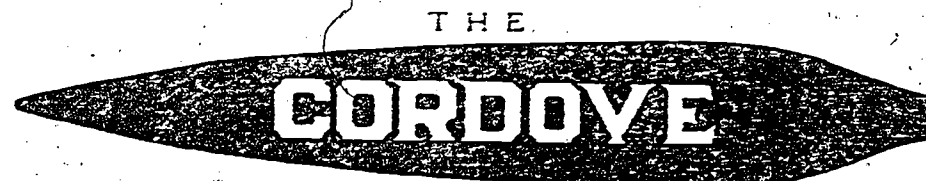
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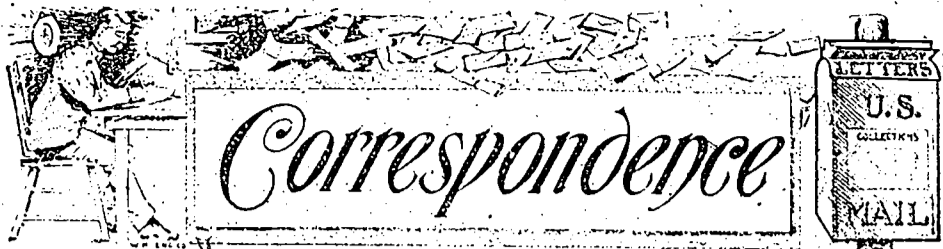
## IN MEMORIAM.

Wife of... In Memoriam...

Resolved, That we, the members of Jackson Miners' Union No. 115, W. M. U. M., extend to his bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and these resolutions be placed on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to his bereaved family, also to the Miners' Magazine and the Arader Dispatch.

WILLIAM TYACK, PHIL ROBERTS, HUGO GOBISH, Committee.



# Correspondence

## Laying the Corner Stone.

The comrades of Local Amity, Colorado, laid the corner-stone of the first Socialist temple in America Sunday afternoon, September 27th.

While there are many Socialist temples in the United States, so far as we have been able to ascertain, they have been purchased instead of being built from the ground upward for Socialism.

The day was all that could be desired. The farmers came from miles around. There were probably 300 people present, nearly all of whom were farmers.

J. E. Webber presided. The exercises were opened by singing "America," followed by prayer. Then short addresses by Comrades Selfridge, Brown and Mrs. Brown. Then came the address by Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett, state organizer of the Colorado Socialist party, who laid the corner-stone bearing the inscription:

SOCIALIST TEMPLE  
Laid by  
MRS. IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT  
9-27-1903.

We regret that there was no reporter present to take the words as they fell from the lips of the speakers, every one of which was fired with patriotism of the highest order, that patriotism which recognizes the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

Mrs. Hazlett told the writer that she had prepared a few notes upon what she meant to say, but as she looked into the faces of the audience, they all went from her mind. The occasion made the speech which in appropriateness and eloquence could scarcely be surpassed.

It was clearly stated that the building is not intended for a play house or dance hall or a pleasure resort of any kind, but for an educational institution open to the free discussion of all political, social and religious questions. Recognizing the fact that education is the basis of the Co-operative Commonwealth to be, we do not want Socialism until the people know what Socialism means.

The following mementoes were placed in the corner-stone: "Granada Times" (local paper); "Appeal to Reason" (Jubilee edition); "Miners' Magazine" (official organ of W. F. M.); handbill naming the date of laying the corner-stone; "Denver Times" (daily); copy of the state constitution of the Socialist party; United States flag; copy of the charter of Local Amity; names of comrades of Local Amity; Socialist button; capitalist coin.

An ancient Egyptian tomb contains this inscription: "The task-master saith to the laborers, 'The stick is in my hand. Be not idle.'" It would have been difficult to have explained to those ancient exploiters how a small piece of metal could be so used that labor would be exploited without the presence of the task-master with a stick. We trust that all exploiting of labor will pass into history ere this corner-stone is removed.

The sealing of the corner-stone was followed by a brief prayer and the exercises were closed by singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mrs. Hazlett concluded her address by reading a poem that she wrote in honor of the occasion, which we herewith present.

C. STIMSON, Secretary. J. E. WEBBER, Chairman.

On the Laying of the Cornerstone, of the Socialist Temple in Amity,  
Colo., on September 27, 1903.

Neath the skies of Colorado,  
Mid its broad and fertile plains  
With their wealth of golden harvest,  
Luscious fruitage, bursting grains,  
Rings a song of hope and freedom,  
Breathes the future's mighty prayer,  
And the soul of man is gladdened,  
As its echoes fill the air.

'Tis the building of the temple  
To humanity and God;  
'Tis the hope of man uplifted,  
Still aspiring from the sod;  
'Tis the boundless, eager longing  
For the heritage of joy  
Due to all earth's teeming millions,  
Peace serene, without alloy.

So we build our noble temple,  
Lay its foundations broad and deep,  
Wondrous deeds shall surge around it,  
While the suns their vigils keep,  
God humanity shall brighten,  
Lift her vision to the light,  
Challenge wrong and brutal outrage,  
Bear the banner of the right.

From these altars shall the watchword  
Of our glorious challenge ring;  
In these walls proud resolutions  
From the hearts of slaves shall spring,  
Till the lowest trembling creature  
With the slave-curse on his brow,  
Shall arise and face his Maker  
In the great eternal Now—

Till the curse of kings is banished—  
Kings of blood, of war, of gold—  
Till the curse of lawless power,  
Greed and crime and shame unfold,  
Shall be loosed from every tetter  
God has blessed with strength and life,  
And his labor, free, triumphant,  
Lift him from degrading strife.

In the heart of man heroic,  
Springs immortal discontent;  
Climbs he sunward like a flower,  
Leaving beast and coward blent;  
Hurls injustice of the ages  
That has chained his brain in night  
From its throne of brazen triumph:  
Moves from darkness up to light.

O'er the glad race of the future  
Socialism's flag shall wave,  
From our Temple rush the forces  
Digging Capital's deep grave,  
Those who dwell secure and happy  
In the golden age we won  
By our struggles, will remember  
What we, here, to-day, have done.

And on history's glowing pages  
Shall they read the deed and name;  
Schoolboys will rehearse the story,  
Lent with lightning wings to fame;  
How we dared to raise our protest;  
How we dared the Temple build;  
How we struggled; how we conquered;  
How the world with joy was filled.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

## Notes from 99.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

It has been some time since I have seen an article in the magazine from No. 99, and no doubt many of the boys think we are asleep, but no, we are awake all right and very much so. I am proud to say that we are doing very well, considering our location, being right in the midst of a farming district where labor is cheap, especially in the fall and winter, but for all that, we are gradually on the increase and we expect to pay a larger per capita tax to the W. F. of M. this quarter than ever before for any one quarter. I will say further that the whole state of Utah is gradually waking up to the necessity of unionism and instead of one small local, known as Valley No. 99, we now have ten husky young unions all in good health, with a total membership of 1,694 in good standing. Fraternally.

Murray, Utah, October 2, 1903.

E. J. SMITH.

## An Open Letter to the Governor.

October 13, 1903.

To His Excellency, James Peabody, Banker by Profession and Governor by Accident of the State of Colorado:

Sir—When you were inaugurated as the governor of this great state the people hoped that you would show at least some principle of American

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(AFTERNOON AND EVENING)

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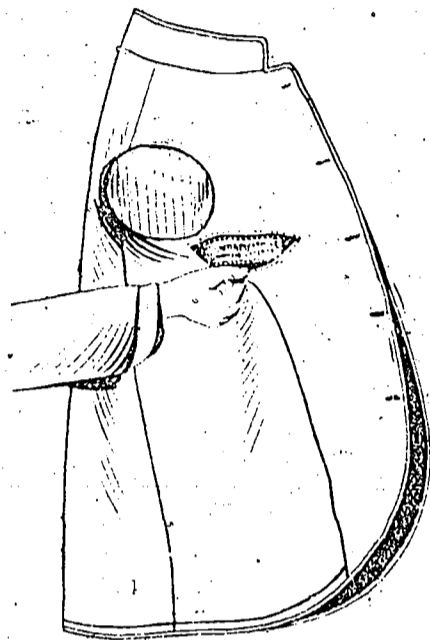
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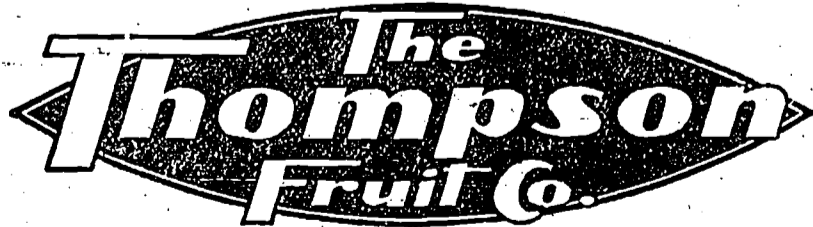
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patriotism and could not believe that you would be anything worse than a true Republican. Alas, time has shown the errors of judgment.

If nature had given you an understanding qualified to keep pace with the wishes and principles of your heart, she would have made you, perhaps, the most formidable governor that has been selected since the days of the redeemer, McIntyre. Neither the feelings of shame, the reproaches of conscience nor treachery to pledges form a bar to your infamous designs. You and your staff of puny parasites seem determined to annihilate the constitutional protection of the people. We have much reason to lament our condition; we know we are wholly at your mercy; that we can not impeach you without an extra session of the Senate and you will not issue a call; we find succor only in the weakness of your understanding and the hope that you will not know enough to go the full gamut of your possibilities.

We owe it to the bounty of Providence that the completest depravity of heart is sometimes united with a confusion of mind, even an astute politician, which makes him treacherous without art and a hypocrite without deceiving. Your administration has been marked by the militia being on the march continually since the last sad strains of your inaugural ball died into the oblivion of the past. Your chief exertions have been at Colorado City and Cripple Creek, although you expressed your sentiments when you endorsed the tyrants who expelled American citizens from Idaho Springs and you told them to resort to the courts for redress and condemned the District Court for giving the redress asked. How quickly you would have sent troops if the miners had deported a thief as your associates did these miners: Perhaps you would have deemed the emergency sufficient to send the company in which your son holds a lieutenant's commission.

Your plans seem to have been adopted without skill and conducted with equal dexterity—truly the execution has been as gross as the design. By one decisive step you have defeated all the arts of sophistry. You tell us that martial law has never been declared in the Cripple Creek district. We know that the constitution prohibits it, yet you endorse the wholesale arrest of citizens without warrant for supposed slurs of your tinselled soldiers; you say that the soldiers are to assist the civil officers; then you ratify the attempt by the military, never equaled in any civilized country, to browbeat the District Court; you say the soldiers are to prevent lawlessness and the sheriff and taxpaying citizens say there has not been an attempt at disorder and that they have, at all times, been amply able to cope with anything of the nature without even the necessity of a posse.

Usually dark, ambitious designs require and furnish illustrations from which a call to patriotism may be made, and when doubtful, the virulent exaggeration of party clamor might be employed to rouse and engage the passions of men, but, sir, you are without this aid, for your party is divided and treated you with silent contempt. They demanded **LAWFUL PROTECTION OF ALL CITIZENS**. The merits of your administration have been brought to an issue and your party is ashamed of it. Every citizen, even the narrowest and most bigoted, can now determine whether it is best to have speculators or citizens control the affairs of Colorado. It is not an alarm to passions or partisan prejudice, but a calm appeal to the judgment of the people on the rights most essential to their happiness.

A more experienced, cautious or reasoning man would not hazard his name by a direct invasion of the constitution until he had, at least, made some progress in stirring up a little lawlessness; he would not have relied solely upon whether Mr. Davis had a pistol concealed upon his person, or whether the "Record" said that there were amongst his awe-inspiring soldiers some criminals or ex-convicts. It is within the range of possibility that a year hence your leading generals or adjutants may be counted amongst the convicts of the law even though you might pardon them, and it is plausible that you may be seeking a position of strike breaker after you have lost all of your worldly possessions settling the damages to those who have been illegally incarcerated and compelled to recline upon beds of straw for fifteen days at your behest.

You would have been in better standing amongst the people, and your administration held in better repute, even by your own party, had you nullified the wholesale arrest of citizens and boys and the attempted stragulation of the press by your pig-headed tin soldiers. You have degraded the high honor of the executive chair into a base and dishonorable ally of the traitorous Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Operators' Association and you have not the ability to culminate such a contemptible and unholy union without the grossest violation of the laws and rights of the people. These rights you can no more annihilate than you can the infamy of your own heart. We do not expect any principle at the hands of Bell; he left the struggle for freedom by the Cubans to come to our state to enforce slavery upon us; it is not inconsistent with such a character that he would desert a cause of liberty and seek to oppress a free people; his whole career is an insane and determined seeking for infamous renown. Had it not been for the political accident which placed you in the executive chair, he would probably never have arisen to the dignity of being hated, and you both might have proceeded safe and contemptible, not even despised with moderation. But it seems fate designed you both to be despicably distinguished and to such minds there is no other road to fame than the attempted destruction of the constitutional rights or a jealous ambition to have a daughter christen a cruiser. When the daughter of Mr. Tom Walsh was selected to break the bottle of wine on the prow of the "Colorado" it shocked your vanity nearly to delirium and you soon bartered your honor and attempted to barter Mr. Walsh's by an offer of membership on the St. Louis World's Fair commission. You, thinking that he was of the same puny class as yourself, met with an insult, at his hands, which would have humbled an ordinary vagabond, yet you were invulnerable and even thought that the Missourians ought to recognize you as the stuffed prophet of Colorado. Disappointment and disgust by the people seem to have no more effect upon your callous conscience than it does upon your ignoble "Gigadeer Brindle" Bell.

Why do you not send the Canon City company to the front?

This is the company where your son holds a lieutenant's commission, is it not? Are you afraid that the infantry of the winter's blast will thin this flower of the guard more than the bullets from Spanish soldiers? Perhaps he does not inherit a desire for reckless infamy.

Remember you were elected upon a platform which demanded the eight-hour law. The people voted for its adoption in no unmeaning numbers and yet you have so violently opposed its adoption that we feel we are not only oppressed by enduring you, but insulted when we are told that the troops are in the district for any other purpose than to override the possibilities of compelling recognition of this measure. How are you, sir, prepared to meet the united detestation of the people? Your own party at the state judicial convention did not mention your name. Give us, if it be possible, some excuse to posterity and to ourselves for submitting to your administration. If not the ability of a governor, if not the integrity of a patriot or the fidelity of a partisan, show us at least the firmness of a man; tell us that you are but the puppet of the mine owners and smelter trust. The injury that you have done our state demands not only redress, but vengeance. You have ruined countless numbers and brought a general distress upon our people. You have blasted prosperity like a scourge, so that a few speculators who will not help the state or the people, may gloat in luxury. Had you not sent the troops this strike would have been settled long ago and the extra wages of the smeltermen at Argo and elsewhere would have been spent by them amongst our business men. The whole community would have felt the effect and smiles and friendship instead of tears and hatred would have greeted you.

Where can you look for endorsement of your administration. Do you think that it will come from the venal vote and the deplorable trade you once bought. No. You will have to again purchase it. Consider how long

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you may rely upon their integrity by the bolt of one wing and the resolutions of the other of your party which lavished, without reluctance, their praises upon a libertine by profession. Even your most ardent supporters now realize that you are in a contention where everything may be lost and nothing can be gained, but as you became a governor by accident, growing out of a mistake of ex-Governor Thomas at the Democratic convention, and you were adopted without choice and continued without favor even by your own party, you may be assured that when the occasion arises you will be discarded without even the form of a regret. You will have reason to be thankful, when you are permitted to retire to your home in the penitentiary city and have resumed your former livelihood of computing interest at five per cent. per month or clipping coupons on watered stock securities, that you are so soon forgotten. Your retreating will be noticed only by the extreme silence of your excellency, or possibly the faint memories that your daughter once christened a cruiser. Your retirement may be disturbed possibly by your present bigoted adjutant general again committing some eccentricity or dying a natural death. You are fast learning the truth of the maxim: "All, all, is vanity!" Very truly,  
EMULUS.

## Resolutions for the U. M. W. of A.

Anaconda, Mont., October 2, 1903.

Resolutions adopted by the Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union at a regular meeting held on October 2, 1903:

Whereas, There is at the present time over 10,000 members of the Western Federation of Miners on strike for an eight-hour day throughout the Rocky Mountain regions, and principally in the state of Colorado; and,

Whereas, We as workingmen and members of the Western Federation of Miners, acknowledge the justness of their grievance and proclaim it of vital interest to all workingmen, as a class, throughout the entire American continent; and,

Whereas, The past record of the Western Federation of Miners will

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11 Cooper Square, New York.

show that its treasury and the treasury of its local unions have always responded liberally to assist their brother workingmen, regardless of craft or affiliation; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117 of the Western Federation of Miners, do hereby call to the attention of the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America the serious conditions confronting our worthy brothers throughout the metalliferous regions of the West; and be it further

Resolved, That, considering the extreme magnitude of our struggle and its importance to the laboring men of the West, we call upon the executive officers of the foregoing organization to forward to us such financial assistance as will justify us in our belief, that our past favors have not been forgotten; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our minutes and that a copy be forwarded to the president and secretary, treasurer, and to the district presidents of the United Mine Workers of America, and also that a copy be sent to the editor of the Miners' Magazine for publication.

**Class-Conscious Resolutions.**

Among the many resolutions that were passed at the annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers at Cincinnati, none were more important and timely than the following:

"Whereas, The new military bill, properly known as 'Public Document No. 33,' enacted by the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and approved January 21, 1903, which makes all able-bodied male citizens of eighteen years to forty-five years of age subject to military duty at the call of the President of the United States; and,

"Whereas, Similar military rules are now in force in European monarchies and eastern despotism; and

"Whereas, Such military rules have heretofore been used for the suppression of liberty-loving people, and democracy in all forms; and,

"Whereas, Armies are principally composed of toilers who are forced to leave their families, friends, home and employment; and

"Whereas, The Declaration of Independence, which only a few days ago we celebrated its anniversary, which declared to each life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and,

"Whereas, Military does often take lives, deprive of liberty and turn happiness into sorrow and despair; and,

"Whereas, The United States senators and United States representatives having enacted such military rules without consulting the popular will, as should be done in a democratic form of government; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in convention assembled, do again emphasize the necessity of laborers' ranks uniting at the ballot box for its own protection, by electing men to the legislative halls of our country from the ranks of the toilers, who would guard with a jealous eye the interests of the producing class; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call the attention of the members of the A. F. G. W. U. that this bill is aimed directly at the rights of the working class and against their interest, and the votes in favor of said bill were cast by representatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties."

**Notes from 67.**

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As I have not seen any correspondence from this place for some time, I will take it upon myself to give the brothers of the W. F. M. a sketch of No. 67.

We have about the hardest proposition to handle of any in the jurisdiction, but we are going ahead just the same. We wake some of the boys up every time we get the chance, though we meet with opposition on every hand. The mine owners made up their minds that the union has come to stay.

This camp has a great many of the scabs from all over the country, but they do not try to bother us any and it might not be good for them to start anything just now.

Our own little No. 67 is growing slow but sure, and we have some good workers among us, not only for unionism, but Socialism as well. They cry Socialism from early morn until late at night. Agitators are at it hard every spare moment and I think Bingham will show up well at our next election.

I hope that by the time this reaches you that light will be showing up on the victory of our boys in Colorado and that they will give Governor Peabody to understand that they are citizens of the United States and must be recognized as such. But, boys, remember him at your next election and do your duty to yourself, your country and your fellow man. Your ballot is mightier than the starvation process of the strike when the other fellow has the gun and the law to back it with. Yours fraternally,

Bingham, Utah, September 30, 1903.

W. C. CONANT.

**Tender Moral and Financial Support.**

The following resolutions were adopted by Black Hills District Union No. 2 of the Western Federation of Miners at Lead City, South Dakota, September 18, 1903:

"Inasmuch as the people of Colorado by a vote of more than 40,000 majority passed a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to enact an eight-hour law for all men working in mines, mills and smelters; and

"Whereas, The sovereign voices of the people as expressed at the ballot box was defied and stilled (for the time) to gratify the trusts and combinations, who are always watchful that labor be given no right; and

"Whereas, The battle for eight hours is a fight for humanity to lessen the hours of servitude of the wealth producers of the West; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Black Hills District Union No. 2 of the Western Federation of Miners endorse the action taken by the executive board and President Moyer in demanding the eight-hour day; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Black Hills District Union No. 2, on behalf of the unions of the Black Hills of the state of South Dakota, extend to President Moyer our earnest support, both morally and financially.

"D. E. MULLINS,  
"Secretary."

"J. C. CLANCY,  
"President."

**A Spiey Letter.**

Editor Miners' Magazine:

On September 24th Brother J. Simpkins organized a union here of miners, consisting of thirty-three members, as a starter. Fifty names were sent in of boys who could not get in, so that everything looks bright for a strong order in this little burg, although we did at first get a set-back, as a swelled-headed, supercilious, new (extremely new) superintendent—with a capital "S"—forbade on the pain of his displeasure any organization of "his" men on "his" ground. His name is Frank Brown, a Cammus Prairie potato digger and hay-baler, who caught a gleam of fortune's smile and who became the superintendent of the Jumbo mine and shareholder through running a few feet of a tunnel for an interest, which is all very commendable and to be praised were it not for the fact that in becoming fairly well off



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British Columbia, No. 6, P. E. McDonald, President; Geo. Dougherty, Secretary, Phoenix, British Columbia.  
 Utah, No. 1, L. A. Brather, President; Jos. P. Langford, Sec'y, Park City, Utah.

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through blind chance he caught a disease called enlargement of the cranium—a very common disease among the ignorant who become blindly and suddenly rich. This aforesaid Brown is diseased with the enlargement of the cranium and his old-time friends despair of his ever recovering. Whilst he was a poor man he was greatly in favor of this camp being organized and having 8 and eight hours, but now it is a different story. He told two of the boys who waited on him for the use of the bunk house that he would not allow any miners' union to be organized on his place and any man who joined could come to the office and get his time. The two, who acted on the committee right there, but the rest of the miners, whose benefit the union is for, who are intelligent independent American citizens, who will not be dictated to, Mark Hanna, Parry and prognostications, allowed themselves to be dictated to by a boss, went to work and allowed their two brothers to go without a word of protest from themselves as American citizens or as men. Men are cheap; the working man, the cheapest skate of all, will sell for a job and then work hard to hold his job.

We are considering, when we have got into stride, of giving every brother of our local the magazine, of sending it to him if he be working up on the hill, so that all our brothers will be posted. We will take the money from our treasury to do this. We are also considering making the initiation \$0-\$1 extra for the magazine; also all transfers shall be taxed an extra dollar. If the brother who is being transferred is not a subscriber to the magazine, by this means we hope to have every brother in the Hump a voluntary subscriber to the magazine, and thus we will all be helped along. The magazine, with Brother O'Neill at its head, will help us to understand what we are bumping up against, whilst we will help the cause by our money. Let every local do as we are going to do, and we would soon have a circulation of 5000 or 10000. Get out among your business men and get them to subscribe. Take their ads. The magazine belongs to us and every member should have for it. We the latest and newest local, No. —, call upon the other locals to do as we are doing. We call upon "Neomourr War" to start the ball rolling; they who have such a large treasury, who are located in the hills, who talk about their patriotism and union camp and "Neomourr War" we call upon them to act as well as talk, to send to each member of their local our Weekly Miners' Magazine, and draw the amount from the treasury with no discount, dollar for dollar, for every member. Let's hear from all you locals. It is not against the constitution; each local can do as they please; there is no extra initiation fee.

Hump, Idaho, October 3, 1903.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

### Another Union in the Black Hills.

In the Neomourr Little camp of Tinton, South Dakota, in which all is painted red, in which fraud designates that everything in sight belongs to the company—the water works, the electric plant, the stove, bench, printing press, boarding house, stables and shops of all descriptions. We organized a local union of the Western Federation of Miners on September 28th with twenty-seven charter members. The mines of the company are in the state of South Dakota, but the mill is in Wyoming, located about twenty miles south of Sun Dance. There are about sixty-five men in all in the camp who are eligible to membership and will join in the near future, as they are good union men at heart. We urged the necessity of the Magazine being taken by the union and read in the homes of the members, so that they can keep pace with the times and become acquainted with the struggle that is going on throughout the great West and their answer was in the affirmative. Fraternally.

THOMAS J. McKEAN,

Terry, South Dakota.

### A Report from Idaho.

Grant's Press, Oregon, September 23, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As I am out on an organizing trip I thought that I would drop you a few lines to let the readers of the magazine know with what success I am meeting. I succeeded in organizing a local in the Buffalo Hump camp, which bids fair to be one of the best locals in the federation. I don't see how it can help being otherwise with such a man at the head of it as Early Mathers and Watson.

One of the mine managers, Brown by name, threatens to discharge any and all of his men if they join the union, but from the present outlook, if he does, his plant will be closed down for the want of men, as the great majority of the men are willing to join, regardless of Mr. Brown's threats, and the boys at the other mines promised to stay with the Jumbo boys and give them their support to the last.

The Hump district is going to be one of the greatest gold producing camps in the state of Idaho. I did not organize in the camps of Elk City, Mocham, Badger and Thunder Mountain on account of most of the properties not being prepared to run this winter. But in the spring they will open up in good shape and within a year Idaho will be a close second to Montana in regard to mining and miners' unions.

Now I would like to say a word to the members of organized labor, as the whole state of Colorado is in a labor war with right, principle and justice on the one side, and with capital, power, tyranny, anarchy, lawlessness and treason of the powers that be on the other side to degrade, subdue, humiliate and crush the American people regardless of the constitution of the United States. It is high time that the laboring masses should rise in their mighty power at the ballot box and put men of the people in power and relegate such men as Peabody, Bell and all other tools of capital to such places of dishonor that they never will be able to buy their redemption with their ill-gotten gains, and furthermore it is every workingman's duty to do all in his power both morally and financially to aid the miners in Colorado in their struggle for their rights, justice and freedom, for if they lose in this fight, it will mean one more blow against labor, and capital will then center its hired outlaws against organized labor in some other locality.

Hoping these few lines will find every brother and friends of organized labor with his shoulder to the wheel of industrial freedom, I beg to remain, Yours fraternally,

L. J. SIMPKINS.

Wardner, Idaho.

## ... POETRY ...

### "The Laborer."

The man who toils from morn till night,  
 In rain or shine, in heat or cold,  
 With dangers everywhere in sight,  
 Who toils until he is too old,  
 And ever works,  
 He never shirks,  
 What is his boon, his compensation,  
 Of all the wealth of his creation?  
 With pick and shovel underground,  
 With dynamite he ventures bold

## UNION DIRECTORY Can You Make and Read a Drawing?

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 To break the rocks in search of gold.  
 No gold for him,  
 His share is slim,  
 It's just enough to check starvation,  
 Enough to chain him to his station.  
 He makes and guides the speedy train  
 From town to town, from land to land,  
 And rather dies in awful pain  
 In mishaps than to leave his stand.  
 Oh human fools!  
 What willing tools!  
 But all you lack is education  
 To bring about your elevation.  
 He steers the ship with nerve and skill  
 Through weather-beaten seas,  
 He builds the palace, builds the mill  
 And all machineries.  
 He travels not,  
 Dwells in a hut;  
 He gets no time for recreation  
 Except when he has lost his station.  
 He battles for his country's sake  
 And dies for it with pride,  
 His little own he leaves at stake,  
 His wife, perhaps his bride,  
 His country—his!  
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 And cease to suffer, cease to groan,  
 Emancipate, you must, you can.  
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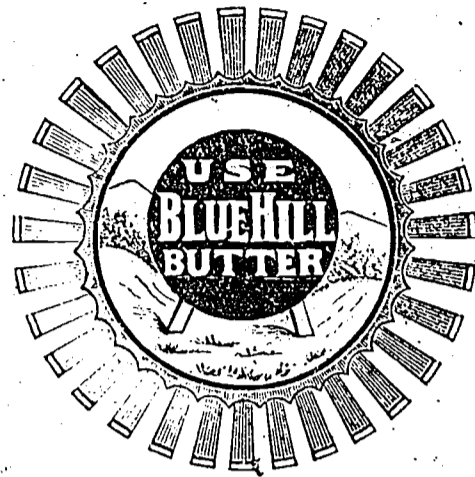
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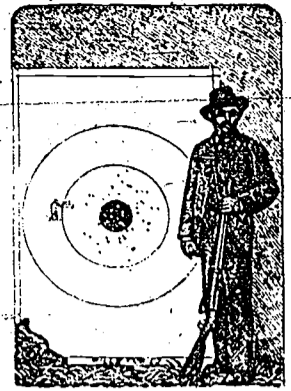
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