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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

December 3,  
1903.

Vol. V, No. 23.

22 TRADES UNION COUNCIL  
DENVER, COLO.

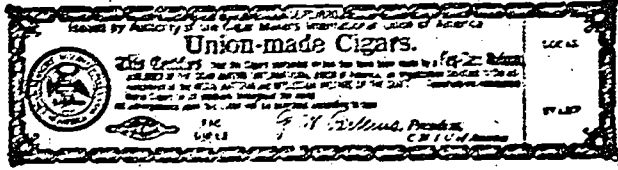
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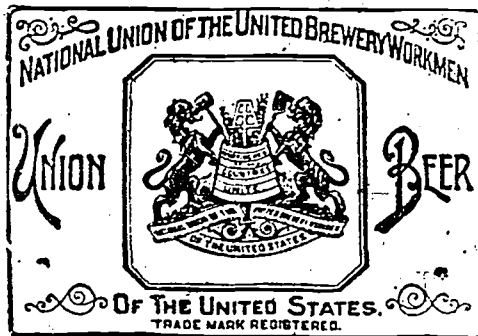
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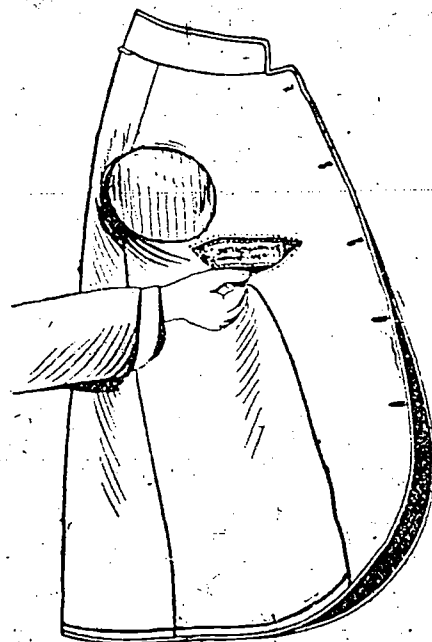


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# MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

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**John M. O'Neill, Editor.**

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

THE MEMBERS of the board of the Western Federation of Miners convened in executive session last Monday.

SENATOR DIETRICK of Nebraska has been indicted by a grand jury for receiving money for his influence in the distribution of federal "pie." The senator from Nebraska is only following the example of the majority of the gentlemen who belong to the Washington "Millionaires' Club." Dietrick only made a mistake when he was so raw in his work as to be caught. It is safe to assume that the courts will do the laundry work and the honorable gentleman of the Senate who had appointments for postoffices for sale will come out of the tangle as a martyr who has suffered from the political jealousy of irresponsible slanderers. The escutcheon of a United States senator must not be dragged in the mire of dishonor, even though it requires judicial prostitution to exonerate the accused. The district attorney, who has been instrumental in gathering the evidence to bring in an indictment against Dietrick, is threatened with removal and Rosewater, Omaha's leading journalist and politician, has come to the rescue of the federal plum vendor.

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO while the majority of the police force, armed with clubs and revolvers, were assaulting strikers, the members of the City Council, under police protection, were taking favorable action on a recommendation for the extension of the Chicago City railroad franchise. The previous night the laboring people met in mass meeting and passed resolutions protesting against a franchise extension, and demanding immediate municipal ownership. The resolutions and demands of the laboring people were spurned with contempt by the members of the council. These servants of the people became masters, and guarded and protected in their official capacity by a cordon of armed policemen, brazenly gloried in advertising their inclinations to serve a grasping corporation, that knows no law and laughs in derision at every principle of justice. The laboring people of Chicago have been the most potent factors in placing these conscienceless scoundrels in office. They have voted for the tools of corporations, and by their ballots they have given power to a system that debauches the public servant. Chicago with its 240,000 members enrolled under the banner of organized labor, has no representative in the council chamber of the city, except one, to raise his voice in protest against the criminal dishonor that submerges the gang that profits upon the ability to grant valuable franchises to a corporation, that asks and receives an armed police force to club and shoot down strikers who are waging a bloodless battle for a larger share in the value which this labor creates. The street car strikers of Chicago may profit by the lessons that have been taught them by the aldermanic board in the great city on the banks of Lake Michigan, and when the labor skate in the future howls against politics being discussed in the union the remembrance of the recent action of Chicago's City Council and the clubs of corporation-owned policemen, may furnish him an argument to meet the Judas who works both sides of the street.

WHEN THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION was appointed by President Roosevelt and rendered their decision, which granted a slight increase in wages to the miners, and when some of the coal barons accepted the terms laid down by the commission and handed over a few dollars of back pay that was coming to the miners, that was due for several months that they had worked while the commission was struggling with testimony, pro and con, the press of the country patted the miner upon the back for the great victory that was achieved through Roosevelt's tribunal of adjusters. Some of the coal barons refused to accept the verdict of the commission and resorted to the courts, questioning the legality of the commission to sit as a board of arbitration and having the power to dictate terms which employer and employe must respect. The old reliable judiciary has placed its brand of "unconstitutional" upon the decision of the commission, and now the question is asked, will the miners who have received the few dollars granted by the commission be forced to return to the masters the rebate allowed them by the verdict of the unlawful commission? The plot thickens in the great farce that is played to bring about harmony between the laborer and his boss.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, in his address to the delegates in the convention that assembled in Boston, referred to the symptoms of industrial depression. He realizes, from the tenor of his address, that an economic crisis is rapidly approaching. He knows that the markets are overstocked and glutted, and he sees that a reduction in wages is inevitable and one of the problems which will confront his organization in the near future. Mr. Gompers declares that organized labor must resist a reduction, but when the mill employes of Massachusetts furnished him the information that a reduction of ten per cent would affect 50,000, most of whom are per capita tax paying members of his organization, he had but little to say about making preparations for resistance. Mr. Gompers declares that the workers must consume more, and this consumption will bring about industrial activity, but Mr. Gompers did not elucidate as to how the workers were to be placed in a position with purchasing power to relieve the stagnation. To consume more, the workers must receive higher wages, and higher wages mean less profit for the employer. The simple trades-unionism of Mr. Gompers is up against a stone wall, and the industrial depression that is coming will furnish proof that will leave no room for argument.

JUDGE BRYANT of the United States District Court at Texarkana, Arkansas, has issued an injunction restraining strikers from speaking to employes of the Pacific Express Company. The judge has made it criminal for a striker to enjoy the constitutional liberty of free speech. From the manner in which federal judges are advancing upon the liberty of citizenship, it is only a question of time until the judiciary shall consider the very act of an employe striking sufficient grounds for a jail sentence. While judges and all the officers of the law are using their power to subjugate in heavier chains the men who toil, the "labor skates" are vying with each other in advancing specious arguments for the prolongation of this damnable system which enslaves the manhood of the nation. It is idle to talk of liberty, while an employer coins profit from wage slavery. The lawyer appointed to the bench, through the influence of corporations, is only proving grateful to his masters by using his judicial position in rendering valuable service in recognition of the political honor bestowed upon him by the few in whose interest injunctions are issued. As one injunction follows another, the judge becomes more emboldened and the lethargy and indifference of the great mass stiffens his spinal column to hand out a larger dose to the fellow that takes it and looks pleasant.

**I**N THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, two banks have recently collapsed as a result of withdrawals of deposits from these financial institutions. A vast number of miners who were formerly employes in the mines previous to the strike, took their departure for other mining camps, and when leaving, called at the banks and extracted the amount of their deposits. The amount of each miner deposited in the banks was comparatively small, but the aggregate sum of all was sufficient to push the banks over the precipice into the vortex of ruin. As the Citizens' Alliance has declared war upon organized labor, and as the majority of the members of the Citizens' Alliance are carried by the banks, the members of organized labor and every man who is in sympathy with the principles of unionism should draw his money from the banks so that no property of the honest toiler who is struggling to fight oppression and better his condition can be handed by a banker to a member of the Citizens' Alliance for the further exploitation of the victims whom he has sworn to humiliate on the industrial field. This is not a solution of the labor problem, but when the present fortress of labor is attacked by the inflamed belligerence of mercenary haters of unionism, labor must appropriate to itself every weapon under the law and constitution to meet the enemy. Safety deposit boxes instead of banks, should become the receptacles in which the laboring men should place their surplus, and when the banks are relieved of the care of millions of dollars that belong to millions of working people, which members of the Citizens' Alliance use, the exploiters will become gentle and easy to handle through their poverty.

**T**HE PRESIDENT of the United States, and the respective governors of the states and territories, regaled the people with Thanksgiving proclamations and each and every one of them urgently requested the whole people to lift their eyes towards the heavens and thank the Great Jehovah for all the blessings that have been showered upon us during the past year. To millions of people throughout the United States, a Thanksgiving proclamation will read like adding "insult to injury." Shall the child in the factory and mill, robbed of its youth and an education, offer up thanks to God for the opportunity of wearing out its young life to make profit for the parasite that lives in a mansion? Shall the social outcast, whom hunger and poverty forced to sell her virtue for bread, give thanks to God because shame has stamped upon her once virgin brow the brand of shame? Shall the thousands and tens of thousands of jobless men and women send messages of thanks to the Paradise Proprietor, that industrial depression has enabled them to enjoy the blissful pleasure of begging a job from another master? Shall the depositors who have lost their savings in defunct banks join in the chorus of thanks because coupon-clippers took advantage of their confidence and left them holding the sack? Shall we all send up a mighty petition of thanks for the strikes and lockouts, for the crowded penitentiaries and poor houses that are swarming with criminals and paupers, and for the moans and wails of humanity that are heard in every state of our Union? The Thanksgiving proclamation is a burlesque to men and women with empty stomachs, whose nakedness is merely covered with the tattered rags of vagrancy. The President and governors who can write such proclamations in an age when Christianity is used as a mask to conceal the ravenous features of the wolf, should be found guilty of committing blasphemy against God.

**I**NDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION continues to grow more serious in the great city of London, with its millions of human beings. A year ago thousands of people paraded the streets bearing baskets soliciting alms to feed the hungry and the homeless. From 4,000 to 5,000 per night are turned away from the barracks of the Salvation Army, and idle, penniless men are forced to sleep in the parks and streets—in fact, wherever the police in their callous mercy will permit "the weary and heavy laden" to lie down. There are now 150,000 confessed paupers whose names appear upon the register of the poor-houses, and the number is rapidly increasing. Factories are daily closing their doors or reducing the number of employes, and London is confronted with the problem of making provision for saving from starvation an idle army of men, women and children who are deprived of the opportunity to work. Chamberlain and his friends are growing eloquent over the prosperity that will come through protection, and using the tariff argument to politically hypnotize the long-deluded workingman. Tariff protection will not remove the cause which has impoverished the toiling millions of England. Such political nostrums are but temporary palliations that merely ease the misery of a system that must be torn out by the roots and supplanted by collective ownership, in which all the people shall be clothed with an inalienable right of free access to the resources of the earth. England is not suffering from a famine or a dearth in the necessaries of life, but the few have cornered the products of labor and stored them away, waiting for a market in order that the privileged class may enjoy the luxury or larger dividends. The niggardly wages that have been paid by the industrial captains of England merely enable the toiler to eat while he has a job, but as soon as the warehouses are filled he becomes jobless and hungry at the same time. Every nation of the world, as well as England, is facing a crisis, and the workingman will be driven through the law of necessity to strike a political blow for his industrial liberty.

**G**OVERNOR CUMMINS of the state of Iowa advances as a cure for the trust evil the limiting of the stocks and bonds to the actual value of the capital contributed to the federated corporations. Who is to determine the "actual value" of stocks and bonds issued by a trust? By what process is the fictitious value of stocks and bonds soaring skyward through the manipulation of financial experts to be regulated so that fluctuations will not occur? If stocks and bonds were bought and sold for their actual value, the incentive for gambling would be destroyed and Wall street would go out of business. As long as stocks and bonds are issued there will be buyers and sellers, and the individual liberty of the citizen cannot be abridged in buying or bearing market quotations. Men purchase stocks and bonds for the profit they think there is in it, and if their judgment fails, they have no one to blame but themselves. They have played at a game to win, and if they lose some one else is the gainer. Governor Cummins declares that a corporation or association that is brought into existence to suppress competition by the purchase or consolidation of independent plants "is a vicious and unlawful combination, and all the powers of government should be employed for its annihilation."

Men in the field of commercialism have long ago recognized the fact that competition means death, and, as a result of the realization, have amalgamated industries so that the people will be more at the mercy of the few, who have cornered the necessaries of life. Concentration under the present system is as natural as water running down hill. The great mass of the people are the sheep who are to be shorn, and competition in the commercial world means less ability to accumulate rapidly fabulous profits.

Competition in the labor market means starvation wages for the laboring man, and competition in the business world means scanty profits for the commercial captains. Competition is doomed, and is going down to its death, to be supplanted by co-operation in which all the people shall be social factors in the production and distribution of wealth. The few men who are czars in the realms of commerce and finance own the government, and the powers of government will be used by the few to carry to a successful issue the policy of the trusts. The people will suffer until the government is rescued from the hands of the multimillionaire, and its functions made to serve the interests of all the people.

**T**HERE IS NOW going on in the city of Denver considerable agitation over the corrupt methods that have been used to defeat the will of the people. There has never been in the history of Denver an election in which the finger of dishonor has not been pointed at some combination, charging political infamy. It is only a few weeks ago since an assemblage gathered together, branding themselves as members of an "Honest Election League," and the glib-tongued spouters delivered harangues to fire the blood of the righteous, so that their indignation would blaze into a conflagration demanding gore to put out the flames. When the Ciceros of that occasion warmed up to their subject and advised the use of the rifle and the shotgun to protect the purity of the ballot box, the applause was deafening, and the high-toned anarchists, clad in silk and broadcloth, hugged each other in their rapture and delirium. The venom and threats of this gathering were directed against the repeater and the hired tool, who hangs around the den of shame and the low-down booze joint. Vengeance is to be meted out to the paid judge and clerk of election, and the ragged, unkempt hobo, who, for corporation money, obeys the instructions of men who live in mansions on Capitol hill. Men who reap large revenues from business blocks, men who own palaces of sin on Market street and rent them out to social outcasts, men who deal in mortgages, stocks and bonds, men who sit in cushioned pews and donate liberally to priest and preacher, are the criminals who are responsible for the corruption of election judges and clerks, for the repeater and all the hoodlum element that gathers around the polls on election day to do the dirty work of the "boodle" contributors. If the "Honest Election League" desires to use the rifle, the shotgun or the rope, let them not wreak their vengeance on the hired tools, but look for the king criminals, who revel in millions and in whose interest votes are purchased and in whose interest ballot boxes are stuffed. If blood is to be shed to purify elections, a vigilance committee on Capitol hill can accomplish more in one night in curing the evil complained of than can in a month pulling triggers in the slum districts of Denver. Go after the fellows with the lamps on their shirt fronts, with the automobiles and the "Honest Election League" will be getting closer to the real criminals. When the avenue is closed through which the boodle comes to debauch the election judge, clerk and repeater there is reasonable hope for an honest election.

**F**ROM THREE TOWNS in the state of Colorado the colored people have made application to wear a uniform and carry a rifle. The colored men who have manifested an inclination to be mustered into the state militia realize full well for what purpose they are to be used. Scarcely a generation has passed away since the black man writhed in the agony of chattel slavery. There are many colored men who yet live to tell the story of the lash in the slave pen; to tell of the moans of pain that burst from breaking hearts, as wife and children were sold upon the auction block to fill the coffers of the brutal lords of the South, who bought and sold human flesh for profit. There is an unwritten history of Southern slavery that out-rides the barbarism and brutality of the dark ages; that would shame a harlot and disgust a libertine. The negro was made a marketable commodity by the same class in society that now uses the

armed power of the government to crush out the last spark of independence that burns in the heart of the white man in wage slavery. The groans of the black men some forty years ago appealed to the humanity of the common people and the sentiment grew and expanded until Southern aristocracy, that was built upon the bondage and degeneracy of the African race, trembled before the mighty mandate of Northern brawn, that declared in trumpet tones that the negro should no longer be a slave, but a man. Now, when less than half a century has passed away, the black man, whose ancestry suffered all the pangs which the lords on Southern soil could inflict, places himself at the disposal of a moneyed oligarchy, to assassinate the economic liberty of the class whose sires "fought, bled and died" in defense of the proclamation of a Lincoln; that tore from the limbs of 4,000,000 colored people the shackles of bondage.

The maintenance of the capitalistic system is demanding that the black man shall forget his gratitude, and become an ally in placing in peonage the disinherited millions whose poverty rebels against the monstrous civilization; that places the few in palaces and the many in hovels. Let the dance go on.

**T**HE MAN WHO JOINS the state militia can no longer offer an apology for his ignorance in not knowing for what purpose the state guards are armed and uniformed. In the past, when the state militia was called out through differences arising between employer and employe, members of the National Guard have offered the excuse that they were not aware at the time of joining the state militia that they would be called into the field to aid the corporations in resuming operations with strike-breakers. A strike is now considered sufficient grounds to hire the state militia to employers of labor, and a call for troops by a citizens' alliance has a wonderful influence upon a corporation tool who has been exalted to the highest official position of a state. The governor of Colorado and the governor of Utah have wasted no time in showing their willingness to serve the interests of the combinations who furnish boodle for election campaigns; who corrupt State Legislatures and manipulate the functions of courts to render helpless organized labor in achieving victory upon the economic field. The working man who now enters the state militia of his own free will is carrying a rifle to murder his own welfare and prosperity. As corporations are aided by the state militia to bring about the defeat and surrender of organized labor, the working man in the state militia must eventually suffer the consequences of his own rashness in the subjugation of the class to which he belongs. The gun which he points, to awe and intimidate his own class will make more formidable the privileged few, who use him as a tool to wreak vengeance upon the masses who are fighting for the maintenance of justice.

**T**HE CO-OPERATIVE STORE is becoming the slogan of organized labor for fighting the Citizens' Alliance to a finish. The press of November 23, contains the following from Pueblo, the "Pittsburg of the West," and shows that the working men are becoming alive to their interests:

"A fight against the Citizens' Alliance which was organized in this city several weeks ago has been begun by the order of Railway Conductors, Arkansas Division No. 36, which last night decided to start a store in direct opposition to the merchants of this city who are members of the alliance. A committee of seven men was appointed to raise money, and its report to-night is that nearly \$8,000 has been pledged for the purpose of starting a grocery and meat market to be operated in Pueblo for the benefit of railroad men. Subscriptions ranging from \$10 to \$100 have been secured. The co-operative union store started several weeks ago, which carries a general line of dry goods and clothing, will be patronized by the railroad men. A stock company will be organized for the market and grocery and capitalized at \$10,000, placed in charge of a competent management and a board of control. Five railroad organizations, which have a membership of about 800 men, will give the store sufficient patronage, exclusive of any outside trade, although it is planned to solicit trade from the public. The store will be located near the union station. It is expected that the store will be in operation by December 15th."

The laboring people are demonstrating their ability to cross every bridge that will be built by the members of the Citizens' Alliance. The laboring people furnish the blood that courses through all the arteries of commerce, and it is about time that the business man who has arrayed himself in an organization pledged to destroy unionism, should be taught a lesson that two can play in that game of war, known as extermination. The railway Brotherhood of Pueblo are bound to make a success of their commercial venture, and all the organized crafts should co-operate with them in making the Pueblo co-operative institution a fortress, against which the assaults of the Citizens' Alliance will prove unavailing. Co-operation is inoculating the working classes, and the contagion is spreading with lightning rapidity. Denver will follow the example of Pueblo, and we will soon be listening to the "wailing and gnashing of teeth," among the merchants who permitted Alliance agitators to bring them into an organization that gave birth to a latent force, that is far more powerful in its effects than the strike or boycott. The year 1904 is pregnant with some interesting history, and the battle, which is now in its infancy between organized labor and the Citizens' Alliance, will furnish numerous themes for the press and pulpit. The plot thickens and "the villain still pursues her."

**A** NUMBER OF TOWNS and cities in the state of Colorado, according to the daily press, have sent in applications to the War Department of Colorado, conducted by Deabody and Bell, making known the fact that a number of the citizens of the different named communities were longing for military glory. As was stated in the last issue of the Magazine, these towns and cities that desire to be identified with the state militia have organized citizens' alliances and the commercial element that belongs to this machine that has been constructed to fight organized labor are anxious that part of their membership shall be equipped with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, so that strikers can be slaughtered under the cover of military sanction. The conditions that are arising upon the industrial field will force the working men to use their brains to solve the problem that has written the history of every nation in blood. Capitalism, under the law and Constitution, has no trouble in finding a pretext to secure the service of an armed power, maintained and supported by the people. All the machinery of government is at the disposal of the corporations and trusts to render more abject the class who raise their voice against oppression. Government, owned and operated in the interests of exploiters, will become more burdensome and unbearable, until the class whose hands produce the wealth shall wrest from capitalism the government that is now used to make slaves of men. Organized labor can wage no longer a battle against a despotic employer without being placed at the business end of a rifle, held by a uniformed citizen, clothed with a government order to pull the trigger. It is about time for the working people to vote as they strike, and when the government is in their hands the Dick military law will be an incumbance upon the Federal statute books.

**T**HE PUBLIC PRESS of Colorado and Wyoming have appropriated a vast amount of space to all the details connected with the execution of Tom Horn. The public has been led to believe that Horn, expiating his life upon the scaffold, paying the death penalty for the cold-blooded murder of a boy, is a tribute to the majesty of the law and will place a check upon the high-handed lawlessness that has marked the history of the state of Wyoming. Tom Horn was but a tool in the hands of a criminal moneyed class, who will find other Horns to do their work of murder for a compensation. Tom Horn was hanged, but the real criminals are free and unrestrained to conspire and hatch more plots that will culminate in the taking of human life. A great effort was made to save Tom Horn from the scaffold. Money was spent with a lavish hand in retaining the ablest attorneys for the defense. Who contributed the funds and why was there so much interest manifested in the Horn case? Why were the most prominent and wealthy men of the state using their efforts and influence in behalf of the man who is credited with seven homicides? Why were appeals and petitions drafted and signed and why was even the governor of the state threatened with assassination if the sentence of the court was carried out? The real criminals, whose money paid the price for murder, trembled in fear that the doomed man would make a confession that would dye with blood the hands of men who have walked in the higher avenues of life, and Horn, under all circumstances, must be led to believe that he would be saved, even to the very moment of standing upon the death trap with the black-cap pulled over his head. The criminals who hired Horn to do the bloody work are still at large and Horn's criminal record will be duplicated by some other tool who will accept employment from the cattle kings of Wyoming.

**X**THE FACT CAN no longer be disguised but that the Citizens' Alliances are determined to seize every weapon at their command to bring about the downfall of organized labor. The official machinery of every city, of every state and of the nation are to be utilized, as far as it lies within the power of this combination, to crush the efforts of the organized toilers in their endeavors to better the condition of laboring humanity. The workingman who has joined hands with his brother for a more humane civilization need expect no quarter, but must give battle to this aggregation of ingrates who have been inoculated with the hydrophobia of a Parry. The membership of organized labor have been wasting ink and paper scribbling volumes of resolutions of protest, but they have all been as harmless as feathers thrown against a stone wall. Organized labor has used the boycott, and the judiciary has come to the rescue of the exploiters and torn this weapon from the hands of labor, and at the same time legalized the blacklist. The strike is met with injunctions, hired thugs, state militia and the federal troops. Organized labor must lift itself from the old rut of antiquity, and use weapons that will cripple the enemy where they live. Organized labor must enter the commercial domain and rear mercantile institutions in competition with the element that has sworn to exterminate the organization which is battling for more economic liberty for the toiler. The co-operative store cannot be met with an injunction from a court, nor will the state militia or federal troops be called out to destroy a business institution. The co-operative store, managed and conducted for the benefit of the membership of organized labor, will be one of the most powerful boycotts against the Citizens' Alliance. The working people operating their own general mercantile institution will be in a position to decrease the membership of the Citizens' Alliance and preach the funeral sermon over the corpse of this enemy.

# An Address to the Working Class.

**A**N ELECTION HAS BEEN CALLED by the City Council for the purpose of electing twenty-one delegates to a charter convention, which, under the State Constitution, has power to draft a charter for the City and County of Denver. The charter will give shape and form to the government of the future. It will probably define or seek to define all the powers and functions of city government.

In the very nature of capitalistic society it will be an expression of class interests. Capitalist society under the wage system inevitably divides into warring economic classes. One class produces wealth and uses part of it. Another class of non-producers uses wealth yet produces no part of it. This division of the wealth produced by labor between those who labor and those who do not labor is the economic basis of the class struggle.

Political parties inevitably reflect a class interest. Platforms of parties reflect class interests as they are understood. Therefore government by parties is government by classes.

Herein fellow workers is the key to history. Sooner or later the struggle of economic classes culminates in the struggle for control of government. This is the final goal of the class struggle. The capitalist class has reached this goal and government is to-day controlled by it.

Thus entrenched, it bids defiance to the working class in the economic field. It meets the strike with the lockout, the boycott with the blacklist and then, through the courts and law-makers, it makes the lockout and blacklist legal, the boycott and the strike a crime.

The economic power of a class is powerless against government in the hands of an enemy.

Workers of Denver, be not deceived; either you must use all the power of city government in your interest, or capitalism will use it against your interests.

City government is, of all government, closest to your lives.

The city is where the class struggle is first manifest and where the wage system reveals its most hideous deformities; where capitalism first ripens to decay. Here surplus value, that part of labor's product withheld by the private owners of the means of life, creates its world contrasts; so surely, so unerringly, that every city must unavoidably have its Fifth Avenue, and its Bowery, its Nabob hill and its Chinatown, its Market street and its Capitol hill.

In the city the class struggle grows most acute. The workers, helpless as individuals to combat the iron economic laws of the wage system, form strong, compact unions of different crafts, then federate into trade councils and trades assemblies.

On the other hand, employers form associations with other employers in like vocations, then group all associations in kindred industries, and finally form alliances that combine or seek to combine not only all employers, but all those who have directly or indirectly exploited labor, through rent, interest and profit.

Following economic organization comes its only and certain result, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, stagnant business, suffering to the workers, loss of profit to the exploiters and general injury to all society.

Is not this a true and fair picture of Denver's past and present? Is it not a fact that to-day our city is divided into two hostile camps, between which the flags of truce pass all too seldom?

Now it is not claimed that all our ills arise out of or can be corrected by city government. On the contrary, it should be plain to you that industry and exchange being national and international in character no permanent and general cure for the economic ills of the working class can be found in city government. Nothing short of the complete overthrow of the wage system, the abolition of rent, interest and profit can accomplish our emancipation as a class.

The earth's resources must be made accessible to our hands. The world's machinery, the product of the social efforts of our class through the long ages must be at our disposal. Then national and international, yea, world-wide production and exchange, with markets as limitless as the desires of the race, will abolish forever our poverty and make earth what it should be, a fit habitation for man.

But this social revolution is yet a matter of economic development, industrial evolution and political propaganda.

The last stronghold of capitalism is government. Government, city, state and national, with all of its complex powers and functions, must be wrested from the hands of the capital class before the social revolution can be inaugurated. As said before, the city is closest to the working class. So the city government is the firing line of the social revolution.

The city to-day is the unit of capitalist politics and capitalist commerce. There is no reason to believe that it will be other than the unit of the co-operative commonwealth. It must be made the unit of the Socialist propaganda. It must be captured by the working class, and all of its powers and functions used in the interest of our class. It must be made to illustrate the Socialist spirit and to exemplify the Socialist philosophy.

With this intent the Socialist party has undertaken to capture the government of the City and County of Denver. We have fired the first gun in a campaign, which, like all the campaigns of Socialism, has a beginning, but never an end, until the earth shall have been redeemed from the world-curse of capitalism.

In convention assembled we have nominated twenty-one of our comrades to lead our fight for the control of the charter convention. They are comrades tried and true, imbued with the Socialist spirit, familiar with the historic program and enlisted for the social revolution. But as persons are of little consequence, and principles everything, we base our appeal to the working class of Denver, not on the character of our candidates, but on our well-understood pro-

gram and our specific statement of purposes. We pledge our candidates, individually and collectively, to the following general declaration of principles.

We recognize that present society is composed of warring economic classes; that political parties must inevitably be built on class interests and consequently reflect those class interests in government.

The Socialist party, arising out of and organized to advance the interests of the workers, therefore frankly announces without evasion, that it seeks control of government simply and solely to use its powers in the interest of this class. There is no room for ideals of justice and brotherhood in the war of economic class interests. It is war, cruel, relentless and unceasing, and the end is extermination for the one or the other. Either capitalism will fetter labor beyond the dream of liberty or labor must bury capitalism beyond the hope of resurrection.

Robbed, slowly but surely, of economic power and even of political privilege by the very class that prates unceasingly of justice and equal rights, we have but one recourse. We must fight on the battle field that capitalism has chosen.

Capitalism lives by the age-old jungle law, "The battle to the strong, the race to the swift, the survival of the fittest." SO BE IT. By the age-old jungle law shall capitalism die. We are the strongest the victory shall be ours. We only are fit, therefore we shall survive.

By order of committee.

LUELLA TWINING,  
Secretary Charter Committee.

## PLATFORM OF SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY is the party of the working class. It has no other interests to serve. It will support only such legislation and adopt only such measures as will benefit the working class, and will oppose whatever will be contrary to their interests.

It is idle and futile for the workers in their struggle for emancipation to expect any support from capitalistic parties of any stripe, be they Republican, Democratic or Reform, for the history of these parties is a repetition of betrayals, all having as their object the everlasting servility of the working class for the pleasure and profit of the idle exploiting class. Acting in harmony with this principle we pledge every one of our candidates to the following principles:

I. The city to acquire and operate all street railways, water works, gas works, electric lighting plants, telephones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the workers by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages and the protection of life and health.

II. All public work to be done without contractors and middle men.

III. Eight hours to constitute a maximum day's work for city employes in all departments and that the wages for such work be equal to those received by organized labor in the respective trades.

IV. Rigid sanitary laws and rigid inspection of food supplies for the detection of adulteration.

V. Compulsory free education to all children from five to eighteen years of age. The city to provide food and clothing to school children when necessary.

VI. No more teaching of military, murder in the public schools.

VII. The city to provide ample space and school accommodations for all the children.

VIII. No property qualifications shall interfere with the rights of citizens to vote on any question or hold public office.

IX. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate.

X. Pensions to public employes for injuries received when in the public service.

XI. All elective officials shall be subject to recall.

XII. The city council shall consist of fifteen members elected at large. The members shall be chosen upon the basis of proportional representation so that any party casting 6 2/3 per cent of the whole vote will be entitled to at least one member of the council, such members to be the candidate or candidates receiving the highest number of votes in their respective parties.

XIII. The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to increasing facilities of production.

XIV. The abolition of child labor.

XV. Municipal insurance for workers in case of death, accident or lack of employment or old age.

XVI. Immediate trial by jury in cases of injunction issued against workmen and women in time of strike.

XVII. Free employment agency to be conducted by the municipality.

XVIII. Municipal loan agency.

BY ORDER OF CHARTER CONVENTION.  
Luella Twining, Secy.

**I**T IS REPORTED in the daily press that Senator W. A. Clark, banker and mine-owner, has opened a soup house in Butte City, Montana. It is also reported that numerous families stood in line with buckets in their hands, shivering with cold, while waiting for their turn. Butte, Montana, has been recognized as the Gibraltar of unionism in the Rocky mountains, and yet with all the various avenues of labor thoroughly organized, poverty forces the destitute to bid farewell to every vestige of independence, and with their pride smothered by the necessity of want, become beggars at the door of a soup house. The people of Montana as well as the people of every other state, have been voting for "soup" and they should get it. A straight diet of "soup" may have a wonderful effect in removing from the working man's brain some false philosophy that has taken possession of his gray matter, and when his stomach rebels against vagrant "soup" he may cast a ballot for some of the solids that are necessary to make life worth the living. There are a vast number of the working men who stand in need of a "soup" education.

# The Situation in Colorado.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE MINERS and the mine operators is still going on in Colorado. The "boodle" that was furnished by the corporations of the state to corrupt a legislative body and defeat the will of the people in the strangling to death of an eight-hour law, has been a ruinous investment on the face of the returns. The eight-hour work-day is like the ghost of Banquo—it will not down—and the sumptuous banquets that were prepared for the lawmakers during the legislative session of last winter, and the baskets of sparkling champagne that quenched the thirst of the state house profligates are now having an effect that is bringing forth mournful lamentations that are growing louder as the weeks and months pass by, with but little prospect of a return to normal conditions.

Durnig the past week in the Cripple Creek district, a renewal of military despotism has taken place. The Vindicator explosion has furnished grounds for the state militia, directed by the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, to arrest men promiscuously, for no reason or cause save that they are members of the Western Federation of Miners and have taken a prominent part in the conduct of the strike since it was declared. The Mine Owners' Association in conjunction with the Citizens' Alliance entertain the belief that the incarceration and retention of the leaders of the strike in the military "bull pen" will have the effect of discouraging the rank and file of the membership of the Federation, and that relentless persecution will eventually conquer the proud spirit of the miners. The exploiting parasites will be doomed to disappointment. Wanton cruelty only knits brave men closer together and the story of Colorado Russianism is being told in every city, town and hamlet of America, and is bringing forth substantial sympathy from the organized workers of the nation.

The coroner's jury in the Vindicator explosion have made the most rigid investigation, have listened to all the testimony that was brought before them, and yet the horrible tragedy is wrapped in mystery. The Mine Owners' Association, aided by the Citizens' Alliance, from the moment that the superintendent and shift boss of the Vindicator mine lost their lives in an explosion, have been busy night and day in giving utterance to sentiments that had for their object the defamation of the Western Federation of Miners. Prominent leaders of the different unions were immediately thrown into the "bull pen," and the assertions were freely made that among these prisoners held by the lawless might of the armed power of the state, were the criminals who had perpetrated the blood-curdling crime. The mine operators, the members of the Citizens' Alliance and every foe and enemy of unionism have had an opportunity to bring forward their evidence to corroborate their slanderous and villainous allegations disseminated through the columns of the public press, but the murderers of character, absolutely failed before a coroner's jury to point the finger of guilt at any man now held by the state militia, who under Peabody have become the hired Hessians of the Mine Owners' Association.

General Bell, for the effect it would have upon the public mind, declared that indignation was rampant in the Cripple Creek district, and that the prisoners in the bull pen were glad to accept military protection. Sheriff Robertson punctured the delirious driveling of Bell and declared that at no time was he unable to take charge of the prisoners held by the state militia. The military authorities never manifested the slightest inclination to turn over the prisoners to the sheriff, but have forcibly held them, believing that by so doing the strikers would be provoked through the fever of excitement to commit some violation of law. The members of the union during all the trying scenes of the past week, have been cool and collected, and have borne the sneers and taunts of military-protected slanderers with an indifference that speaks volumes in defense of their respect for law.

Major McClelland, one of the trio who was sent to the Cripple Creek district to make investigations previous to the state militia being called out, and the same gentleman who acted as the attorney for the state in the habeas corpus proceedings that were brought before Judge Seeds, while on a debauch entered the telephone exchange last week in Cripple Creek and offered an insult to one of the lady operators. The lady resented the insult of the "Homo" who was lost to shame and the brave major pulled a revolver to maintain the reputation of a Colorado soldier. The telephone operator called his bluff and forced the major to take his exit to the street. The Citizens' Alliance nor the Mine Owners' Association have issued no bulletin commenting on the conduct of the military reprobate who was senseless to the respect that is due to a woman.

Since the state militia has invaded the Telluride mining district, the prominent members of the union have been arrested and thrown into jail. O. M. Carpenter, the financial secretary of No. 63, was likewise a victim of the members of the Citizens' Alliance, who are taking a prominent part in the pointing out of members of the union whom they desire to have held in confinement. Guy Miller, the president of the union, was thrown into jail and held as a prisoner for fifteen hours without being charged with the commission of any violation of law, and when he was released he was told that he was confined in jail because he dared to talk to members of the union through the bars of the Telluride bastille. Mr. Miller is one of the most conservative men in the ranks of unionism in the Rocky mountains. He was appointed by the executive board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor as one of the committee who labored with the last disgraceful legislative body of the state to pass an eight-hour law in con-

formity with the constitutional amendment, carried by a 40,000 majority. Mr. Miller will in all probability bring a suit against San Miguel county for false imprisonment.

When O. M. Carpenter, the financial secretary, was placed under arrest, it was stated that he had destroyed an incriminating letter that had been written by Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, and that the fragments were collected and placed together, so that it could be deciphered by the hungry sleuths who are striving for a Sherlock Holmes reputation. General Bell, under the pressure of excitement, bawled like a young cow over the sensational letter, but Mr. Haywood took the wind out of his sails by giving a copy of the harmless letter to the Denver papers for publication. Bell cannot be muzzled, and having a dream that the state house was to be blown up, gave it out as a fact. His vivid imagination is said to be suffering from exhaustion and it is expected that the people will soon get a rest on account of the approaching mental barrenness of the adjutant general.

The employes of the cotton mill near Denver have been mustered into the state militia. The mill closed down a short time ago, and as the employes were in a state of destitution, the military authorities took advantage of their poverty and offered them \$2 per day for the first twenty days to carry a rifle in defense of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. The military authorities have opened a number of recruiting offices in different cities and towns of the state, and these recruiting offices are merely employment agencies, carried on at the expense of the state, to furnish scabs for the Mine Owners' Association.

The recruits to the state militia are dispatched to the Cripple Creek district without uniforms and are granted furloughs in order that they may become strike breakers.

The union men who have been thrown into jail at Telluride had a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Robinson on last Saturday, and Carpenter, Conn, Ridell, Bolni, Tyner and Mohrhardt were held on the charge of conspiracy to break the law and their bond was fixed at \$750 each. Yorkey, Job, Cigalli, Daldoss and Berlotti were held on the charges of misdemeanor and conspiracy to break the law. Their bonds were fixed at \$250 each on the first charge and \$750 on the second. Eugene Engley, who was attorney general of the state under Governor Waite, has been employed by the Federation and has applied to the court for a writ of habeas corpus for all of the union men who are confined in jail.

The outlook for an early settlement of the labor troubles in Colorado is not encouraging, and although the coal miners in the northern coal fields of Colorado have voted to return to work, yet the men in the southern part of the state are apparently no nearer to an adjustment of differences than when the strike was declared. The people of Colorado are paying an awful price for the defeat of the eight-hour law by a corporation-owned Legislature. The strikers in the metalliferous regions, as well as in the coal fields, are standing firm and are more determined than ever to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box a little more than a year ago. The sentiment among the laboring classes for eight hours is growing and all the power of corporations, backed by a truckling executive, the state militia and the mongrel collection of parasites known as the Citizens' Alliance, will fail to silence the demand that is reaching an omnipotence that will be irresistible.

## Resolutions from California.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were drafted and adopted by the City Front Federation of San Francisco and were likewise introduced in the San Francisco Labor Council and unanimously adopted by that body. These resolutions were forwarded to the President of the United States, the senators and congressmen from California and to Senator Patterson of Colorado with letters asking that the attention of Congress be drawn to the fact that the rights of the people have been trampled upon by the military. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The conditions existing at present in the state of Colorado demand the earnest consideration of every liberty-loving citizen of this country, and

Whereas, The electors of the state of Colorado passed a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to enact an eight-hour law for all men working in and around mines, mills and smelters, and

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners are peacefully endeavoring to enforce the will of the people, and

Whereas, The governor of the state of Colorado, James H. Peabody, has prostituted the military of the state, in the interests of the capitalistic mine owners, to deprive working men of their right to organize and demand justice; therefore be it

Resolved, by the City Front Federation in regular meeting assembled, November 18, 1903, That we condemn the action of the governor of the state of Colorado in allowing the militia of the state to be paid by and at the disposal of the mine owners; and that we denounce as illegal the action of the military of the state in arresting innocent men without warrant or cause, and by imprisoning them in a "military bull pen" and denying them the right of civil process of law, and be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the demands of our brothers in Colorado, extend to them our sympathy and pledge our support, both moral and financial, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President, our congressmen and the press.

MICHAEL CASEY, President.  
JOHN KEAN, Secretary.

# Western Federation Notes.

Burke Miners' Union No. 10 of Burke, Idaho, has forwarded \$300 in aid of the eight-hour fund, the results of a benefit ball given on November 13th. The membership of the Burke Union are a unit for a complete victory in the Colorado struggle.

Park City Miners' Union No. 444 gave an entertainment recently for the benefit of the eight-hour fund, and \$102.50 was realized, which was forwarded to headquarters. Park City Miners' Union has made a wonderful showing during the last twelve months, and is to-day one of the most progressive unions under the banner of the Federation.

Pewabic Miners' Union No. 24 of Russell Gulch, Colorado, sent in a contribution of \$41.50 for the eight-hour fund. This amount was the voluntary subscriptions raised at a meeting of the union for the miners who are on strike. The Pewabic Union has made arrangements for a smoker on the night of December 11th and have extended an invitation to President Moyer to address the gathering.

The United States Reduction and Refining Company at Colorado City, under the management of Baer McNeill, is operating the Philadelphia plant with twelve-hour shifts, cyaniding the old dump. The Citizens' Alliance of El Paso county is rendering every assistance to the mill trust and is pushing the boycott and blacklist with a vengeance against every man who is known to be a member of organized labor.

The Colorado City M. S. Union No. 125 at Colorado City has expelled the following named members who have become strike breakers on the Standard and Telluride mills: Charles Sutter, John Sutter, Ed Sutter, L. C. Jones, Tom Lovewell, A. H. Atkins, Dan Hager, Bert Kneller, George Buchanan, Andy Rosgen, Peter Wersant, John Newell, J. F. Young, Al Mantz, Charles Clark, Jake Schlitz, Jim Clark and Oscar Long, traitor.

The Central City Miners' Union No. 3 of (Black Hills) South Dakota has sent \$200, the proceeds of a ball for the benefit of the strikers in Colorado. The members of the Federation throughout the Black Hills mining districts have shown by their generous responses upon different occasions during the past few months that the battle in Colorado has enlisted their substantial sympathy and that no efforts upon the part of the unions in the Black Hills will be spared in demonstrating their loyalty to the brothers in Colorado.

The strike breakers who stood by McNeill in the operation of his mills at Colorado City are now being worked twelve hours at the Philadelphia plant. The strike breakers recently sent a committee to confer with the Baer of Colorado City to importune him for eight hours, but were refused an audience. These usurpers who took the places of the union men are the ones who were promised one-third wages during any idleness that might result from the Cripple Creek strike. These scabs are now getting a dose of wholesome medicine and are beginning to learn of the methods by which McNeill proposes to play even.

The Omay Miners' Union No. 15 of Omay, Colorado, has issued 10,000 notices calling on all miners and millmen to stay away from the San Juan district. The following is the notice which has been scattered broadcast throughout the county:

"NOTICE.—To all Miners and Millmen: The strike is still on at Telluride, Colorado. Issue involved, an eight-hour working day. All secretaries of local unions of the W. F. M. and the public in general will be notified when differences are adjusted. We earnestly request all working men to keep away from the San Juan district. By order of Omay Miners' Union No. 15, C. W. Moore, President. H. A. McLean, Secretary."

The president and secretary of Telluride Miners' Union issued the following circular when the state militia was brought to Telluride for the purpose of aiding the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance to break the strike. The circular reads as follows:

"The state is helping mine managers and Citizens' Alliance to bulldoze the Telluride Union. Ostensibly militia came to protect men who wanted to go to work—the sequel will show that workingmen want eight hours—not protection. It is a fight for better conditions. Men who lend themselves to break this strike are foes of the human race. If you are a man you will stay away from Telluride until this strike is settled right. Guy E. Miller, President. O. M. Carpenter, Secretary."

The following appeared in the daily press of November 26th:

"Scottsbluff, Utah, Nov. 25.—Lieutenant Sorenson and a squad of seventeen men with fixed bayonets took Charles Demolli, state organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, out of a crowd of 200 striking Italian miners this afternoon and arrested him on a charge of disturbing the peace. Demolli was taken to the court house and a heavy guard was thrown around the building. He was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days in jail. Demolli was taken to Price this afternoon, in custody of a detail of troops."

In the press of November 28th there appeared the following in reference to the Demolli case:

"In the habeas corpus proceedings looking to the release of Organizer Demolli, who was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment on the charge of disturbing the peace, District Judge Johnson to-day issued an order commanding the sheriff of Carbon county to appear with the prisoner next Monday and show cause why Demolli should not be released."

The miners at Hodson, California, recently organized a local of the Western Federation of Miners. When the manager and superintendent of the Royal mine learned that some of their employes had dared to enter a labor organization they were immediately discharged. The miners of the Royal mine walked out on a strike on November 25th, when the manager refused to recognize the union or reinstate the discharged men. The manager of the Royal mine who refuses to recognize a labor organization owns the store, the boarding house and the saloon and the slaves of the mine are expected to leave their earnings at these hold-up joints in order to hold a job. The union has declared a strike and are determined to win.

A man who is serving a sentence in the state prison at Deer Lodge, Montana, having read of the struggle going on in Colorado, has forwarded \$5 in behalf of the striking miners. The following extract is taken from his letter: "I see by my paper that there is a struggle going on, and that assistance is needed. Winter is already here, in Montana, and I suppose the blasts of winter will soon be felt in Colorado. I have read of the record that the governor has made for himself. I have read the account of the abuses that have been doled out by the tyrants to my struggling brothers. Where is our boasted freedom, where is the constitution and where is free speech? I enclose \$5 to assist a little in the struggle. I wish I could do more, but I have not earned a dollar for six years. It may be the means of putting a little bread into the mouth of some poor child, or cause some good woman to smile, or some struggling brother to feel glad, and if so, I shall be well repaid. I wish my brothers success, and I hope that they will come out of the struggle victorious." The above letter breathes a spirit of loyalty to the principles of unionism that will challenge the admiration of every man whose heart beats in sympathy for the great mass whose brows wear the capitalistic "crown of thorns." Six years within the walls of a prison has failed to cool the ardor of this man for the economic freedom of his fellowman. Deprived of liberty himself, he forgets the burden that he bears, and his heart goes out to the brothers who are fighting a battle against wrong and oppression. The Deer Lodge prison holds within its confines a hero, with a noble soul.

Sutter Union No. 133 of Sutter Creek, California, has declared a strike against the South Eureka Mining Company. The cause which has led to the strike is contained in the following letter sent to headquarters by the president and secretary of the above named union. The letter reads as follows:

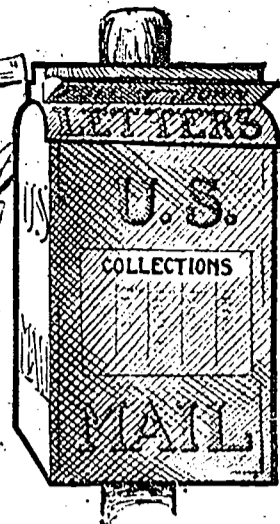
"On Friday, November 13th, one of the skips at the South Eureka mine got away from the brakes, when about 1,400 feet from surface, and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 2,400 feet, carrying the cable with it. Some of the miners who helped to bring the cable to the surface noticed that a part of it was badly damaged, having several kinks in it, and that the core had been knocked out of it in several places. On Monday morning, November 16th, when the miners saw that the damaged cable had been put back in place for further use, they were afraid to ride under it and appointed a committee to wait on the superintendent and tell him so. The superintendent not being on the mine, our committee told the foreman that the men were afraid to ride under the damaged rope, and he said, 'All right, ride the other.' As some of the employes did not understand English, two of our members were appointed to act as interpreters, and when the men understood that all were to ride under the good rope, they immediately got into the skip and went to their work, supposing that everything had been settled. On returning to work Tuesday morning it was found that three of the men had been discharged, one of them being a skip tender and two of them being the miners who had acted as interpreters, and it became very apparent that the two men were discharged for the part they had taken the day before. As the men had pledged themselves to stand firm and protect their representatives, it was decided to appoint a new committee of two, to wait on the superintendent and ask him to reinstate the discharged men or kindly give the reason for discharging them. He refused both requests and told the men that if they did not want to go to work they could go to the office and get their time, and every member of the W. F. M. took his time. At a special meeting held on November 18th by Sutter Union No. 133, W. F. M., it was decided to declare the South Eureka Mining Company unjust in their action and a strike is now on until our demands are granted—the discharged men to be reinstated or a just reason given for their discharge. Up to date, November 20th, the situation remains unchanged. The superintendent refuses to grant our demands and the men refuse to go to work. The skip tenders, engineers and millmen have been allowed to work until we hear direct from the company or from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. James Pengelly, President. A. C. Matalesta, Secretary."

The above letter from the president and secretary of the Sutter Union of California shows the cold-blooded disregard of mining corporations for the safety of men whom necessity forces into the bowels of the earth. The wage slaves whose labor create dividends for the few who corner the earth are treated with but little consideration, for the reason that competition in the labor-market has grown so fierce that the sacrifice of human life is cheaper than the expenditure of a few dollars in the protection of men who belong to the avenues of manual toil.—Ed.





# Correspondence



## Of Interest to Union Men.

The following letter, which was received recently by E. J. Minney of Denver from J. W. Peters of South Bend, Indiana, is self-explanatory. J. W. Peters is the secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Federation of Labor and is in a position to know whereof he speaks. The letter is as follows:

South Bend, Indiana, November 19, 1903.  
E. T. Minney, Esq., Denver Cycle and Sewing Machine Company, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir—Responding to yours of the 14th inst., will say that the Singer sewing machine are employing none but non-union men at their factory in this city. There are a few men belonging to organized labor employed, but they are few and far between. The company was put on the "We Don't Patronize List" at the instance of the Woodworkers' International Union on its showing to the American Federation of Labor, and conditions, not having changed since then, it still remains there. Respectfully yours,

J. W. PETERS, Secretary I. F. of L.

## The War is on in Telluride.

Telluride, Colorado, November 25, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The militia have arrived in Telluride; the tin soldiers have come; the legalized murderers of Tool Peabody, controlled by capital, got here all right, all right, and were received by the snobs, the codfish aristocracy, the parasites and the Citizens' Alliance with great eclat, warm acclaim and a long-drawn sob of conscious hypocritical, heroic Christian banterdom.

The Citizens' Alliance, hitherto known as the Business Men's Association (to be appropriate, should be known as the Parasites' League), are at last satisfied. They who are so proud of their American citizenship, who are so boastful of their individual rights, who are so independent that they will not be dictated to, so filled with justice that they will not allow others to be dictated to, have now, or rather are, trying to become dictators. Business men becoming dictators. Wouldn't that jar you! Business men, the parasites of the laboring men, dictators! Business men, whose direct living comes from the laborers, dictators! Business men, the proselytes of the high priests of mammon, dictators! Proselytes of greed, commercialism, materialism, avarice, cruelty, oppression, dictators! Well, well! "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

The Parasites' League of Telluride's first requisite for membership is that one must be an American citizen; so proud of your citizenship that you will not allow any foreigner to dictate to you or yours. Yet, strange to say, it first owed its being to an Englishman, so proud of his nationality that he looked with contempt on America and American institutions; still he led these free-born, proud, independent American citizens around by the nose. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

The Parasite League is the creator and fomentor of all this trouble, engineered and led by a few ultra-parasites, the chief parasite being Wrench, a note shaver—a smug, complacent little country banker, small in stature, large in conceit, raised out of hand, educated by a capitalist (therefore limited), boundaries are dollars, greed, mortgage and interest. He is the little wart that said, "We'll have the soldiers in here and shoot a few of the — of —." Nice, very nice. Has the heart of a wolf and the spirit of a coyote; afraid of his own shadow, whilst money is his god, greed his priest and note shaving his delight. Painter, another parasite, is a big would-be bulldozer, a travesty on a journalist, an insurance shark and an embezzler; through the Masonic fraternity he escaped the penitentiary. At one time he had five or six indictments against him, but they were quashed. Wheeler, another money shark, capitalist, banker, somewhat sporty and an old rouser. Hilgenhaus, a grocer and a fussy old Dutchman, like a wet hen, can't speak good English; free independent American citizen and at one time mayor. Van Atta, a dry good salesman and a Hollander; if let alone would be harmless. He is a creature of environment and dollars look good to him, though not godlike. He was foreman of the grand jury that returned indictments against Painter; tears as big as walnuts rolled down his cheeks to have to do so. He shows a kind heart and is an average reputable and conservative American citizen. Howe, assistant "persecuting" attorney, is young and foolish, full of wind and vinegar and swell-headed. But the smallest P. of the whole layout of Ps is Carey, editor, known as "Bigfoot Jim"; large animal; big, coarse, sensuous features; thick, loose, flabby lips; one time mayor of Telluride; mysteriously disappeared during term and didn't come back for eight years; attempts to mould public opinion. His favorite pastime used to be, on Saturday pay nights, to get drunk and wallow in the gutters like a hog; during the boycott he stopped it and was scared out. He tries to worm himself into the affections of some soiled dove, but they pass him up. And there are others, but these be the chief. Great aggregation to attempt to dictate to laboring men. These are the men that are creating all the trouble. The union and the mine managers would have settled all their differences a month ago if it had not been for these parasites, these know nothings, these meddlers, who have absolutely no business interfering with the employer and employe; though, maybe, the Mine Managers' Association is using the Parasite's League like the monkey used the cat.

Buckley Wells, manager of the Smuggler-Union, is suave, polite, very much of a gentleman in behavior and consideration, and is just, at least on the surface and in our dealings with him. Herron, manager of the Tom Boy, is vacillating—blown by the wind—weak and tricky; gets on a periodical and is not to be trusted. Winslow, manager of the Liberty Bell, is foxy and somewhat blunt and coarse. Chase, superintendent of the Liberty Bell, is a slave driver and considers a laborer beneath him—one of those persons evolved of and from materialism; good slave to his masters. Anderson, manager of the Nettie, is a "Willie"; a goody-goody boy; he is dudish, and one of those chappies, ye know, who, if he shook hands with snobbish royalty, would never again contaminate his right hand with common humanity, bah Jove! Still, we could have come together and settled things if it had not been for these

picayunish, parasitical and plritical warts of Telluride. However, the troops are now here to protect property, to cause strife, to bring death, and if there be brothers killed their deaths will be entirely due to these infernal business men. Business men, that toil not neither do they spin. Brothers! how do you like it? If you want the parasites to govern you, vote the old party tickets. If you want the sheriff to ask for troops, vote the old party tickets. If you want the governor to send the troops, vote the old party tickets; but, if you want to control the mayor, the sheriff, the law-makers, the judges and the governor, vote your own ticket, your own class ticket; vote Socialism straight. Never mind if you do lose your vote for a couple of times, keep a-voting, and we'll get there. The war is on, and it is not going to be settled till it is settled right, which is to be settled in favor of labor. Labor is supreme, invincible, unconquerable; labor should be and will be the dictator. Labor has the right to dictate to a group of men or an individual, like the nation has the right to force men into service during war, despite the individual's inclination. The individual has no right against the whole; a unit cannot do as he wishes, so that all this talk of an individual's freedom and independence to do as he wishes, is the veriest tommyrot—a lie—and cannot be borne out by facts.

Again, brothers! vote for Socialism. We will get there, though we may have to fight for it, like we are doing in Colorado. We voted for a constitutional amendment—an eight-hour work day—passed it by a 40,000 majority, and now we have to fight for it.

Who said capital and labor's interests are identical? Forget it.

PRESS COMMITTEE, TELLURIDE MINERS' UNION No. 63.

## An Impassioned Appeal.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor of the State of Montana: Greeting—The Central Labor Council of Anaconda have petitioned Governor Toole to recommend to the legislative body of Montana, in extraordinary session assembled, the enactment of a law guaranteeing to her citizens the protection of their rights as freemen.

We appeal to you as American citizens, and as brothers of the "Blue Card" victims, to assist us in putting in motion that machinery of the law necessary to arrest further encroachments upon our right as citizens by a force which is at once a challenge and a menace to our civilization, and which, entrenched behind its law-made privileges, has secured not only the natural resources of the state, but the machinery of production and distribution, communication and intelligence and the medium of exchange. Not satisfied with this modest apportionment of the commodities of the state, the Amalgamated trust openly demands that her citizens throw up their hands in unconditional surrender of their natural rights. We therefore appeal to you, in the name of our persecuted brothers, to raise your united voices in solemn and determined protest against further attempts on the part of insatiate human greed to throttle our sacred liberties. If the pulse of organized labor beats calmly under the "Blue Card" experiment, another and another will be tried, until the measure of despotism shall be filled to the brim.

We exhort you, in the name of all that you hold dear, in the name of our martyred forefathers, in the name of unborn generations, in the name of God, himself, who gave us life and liberty at the same time, to put forth your united strength and concerted action to assist us to repel by the driving force of public opinion, the onslaught made by the powers of Amalgamated plutocracy upon our sacred rights.

J. H. SUHEND,  
A. V. BARRET,  
CHAS. BECKENS.

Educational Committee of Trades and Labor Council, Deer Lodge County.

## An Absconder.

West Jordan, Utah, Nov. 21, 1903.

Editor Miner's Magazine: I herewith write an announcement to the members and officers of the Western Federation at large, making known to them that the president of the West Jordan Smelters' Union No. 193, while having charge of the funds of the union, pending the placing of the financial secretary and treasurer under bonds in a surety company, took advantage of the trust placed in him by his fellow officers and members of this union, and quietly gave us the cold shoulder by leaving us behind, as the Irishman says, "Unbeknown to us," and in so doing took with him funds to the amount of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75. He had collected

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BETTER THAN EVER.

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

some money for the eight-hour fund, so at this writing I cannot say just the exact amount. Should any member run across a person with a card bearing the name of Daniel Cole of the West Jordan Smelters' Union No. 193 of the W. F. of M., he will please let it be known to the above-stated union. This Daniel Cole is a fellow about five feet six inches in height, light complexion, light blue eyes and talks with a foreign accent. In fact, he is a Dane by birth, and furthermore he professes to be a Socialist, and no doubt he will work his way into the confidence of whatever class of people he falls in with. Address descriptions and communications to A. W. Charter, P. S. of West Jordan S. Union No. 193.

Every member of the Western Federation, keep your eyes open for any information that you might receive, because just such men as these are the ones that hurt the cause of the laboring man, and a man that will do his fellow men once will do them again if allowed the freedom of our country. There are places of safe keeping for such as he, and that is the home he deserves if caught, and caught he shall be, if effort can find him.

A. W. CHARTER.

### Notes from Telluride.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Times have been strenuous in Telluride. All that malice could suggest and power perform has been done to break the strike. From its inception, the mine managers, through their hired killers, have done all in their power to provoke the miners to violence. The miners knew their enemies, knew their game, and steadily refused to play it.

Some of our men have been searched three times in a single evening, three have been beaten up, nearly all have been abused. We have swallowed these insults, not because we did not have red blood in our veins, but because we believed it to be for the good of the cause.

We knew the governor was only waiting for an excuse to send the troops, and we did not propose to furnish it. The mine managers confessed their weakness in the appeal for troops. We had stood for nearly three months with scarcely a break in our lines; in their impotence they called upon the state for aid—think what the result would have been, brothers, could we have called upon the state for help.

The mine managers' office boy came to their relief, the troops were sent; but their movements were not rapid enough to satisfy these union-haters; they wished to glut their hate with blood.

We had kept a few pickets on duty at the Tom Boy at Conn's store; it is almost surrounded by the company's properties, and their deputies let no opportunity pass to insult our men. Our men had been warned not to enter upon the company's grounds. On the night of the 20th the deputies threw several volleys of stones at the store, and once, when our pickets stepped out, fired a shot and insulted them. It was evident that they were going to have trouble, if they had to make it. We decided to change our base of operations to Conn's Smuggler store, and a few men went up to help bring down the bedding, etc. A road, in regular use for twenty years, crosses the company's property and passes the store. Two of the pickets started down that road; when they reached the point where it crosses the Tom Boy properties, they were set upon by deputies and disarmed. The others, seeing the trouble, started down by a trail which does not touch the company's property. They

were stopped by deputies, struck with rifles, taken down the trail till the county road was reached, and there placed under arrest.

Our friends evidently expected this to create trouble. When the men were brought into town, mine managers, deputies and leaders of the Citizens' Alliance stood on the principal street corners with Winchesters or shotguns and waited for a chance to do business. No blood was shed, but the "law and order" element are not to be blamed on that account.

Shortly after, eight more of our men, including Secretary Carpenter, were thrown into jail. I only succeeded in seeing them when Brother Riddell and myself informed the authorities that we were going to act as the prisoners' attorneys in the preliminary hearing. When Attorney Engley arrived we sought an interview that evening, and the next morning (Thursday) we were turned down. A little later an opportunity offered through the window of the county judge's office. I took it, was seen, told that a prisoner wished to see me, taken into the sheriff's office and thrown into jail. The next day I was released—that is one of the object lessons we get.

The preliminary hearing brought out no evidence of an offense having been committed, but the four arrested on the hill were bound over to the District Court in the sum of \$750; seven others held under bonds of \$250.

The militia have caused no desertions. It wasn't military protection that we wanted, but eight hours. No cleaner, more determined fight was ever waged in behalf of a principle than is being carried on by No. 63.

Fraternally,

GUY E. MILLER.

### Notice.

Editor Miners' Magazine—At a regular meeting of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, held on November 24, 1903, one Fred Sholes, a member of this union, was expelled for scabbing at the Gladstone mine at French Gulch California; also, at the same meeting, one Fred Martin was expelled for scabbing at Searchlight, Nevada.

Please publish this to the world, and oblige No. 121, Western Federation of Miners.

S. F. LINDSAY, Secretary.

Tonopah, Nevada, November 25, 1903.

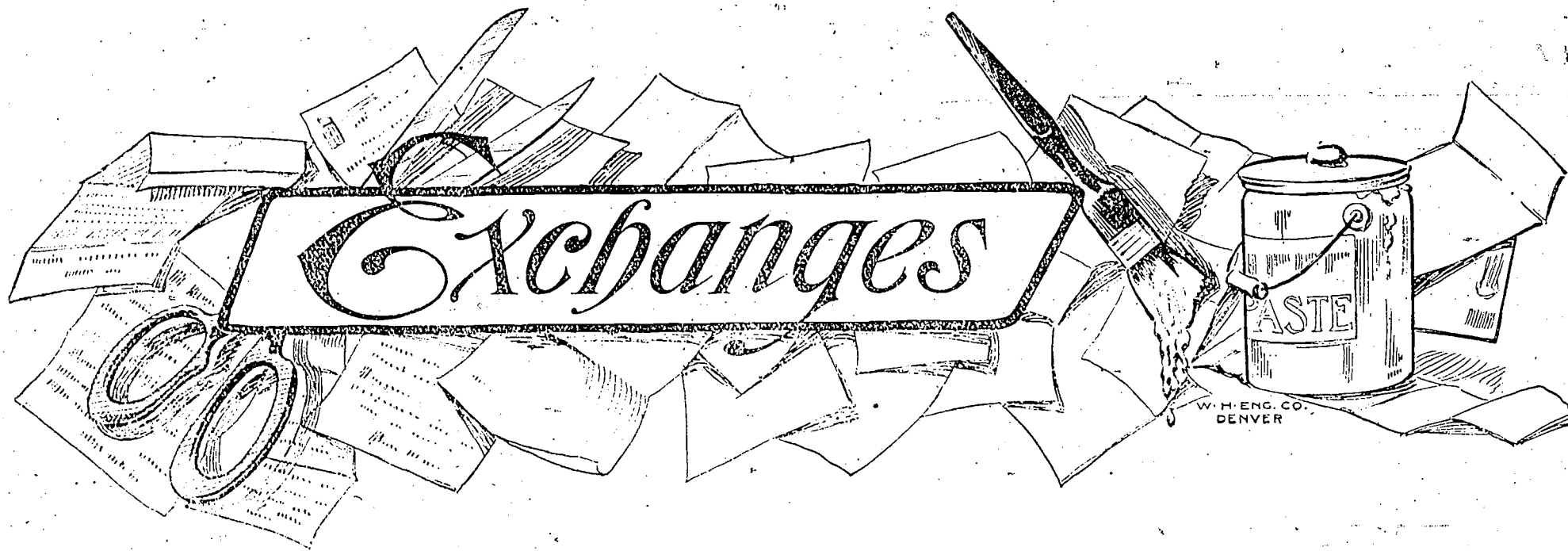
### Not Indorsed.

Poland, Ariz., Nov. 20, 1903.

Editor Miner's Magazine: During the past few days it has been brought to my notice that an appeal for financial assistance for the purpose of defending one "Gallinar" is being circulated among the various locals of the Federation.

The same appeal was sent to all locals of our organization during last March and April, with little or no success. The Keswick S. M. W. absolutely refused to indorse the said appeal when it was presented to them for that purpose, which should be sufficient to let the members of the Federation know that the appeal is not genuine. Furthermore, I will say that "Gallinar" was in no way connected with the Keswick strike and that he worked for the Mountain Copper Company during the strike. Yours fraternally,

LEWIS.



### Shall the Unions go into Politics.

By John Spargo.

In every labor union in the land, and in well nigh every lodge—of the powerful organizations of the "skilled" trades no less than of the less powerful organizations of "unskilled" workers—this question is being raised and discussed with an intensity of earnestness which alone would be sufficient to mark it as the most urgent and important question of the time.

But the full significance of the question only becomes apparent to us when we remember that it is generally conceded by all intelligent trade unionists, quite irrespective of their attitude upon the particular proposal before us, that the trade union movement has been called upon to face a great and unforeseen peril, which, it is claimed by the advocates of political action, cannot otherwise be overcome. There is no escaping the fact that it is a question of the most vital importance to every trade union and to every individual member of every union. It is a question which we cannot ignore without the most serious risks, and the "labor leader" who would ignore it, who, ostrich-like, would bury his head in the sand of fear, prejudice and unreason, is unfitted to lead any body of men. A candid and absolutely fearless discussion of the question is above everything else necessary.

The advocates of this new departure are, almost without exception, believers in what is called the theory of the class struggle. They say that history is but the record of struggles for supremacy between classes with opposing interests. The labor movement to them is nothing more nor less than the struggle of the oppressed working class. But the opponents of the proposal to adopt political methods deny that there is such a class division. They denounce the men who talk of a class struggle, and themselves talk eloquently of the "real identity of interest" existing between the workers and their employers. And the employers and their representatives, just like some workers and their representatives, are continually talking in the same strain. Upon the idea of the existence of such unity of interests civic federations and conciliation boards have been formed, at which capitalists like Senator Marcus Hanna, and labor men like Mr. John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union have joined together in singing the same tune. To them

it is only a question of misunderstanding each other, this great and ever-present industrial strife. If this view is the correct one let us know it, and if it is not the correct view let us know it. And in either case let us make known the result of our investigations.

### Why Do We Organize?

Let us get down to fundamentals, to bottom principles. Why do we organize? Why was the first union started and why do we pay our money to maintain unions now?

The first union was not started because the men who started it did not understand their employers, or were misunderstood by them. The explanation involves a deeper insight into things than that. The facts were somewhat as follows: When the individual workingman, realizing that out of his labor, and the labor of his fellows, came the wealth and luxury of his employer, demanded better wages, or shorter hours, or better conditions of labor, he was met with a reply something like this from his employer, mind you, who understood the workingman's position perfectly well—much better, in fact, than the workingman himself. The employer said, in substance: "If you don't like this job and my terms you can quit, for there are plenty of others outside, who are ready to take your place." The employer understood the position of the worker, that he was dependent upon the job which he, the employer, controlled; otherwise he could not have made such a reply. And the worker understood perfectly well that so long as the employer had the power to discharge him and to fill his place with another he was powerless. It is an unequal combat.

Nothing remained for the individual workingman but to join his fellows in a collective and united effort. So organizations of workers now appeared and the employers could not dismiss the matter so lightly. When the workers organized they could take advantage of the fact that there were no organizations of the employers. Every strike added to the ordinary terrors of competition. The manufacturer whose men threatened a strike often surrendered because he feared most of all that his trade, in the event of a suspension of work, would be snatched by his rival in business, and so, by playing upon the inherent weakness of the competitive system as it effected the

employers, the workers gained many substantial advantages. There is no doubt whatsoever that under these conditions, we, the wage-working class, got better wages, better working conditions and a reduction of hours. But there was an important limitation of our power—we could not absorb the "man outside;" we could not find a job for every man. That is the essential condition of the capitalist system under which we live and work. Rare indeed are the times when all the available workers in any given trade are employed, and the time has never yet been when all the available workers in all trades were employed.

**Capitalists United Now.**

Still, notwithstanding this important limitation, it is incontrovertible, it seems to me that we were benefited by our organization to no small extent. But only for a time. There came a time when the employers began to organize into unions also. That they called their organizations by other and high-sounding names does not alter the fact that they were in reality unions formed to combat the unions we had formed. Every employers' association is, in reality, a union of the men who employ labor against the union of the men they employ. Now, when as organized workers we went to the individual boss who feared his rival as much as he feared us, or, rather, who feared us most of all because his rival was waiting to snatch his trade, he was afraid very often to resist us because resistance on his part would mean that his rival would get his trade. But when the bosses also were organized it was different. When we went to the individual employer or boss he said: "Do your worst. I, too, am in an organization." Then it was a battle between organized capital and organized labor. We struck in the shop of one employer and other employers locked out our brothers upon whom we had depended for financial support. Or, in many cases, when we went on strike against one employer he got his work done by some other employers where our own members were working; the very members on whom we had to depend for support. So we were brought face to face with this difficulty; either we had to withdraw those men, and so cut off our means of supply, or we had to submit to being beaten by our own members. And the result was the same in either case. It was "Hobson's choice" anyhow.

Under the changed conditions we were beaten time after time. It was a case of our cupboards against the warehouses of our masters; our purses against their bank accounts; our poverty against their riches. How unequal the combat! How slight our chances! A strike means that the workers on the one side and the employers on the other seek to tire each other out by waiting. More truthfully perhaps it might be said that they seek to force each other by waiting patiently to see who first feels the pinch of hardship and poverty. Time after time we went on strike—went out to sit and play the waiting game. We waited and the employer waited. Finally we went back tired of waiting. We were not convinced that our demands were unreasonable or unjust. No, we were just beaten at the waiting game, that was all. We were beaten because while we waited we fasted and there came a point in which hunger forced us to give in. And all the while the employer had waited without suffering. He could stand it for he feasted while he waited.

**Organizations Met by Monopoly.**

When the masters of the means of life, the masters of our jobs, organized their forces they set narrow and sharp boundaries to our power. In any struggle where it might suit them to make the fight we were bound to be beaten. Henceforth we had to learn by bitter experience that we were powerless practically because the opposing forces which we could no longer divide owned the means, the only means, whereby we could live.

Meantime, too, we had learned that we were not only exploited as workers, as producers, but also as buyers, as consumers. And because we were consumers almost to the last penny of our wages, because we had to spend almost every penny we earned, that was quite as important to us as the other form of exploitation. But against this form of exploitation our unions were absolutely powerless to do anything whatsoever. So that not a few of our "victories" mocked us. When we had succeeded in getting a little better wages prices often went up, most often in point of fact, so that the net result left little to our advantage. In many cases, where the advance in wages applied to only a restricted number of trades, the advance in prices becoming general, the total result was against the working class as a whole, and little or nothing to the advantage of the few who received the advantage in immediate wages. At that point the need of a social revolution which would give to the workers as a class the control of the implements of labor, and also of the full control of the product of their labor, became evident. In other words, at this juncture the need of adopting independent action directed to the socialization of the implements of labor, and the product of labor, became apparent.

But we did not as a whole realize this. We continued to pin our faith to the old methods. It is not easy to break away from old methods and to embark upon new and untrodden paths. A few there were who saw the necessity, but for the most part we were blind. With splendid devotion and courage, but nevertheless blindly and wildly, we kept up the fight. Strange to say, it was not us but our masters who were destined to take the fight into the political arena. They took it there for their own purposes and interests, true, but in taking it there they were destined to reveal to us, sooner or later, our power and our duty.

**Militia—Injunctions—Suits.**

This was what happened. In the struggles which took place it did not always suit the employers to play the waiting game. There was always the "man outside," the unemployed man ready to accept almost any kind of employment, and if he could be set to work upon our jobs we were beaten. The unemployed workers thus constitute the reserve army of the capitalist class. To his employment there was but one obstacle—our resentment and rage. A hundred times, maddened to the point of violence, we showered anathemas and blows upon the "scab." And the employers could only use the "scab" so long as they could protect him. This was not the only cause of violence, however, for not infrequently the employers themselves deliberately provoked violence for reasons of their own. For one thing it was a convenient method by which public sympathy might be alienated from our cause. Then, too, sometimes in desperation, we resorted to violence not because of the employment of "scabs," but to obtain food. Particularly did this happen in cases of lockouts when we were resisting attempts to cut down our all too scanty wages. But whatever the cause of the disturbance and violence the result was the same. In thousands of cases all the powers of government—police, militia, and Federal troops, have been used against us. In every state in the Union this has occurred, no matter which political party happened to be in power. From the "bull pens" of Idaho and Colorado; from the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia; from Homestead, Hazelton, Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, Omaha, St. Louis—in a word, from almost every industrial center, the blood of workers who have been shot down at the shambles bears witness to the terrible fact that the powers of government have always been used on the side of the employers.

Further than this, we have had to face the still more powerful opposition of the makers and the interpreters of the law. No more powerful blows have ever been directed against us than those which have been directed by the judges from their proud position and in the name of justice. Injunction upon injunction has been issued, robbing us of the most elementary rights of manhood and citizenship. To serve the interests of our masters there have ever been judges ready to declare illegal what the constitution and statute law have declared to be legal; and when laws have been enacted which gave us some slight advantage, some little improvement in our condition, they have promptly declared it "unconstitutional." And now, as a climax, following the decisions of the British House of Lords, they are sequestering our funds. The



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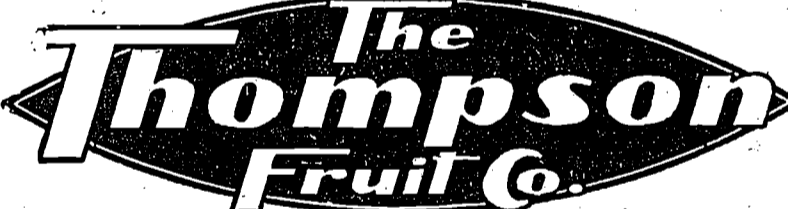
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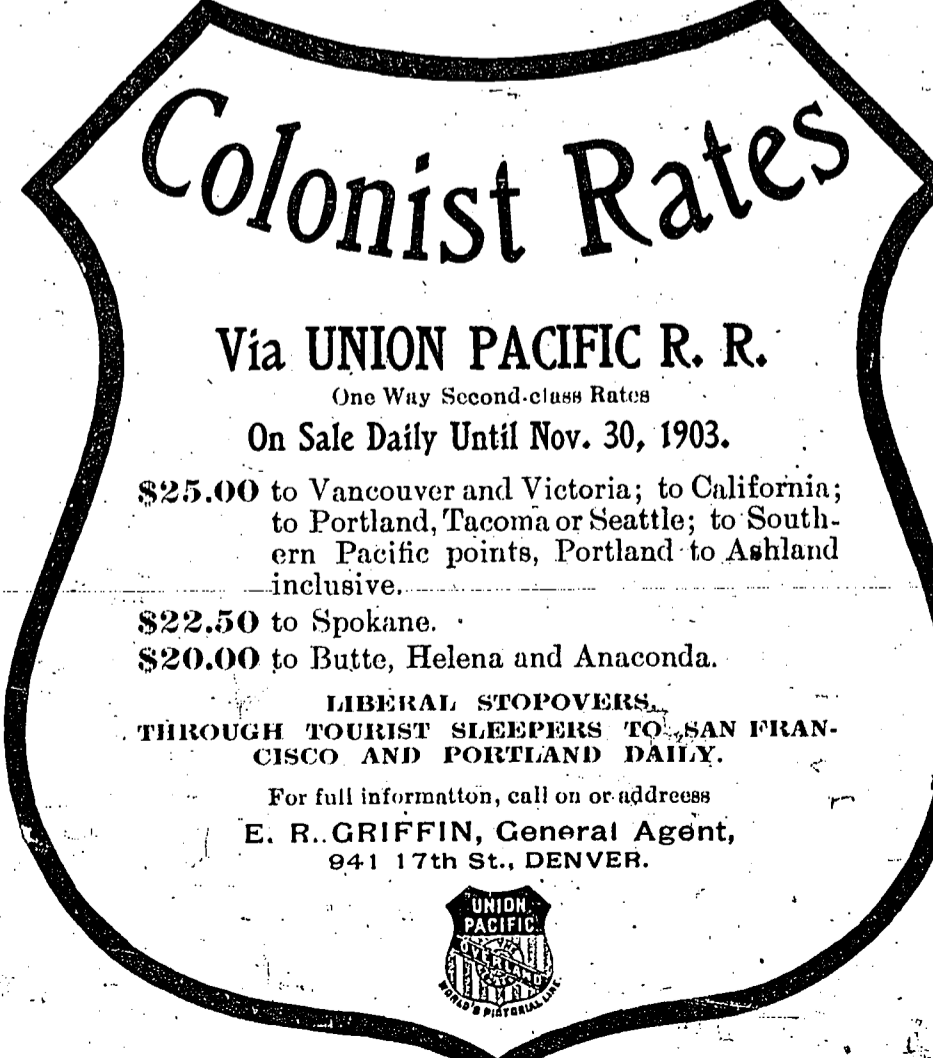
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employers were not slow in setting the judges of the country to work upon the lines laid down in the famous Taff Vale railway case. In the Taff Vale case the English railway workers had to pay damages to the extent of \$115,000 to the railway company, who claimed that they were entitled to recover the losses sustained by them in the strike which the men had waged against them. In Rutland, Vermont, a lodge of the Machinists' Union has been ordered to pay, under like circumstances, \$2,500. A writ was served upon every other man in the lodge and the property of every one of them was attached. In Danbury, Connecticut, the American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters of North America has been sued for \$50,000 damages, the suit being directed against the right to boycott and even the use of the union label as a means of discriminating against "scab" products. The bookbinders of Chicago have been sued for \$30,000, and in the same city the building trades unions for \$50,000, the brass workers and electrical workers for \$30,000, and the Candy-makers' Union for \$20,000. Altogether there are suits pending against labor unions for considerably over \$1,000,000. That a large number of them will be decided against the unions is a foregone conclusion.

**Our Only Choice.**

And yet there are among us, in all our unions, men who are asking whether we ought to go into politics! They are asking themselves and us whether we can transfer the industrial battle to the political arena!

To them I reply that unless the unions are speedily saved by intelligent political action there will be no unions to save. But it is not at all a question of whether or no we want, or are willing, to transfer the battle to the political arena. It is not a question of transferring the fight. The fact is that the battle can be fought nowhere else. We must fight where the enemy is or nowhere. It is either a question of fighting the masters in the political field or being licked by them from their entrenchments in the political field. That is the only question for us. They took the political field as the battle ground, and if we would win we must follow them.

The first time that a policeman's club or the rifle of militiaman or soldier was used against a striker; the first time that an injunction was granted against a trade union, or the funds of a trade union were attacked under the precedent set by the Taff Vale decision; that was a sign that the employers had made the fight a political one. They had left us no alternative; either we must fight them at the ballot box or be wiped out.

To seek the best and least dangerous way of defeating the enemy, in the battle of industry as well as in other kinds of war, is the essence of generalship. But our labor generals, the "leaders" of our great unions, who oppose political action, have never yet been able to indicate, even vaguely, another method of attack except the antiquated and discredited methods which the legal decisions already referred to have relegated to the scrap heap, where our intelligence ought to have cast them long ago. Neither Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell nor any other opponent of the proposal that the unions adopt political action, has ever yet attempted to show how we can beat the employer, with his policemen, soldiers and judges, except by taking them from him through the ballot box. Here, then, is the crux of the question. The strongest weapons of the employing class are governmental, or political, in their nature. In this country, the workers, having votes and being in an overwhelming majority, must be held responsible for the use made of governmental power. So that when a striker is shot down, or clubbed, or imprisoned; or when an injunction is issued against a union, or a union's funds are attacked, the workers themselves must be held responsible. That is the truth which the Socialist in the trade union is continually insisting upon. And, again, let it be said with all possible emphasis that whichever of the capitalist parties be in power matters nothing at all. Democratic or Republican matters not in time of strike; both, alike, have in the past used all their powers to crush down the workers, and both stand ready to do the same thing at the first opportunity.

**Don't Scab on Election Day!**

Now, there can be no escaping the fact that the strongest weapons at the disposal of the master class are the political weapons, bludgeon, bullet and injunction, which have been so effective in breaking strikes in every industry and crippling our organizations. Equally there can be no doubt whatever that whosoever aids the masters to maintain control of these weapons aids them to defeat every attempt we make to better our condition by organization. We call the man who helps the employer to defeat us by going to work in the shop after we have declared a strike a "scab." But what shall we say of the man who goes into the ballot box and helps him there to defeat us and break up our unions? Is he not also a "scab?"

A "scab" he is of the most dangerous type imaginable. "Scab" he is, even though he may carry a union card and his every garment bears a union label. The trade union movement has far less to fear from the man who "scabs" at the factory or mine than from the man who "scabs" at the ballot box. And the fact is that the most dangerous kind of a "scab," the man who "scabs" on election day, is not yet regarded as a "scab," but may, indeed, be the most trusted officer in the labor movement. So little do we realize the tremendous importance of this fact that we are willing to condone the most harmful and dangerous form of "scabbing," while condemning the lesser form of it. Not till we learn this lesson, that labor's worst foe is within its own ranks, giving its strongest weapons to the enemy, shall we be able to rise free and redeemed from the curse of ill-paid toil.

**Strike at the Ballot Box.**

The leaders of the trade unions which are opposed to the adoption of a definite political program, cry out that it will destroy the unions. If so, it would still be better for us to destroy them than that the masters have the chance to do it. And there is absolutely no question that they will do it if they continue with their injunctions and their raids upon our funds. But what nonsense to say that we shall destroy the unions by taking from the master class the power to hurl injunctions at them, to attack their treasures and shoot us who are members of them! Could there be folly greater than the timid wisdom of these men?

They cry out that Socialists are disrupters of the unions, and all the while they are supporting and urging us of the rank and file to support by continuing to vote for interests other than our immediate own, the very forces which are NOW destroying the unions.

The Socialists who are urging this question upon the attention of their fellow trade unionists, appealing from the fear and cowardice of the "leaders" to the courage and faith of the rank and file, are beginning to see the result of their labors. The day is not far distant, its dawn-streaks are already appearing, when in every labor organization the cry will be heard: "We must strike at the ballot box! We must strike there to break our chains; to become masters of our own lives—of our own bread—of our own tools—of the fruits of our own toil!"

The Socialist movement—the Socialist party—will save trade unionism and lead its hosts to victory in the strike of strikes; the strike of class conscious and class loyal workers at the ballot box.

"Shall the unions go into politics?"  
Yes! to save themselves. The blood of the murdered dead upon a thousand hills, from Coeur d'Alene to Homestead and from New York to San Francisco, cries for vengeance, and if we would avenge it there is but this answer.

Yes! Helpless babes in the mills cry for succor, and if we would succor them we must answer this question with an unmistakable "yes!"—in the Worker.

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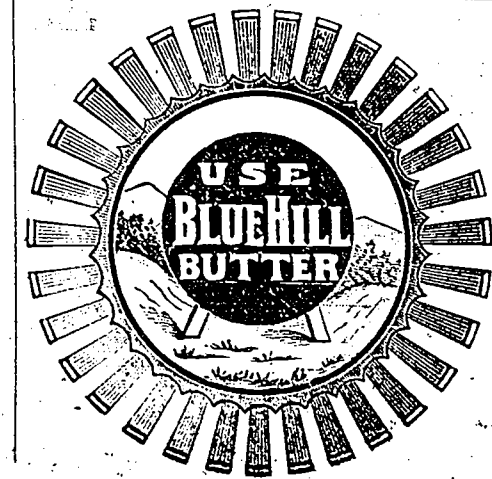
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CAPITALISM.

J. W. Brown, in a speech delivered at Lowell, Massachusetts, uttered the following powerful arraignment against capitalism:

"Said the slave lords of the South to the capitalists of the North, when compelled to surrender their Confederacy to Grant, 'The North has exchanged the slave driver's lash, dipped in brine, for free labor under the lash of an empty stomach and a naked back; and it has taken almost forty years for the wage workers of the country to open their eyes to a realization of what the slave lord meant.

"Time has brought us face to face with the glaring truth. The private ownership of land, implements of production and distribution of wealth, together with the subdivision in almost every line of production, which limits the ability of the wage worker, are all links in the chain that binds the toiler. Unable to secure the requisite machinery whereby to materialize his labor power, the wage worker simply becomes the animated part of a monstrous industrial machine—a machine that has become so brutalized by the spirit of greed that it spares neither soul nor body, tender childhood, weakness of old age, delicacy of woman, nor the appealing sanctities of pregnancy.

"This brutal engine of greed and despotism may be summed up in one word—capitalism.

"Unlike the slave lords and feudal barons of old, capitalism has no soul, no heart, no conscience. It has but one object, and that is to make profits; and to this end and purpose it goes marching, sweeping, burning on. It is no longer a question of white labor, of black labor, of red labor, of yellow labor, of man labor, of woman labor, nor of child labor. There is just one point that the capitalist is conspicuous upon, and that is that the labor he buys shall be 'cheap labor.' Capitalism reckons little and cares nothing for the ideals, hopes and aspirations of the millions who lie crushed and ground beneath its wheels. Like the 'Old Sexton,' it gathers them in.

Mothers and daughters, fathers and sons  
Come to my solitude one by one;  
But come they stranger or come they kin—  
I gather them in; I gather them in.

The Moloch is never satisfied; it stands with open mouth crying, 'Give, give!' and the laborer, who has nothing but his fixed labor capacity (which use and old age must gradually lessen and at last destroy), must give, give, and give again, unlike a useless and worn-out machine he rots, perishes and passes.

Still the horrible work goes on, coining money, building palaces, endowing colleges, universities and libraries out of the very life blood of men, women and children."



Denver, Colo., Nov. 30, 1903.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

The Executive Board, in regular session, offers the following resolutions: Whereas, On the 31st day of July, 1903, it was the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother and ex-member of this Executive Board, Phillip Bowden; therefore be it

Resolved, That through our intimate association with Brother Bowden as co-member of this Board, we have repeatedly been impressed with the ability, integrity, and fearless advocacy of the principles of our organization by our deceased brother, and that in the death of Brother Bowden the Western Federation of Miners has suffered a great and irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That the Western Federation of Miners hereby express the heartfelt regret of our organization for the loss we have sustained in the death of our beloved brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother and that the same be published in the Miners' Magazine.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President,	JAMES KIRWIN,
J. C. WILLIAMS, Vice Pres.,	J. A. BAKER,
WM. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.,	J. P. MURPHY,
L. J. SIMPKINS,	D. C. COPLEY,
J. T. LEWIS,	Executive Board.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our ranks our worthy brothers, James Powers and William Fleming; and,

Whereas, By the death of our late brothers the Virginia City Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners has sustained an irreparable loss from its ranks of two earnest workers in the cause of human rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the friends and relatives of our late brothers our most sincere sympathy in their time of sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of esteem our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the families of the deceased; that a copy hereof be published in the Miners' Magazine and the local press, and also be spread upon our minutes.

FRED AEGLER,  
FRED WALKER,  
JOHN E. REID,  
Committee.

Friday, November 6th, 1903.

Whereas, It having pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our worthy brother, William Dodsworth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother Victor Ladies' Auxiliary No. 2 has sustained a great loss of an earnest and ardent worker in the cause of human rights, the wife and children a devoted husband and father; and, be it further

Resolved, That Victor Ladies' Auxiliary extend to the family of our late brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, a copy to the Daily Record and Miners' Magazine for publication, and spread upon the minutes of this auxiliary.

MRS. D. C. COPLEY,  
MRS. SARAH E. CLARK,  
MRS. MARY C. GREFFER.

Victor, Colorado, November 22, 1903.



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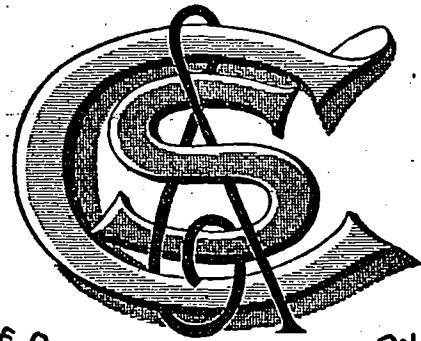
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