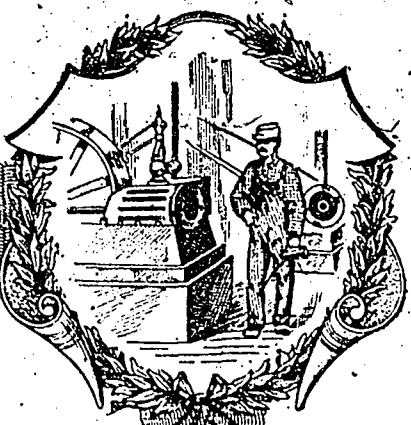


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PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH

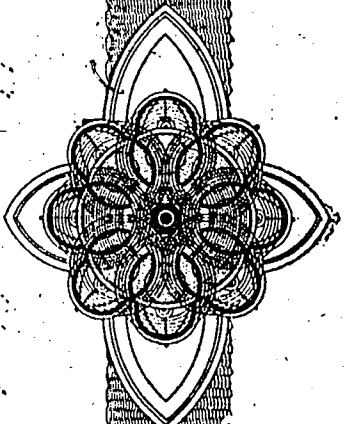
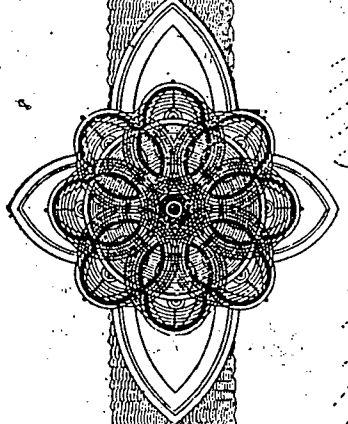


THE MINERS MAGAZINE

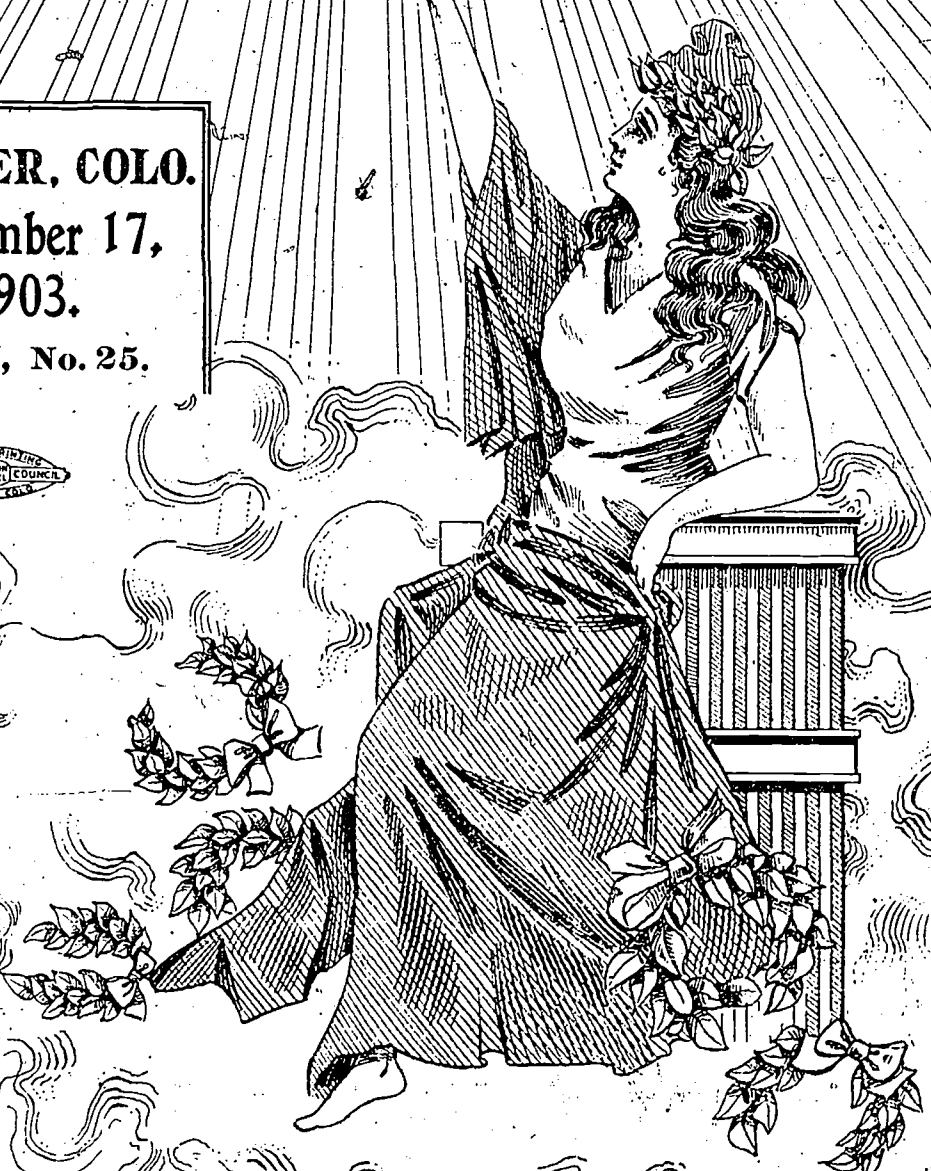
EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS



DENVER, COLO.
December 17,
1903.
Vol. V, No. 25.



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF

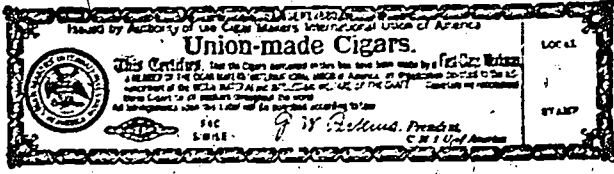


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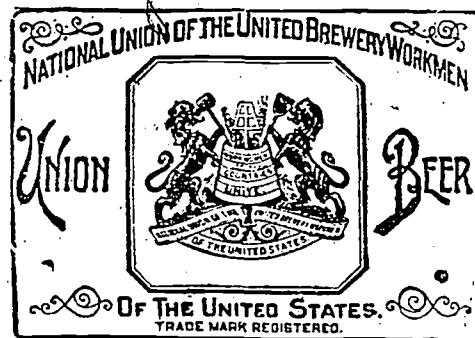
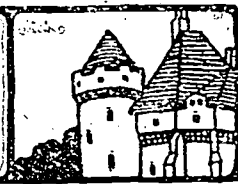
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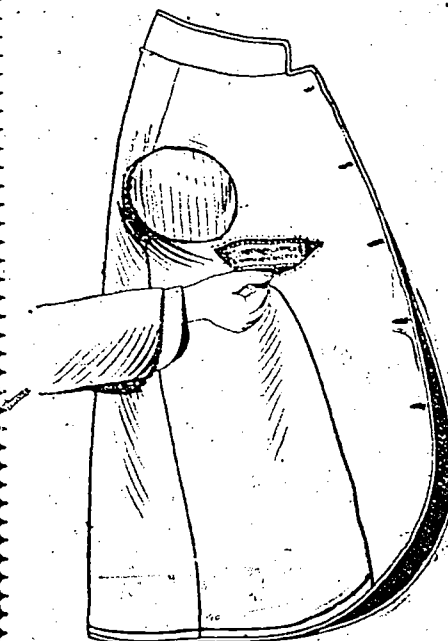


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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,

Thursday, Dec. 17, 1903.

Volume V. Number 25.

\$1.00 a Year.

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

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE of Pueblo has deputed a member of their organization to act as walking delegate and make a house-to-house canvass in soliciting membership. The walking delegate receives a commission of twenty-five per cent. on all recruits from whom he is able to extract a dollar. If Rockefeller keeps the steel plant closed down for a few months the Alliance will be forced to give up the ghost.

CHARLES W. MOORE, the president of Ouray Miners' Union No. 115, has been discharged from the American Nettie mine on the grounds that his name was attached to an official circular requesting all miners to stay away from the San Juan mining district until the trouble was settled at Telluride. The Citizens' Alliance that denounces the boycott of organized labor as un-American, has issued no bulletin in condemnation of the blacklist against Moore, who suffers the penalty of forfeiting his job for daring to enjoy individual liberty as a member of organized labor.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY has made his annual report, and while the comptroller entertains optimistic views in regard to the future, yet the figures are such as to leave no room for doubt but that the financial collapse is not far distant. The banks of the country have but little more in their vaults as a reserve than twenty-two per cent. of the amount of deposits. Whenever the depositors become alarmed, as they will through the closing down of mills, mines and factories and the throwing out of employment of thousands of men and women, a run will be made upon the banks, and when the general rush occurs the banks will be unable to come to each other's rescue. Every financial institution will soon have to stand upon its own bottom, and twenty-two per cent. of a reserve will scarcely be able to cancel 100 per cent. obligations.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is not only weighted with the burdens of the scandals that have arisen in the postal departments of the government, but the army is reeking with such a seething mass of corruption as to threaten the chances of Emperor Teddy's nomination. Mark Hanna is looming up larger as the leprosy of the present administration is being exposed to the vision of the public. Mark is sawing wood. United States senators and congressmen are becoming much impressed with the growing expansion of the Hanna boom for the presidency. It is believed by some of the ablest politicians in the ranks of the Republican party that there will soon be an outbreak that will dim the Roosevelt prospects. Some of the leaders have gone so far as to predict that ere the time for holding the national convention arrives there will be such a stampede to the Ohio statesman that Roosevelt will not be able to even bring about a round of applause from the gods in the gallery. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and New York Hanna stock is rising, and the "full dinner pail" and "stand pat" prophet is liable to sweep the country like a cyclone and relegate to oblivion the strenuous Teddy.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, the religious hypocrite of Zion, who but a few years ago located his kingdom for "graft" on the outskirts of Chicago, is using all his expert ability to prolong his reign of swindling under the mask of Christianity. His wife and son are now sojourning in Europe, tasting of the sweets of life, while the hard-worked rabble whose labor made Dowie a financial potentate, are struggling to live, through the practice of strictest economy. Dowie as a raw and cold-blooded "grafter" is without a peer among all the fleecers who mint dividends from the confiding ignorance of blind humanity. As long as the mentality of the human race can be permeated and clouded with superstition, impostors of the Dowie brand will reap a profitable harvest.

THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR is being taught some valuable lessons from experience. The Federation has placed itself upon record as favoring the employment of every legal weapon to combat the power and influence of the Employers' Association. The Federation has adopted a resolution providing that hereafter no organization identified with the Federation shall sign an agreement that will prevent a sympathetic strike. The time has come when the thinking men in the ranks of organized labor are making an investment in that old proverb, "An injury to one is the concern of all." Conservatism is the argument of cowardice, and the leader who condemns the sympathetic strike is either ignorant or a traitor to his class. The industrial system under which we live has given birth to a continued, ceaseless war that will never end until capitalism and wage-slavery are buried in the same grave. The employers of labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through "sympathy" are combining with each other in a national organization to render impotent the various crafts organized in separate unions. The time is rapidly approaching when the dullest brain in organized labor will realize that all the workers must stand together or fall separately. The war will go on until the political strike of the workers shall wrest the functions of government from the hands of the capitalist and make the whole people the government.

IT IS BECOMING MORE APPARENT every day that trouble is brewing which is liable to spread all over the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania in the near future. The Cleveland Citizen, reviewing the situation in the coal fields, has the following to say:

"The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has brought two complaints before the Board of Conciliation set up under the terms of the Anthracite Strike Commission's award, alleging that its miners insubordinately insist on taking a half day off on pay day and refusing to work on holidays when ordered to do so. This, the company says, is in violation of the decision that the mine owners shall "enforce discipline" among the mine workers. This action, taken together with the repudiation of the whole arbitration award of the Llewellyn Mining Company and by Slattery & Co. and the court decision in the former case declaring that the award is not legally binding on the 'operators,' as reported last week, is taken to indicate a plan on the part of the mine owners to overthrow the whole modus vivendi established by the commission, as soon as they get ready for a general wage reduction. It doesn't look as though the mine bosses are very anxious to demonstrate to the country that there is no 'irreconcilable conflict' between themselves and the men."

Whenever the coal barons of Pennsylvania have stored away millions of tons of coal every effort upon the part of the profit-mongers will be used to force the slaves of the mines to break out in rebellion. The award of the Strike Commission has been assailed by the barons, but the slightest violation of the provisions handed down by the commission by the miners has been met by the severest criticism and strongest censure from the capitalist press. It is now beginning to dawn upon the miners that the commission settled nothing, and that the near future is pregnant with another conflict.

DIE BRAUER-ZEITUNG, the official organ of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, has the following cheering words to offer to the members of the Western Federation of Miners, who are waging a conflict in the Rocky mountains for the right of organized labor to live: "We should not need to say that the Western Federation of Miners are highly appreciating the financial support given them by the free will of our membership, and **The Miners' Magazine**, the official journal of that organization, expressed repeatedly its acknowledgment of friendship shown by the brewery workers towards that organization by voluntarily, without command, furnishing a small share of the 'sinews of war.' The Brauer-Zeitung cannot make special mention of all those who have already made donations, some unions gave \$10, others went up to \$50 during the last two weeks. Suffice it to say that our organization will never regret having shown the militant men of the Colorado mountains their solidarity. When victory will be theirs, we will glory in their achievements, and celebrate with them, as their success, in spite of the seemingly insurmountable obstacles and odds to be encountered, means the triumph of the progressive wing of the trades union movement against the forces of retrogression. Therefore support must be forthcoming from all these who will not longer stand for the confounded compromises with capitalism."

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION seems to be striking at the high-salaried gentleman as well as the fellow whose job furnished him merely the bare pittance to prolong a miserable existence; as the following, clipped from the press dispatches, will show:

"Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 7.—In the interest of economy a number of the high-salaried officials of the United States Steel Corporation, known as 'Carnegie's young partners,' have received a polite note from President Corey suggesting that it will be to the satisfaction of the concern and the welfare of the individual if they looked for employment elsewhere by January 1st. The cutting off has been quite general, affecting men drawing salaries from \$10,000 and upwards. The officials concerned are for the most part men who belonged to the subsidiary companies and received handsome positions at the time of the absorption of their companies by the trust. The cities hit hardest are Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago."

The steel trust in its diplomatic game of absorption, held out lucrative positions to tempt the officers of smaller plants to come into the web of the octopus, and now, when the cards have all been played and the game finished, the flies who yielded to the allurements of the spider, find themselves jobless and stripped of the salaries that were hung up as baits to consummate the unholy deal. The \$10,000 wage-slave is struck by the lightning of the trust with as little compunction on the part of the Goliaths as the ragged mental who belongs to the scavenger-rabble.

THE AMALGAMATED JOURNAL, the official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, contains an editorial in its issue of December 3rd which sounds an alarm that may well receive the serious consideration of the members of organized labor. The Journal is published in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, one of the greatest manufacturing cities of the world, and if the editor of the Journal is not mistaken in his observations, the near future will usher in a conflict that bodes disaster to the toiling thousands engaged in the iron industry of the Keystone State. The editorial reads as follows:

"There is no use ignoring unpleasant facts when they stand staring one in the face. The onslaught that is being made on wages at the present time is not a matter that can be treated with indifference. It behooves every union man to do all in his power to strengthen the weak places in the organization. This is a time when the rank and file should close up whatever gaps may exist in the fences of our association, and make it as compact as possible. We will need all the men and all the money we can organize to resist the campaign that is now on to reduce wages. The association has done all it can to induce the non-unionist in the sheet and tin trades to come into the union and stand with us in defense of our wage scales, but to no purpose; and if reports are true, they are accepting big cuts in wages.

"This means that the non-union mills will be steadily employed and the union mills will remain idle except in case of an overflow of orders. We are undoubtedly facing circumstances that will test the unionism of every member of our organization. Pressure is already being brought in some mills that have signed Amalgamated scales to get the men to accept reductions and the men are being put to the test. There are troublesome times ahead. Let us amalgamate closer at this time than ever before. Let us sink any differences that may exist and stand together solidly."

If, as intimated in the editorial of the Journal, the non-union mills of the Steel Trust will be selected to produce the necessary output demanded by consumption, then there is but little hope that unionism will be able to survive the assault. The "Iron, Steel and Tin Workers" is not the only organized craft that is threatened with all the power of organized greed. Every labor organization throughout the land is facing the same problem, and the men who, in the recent convention at Boston, declared that emancipation would come through trades unionism will soon behold the weakness of their empty assertions. Lessons gleaned from observation and experience will aid the wage-earner to penetrate the false philosophy of labor leaders who preach harmony and "identity of interest" between the laborer and the capitalist.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, the highest authority in the Catholic church in this country, delivered a sermon in his cathedral in Baltimore recently on the text, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" In the course of his sermon the learned prelate of the church said:

"Many of these workers, men and women, are compelled to toil in sweat shops, of which there are eighteen in one section of space. They are overworked and underpaid. After a careful investigation I have discovered that after laboring for six days, at ten and twelve hours a day, their weekly compensation amounts to \$6 or \$8. And with this pittance they have to pay for house rent, food and clothing."

The Cardinal condemns the effect which is the natural result of economic conditions, but fails to denounce the industrial system that demands that workers shall toil long hours for \$6 and \$8 in sweatshops. Profit is the incentive which blinds the employer to the welfare and comfort of the wage-slave, and in all probability many of the men who overwork and underpay are among the liberal contributors whose church donations make life a pleasant dream for the Cardinal. The Cardinal attacks the disease produced by our economic life, but fails to apply the ax to the cause. When the church stands for humanity instead of mammon, the church will become a powerful agency in removing the ills which afflict the working classes.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MONTANA has been called into extraordinary session at the expense of the people of the state for the purpose of passing what is known as the Fair Trial Bill. The mere fact that the law-makers of the state have been called together to enact into law a measure of this character is a sad commentary upon the honor and integrity of the judiciary of the state. The convening of the Legislature was the outgrowth of the litigation between Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper Company. The shut-down of the Amalgamated mines threw out of employment nearly 20,000 men, and the people of the whole state became alarmed when they realized that one mining combination held within its hands the power to wreck and ruin the citizenship of a commonwealth. The "Fair Trial Bill" is enacted to give greater latitude to corporations in the selection of judges. If the law is not satisfactory the Amalgamated may close down again, and if its provisions seem disastrous to the interests of Heinze he may close his mining properties and the man who is dependent for a job becomes a sufferer. Under our system comparatively few men can close down all the mines of Montana and the Legislature could pass no law compelling them to resume. The masses are at the mercy of the few, and the miner as well as the business man who joins the Citizens' Alliance are only permitted to earn the means of life when it suits the convenience and welfare of the octopus which has a corner on nature's storehouse. The power of the trust that has been felt in Montana should cause the scales to drop from the eyes of the masses, and intelligent political action should guide ballot-equipped citizens to cast their votes for unincumbered economic freedom. The trust is master and the people are slaves, and there can be no real, genuine liberty until the earth and its machinery of production and distribution are the common heritage of all.

A LEADING CAPITALIST of New York recently made the following significant declaration in the presence of Walter Wellman, the well-known correspondent:

"This country will sweat blood before many months, and before the year is over it is likely that hundreds of thousands of men who are now employed will be idle. We are manufacturing more than we can sell. Wages must be lowered and mills must be shut down. It is only fear of speculative consequences in Wall street that prevents prompt action now."

This capitalist declares that wages must be lowered and mills shut down, because we have manufactured more than we can sell. The capitalist whose warehouse is filled and who lives in a mansion on some fashionable avenue will sweat no blood. Labor has already done the blood sweating and must, in the near future, according to the prediction of this capitalist, sweat more blood for less wages or tramp in idleness and starvation while his master devises ways and means to unload the products of labor at a profit commensurate with his expectations. The lowering of wages will not solve the problem. A wage reduction will decrease the purchasing power and the surplus will grow larger, because the masses who work are less able to buy. This capitalist gives utterance to a declaration that sounds the death knell of the present profit-murdering system, that must be supplemented by collective ownership. When the mills, mines and factories are closed and the storehouses groan beneath the weight of merchandise which the hands of labor have manufactured, labor must starve, because labor cannot buy. The pillars that support this damnable system are crumbling and the open acknowledgment and confession of this capitalist should awaken the labor organizations of the country to the necessity of striking a united political blow at the ballot box.

False Philosophy.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, in closing his speech against the American Federation of Labor committing the organization to the principles promulgated by the Socialist party, capped the climax of his cunning and hypocrisy with the following peroration:

"I am at variance with your philosophy... Economically you are unsound; socially you are wrong, and industrially you are an impossibility!

"I have an abiding faith in the trade union movement, because it is the protector of labor to-day, and if emancipation comes some time it must be the trade union movement that will achieve it."

The viands and the delicacies of which he partook, at the banquet board of the Civic Federation at Chicago, had a powerful effect upon that brain that cogitates, and is sometimes disturbed over the future welfare and prosperity of the "full dinner pail" prophet of Ohio. Mark Hanna seems to be the mental god at whose shrine Samuel Gompers kneels for inspiration. All the claims that are made in the wind-up of Gompers' address have not even the slightest scintilla of proof to support assertions, that have nothing in them, save the wind of words. A man may call another a horse thief, but the mere assertion, without proof, will fail to convict. The oratorical charge of Gompers against Socialism was founded upon personal interest—in a desire to mingle with political celebrities—in an ambition to be courted by men of national repute, who use Gompers as the tool to hold the American Federation of Labor in political subjection, so that the working classes, being divided in the political arena, will be pitting their ballots against each other, to place upon the throne of official power the Democratic or Republican parties, which are both owned and controlled by the corporate interests of the nation. If Mr. Gompers sanctions the right of organized labor to strike upon the industrial field and make that strike a united one, by what course of honest reasoning can he object to organized labor standing as a unit at the ballot box, and using as one man the weapon that is most dreaded by the enemies of unionism? Mr. Gompers rises in rebellion against labor uniting at the ballot box and voting for industrial emancipation, but approves of a legislative committee becoming vagrants at the door of Congress, begging for a "hand-out." Is it "economically unsound" and "socially wrong" for the laboring men to demand at the ballot box all that labor produces? Is it an industrial impossibility for the producers of wealth—for the men whose hands have created all the wealth of the world, to share the fruits of their labor without paying toll to legalized highwaymen, who, under the system of the brigand and pirate, demand that which they have not produced? Mr. Gompers declares that he has "an abiding faith

in the trade union movement," but we want to ask him if the thousands and tens of thousands of men and women who belong to the American Federation of Labor, who are now being thrown out of employment, have the same "abiding faith" in the trade union movement as Samuel Gompers? Will these men and women who are now jobless, be able to pay the per capita tax upon which depends the life of the labor organization? The employer, under the present industrial system, holds in his hands the power to deprive the union man of a job, and being without a job, he is unable to contribute to the treasury of organized labor. Industrial depression is confronting the laboring men of this country. Has the labor organization the power to supply the demands for jobs that will be made by the membership? Does not the life of the labor organization depend upon its membership being employed? What assistance can the American Federation of Labor or any other labor organization render to the army of men and women that are out of employment? The labor organization depends for its life upon the employment of the membership. This being the case, and Mr. Gompers will not dispute it, how will organized labor fare when the employers' associations throughout the country array themselves in battle line—in one solid phalanx—and refuse to recognize the right of a laboring man to hold membership in a labor organization? Mr. Gompers may declare that labor has the right to organize, but if the employer refuses to recognize that right, to what tribunal will Mr. Gompers appeal for redress? The functions of government are now in the hands of the enemies of unionism. The club of the policeman, the injunction of the court, the law-making bodies and the rifles, Gatling guns and cannon of the army, are the weapons of the corporations to force labor to capitulate on the industrial field. We challenge Mr. Gompers to show a remedy in simple trades unionism that will solve the labor problem. The laboring man must go to the ballot box and vote for the restoration to the people of the economic power that now rests in the hands of the few, by which legislatures are debauched, courts corrupted and the armed power of the nation held in readiness to subdue the slightest indication of rebellion upon the part of organized labor against the czar dictatorship of organized greed. A rifle in the hands of a striker is evidence that he is an anarchist, but a rifle in the hands of a soldier, clothed with legal authority to kill, is capitalistic evidence of "law and order." The conditions that are now arising in all the industrial departments of the country will explode the false philosophy preached by Gompers, and as the thousands and tens of thousands are thrown out of employment, the handwriting upon the wall will be read and trades unionism will learn as it travels the rocky road of experience that labor can only be industrially emancipated when the whole people shall hold a collective title to all the natural resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution.

SENATOR TILLMAN in a recent speech delivered in the city of Savannah, gave vent to his boiling indignation against the black man, in the following torrid language:

"What others are going to do, I know not, but in South Carolina the white man is bound to be on top, and when other methods fail the shotgun is in reserve. I don't want to shoot a negro. People say I hate him, but I don't. I believe in giving the negro all rights but the right to participate in the government. The inalienable rights of the Constitution are all right for white men. I like to see the negro happy, but when his happiness makes mine impossible, then he has got to get up and get. If other means fail, it will be a question of whose happiness can shoot the straighter."

Had a labor leader given expression to such verbal lightning against corporate anarchy, the capitalist press in every state of our Union would have flaunted red-letter scare heads to warn the people of the impending revolution. Alarming editorials would have been written, thundering against the belligerency of the representatives of the proletarian rabble, but a United States senator, who occupies a seat in the highest law-making department of the government, can belch forth his flames of hatred against 8,000,000 of the citizenship of this country without scarcely bringing the semblance of a protest from the corporation journals. Senator Tillman, with all the chivalry of Southern generosity, concedes "the negro all rights but the right to participate in the government." How magnanimous are the sentiments expressed by the one-eyed statesman who has earned the sobriquet of "Pitchfork Tillman?" If the negro has no voice in the government, if the amendment which was annexed to the Constitution which recognized the negro as a man is to be destroyed to satiate the aristocratic dignity of Mr. Tillman, will the Southern gentleman demand that the negro shall respond to the call to arms, should this government, in which he has no voice, become embroiled in battle with other nations of the world? If the negro is good enough to be subject to draft to uphold the government, he is good enough to be clothed with a ballot, and his right to cast the same unmolested is based upon as solid moral justice as the lawful right of the haughty and dignified Tillman, who proyes his malignant venom against a race whom his ancestors sold upon the auction block for profit. Tillman is one of the dying embers among the firebrands of the South, and his volcanic eruptions against the class which groaned for centuries beneath the yoke of chattel slavery are the death echoes of an age that belongs to a barbarous past.

THE MAGAZINE in its issue of December 3rd, contained the following editorial:

"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 Peabody 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 that 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 incumbrance upon the Federal statute books."

In order that the Western Federation of Miners and the public in general may realize that we have accurately anticipated the cold-blooded scheme that was undergoing the process of incubation, we extract the following from the columns of the Denver Post:

ALLIANCE MEMBERS JOIN THE MILITIA.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 9.—Brig. Gen. F. M. Beardon, retired, postmaster of Victor, has received orders from Governor Peabody to muster in a new company of the Colorado National Guard at the armory, here to-morrow night. This company will be known as Company L, Second regiment, C. N. G., and will be composed exclusively of members of the Victor Citizens' Alliance. Eighty men have signed the mus-

ter roll. Harry T. Moore, president of the "Victor Citizens' Alliance, will be captain of the new company; A. A. Rolleston, cashier of the Bank of Victor, will be first lieutenant, and J. C. Cole, secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, will be second lieutenant.

There can exist no longer any doubt in the minds of members of organized labor as to the aims and objects of the Citizens' Alliance. This organization proposes to arm itself at the expense of the whole people of the nation and use the machinery of murder furnished by the government to carry on the war of extermination against unionism. Organized labor must meet this bloodthirsty and crazed combination of mercenary pirates with the co-operative mercantile institution, and when the laboring people have driven these exploiters from the business arena, the crash of the Citizens' Alliance will be heard in every state of the nation.

THE DENVER PAPERS

I have devoted columns to the impoverished and starving condition of the people living in the immediate vicinity of the Overland cotton mills. Appeals have been made to the generosity of the people to come to the rescue of the hundreds of women and children, who are threatened with hunger because this plant closed down about a month ago, throwing out of employment the victims of wage-slavery, who, when employed, labored long hours for a hand-to-mouth existence. When the Overland cotton mills closed their doors the skeleton of want arose like a grim spectre to haunt the men and women who were imported from the Southern States to make profit for a combination that was at one time identified with the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. One of the leading daily papers in Denver makes the following appeal, with the object of reaching the sympathy of the people:

"Every man and woman who has demanded cheapness at the cost of their fellow creatures' happiness should help the Overland Mills folk.

"Working for wages only enough to sustain life, they have no savings.

"You have taken their savings in the price you paid for cotton cloth."

There never appeared in the editorial columns of a paper a more brazen falsehood. That element in our civilization whose poverty forces them to wear cotton have no voice in dictating the price which the owner of the cotton mill shall place upon the finished product, and therefore, the wearers of cotton cannot be held responsible for the miserable condition of the slaves whose "working for wages only enough to sustain life, they have no savings." The system of private ownership which has enabled Brown, the cotton king, and a few others to rule like Caesar have put the wage-slaves of the cotton mills of the world upon their knees to beg for the humiliating crumbs that fall from the tables of charity. Charity vans have paraded the streets of Denver soliciting aid for the families who were dependents on the Overland cotton mills, and the daily press, while calling on the people to respond, had not a word to say about the husbands and fathers of these poverty-stricken families deserting their hovels to become numbered in the state militia of Colorado to pull the trigger at the bidding of corporations against the miners at Cripple Creek and Telluride, who are making a struggle against this poverty, which has now overtaken the slaves of the Overland mills. The state administration, sanctioned and indorsed by the Republican party, has mustered into the state militia the husbands and fathers of these hungry and starving families, and now the people are called upon to render sustenance to the wives and progeny of men who carry a rifle to render more omnipotent the strength of corporate power in the state. The class who are fighting a battle against the ravages of this brutal system can feel but little sympathy for men who desert their families to bear the weapons of murder in the subjugation of labor.

The Terry Peak Miners' Union.

WE GIVE ON THIS PAGE a cut representing the Terry Peak Miners' Union hall at Terry (Black Hills) South Dakota. The building was erected at a cost of over \$3,000, and the union that sprung into existence some twelve years ago has gradually increased in membership and financial strength until it is now numbered among the strongest locals in the Western Federation of Miners. A short, condensed history of the organization has been written by Mr. James Kirwin, and is as follows:

On August 31st, 1891, a few men met in a cabin in Whitetail Gulch, about four miles from Lead City, and organized the Terry Peak Miners' Union. With the assistance of other miners' unions

in the Hills, they erected a Union hall in Terry, a mining camp which had lately sprung into existence.

When the Western Federation of Miners was formed in 1893, Terry Peak union was one of the first to affiliate with that organization, and it was granted Charter No. 5.

Since the organization of this union we have progressed beyond all expectations, and are now conceded to be one of the most progressive and up-to-date unions in the Black Hills. The territory covered by the union is known as the Bald Mountain district, and includes the following mining camps: Terry, Ragged Top, Portland, Yellow Creek and Carbonate.

The membership of the union is between six and seven hundred at the present time. The finances of the union are in excellent condition, and large amounts are paid yearly for sick benefits, and in assisting other unions.

The Union's relations with the mine operators have always been of the friendliest nature, and the grievances that have arisen have always been easily adjusted.

The officers at the present time are as follows: President, Henry Gibson; Vice-President, Patrick Boyle; Financial Secretary, Geo. Hendy; Recording Secretary, Ed. Ballinger; Treasurer, John A. True; Conductor, Chas. Felt; Warden, Thomas Pringle; Trustees, Thos. J. McKean, Fred Sidner and J. Boiler.



Hall of Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5, at Terry (Black Hills) South Dakota.

JOY POLLARD, of the Cripple Creek district, who has been in Michigan

for several months, has addressed a number of large mass meetings in the various mining towns of the state. He reports the laboring men of Michigan becoming more enthused with the principles of unionism.

Appreciation of Executive Board.

Denver, Colorado, Dec. 12, 1903.

We, the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, in behalf of the entire membership of our organization, desire at this time to express to the various organizations, local unions, members and friends of organized labor, who have so nobly and substantially responded to our appeal for assistance to maintain justice and the freedom of humanity in the state of Colorado, our heartfelt appreciation of the same.

Particularly do we wish to thank the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen and the various local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, organized labor of St. Louis and San Francisco, for the undivided support which they have already rendered and are continuing to provide for our assistance in this unhuman warfare that is being waged against us.

We fully appreciate the intelligence of our brother workers, who realize in this struggle a cause common to us all and we trust that the time is not far distant when every vestige of sectional division will be eliminated and we can all stand as a unit in our demands for freedom, truth and justice.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Western Federation of Miners.

Report of the Executive Board.

Headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners.
625 Mining Exchange Building.
Denver, Colorado, Dec. 12, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners:

Greeting:—On call of President Moyer, in compliance with the constitution, we, your Executive Board, met and went into executive session on November 30, 1903, and have met from day to day for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and such other business as was submitted for our consideration, and now on December 12th we submit the following report of our findings.

We have carefully examined and audited the books of the secretary-treasurer, checking up the various items of receipts and expenditures in every detail, finding the same absolutely correct. The careful manner in which the books have been kept was of a great assistance to us as a matter of expediency in auditing the different accounts. Upon the completion of the auditing of the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, we encountered a vast accumulation of business referred to us from nearly all sections of the Federation. This has taken up considerable time of the Board, but the whole matter has been acted upon, none of which has been hurriedly passed over, but on the contrary all received our best thought and consideration.

The following Unions are on strike at the present time:

No. 19, Altman, Colorado.	No. 63, Telluride, Colorado.
No. 21, Anaconda, Colorado.	No. 93, Denver, Colorado.
No. 40, Cripple Creek, Colorado.	No. 136, Idaho Springs, Colo.
No. 32, Victor, Colorado.	No. 44, Randsburg, California.
No. 80, Victor, Colorado.	No. 166, Independence, Calif.
No. 75, Independence, Colorado.	No. 133, Sutter Creek, Calif.
No. 82, Cripple Creek, Colorado.	No. 141, French Gulch, Calif.
No. 106, Victor, Colorado.	No. 164, Searchlight, Nevada.
No. 58, Durango, Colorado.	No. 125, Colorado City, Colorado.

Almost continuously since the inception of the various strikes emissaries of the operators have canvassed mining camps from coast to coast for miners and smelters to take the places of our men on strike, using all sorts of contemptible misrepresentations and the most flagrant falsehoods to influence men to ship out. This effort however, has been an expensive experiment and dismal failure, notwithstanding the fact, that the Citizens' Alliance has made a special effort to and have in some cases, recruited shipments of never-sweats and tin-horns, who have no intention of going to work. After repeated failures to get practical miners from Joplin, Missouri, and other points, these agents have recruited miscellaneous bodies of men in St. Louis and other Eastern cities, shipping them as practical miners from Joplin, Missouri. This effort has been attended with the same ignominious failure as all others indulged in, therefore, we view with no alarm this feature of the conditions.

We would make special note of the outrageous manner in which the members of our organization have been vilified and discriminated against, also the treatment of and pressure that has been brought to bear upon those companies and managers who have been disposed to act fairly with organized labor and refused to become a part of the organization whose sole mission on earth was our extinction.

At Colorado City and Idaho Springs the members of our organization have repeatedly been discharged through the pressure brought to bear on the employers by the Citizens' Alliance, in several instances they promptly demanded the discharge of those men and the same was complied with.

The present difficulty in Telluride would have been adjusted long ago, as the operators and the organization representatives had gotten together and outlined satisfactory terms of adjustment, when the Citizens' Alliance interfered and forbade the consideration of any peace terms whatsoever.

We would call the attention of workingmen to the fact that we have fought the battles of those people continuously in the past in our opposition to the company stores and boarding houses, this is our reward.

We feel at this time that we cannot too highly commend the action of the women who have so ably and fearlessly aided our members in our fierce struggle for justice at various points in the jurisdiction. We are arranging for the organization of the Woman's Auxiliary as early as possible and we appeal to the women who are wives and relatives of the members of the Western Federation of Miners to use their best efforts to the end that a strong auxiliary shall be organized to the Western Federation of Miners.

When the strike in the Cripple Creek district was inaugurated, the Federation established co-operative stores in that section so that our members could be supplied with the necessaries of life at cost prices. Those stores have been a success from their inception and have saved the members of the Federation many thousands of dollars that would have gone to the Citizens' Alliance and others directly opposed to the workings of our organization. We would therefore recommend whenever possible, that co-operative stores be established and maintained by the local unions and the working people in general.

On account of the failure of the Bimetallic Bank at Cripple Creek and the First National Bank of Victor, much inconvenience is being experienced by the working people of that section, owing to the fact that a large portion of the savings of those people were on deposit in the above mentioned banks, and the same are now unavailable, thus increasing the necessity of relief measures in those localities to a greater extent than would have otherwise been necessary. In the

case of the Bimetallic Bank of Cripple Creek, an item appears in their financial statement showing that they received \$10,000 as insurance on the Arequa Mill, which was burned in April last, when as a matter of fact they received \$21,000 as insurance in this case. We would respectfully ask what has become of the remaining \$11,000?

Notwithstanding the opposition from certain quarters, the Federation has steadily increased in membership. Unions have been organized in Michigan, Missouri and other points in the jurisdiction of the Federation. The work of the organization will be pushed vigorously wherever possible. A total of forty-seven Unions has been added since April 1st.

We believe at this time it would be of great advantage to all our local unions to appoint a good, energetic committee for the purpose of gathering information, description and photographs whenever possible, of strike breakers, so that we will be able to compile a scab list at headquarters of the Federation. We feel that this is necessary from the many inquiries we have had from the various districts and Old Mexico.

In view of the fact that members of our organization could not get the protection afforded them by the Constitution of the United States, our brothers in the Cripple Creek district, having been thrown into the Bull Pen indiscriminately. In Telluride they have been forced to work upon the public streets at the point of the bayonet, for no other reason than that they refused to submit to the terms of the mine operators, namely: Leave the district, go to jail, or scab. All of our members that have been charged with imaginary crimes have had the privilege of leaving the districts, extended to them by the authorities. We deem it advisable to send a telegram to President Roosevelt to personally investigate the conditions in Colorado, to the end that members of our organization could have the protection that is guaranteed to all citizens of the United States. Failing to receive any reply, we wired to Hon. H. M. Teller and Hon. T. M. Patterson, United States senators, requesting them to use their best efforts to have President Roosevelt personally investigate the conditions and, notwithstanding the fact, that both senators approved of our action, he refused, saying that he had not the power to do so.

As instructed by the eleventh annual convention, your board in joint session with the executive board of the A. L. U., made an effort to arrange for a joint weekly paper. We were unable to make satisfactory arrangements, therefore, in the month of August, last, we launched the weekly issue of the Magazine and we are pleased to note the marked awakening of interest on the part of the membership since the more frequent issue of this most fearless exponent of the rights of the laboring class. We appreciate the able and unsurpassed ability of Editor John M. O'Neill, and urge all officers and members to co-operate with your editor in making the Magazine subscription list the largest and the publication the greatest champion of the cause of humanity that is placed before the reading public.

We have received a notice from the American Labor Union that it was the intention of that body to levy an assessment on all members in good standing for the support of our members now on strike. They, too, have realized that to continue the present struggle we are engaged in that it needs financial assistance and have proved to be equal to the occasion of self sacrifice for the benefit of our organization.

On the afternoon of December 11th, the executive board was most agreeably surprised by an inspiring visit from that most fearless and self sacrificing advocate and champion of organized labor, "Mother" Jones, who gave us a brief history of her work in the interest of the miners, who are now engaged in defending their mutual rights in the unholy warfare that is being waged against them. The scenes as described by "Mother" Jones, picturing how our brother workers in the Southern Coal fields were deliberately shot in the back by hired thugs, without provocation, would excite the pity of the uncivilized savage and arouse the courage of the most craven coward. "Mother" Jones is devoting her entire life to the cause of suffering humanity, and by her self sacrificing efforts in our behalf, has endeared herself to the hearts of all the sons and daughters of toil. To know "Mother" Jones is to appreciate her as one of God's noblest adornments of the human family. We the executive board, cannot too highly express our appreciation of her untiring efforts in our behalf.

In concluding our report we desire to recommend that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners study well the conditions confronting us to-day on the industrial field. Knowledge is power and the welfare of the future generation depends upon the education and intelligence of the wage slaves of to-day.

We court the criticisms of the membership upon the action of the board, but we insist upon their fully informing themselves as to the conditions your board have had to meet, before passing judgment. We feel that when you have done this you will both agree and co-operate with us to the end that our efforts may redound to the credit and benefit of our organization.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WILLIAMS, Vice President,
J. T. LEWIS, District No. 1.
E. J. SIMPKINS, District No. 2.
JAS. P. MURPHY, District No. 3.
D. C. COPLEY, District No. 4.
JAMES KIRWAN, District No. 5.
J. A. BAKER, District No. 6.

Executive Board.

WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

D. C. Copley, James Kirwin and James Baker, members of the executive board, left for the Cripple Creek district, immediately after the adjournment of the board. J. C. Williams left for Telluride to take charge of the strike.

John Gallagher, the financial secretary of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118 of McCabe, Arizona, has forwarded \$50 as a contribution from the union to the strike fund. The union has made arrangements to give an entertainment and dance Christmas Eve for the benefit of the men who are out on strike.

The Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117 of Anaconda, Montana, have completed arrangements for giving a grand ball on January 14, for the benefit of the men who are out on strike in Colorado. The mill and smeltermen of Anaconda, Montana, have already donated more than \$1,000, but their loyalty to unionism is only limited to the expenditure of their last dollar in the battle for victory.

The union at Hodson, California, has sent out the following circular: "Strike at Hodson, Calaveras county, California. All men seeking employment are requested to keep away from Hodson. Pay no attention to reports to the contrary. Secretaries of all local unions of the W. F. M. will be notified when differences are adjusted. By order of Independence Miners' Union No. 166, Western Federation of Miners.

"FRANK ROCHESTER President.
"BENJAMIN BOX, Financial Secretary."

"Don't be a scab."

Local union No. 19 of San Francisco, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, sent the following letter to Secretary Treasurer Haywood:

"Enclosed find money orders amounting to \$500, donated to the Cripple Creek miners on strike by the above union. Your representative, Mr. Leonard, gave us a description of conditions existing there in a very able manner. You have our entire sympathy and we believe you will win regardless of the many obstacles arrayed against you. With best wishes, I have the honor to remain in behalf of local union No. 19. Very fraternally yours,

"E. O. BRUNDAGE, Recording Secretary."

The smelter employes of La Cananea, Mexico, have forwarded \$244.30 to Secretary Treasurer Haywood, accompanied by the following letter:

"You will please find enclosed draft for (\$244.30) two hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty cents, contributed by the smelter employes of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company. This money to be used at your own discretion in the present struggle for right and justice for the laboring people of Colorado. We hope you may win in the present struggle, not only for the state of Colorado, but a victory won now under the many difficulties under which you have labored, will show to the working classes of the nation what organized labor can accomplish. Yours fraternally,

"COMMITTEE."

Joplin Union No. 195, of the W. F. M., sends the following letter for publication in the Miners' Magazine: "In justice to the Joplin lead and zinc district, we would state that there has not been more than twenty-one miners shipped out of this district for points in Colorado. There were a number of good men fooled three years ago, when they allowed themselves to be influenced to go to Idaho. However, the Missouri miner has had his eyes opened and he cannot be fooled again. There has been fair and foul means used here in order to ship men to Colorado. There was a gang purporting to come from New Orleans via St. Louis, who dropped in here a short time ago to recruit men, but we could not be fooled. We are doing all in our power to prevent the success of a move of that kind.

"Our unions in Joplin and the immediate vicinity are growing. Some of the plants are starting up. We hope to soon hear of honest labor coming out triumphant in Colorado. Yours fraternally,

"BROTHERS OF JOPLIN UNION NO. 195."

The Mining Gazette of Calumet, Michigan, in its issue of December 6th, contains the following:

"The local Federation of Labor plans a rousing labor mass meeting at St. Patrick's hall this afternoon. The gathering will be called to order at 3 o'clock and there will be several addresses on matters pertaining to labor. Joy Pollard, of Cripple Creek, representing the Western Federation of Miners, will be the principal speaker, having been chosen to deliver an address on the labor question. There will also be talks by local men, familiar with labor conditions, all of which will be highly interesting.

"Mr. Pollard is thoroughly familiar with the question of labor vs. capital, and his remarks will be highly appreciated by union men and others interested in unionism. Next Thursday evening the Western Labor representative will address the Clerk's union."

The Joplin Central Labor Union has sent out the following notice: To all Affiliated Unions:

Having been advised that one Thomas Howell, of the Howell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of several articles of merchandise, a list of which is hereby given, has been securing men to go to Cripple Creek, Colorado, to take the place of members of the Western Federation of Miners, who are out on strike for an eight hour day and living conditions of employment, and has by various representations been able to induce some few parties who have no regard for their fellowman to accept the alternative of placing themselves in the position of "scabs," an odium from which no man can escape who takes the place of a striker. Therefore, this union finds it necessary to place the said product of the Howell Manufacturing Company on the unfair list and request all members of organized labor and others to refrain from purchasing any of the said goods. By order of

JOPLIN CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
THOS. J. SHERIDAN, President.

F. N. FORD, Recording Secretary.

The preparations manufactured by the Howell Manufacturing Company are: Mason's Balm, Glint Polish and Beauty Balm.

Information Wanted.

Information as to the whereabouts of Robert Atz is wanted by his relatives in Denver, Colorado. When last heard from was living in Telluride and working in the mines. His description is as follows: Height, five feet nine inches; brown eyes, brown hair and his age thirty-one years. He is likewise a member of the Order of Red Men. Any information leading to the present whereabouts of Robert Atz will be gratefully received by

ROBERT ATZ,
1462 Eleventh Street, Denver, Colo.

A Correction.

In the news columns of the Denver Republican of December 12, there appeared a flagrant fabrication which could have only emanated from the corporation-owned brain of the editor.

The article attempts to convey the impression that the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has been split and in conflict with each other over the strike situation in the state of Colorado. The executive board desires to assure the mortgaged editor of the Republican, the official organ of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, the defender and advocate of Republican military policy, that the executive board was never more harmonious than now, and that each and every member remains as loyal to the men who are fighting the eight-hour battle, as when the strike was declared. There is no such word in the lexicon of the executive board as surrender, and the flag of the Federation will wave in the State of Colorado, as long as despotism lifts its hydra-head in mockery of justice.

CHARLES H. MOYER, President, W. F. M.
WM. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer,
J. C. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

J. T. LEWIS,

L. J. SIMPKINS,

JAMES P. MURPHY,

D. C. COPLEY,

JAMES KIRWAN,

J. A. BAKER,

Executive Board.

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO.

THERE ARE SO MANY various developments arising in the strike situation in the state of Colorado, that we have considered it advisable for the membership of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the whole jurisdiction to be thoroughly informed in regard to all important details, and we therefore concluded to extract from the dispatches of the daily press of Denver the most salient features.

December 8th.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 7.—Judge Wardlaw this afternoon again sustained the motion of District Attorney McMullin to quash the habeas corpus pro-

ceedings in the case of Patrick McEwen and the seven Italians arrested on the charge of vagrancy, found guilty and fined by Police Magistrate Robertson. They were arrested a week ago to-day and given two days in which to pay their fines, which amounted to \$25 and costs, leave the town or seek employment. None gave the order of the court any attention and last Saturday the deputy sheriff rounded up the men and incarcerated them in the city jail. Since then they have been working their fines on the street under a corporal and four soldiers. It is said some of these men were willing to pay their fines, but were ordered not to do so by Eugene Engley, attorney for the Miners' Union.

There was not a very large crowd in the court room this afternoon, and the proceedings did not attract much attention. There was a feeling of

apathy among all classes and it was generally thought that the decision would be much the same as the one rendered this morning on Secretary Carpenter and eleven other union men.

The trial was set for 2 o'clock, but it was 2:35 before Sheriff Rutan and Deputy Sheriff Runnels escorted the prisoners from the city jail to the court house, and as soon as the defendants were seated District Attorney McMullin entered a motion to quash the writs of habeas corpus on the same grounds that the motions were made in the other cases. The case was disposed of shortly after 3 o'clock and the prisoners were given over to the custody of the sheriff. To-morrow they will again commence working on the streets.

In discussing the case to-night, Judge Wardlaw said:

"It would seem to me the defendants would realize by the precedent established this morning that they would not be released on a writ of habeas corpus, as the evidence and the law were practically the same in both cases. The proper method to have been pursued, in my opinion, would be to appeal the cases from the justice court to the County Court, and not have made application for a writ."

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Secretary-Treasurer O. M. Carpenter gave bonds in the sum of \$750 for his appearance at the May term of the District Court, his sureties being M. J. Sullivan, secretary of the Federal Labor Union, and H. A. Fulton, a merchant. He was immediately released and resumed his work at the point he had quit when arrested.

Mr. Carpenter was busy this evening endeavoring to secure bonds for other men now held in the county jail, and said that several would be released before to-morrow night. He does not expect to secure the release of all the men confined in the jail immediately, but hopes to secure bail for the majority of them before the end of the week.

Naturally the result of the trial to-day and the decision of the judge was a blow to the union, but it was not altogether unexpected. What future action General Engley contemplates taking in the matter it could not be learned, but it is generally conceded that the application for writs of habeas corpus will be made before some district judge—in all probability before Judge Stevens.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 7.—Frank J. Hags, attorney for the Miners' Union, appeared before Judge Seeds this afternoon and asked for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Victor Poole, who is now confined in the bullpen. The writ was granted and an order issued to have Poole in the District Court on the 11th. Whether the military authorities will obey the writ or not is a question, but it certainly looks as though the district was not quite under strict martial law. Poole was released on writ of habeas corpus four or five days ago, as there was no charge against him, but as soon as he left the court room he was re-arrested by a squad of soldiers.

M. T. Long, an old-time miner and prospector of this district, was arrested at his home in Poverty gulch, at 3 o'clock this morning, by the militia, which was headed by Lieutenant Young, the commanding officer of Company H, whose headquarters are here. Long, who is a one-armed man, has been employed as watchman on the Logan, owned by Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining and Development Company, for some time past, and is a non-union man. Evidently a mistake was made, and, although he was compelled to go to Camp Goldfield and placed in the bullpen, he did not remain there very long. Lieutenant Young and the squad of soldiers he had with him broke open Long's door and searched the house for arms.

Walter Gray of Camp Goldfield, a member of Company K, is in the guard house to-night, charged with having assaulted a sentry, and is also charged with having disposed of arms and munitions of war that belonged to the United States government.

Nearly all the police officers in this and other cities of the camp are out of a job, as the military forces have full charge and are patrolling the streets. All those who will be allowed to carry concealed weapons will have to carry a permit, which reads as follows:

Headquarters Camp Goldfield.

This is to certify that _____, address _____ has presented for registration at these headquarters and is privileged to retain same at his _____, located at _____ street, _____, Colorado. This certificate may be revoked at any time on order of the military district commander. By command of

COLONEL VERDECKBERG,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C., Adjutant of the District.

Several hundred of these applications have already been issued and probably 1,000 will be signed by to-morrow night and those who have a right to carry arms will have no trouble in having their applications favorably passed upon.

Passes are not yet required for civilians who wish to leave the district and it is not anticipated that an order requiring them will be issued unless unforeseen emergencies arise.

The district, county and justice courts have received instructions from Denver instructing them that they can finish up their criminal docket as well as try civil cases. They may issue warrants and deal with all cases not peculiarly within the province of the military.

No arrests have been made to-day. It was reported to-night that some will be made before morning, and these arrests will be on the usual broad indictment of "military necessity."

Victor, Colo., Dec. 7.—The strike committee of the Miners' Union issued the following statement to-night:

"The committee advises all union men to be of good cheer. Be patient and obey law, and do not in any way encourage or stir up strife. We have right, justice and law on our side and they will prevail.

"The reports sent out by the mine owners are misleading. There were only 29,000 tons of ore shipped last month instead of the 42,000 tons claimed. Some of the mine owners are shipping all of their ore to the Dorcas mill at Florence.

"The committee is still in the district, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The union men are still standing firm. Nothing but facts will be stated in these reports and all can rely upon them.

"Contributions are coming in from all parts of the country. Union No. 40 received over \$400 in the past few days.

"(Signed) Executive Committee, District Union No. 1, W. F. M."

A general rumor was out to-day that the military authorities were going to seize the union co-operative grocery store in this city. The reason for the militia's action was claimed to be based on the allegation that the grocery was furnishing supplies to outlaws and other men. The store is still dealing out its regular supplies to all union men and any others who may see fit to patronize the institution. No

one believes that the militia will disturb the union grocery store in any way. The union, as is well known, is maintaining similar stores in Anaconda and Cripple Creek. It pays cash for all its goods.

Georgetown, Colo., Dec. 7.—The December term of the District Court opened at 1:30 to-day, with Judge De France of Golden presiding. Prosecuting Attorney Thurman, who was deposed by Judge Owers, arose and stated that he had full control of all the criminal business of the county and was prepared to prosecute all offenders. He at once called the case of *The People vs. Walsh et al.* This is the case wherein twenty-two members of the Miners' Union of Idaho Springs are charged with conspiracy to destroy property and commit arson. Seventeen of the indicted members responded when their names were called; Thomas Walsh, John Crispin, Giff Wilson, Dill Phillips and J. E. Chandler defaulted and failed to appear in court. On being arraigned, they pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for hearing at 1 o'clock p. m. on December 15th. They are all under \$500 bond for their appearance. The prosecuting attorney, however, announced that certain information which he did not wish to disclose had been brought to his notice, and that he wished to have the bonds of Howard Tresidder and M. J. Riley raised to \$1,000, and that of E. Milburn to \$1,500, to which the court assented.

Ralph Talbot of Denver is assisting Attorney Thurman in the prosecution, while Attorney Carney, representing the firm of Richardson & Hawkins, represented the defendants.

Attorney Thurman also asked leave to file information against Lafe Hanchett and seventy-five other members of the Citizens' Alliance of Idaho Springs on a charge of five counts, namely, false imprisonment, conspiracy to falsely imprison, unlawful assemblage, riot and conspiring to create a riot. On being called they answered to their names in court, and on being arraigned pleaded not guilty. They are represented by Attorney Talbot and Ward of Denver and Sabin and Collum of Idaho Springs. Thurman and his deputy are prosecuting. The case was set for December 16th at 9:30. An additional jury panel will have to be drawn and made returnable on the 15th, and at present the regular panel consists of only twenty-four members.

December 9th.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 8.—A few arrests and very little excitement marked the day's procedure under martial law in the Cripple Creek district to-day. George Schoolcraft, who was placed in the bullpen a few weeks ago and was released after being a guest of the state for a few hours, was again arrested and placed in the city jail. Daniel Brown and Dick Smith were also arrested and they are sleeping to-night in the county jail. Nothing definite is known as to why they were arrested, but they are being held under the general charge of "military necessity" or waiting investigations that are now being made. All are residents of Bull hill.

It is claimed that these men, with Charles McKinney, who is now in the Pueblo county jail, engaged in a robbery some eighteen months ago at the Last Dollar mine, where a quantity of high-grade ore was stolen.

Under instructions from military authorities citizens have been turning in their arms on receiving receipts with the number and description of the gun which they claim to own. In this city about 800 receipts have been issued and about fifteen revolvers and shotguns have been held and are now in the possession of the militia, the depositors receiving receipts for the same.

About 300 soldiers are in readiness to leave Camp Goldfield for the Trinidad coal fields. Major McClelland has been busy all day with Colonel Verdeckburg getting the men ready if they are called for. These troops will be replaced by recruits from Denver and other valley towns.

First Lieutenant Libbey, when asked to-day about the rules governing the retention of arms under the military regulations, replied that it was not the intention to compel those owning or having revolvers and rifles to deposit them with the military. "A man's home is his castle," said the officer, "and he has the right to defend it under certain restrictions. This is the view, I understand, which the military authorities hold under present conditions, but it has been found necessary under existing circumstances to make a record of all the arms held by civilians throughout the proclaimed district."

Following is the last order relative to the disposition of arms:

"Headquarters Teller County Military District, Infantry First Brigade, N. G. C., Camp Goldfield, Victor, Colo., Dec. 8.—General Order No. 3:

"The following places are designated at which registration of arms, ammunition and equipments may be made in compliance with order No. 1, dated December 6, 1903: Camp Goldfield, Victor, Colo.; Hennessey block, 125 North Fourth street, Victor, Colo.; Masonic block, corner Second street and Masonic avenue, Cripple Creek.

"By command of Colonel Verdeckburg; H. M. Libbey, First Lieutenant and Adjutant General, First Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C., Adjutant of the District."

Victor, Colo., Dec. 8.—L. G. Gray, a soldier belonging to Company L, who on Sunday night in Goldfield struck a militia detective across the face with a rifle, breaking his nose and otherwise injuring him, to-day was removed from Camp Goldfield to the county jail by order of the military commander, Colonel Verdeckburg. Gray is charged with attempting to sell a number of Krag-Jorgensen rifles. It is claimed that he has disposed of nearly forty guns of that make with the assistance of other militiamen, who have been stealing the weapons, and selling them during the past two or three months. C. E. Clark, who was also arrested in Goldfield on Sunday night for dealing in or buying government arms, to-day was removed from the city jail in Cripple Creek to the military bullpen in Camp Goldfield. Clark is a second-hand merchant in the town of Goldfield. The transferring of Clark from the military prison to the Cripple Creek jail is thought to have a significance in connection with the habeas corpus proceedings against the military authorities which were begun yesterday in Judge Seeds' court in the case of Victor Poole.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 8.—To-day has been the quietest since the arrival of the troops and the streets have been comparatively empty. A troop of the

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

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

cavalry galloping back and forth through the streets this afternoon did not attract any attention. Nothing new is reported at military headquarters, and the soldier's life is a pleasant one, except those who do guard duty about the mines high up. Major Hill visits at least one outpost every day, and personally attends to the smallest details for the comfort and welfare of the troops. The soldiers are enjoying the best of health, and the only severe duty is done by the Meeker troop of cavalry, who patrol the generating station and lines of the Telluride Power Company.

George Riddell, who, with Secretary Carpenter and others that were arrested, was incarcerated in the county jail, and later bound over to the District Court in the sum of \$100, on a charge of conspiracy to break the law, was released on bond this afternoon.

The present state of weather is apt to cause a shortage of water next summer. The weather is very cold at night, but there has been only one heavy snowfall this year, and this has almost disappeared. For the mining companies the water question is at all times a vexatious one, and economy in this line is practiced by the mine managers during the winter months, in order that the amount stored in reservoirs will be sufficient to run the mills during the summer.

December 10th.

Governor Peabody last night issued the following proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Victor Poole, now under arrest in the Cripple Creek district:

PROCLAMATION.

State of Colorado, Executive Chamber, Denver.

Whereas, I have heretofore issued a proclamation declaring an insurrection and rebellion to be in existence in Teller county, and that the lives, liberty and property of the citizens in that county are endangered; and

Whereas, It is deemed proper that needful measures be taken for the protection of such citizens, their liberty and property, and for the enforcement of law and order in said county; and

Whereas, It has been deemed necessary, proper and lawful to place under arrest one Victor Poole, and he is now under arrest and in the custody of military officers in said county, and it is necessary to safety that he be detained under military authority until further orders.

Now, therefore, I, James H. Peabody, governor of the state of Colorado, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the state of Colorado, and the laws thereof, do hereby declare and proclaim that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended in his case, to-wit: In the case of Victor Poole, aforesaid, and I further direct that the said writ be suspended in his case until further ordered by me.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed at Denver, the state capital, this 9th day of December, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and three.

By the governor—Attest: JAMES H. PEABODY,
JAMES COWIE, Secretary of State.
By TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, Deputy.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 9.—This afternoon at about 2 o'clock the blacksmith shop and tool house in Sunnyside cemetery, located one mile west of this city, was blown up and practically ruined. The building was 12x12 in size, and contained a pair of bellows, a forge and undertakers' apparatus used in lowering bodies into graves. There was also other material in addition to the tools which the sexton keeps for the purpose of working the cemetery. It has not been determined definitely what kind of explosive was utilized, though it is quite probable that giant powder was the medium. No clue as to who committed the outrage has been found. A detail of cavalry was sent to the cemetery and made an investigation this afternoon, but the officer in charge has thus far given out nothing relative to any evidence which might lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators. A detail of cavalry has also been placed on guard there to-night.

George R. Enderich, the sexton at Sunnyside, stated to The News correspondent to-night that early this morning, while he was at work at his forge with the bellows, an explosion took place which dismantled the bellows, but that he thought it was gas which had been drawn into the bellows from the forge.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while he was at his home in the cemetery, about 200 yards from the blacksmith shop, the second explosion occurred, which destroyed the blacksmith shop. He was standing outside his home, and saw the dirt and boards rise into the air in all directions. He at once went to the scene, but was unable to see anybody around or near the premises. The burial of William Parrott, a well-known resident of this city who died in the Cripple Creek hospital several days ago, was made at the cemetery after the explosion occurred. Sexton Enderich had made preparations for the interment in the morning and had completed his work about a half an hour before he left the blacksmith shop and went to his residence in the cemetery to await the arrival of the funeral cortege. The extraordinary occurrence of an explosion in the graveyard is the cause of unlimited conjecture as to the motive of those who are guilty of the act of vandalism. The cemetery is owned by Davis & Byler, well-known mining engineers of this city, who have been residents here for the past nine years. It is also reported that the owners of the burial ground have indirectly been receiving threats from unknown parties. Nothing, however, of a definite character can be ascertained as to whether this is true or not. The loss due to the wreck of the cemetery building will not exceed \$100.

Every effort is being made by Major McClelland to secure evidence which may result in tracing the perpetrators. In excavating for graves in Sunnyside cemetery it is necessary to blast out the sepulchers in a large number of cases from solid granite rock and because of this it is requisite that a blacksmith shop and tools for sharpening drills have to be kept at the cemetery. It appears that the explosive to-day was placed under the foundation of the blacksmith shop on one side. The sexton states that the powder which he uses to construct graves is not kept at the blacksmith shop, and that there was no powder there to-day which belonged to the cemetery company.

The two following important orders were issued to-day by Colonel Verdeckburg from military headquarters in the Cunningham block in this city:

"Victor, Colorado, December 9, 1903.

"General orders No. 4.

"1. From and after this date all gambling houses in Teller county, Colorado, will close and remain closed, and no faro table, roulette wheel or other implement or implements

for the purpose of carrying on or conducting any game of chance of any kind whatever will be permitted in said county of Teller, Colorado.

"2. All saloon keepers, tavern keepers or keepers of any place where spirituous, malt or other intoxicating liquors are kept or sold, are hereby ordered to close their places of business at 12 o'clock, midnight, hereafter, and are also prohibited from bartering, selling, exchanging or giving away the same to any member of the National Guard of Colorado within the limits of Teller county at any time until further orders.

"By command of Colonel Verdeckburg.

H. M. LIBBEY.

"First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First Infantry, First Brigade, N. G. C., Adjutant of the District."

Adjutant General Bell, by order of Governor Peabody, has issued the following notice for the organization of a militia company in this city:

"Colorado Adjutant General's Office.

"Denver, Colorado, December 9, 1903.

"Special order No. 563.

"Upon the request of a number of citizens of the city of Victor in the county of Teller, Colorado, that a company be mustered into the service of the state of Colorado, same being filed in this office, General Frank M. Reardon, brigadier general, retired, National Guard Colorado, will, upon receipt of this order, proceed to Armory hall, Victor, county of Teller, state of Colorado, on Thursday evening, December 10, 1903, at 8 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as possible, if the provisions of section 12 of article 3 of the code of Colorado have been complied with, will muster them into the service of the state of Colorado.

"By command of James H. Peabody, governor and commander in chief.

"(Signed)

SHERMAN M. BELL.

"Brigadier General, Adjutant General, State of Colorado."

Nothing especially new in military movements or regulations under martial law occurred here to-day. The streets are still patrolled by soldiers. Everybody is anxious to learn what the result of the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Victor Poole will be. The writ is made returnable in the District Court at Cripple Creek to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 9.—The return to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Victor Poole has been prepared by Sam D. Crump, representing the Mine Owners' Association, and will be presented to the court to-morrow morning. The return will affirm that Colonel Verdeckburg, Major Naylor and Major McClelland, officers of the National Guard of Colorado, are bound by the recent executive order of the governor, declaring that a state of martial insurrection exists in this county, and this order is quoted in full.

It is the general belief that Poole's attorney will immediately ask for a writ of habeas corpus from the state Supreme Court, and a test case will be made.

About 100 additional receipts were issued in this city to-day of parties carrying guns, but no arms were turned in.

The only arrest made to-day was that of Dr. James Green of Gillett, and it is understood that he is being held by the county officials on the charge of being implicated in the killing of mountain sheep.

The report that many of the leaders of the Miners' Union had left the district, fearing arrest, is denied. Several of them had to go to Denver and other valley points to look after business connected with the struggle and have conferences with the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

A well known union miner to-day said: "One of these days, and it is not far away, we will have a little evidence to present to the sheriff and the military authorities in regard to outrages that have been committed in the past few months, and I can assure you that when the information is given to the public probably a whole lot of people who now believe that the union miners of Cripple Creek are savages will take a different point of view on the situation."

December 11th.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 10.—At Armory hall to-night, General Frank M. Reardon, ex-adjutant general of Colorado, mustered into the service of the state a new military company, which hereafter will be known as Company L, Second regiment.

Short speeches were made by Colonel Edward Verdeckburg and Colonel Hogle of the state militia. The oath of allegiance was administered by Major Gibbons.

The following officers were chosen for Company L: Harry Moore, captain; William T. Travelle, first lieutenant; Arthur Cole, Second lieutenant.

Captain Moore is a member of the grocery firm of Simonton & Moore of this city. Lieutenant Travelle is bookkeeper at Stratton's Independence mine. Lieutenant Cole is secretary of the Citizens' alliance of this city and for some time was a teacher in the public schools.

The new company muster roll at present contains the names of eighty-five men. It will be recruited up to the full quota of 112 men.

Troop C, cavalry, will leave to-morrow morning for Denver, excepting twelve men and one corporal. Other reductions of the force at Camp Goldfield will be made shortly.

Colonel Verdeckburg to-day issued an executive order to all subordinate militia officers to report hereafter all arrests to Major McClelland at the headquarters in this city.

Major McClelland stated to-night that nothing had been learned by the military as to the cause of the explosion at Sunnyside cemetery yesterday, which wrecked the blacksmith shop there. The major stated that to-morrow he expected to have some important information relative to the explosion.

A number of guns registered at the three places designated by Colonel Verdeckburg under the order requiring all civilians in Teller county to turn over their weapons to the military authorities to-day reached 2,500 in number. It is claimed that this is about one-half the number of revolvers, shotguns and rifles which are owned by residents of the county. It is believed that a still larger number of this class of arms will be turned in to the military during the present week. Probably 500 weapons have been actually left in the possession of the military authorities, pending the abrogation of martial law by Governor Peabody, after which the owners of guns will have them returned by the military.

A rumor was current to-night that a prominent attorney in the employ of the Western Federation of Miners in this district would be arrested by the military authorities because of the character of some work which he has been doing for the federation as a writer and in the employ of the federation.

Florence, Colo., December 10.—J. M. Hower, Jr., manager of the Dorcas Mining and Milling Company, received yesterday from the Mine Owners' Association of Cripple Creek a letter to the effect that he must discharge every employe who would not sever his membership with the Western Federation of Miners, and that in future he was to employ no man who was a member of that organization. If he did so he would not be allowed to treat any one which could be controlled and diverted elsewhere by the association. Mr. Hower refused to comply and will leave for the district in the morning. When the trouble with the mills in Colorado City started Mr. Hower, who had always been friendly to the Mill and Smelters' Union, made an agreement with his men by which he has been able to work his property almost steadily. He has never had a labor trouble of any kind and his relations with his employes have always been of the most friendly nature.

J. Q. McDonald, general manager of the mills of the United States Reduction and Refining Company at Florence, stated in an interview to-day that the Union mill would be started under full operation the first of the year, but that no member of the Western Federation of Miners would be employed; that the company had no local organization of their employes, but would not tolerate membership in the Western Federation of Miners.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 10.—James Balm and Gus Mohrhardt were released from the county jail to-day, having furnished bail in the sum of \$750 each for their appearance at the May term of the District Court. J. W. Baldwin, S. G. Barnes and George Riddell signed the bonds as sureties. This leaves six men in the county jail out of the twelve arrested on the charge of conspiracy to create riot. Five of the men were arrested at the Tom Boy mine over three weeks ago, and the sixth is Tom Corey, who was arrested on the train last Saturday night while coming from Ridgway to Telluride.

A special meeting of the Miners' Union was held this afternoon.

December 12th.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 11.—The body of Victor Poole was not delivered in the District Court to-day upon the order of Judge Seeds on the writ of habeas corpus issued the first portion of the week. An answer was filed yesterday by Sam D. Crump, representing the military authorities and the governor, in which he denied the jurisdiction of the court and claimed that there was no authority in cases of this kind, but that of the military, who had the only jurisdiction under what he termed as qualified martial law.

Colonel Verdeckberg, the commander of the militia in Teller county, Majors Naylor and McClelland were present in court, as well as Sheriff Robertson. Poole was represented in the case by Frank J. Hangs, Deputy District Attorney J. C. Cole represented Sheriff Robertson, and Mr. Crump the military.

Mr. Crump—I represent the military in the case of Poole against Verdeckberg, et al. The alternative writ was returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, and I am of the opinion and was of the opinion when this return was prepared that the court is bound to take judicial knowledge of the conditions of the laws of his own district, and yet it seems to me more logical and better for both sides of the controversy which may become important, and is important, that record should be made in the matter, even if your honor should be compelled under the law to take judicial notice of the governor's proclamation touching a statute of this kind, and to that end the return has been filed, which I think your honor has read. I can state that all three respondents are officers of the state militia and they have filed a joint return setting forth in certain other cases that they are officers and that they are in control of the county of Teller, and that the first order of the governor set out in the answer, which your honor is familiar with, that there was sent to this district certain troops for active service and the grounds upon which that action was based.

Second—The proclamation, which is in substance and almost in the language of the order issued some time ago by the governor of Idaho. Upon consultation with the attorney general and the governor of the state since this writ was issued, not because we deem it necessary, but in view of other holdings in the past, a further and supplemental order was made by the governor, in which he declared the writ of habeas corpus was suspended in this particular case. I say directly to the court that the respondents in this case have not produced the petitioner, but I have presented these matters to your honor and I would be willing, if the court should desire it, to assist in advising the court as to the legality of the matter, but I think it is quite unnecessary, in view of the fact that these questions and similar ones have been presented to the court to have the court make a ruling from the writ of Mr. Hangs to have the writ quashed. I would also like to have this matter taken at once to the highest court in the state, and without any unnecessary delay, and this can only be done on motion of Mr. Hangs.

Mr. Hangs replied as follows: "It is idle, I suppose, to waste words in an argument of this motion, inasmuch as counsel has not argued the proposition, but the questions presented are identical with the matters presented to this court and passed upon, and while we may by agreement with counsel waive the personal production of Mr. Poole for the purpose of having the legal proposition determined at once, yet we insist upon our motion to quash, as we have in all other cases. I think the motion to quash is sufficient."

The court said: "As I understand, so far as the hearing of the legal proposition is concerned, the right to produce the petitioner in court is waived."

Both of the attorneys nodded their heads.

The Court—In stating the contents of the return, Mr. Crump, the respondents Verdeckberg, Naylor and McClelland, as I recollect, reading the fifth paragraph of the same, you did not mention the contents thereof. You did not read the fifth paragraph of the return, which reads as follows: "Further answering the said writ, your respondents show that acting at all times pursuant to the terms of said executive order and proclamation and in compliance with the command therein, and with the law of the state of Colorado, these respondents cause the arrest and detention of the petitioner because of the violation on his part of certain statutes and criminal laws of the state of Colorado, and because of the fact that crimes were being constantly committed within said patrolled district, and in the judgment of these respondents said petitioner was and is a dangerous character, engaged in inciting other dangerous and lawless characters to violence and the commission of crime, and because of the best judgment of the respondents the lives and property of the people were unsafe by reason of this fact."

To this return a motion to quash has been filed, and the court will continue the hearing of the motion to quash until Verdeckberg, Naylor and McClelland are given an opportunity to prefer or present criminal proceedings against the petitioner in accordance with the allegations of the fifth paragraph of the return. Understanding as I do that the courts of Teller county are in the full performance and discharge of their duty awaiting the suggestion on the part of the court as the matter contained in the fifth paragraph of the return, and that in case action on the part of the respondents is complied with, as the court has suggested, the proceedings of the motion to quash may be eliminated.

Mr. Crump—I think I might as well announce and let the record show that the respondents elect now and still elect to stand upon the return as made. That may expedite the matter.

Mr. Hangs—Do we understand you decline to file any criminal information?

He was given this assurance by Mr. Crump. After some further talk, both from the bench, by Mr. Hangs and Mr. Crump, the case went over until to-morrow. That it is the intention of the military authorities to ignore the writ of habeas corpus in generally believed and there is liable to be a clash

between the civil and military on it, but it will be of a peaceable nature, and in all probability a speedy hearing will be secured of the case in the state Supreme Court.

C. G. Briggs was arrested by the militia to-day and landed in the county jail. He is charged with disturbance. A few weeks ago Briggs claimed that he heard a man state that he could prove who caused the Vindicator mine explosion, but failed to identify the man he said stated this fact.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 11.—Charles Job and Charles Valdoff, who were arrested at the Tom Boy mine three weeks ago by deputy sheriffs on a charge of conspiracy to incite riot and provoke a breach of the peace, were released on bonds to-day. Job was bound over on two charges in the sum of \$750 for conspiracy to incite riot and \$250 for conspiracy to break the peace, making a total of \$1,000, which was furnished by J. J. Weigmann, a jeweler. Valdoff was held on the charge of conspiracy in the sum of \$750 and his bond was signed by Matt Mattivi and Peter Miller.

It is reported on good authority to-night that Eugene Engley, attorney for the Miners' Union, has prepared new writ of habeas corpus to secure a reduction of the bail of the men charged with conspiracy and vagrancy, but it could not be learned to what judge the application will be made.

Senator Patterson's Resolution.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senator Patterson to-day offered the following resolution in the senate and asked that it lie on the table. He said he hoped to make some remarks on it at a convenient time.

"Whereas, Before Colorado was admitted into the Union its citizens were required to frame a constitution republican in form and which should be submitted to the President of the United States, when he should by proclamation declare Colorado to be a state in the Union; and,

"Whereas, By reason of the fact that there is a strike of the metalliferous miners in the Cripple Creek mining district, in the county of Teller, and also in the county of San Miguel, in said state; and,

"Whereas, It is maintained by the said striking miners and by many other good and law-abiding citizens that said strike, considering its magnitude and duration, has been exceptionally free from violence and intimidation; and,

"Whereas, There lately occurred an explosion of dynamite in one of the mines of said Cripple Creek district, by which the superintendent of the mine and a worker were killed and which explosion is charged by the mine owners to have been the deliberate act of officers and men of the Miners' union that sustains said strike, and by the striking miners to be the result of accident, but in which they were in no manner associated; and a coroner's jury composed of good, law-abiding citizens of said Teller county, after a most careful, painstaking and impartial investigation did officially report that they were unable to determine whether the said explosion occurred by accident or design; and,

"Whereas, After said explosion and the finding of the jury an affidavit was filed charging certain officers and men of said Miners' union with murder, by reason of having caused the said explosion with felonious homicidal intent, whereupon the proper civil authorities did cause the arrest of said accused persons, and the judge of the district of said county did bind the accused over to the next term of said court under good and sufficient bail, in the sum of \$15,000 in each case; and,

"Whereas, The governor of said state did on the 4th day of December, 1903, by reason of said strike and of the said explosion and other alleged disturbances in said district, issue a proclamation in which, among other things, he did declare the said county of Teller to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion; and,

"Whereas, Following the said proclamation, the military authorities did, by and with the approval of the governor of the state, establish a censorship over the newspapers printed in said Cripple Creek district, and did, and yet does, prohibit the publication in said newspapers of any criticism or news not favorable to the military in possession of said district and to the mine owners' side of the strike in progress in said district, and have prohibited the publication of editorials in said papers that were fair and lawful criticisms of the acts of the governor and of the military in their dealings with said district; and,

"Whereas, The military authorities of the state of Colorado, by and with the knowledge and consent, if not the direct order, of said governor, have proclaimed and are enforcing martial law in said county, and acting thereunder have seized possession of its jails and private dwellings and have commenced the arrest of private citizens without due process of law and without charge of any kind preferred against them or known to exist, and hold and continue to hold them in military confidence; and,

"Whereas, One Sherman Bell, adjutant general of said state and brigadier general in the military thereof, on the strength of said governor's proclamation, and with the said governor's knowledge and consent in his said official capacity, did issue instructions of the government of the militia in the field in said county of Teller in which, among other things, he did declare as follows: "The county of Teller in consequence of its occupation by the militia, is subject to their supreme military authority and control." And further, "The militia may proclaim that the administration of all civil and penal laws shall continue either wholly or in part, as in times of peace, unless otherwise ordered by the military authorities." And, further, "Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life and limb, of armed enemies and other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable." And, further, "A spy is punishable by death; whether or not he succeeds in obtaining the information or is in the act of securing the same." And, further, "Armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is treason and the punishment is death," and,

"Whereas, Subsequently by an order of the governor of said state, one H. M. Libbey, first lieutenant of the Colorado militia and appointed by the military authorities in command to be adjutant of the said Cripple Creek district, did issue his proclamation declaring among other things that for the causes recited in said proclamation

the military district commander should cause the said county of Teller to be governed by military authority and did in the said proclamation order that all persons in the possession of arms of any description should surrender same on or before Tuesday, December 8, 1903, to the military district commander, and that any person failing to surrender the said arms should be arrested and confined in one military prison and further punishment, as occasion might require; and did further, in said proclamation, in effect declare that unions of the Western Federation of Miners in said district were public enemies, and that persons who corresponded or affiliated with the same or gave them aid or comfort were subject to military arrest and punishment, and did further, in said proclamation, declare as follows: "No publication, either by newspaper, pamphlet or handbill, reflecting in any way upon the United States and the State of Colorado or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the government of the United States and the state of Colorado, will be permitted; and all articles of news or editorial comment or correspondence making comment upon the action or actions of the military forces of the state of Colorado, or of the organization above referred to, will not be tolerated; and,

"Whereas, The judge of the district court of said county of Teller and the sheriff thereof claim and maintain that they have at all times performed their duty under the law, and that the sheriff of said county has promptly served every writ placed in his hands, and taken prompt measures to preserve the peace, and the judge of said court has in no case discharged any prisoner or prisoners brought before him charged with crime, but on the contrary has either remanded them to prison or required good and sufficient bail for their appearance at the next term of said court and other officials of said county, and many good and influential citizens of said county declare that the local authorities are amply able and have always been willing to maintain peace and order and punish all violations of the law; and,

"Whereas, By reason of doings and attitude of the governor of said state the courts of the state have been rendered powerless to relieve its citizens of the wrongs and outrages committed against them by the military authorities of the state and to protect the citizens thereof in all or any of their constitutional rights; and,

"Whereas, The legislature of the state cannot convene until January, 1905, unless the governor may call it in extraordinary session, which he has repeatedly said he would not do, and by reason of the inability of the courts of the state to enforce their writs for the relief of citizens from military outrages and misrule, and because the legislature cannot convene for more than a year from the present date to adopt proper remedial legislation and the government of the state is, wholly, by reason of the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of the governor of the state, at his mercy and under his control; and,

"Whereas, The constitution of the United States guarantees to each state republican form of government; therefore,

"Resolved, That the judiciary committee be and hereby is directed to make investigation of all matters connected with existing labor strikes in the state of Colorado, and as to the manner in which the same have been conducted, and as to the conduct of the governor of the state in the use of the military in said state, as to whether or not there is at present a republican form of government in said state, and in the several counties thereof, and what, if any, legislation may be proper and necessary to maintain in said state a republican form of government. To this end the said committee may appoint a sub-committee to visit Colorado for the taking of testimony with such powers as to command the attendance of witnesses and the employment of clerks and stenographers as shall by the senate be conferred."

December 13th.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 12.—Victor Poole is still confined in the bullpen, but not on the order that was issued to-day by Judge Seeds, and in the opinion given by Judge Seeds, which was orally, he declared, that the military authorities are subservient to the civil, and in his decision referred to the fact that the first proclamation of Governor Peabody when the militia was sent to Teller county said that they were here to assist in helping the civil authorities to carry out the law laid down in the constitution of the state. He also called attention to the fact that twelve or more prisoners who have been confined in the bullpen have been relieved on writs of habeas corpus issued through the District Court, and many of those are now confined in the county jail, which is under the full supervision of the military authorities, on bonds ranging from \$15,000 to as high as \$30,000. He also, in a very calm way, said that probably it was the first instance in the history of jurisprudence where a governor, a king or a president ever issued a proclamation denying the writ of habeas corpus for one single individual in a county, community or country where it was alleged that it was in a state of insurrection, where all other citizens were not subject to the same kind of law.

POOLE'S DELIVERY ORDERED.

Judge Seeds made a lengthy oral opinion which covered the situation here thoroughly, and then made the following order:

State of Colorado, County of Teller, ss.

Victor Poole, plaintiff, vs. Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, Major H. A. Naylor, Major T. E. McClelland, as members of the state militia of the state of Colorado, and H. M. Robertson, as sheriff of Teller county, defendants:

This matter having come on to be heard this 12th day of December, A. D. 1903, upon the return of the defendants, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, Major H. A. Naylor, Major T. E. McClelland and the separate return of H. M. Robertson, as sheriff of Teller county, and the motion to quash said resolution, the court, after listening to the arguments of S. D. Crump in behalf of the respondents and Frank J. Hagg on behalf of this petitioner, and being fully advised in the premises, doth find that the motion to quash should be sustained; wherefore, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the motion to quash the return herein be and is hereby sustained; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the respondents, and each and every one of them, to forthwith discharge

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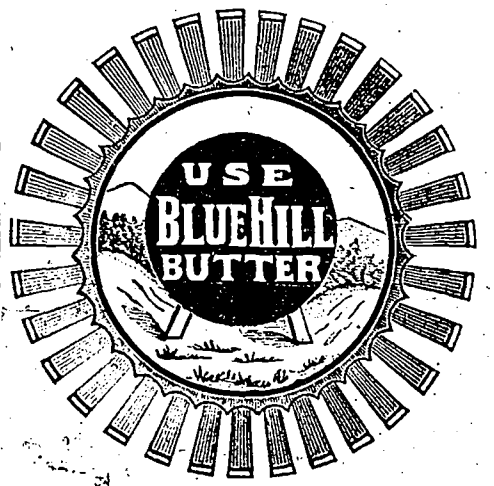
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the petitioners herein from custody; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the petitioner herein do have and recover of the respondents his costs herein expended and execution therefor.

Done in open court this 12th day of December, A. D. 1903, by the court,
WILLIAM P. SEEDS, Judge.

MARTIAL LAW EXISTING.

The military authorities were represented by Sam D. Crump as attorney and none of the officials of the state militia were present during the argument. Mr. Crump talked for about one hour and devoted most of his time to the decision made by the state supreme court of Idaho in what he argued was a similar case to that pending. Crump was requested by the court to cite a case similar to that of the Idaho decision in any other record in this country or England, and the judge and the attorney for the military had quite a heated little argument. Attorney Crump intimated that, no matter what the decision of the court was, there was martial law in Teller county and that the writ of habeas corpus could be suspended by the governor.

Frank J. Hanks, representing Poole and the Miners' Union, cited cases in Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and other states before the civil war, during it and afterwards where the writ could not be suspended. He also went into the proposition in a broader light and went back several hundred years to show that the safety of the people was forced on rulers of England by the recognition in almost every case where lawlessness and rebellion and invasion that the writ of habeas corpus had been recognized.

TO HIGHER COURT.

Just what the next step will be can only be guessed at. Some say the case will be taken at once to the state supreme court, but no one is able to say under what rule of law it can be taken there. That the military force intend to keep Poole in custody was verified to-night by the commander of the military forces, who said that Poole will not be turned loose.

Others assert that in all probability, when the order of the district court is ignored, the matter can easily be taken into the federal court before Judge Hallett. In the event of Judge Hallett sustaining Judge Seeds, a request might be made by Judge Hallett for federal troops, and in the opinion of some who have watched the play on the checker board of this remarkable strike situation, that would be satisfactory to the mine owners.

The following telegram was sent to the president of the Senate, Washington, D. C., this afternoon:

The law-abiding citizens of Teller county, Colorado, and of the whole state, congratulate Senator Patterson on the splendid resolution offered yesterday, and confirm the truth of the statements therein contained. (Signed.)

JOSEPH H. CLARK,
President of the Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly.
R. E. CROSKY, Secretary.

Another telegram of a different nature was sent by the Cripple Creek Citizens' Alliance, which reads as follows:

President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The good people of Teller county, Colorado and of the whole state, characterize the resolutions of Senator Patterson offered yesterday as false and grossly misrepresenting conditions which prevail in this state, and as grossly misrepresenting the acts and motives of Governor Peabody and the law-abiding citizens of this state and county. (Signed.)

L. F. PARSONS,
Secretary of Cripple Creek Citizens' Alliance.
L. C. MOORE,
President of the Cripple Creek Chamber of Commerce.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 12.—Coroner James Doran at 9:30 o'clock to-night attempted to serve the latest order issued by Judge Seeds of the district court in the now celebrated case of Victor Poole, a union miner, against Colonel Edward Verdeckberg, Major H. A. Naylor and Major Thomas E. McClelland, officers of the National Guard of Colorado. The efforts of the coroner to carry out the court's mandate were unsuccessful, but he came as near to accomplishing his purpose as an officer could. Had it not been for the rays of an electric light Coroner Doran would have gotten into the headquarters of Colonel Verdeckberg in the Gunningham building in this city, and in all probability then would have been able to read the paper to the three military men. The rays from the electric light, however, revealed the identity of the coroner to Commander Verdeckberg, who just previously had invited Coroner Doran upstairs, not knowing to whom he was talking. At the hour named Colonel Verdeckberg and Major McClelland were at the entrance to the military headquarters, which are located on the second floor. Coroner Doran came up to the two officers and addressed himself to Colonel Verdeckberg as follows:

"Are you Colonel Verdeckberg?"
"Yes," replied the colonel; "come upstairs."
When the officers and the coroner arrived at the first stairway landing Colonel Verdeckberg looked the coroner squarely in the face and remarked: "Why, you are the coroner."
"Yes," said Coroner Doran.
"Well," replied Colonel Verdeckberg sternly; "you can't come up."
"I have some papers from the district court to serve on you," answered Coroner Doran.

At this Major McClelland spoke up in stentorian voice:
"Didn't you hear the colonel say that you couldn't come upstairs?"
Coroner Doran did not have time to make any extended answer to Major McClelland's remarks, as the latter immediately grabbed him by the shoulder, pushed him down the flight of stairs to the level of the street and then out onto the sidewalk.

This closed the incident with the exception that Colonel Verdeckberg locked all the doors to the several rooms of his headquarters in the Cunningham building, making it impossible for any of the District Court officials to get in to serve any civil processes from the district court. No further attempt was made by the coroner to fulfill the orders of Judge Seeds.

Company L, First regiment, left for Denver to-day. The company is replaced by Company B of the Second regiment of Pueblo, under Captain Trego. There were no further reductions in the militia forces ordered to-day.

D. C. Copley, a member of the Western Federation of Miners' executive board, was in the city to-night. So far as can be learned he made no statement for publication relative to the present condition of the strike in the Cripple Creek district. Victor Miners' Union No. 32 held its regular weekly meeting at Miners' Union hall to-night. The attendance was large. Nothing was given out regarding what any of the important business which may have been transacted was. Last night Colonel Verdeckberg placed a guard of soldiers in front of Miners' Union hall and no one was allowed to enter or depart from the building. The cause for this action on the part of the military commander was due to the fact that the military were expecting to arrest some one who was in the building, though no one was arrested.

A short time after Coroner Doran had been ejected from the Cunningham building by Major McClelland, and he was standing on Third street in front of military headquarters, he spied Major H. A. Naylor as the latter emerged

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from Dingman's cigar store, on the opposite side of the street. The coroner at once walked over to Major Naylor and told him that he had papers from the district court to serve on him. He then proceeded to read the document, which Major Naylor listened to silently. The coroner thus finally did get service on one of the military officers, which, it is claimed, is sufficient, or at least partly so, for the purposes of Judge Seeds. Coroner Doran also served the papers on Sheriff Robertson during the afternoon.

Florence, Colo., Dec. 12.—Manager Hower of the Doras Refining and Milling Company acceded to-day to all of the demands made upon him by the Mine Owners' Association and will discharge every employe who will not give up his membership in the Western Federation of Miners.

Two or three days ago Mr. Hower received word from the Mine Owners' Association that he must refuse to employ or keep in his employment any members of the Miners' organization or the mine owners would divert all of the ore going to his mill. He stated that he would do nothing of the kind, that he had an agreement with the mine owners for six months and he would hold them to their agreement.

He immediately went to the district, and after going over the situation decided that it would be to his interest to comply with the demand made upon him. Every man employed at the mill but one is a member of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union and this means the discharge of nearly all of the employes. Most of them have decided they will not forsake their organization.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 12.—To-day has been very quiet in camp. Major Hill spent the greater portion of the time visiting the outposts, and stated to-night that he was now thoroughly familiar with every mine in the section. He also has a map of the country, and on this wherever a sentry is stationed it is noted. Telephone communication has been established between headquarters in this city and all the outposts, and he is in constant touch with the troops stationed at the different mines.

Tom Corra and Tony Salvina were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Robinson this afternoon for preliminary hearing on the charges of conspiracy to incite riot and conspiracy to break the peace, and were bound over to the district court on both charges. The amount of their bail was fixed at \$1,000 each, \$750 on the first charge and \$250 on the last. Both men are charged with having participated in the trouble between deputy sheriffs and union pickets at the Tom Boy mine three weeks ago tonight. Salvina was arrested two weeks ago, and Corra was taken into custody on a train near Vance Junction last Saturday night. Neither was in position to furnish bail in the sum set by the court, and they were remanded to jail. The prosecution was conducted by Deputy District Attorney E. C. Howe, and the defense by Eugene Engley, attorney for the Miners' Union. The only spectators present at the trial to-day were several members of the union and the witnesses. The same testimony was introduced as at former trials of Job, Yortey and others.

The union is claiming to-night that great dissatisfaction exists among the imported strike breakers, and say that many will sever their connection with the companies by which they are employed. The mine managers, on the other hand, state that the men are well satisfied with their condition and work, and have expressed no intention of quitting.

This evening the following affidavit, signed by one of the imported Joplin miners, was made public by the union:

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 12, 1903.

"To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, the undersigned and forty-six other men were shipped from Joplin, Mo., to work in the mines of Colorado, leaving Joplin, Mo., on December 6, 1903. We were told by the people who sent us (Joplin employment agency, whose office is at 716 Main street, Joplin, Mo.) that there was no trouble, only a scarcity of men in Colorado, and after arriving in Telluride we found the conditions had been misrepresented to us. We found a strike on in Telluride; that the militia and deputy sheriffs were guarding the men who were shipped in to work the mines, and that we were to be used as strike breakers. We were taken to the Tom Boy mine under guard, and held prisoners and prevented from leaving the mine, until I told the superintendent that I would not work for the reason that the conditions had been misrepresented to me. Through instructions of the superintendent, I received a pass through the guard line, but had to show it to the guards five times, the last guard keeping the pass. I paid the employment agency \$1 for transportation, and the other forty-six men paid \$2 each. Further, to the people of Joplin and other places who might be looking for work, I advise you one and all to stay away from Colorado, for I have found strikes in Telluride and other mining camps, coal mines included, and know of my own knowledge that if you come you will be used as strike breakers and held prisoners, and be required to work under a bayonet. Take my advice and stay away. Don't be a scab. (Signed.) J. W. WILKERSON."

"Subscribed and sworn to before L. W. Allen, notary public."

The following statement was also made and signed by men who are said to be in the employ of the Tom Boy company at the present time:

"The Tom Boy Mine, Colorado, December 11, 1903.

"To whom it may concern: This is to certify that we, the undersigned, are Joplin boys, who shipped from there last Sunday, and that we are personally acquainted with the bearer, J. W. Wilkerson, and that we recommend him to you as a truthful and honorable man.

Respectfully,

"WILLIAM F. SELBY,
"J. E. CRAWFORD,
"GEORGE W. MOORE,
"C. RUCHANAN,
"P. A. EPPERSON."

A report was circulated to-night that all the miners employed by the Ella Mining Company quit in a body to-night. Major Cooper Anderson, the manager of the property, denies this and attributes the starting of the report to the fact that some four or five laborers, who were working on the frozen pipe line, were discharged this evening.

December 14th.

D. C. Copley, a member of the executive board who visited the Cripple Creek district in company with James Kirwin and James Baker, two other members of the executive board, to investigate conditions, was arrested by a detachment of militia Sunday morning and thrown into the bullpen. The only reason given for his arrest is "military necessity." The refusal of the military authorities to recognize the authority of the District Court is the chief topic of discussion throughout the district at the present time. The miners of the Cripple Creek district and Telluride are standing firm and are as determined to win victory as ever. Their unflinching loyalty to the Western Federation of Miners has made the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance and the military hirings grow more desperate, as they behold their efforts fruitless in breaking the strike.

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Colorado State Federation of Labor—J. C. Sullivan, President, H. B. Waters, Secretary. Headquarters and office, 504 Exchange building, Denver, Colo.

Beer Bottlers and Bottle Beer Drivers Union No. 160—Meets first and third Saturday evening, Neef's hall. W. J. Mauff, secretary, 955 Clark st.

Beer Drivers, Stablemen and Firemen's Union No. 60—Meets first and third Monday in Neef's hall. Jacob LaBonte, secretary, 1362 Tenth st.

Brewers, Malsters and Coopers Union No. 76—Meets first and third Saturday evenings, room 20, Gettysburg building. Jos. Hoelzgen, sec'y, 2347 Eighth st.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 55—Meets every Monday evening in Charles building. Wm. Stocker, secretary, 140 south Lafayette.

Machinists' Union No. 47—Meets every Monday evening. H. G. Blain, recording secretary. Geo. S. Wells, business agent. Meeting place and office, room 40, King block.

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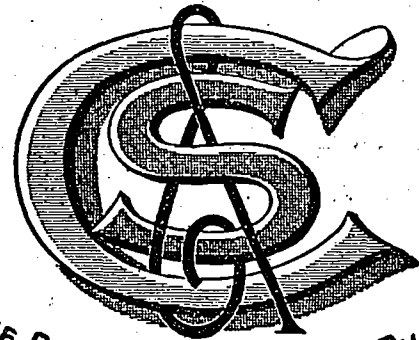
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THE STRIKE AT HODSON, CALIFORNIA.

Hodson, Cal., December 1, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine: I will endeavor to state a few facts and conditions in the camp of Hodson, the hell-hole of California. At last, the system of wage-slavery is, for a time at least, broken. The miners and wage-earners may lift up their heads and say, "My time is my own."

Some time last March, Mr. Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and our state organizer, Mr. Richard Barbee, paid the lodge Calaveras No. 55, W. F. of M., a visit. During their short stay in Angels Camp, Mr. Barbee was persuaded to take a trip to Hodson to try and organize a local of the W. F. of M. On arriving at the place he could get neither bed nor board. Vice President J. C. Williams of Grass Valley shared the same fate. They both decided, that owing to limited time, Hodson was too hard a proposition to do much with. Here are some of the conditions that existed in the camp at the time: The store, saloon, hotel, stable and bunk-house, also all the dwelling houses, are owned by the Royal Consolidated Mining Company, California (Limited). The scale of wages paid were as follows: Underground machine men, \$3.00, provided he drilled. If he had to muck all day, or failed to report number of feet drilled, he did not get but \$2.50 for that day's work. Chuk tenders or helpers, \$2.25 per day, muckers and trammers \$2.25, pumpman \$2.25, hoisting engineer \$2.75 for twelve hours, millman boss \$4.00, millmen \$2.75, floorman \$2.25, machine man \$2.25, feeders \$2.25, extra man \$2.75, carpenter \$3.00, blacksmith \$3.00. In fact, every man working around the mine was poorly paid, worse fed and herded like cattle. The men were compelled to put out all lights in their sleeping places at 9 o'clock p. m. If it was known that any employe had spent any money or drank any liquor in any saloon other than the company's joint, they were fired. Last summer when the new 120-stamp mill was in the course of construction, the drinking water, which was being pumped from a reservoir about one and a half miles distant, was so warm that it was almost impossible to drink it. A man was fired for going to the well for cool water. The superintendent told the men that the water was plenty good enough for a working man. The demand of the union on Mr. J. C. Kemp Van Ee, were as follows: "That he recognize the right of the men as American citizens to hold and to organize a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, known as Independence Miners' Union No. 166 of Hodson. That he reinstate the men discharged for no other reason than that they were union men." This he positively refused to do or to have anything to do with anything that looked like union. The men walked out at 12 o'clock, and in less than an hour the sheriff was on the scene. The manager and superintendent, Mr. Kemp Van Ee, demanded that deputies be placed on the ground. This the sheriff refused to do as there was nothing on the part of the strikers to warrant such action. Several days ago the big electric pump was supposed to have been plugged, and the water column was in two and other damage done. Again the sheriff was sent for and the demand for deputies was made on the ground, that the property of the company and the lives of the employes were in jeopardy. The sheriff told the management that unless they could furnish proof that such was the case, he would not allow any deputies as the men were the most quiet and orderly he had seen, and as long as they continued so, they would not be molested. The only thing one can see here in the shape of a deputy is two or three of Van Ee's hirelings, whose depravity is such that they have no better sense. The union offered the manager and superintendent responsible men from the ranks of the union who were formerly in the employ of the company. The reply was: "There is not a man in your organization whom I could trust." The flight of time makes great changes. "Why did you not come to me and ask whether you could start a union in this camp or not?" was asked a union man by Superintendent Kemp Van Ee. This man is certainly laboring under the impression "I am monarch of all I survey." Were it possible to get a corner on air, we should in all probability have to ask this gentleman the right to breathe. Whether it was right or not to organize without the permission of the man who distinguishes himself as "Father" to the poor toilers of this camp, we have so far been so heedless in regard to the poor "Father's" wishes, as to organize the best little local on the Mother Lode. We have started a commissary for the purpose of feeding the needy, as the boarding house and bunk houses are closed to all union men. Still the boys are quiet and orderly, no liquor is being sold and every one is confident of winning the cause. We must and WILL win.

WM. J. M'MAMARA.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Unions.

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT to our notice that an appeal for financial aid has been circulated among the various locals of our organization for the purpose of defending a man named Gallinar, who is at the present time charged with murder, committed at Keswick in February, 1903. We find upon investigation that the appeal is not worthy of our support. He was in no way connected with the Federation, and further, he was in the employ of the Mountain Copper Company during the Keswick strike.

Published by order

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

... POETRY ...

THE STRIKER.

He stood within the mill. Its glowing forge
Is cold, and silenced is its mighty roar.
The clanging steel is voiceless and the wheels
Of labor still. Knotted his furrowed brows,
And set the pale, stern lips. The muscles stand
Like iron rods upon his idle arms.
Without the mutterings of men like him,
His comrades, fill the air with sullen gloom.
And through the fierceness of that discontent
There swells a solemn undertone of woe—
The voices of sad women, with the joy
of youth and hope crushed out; the stifled cries
Of new-born babes, unbidden, ushered in
To crime, and ignorance, and brutal want;
The groans of helpless childhood crushed beneath
The iron monster of the vast machine;
The prayer of maidens doomed to render up
Fair virgin bodies to eke out their wage;
The death-dirge of ambitions, cherished hopes
Trailed in the mire of the gold man's lust;
The sweet song of the poet; music's strain.

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Of harmony divine; art's beautiful
And undimmed glory of expression rare,
Deep buried in the grave of hopeless toll,
And gnawing care, and dread anxiety.
All this the striker hears, and through his brain
It vibrates with a maddening memory.
Grim resolution lifts his brow on high,
And squares his shoulders to heroic deed.
"The earth is ours; we've conquered it," he said.
"Its glory, beauty, triumph, all are ours.
No more the tyrant master's heartless greed
Shall take our all and leave us with the beasts.
Ayè, let them come. We're ready, court and gun,
And armed battalions, blacklist, bull-pen, curse,
What are they all beside this dearth in life
That crushed manhood, bars the doors of fate?"
He turns upon his heel—the die is cast—
And goes to lead the horror of the strike.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

