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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

December 31,  
1903.

Vol. V, No. 27.

22  
S. W. COOK  
TRADE UNION COUNCIL  
DENVER, COLO.

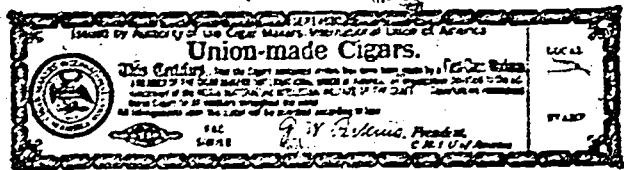
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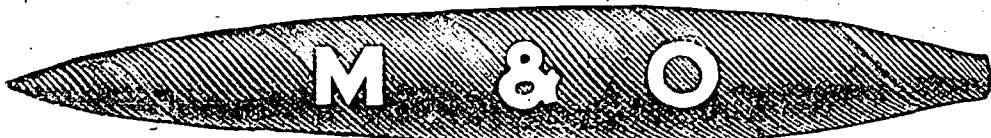
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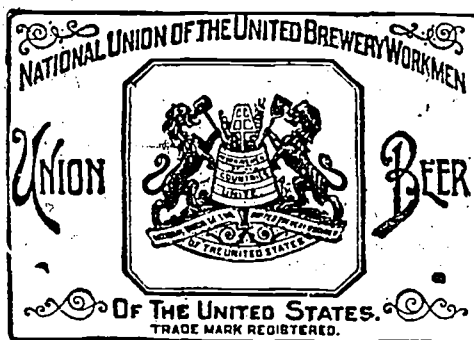
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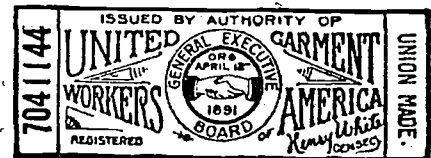
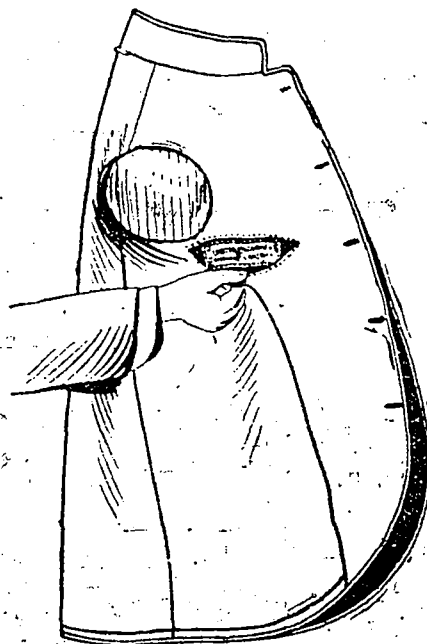


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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, Dec. 31, 1903.

Volume V. Number 27

\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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 PRESS FEEDERS of Chicago are still out on strike, and the members of the union are being harrassed by all the ingenious schemes that can be hatched in the cunning brain of the opposition. All the machinery of the courts is being brought into requisition to nullify the efforts of the union men, in their battle to wrest justice from arrogant monopoly. The capitalist is providing lessons that will teach the workingman to make a political strike instead of a labor strike.

WHEN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE convenes, a year hence, and a bill is drafted calling upon the law-makers of the state to cast their votes for insurrection bonds, when there has been no insurrection, the people will then realize who have been the "Boosters" and who have been the "knockers." It can be safely predicted that it will require a million-dollar bond issue to pay off the expenses of a tin-horn army that was hired to the mining corporations of Colorado by the governor of the state in his attempt to destroy unionism and degrade the class upon whom the prosperity of the state depends. The bond issue will be a "boost" for the fellows who have money in their vaults to let out an interest, but it will be a "knock" for the taxpayers, who must gracefully foot the bill in order that a brainless and corrupt administration might indulge in profligate extravagance.

DENVER HAS HELD A MASS MEETING and organized what is known as a "Boosters' Club." The commercial interests of the "Queen City of the Plains" gathered together in the Coliseum building and exhausted volumes of hot air in indignant protest against the "knocker," who is supposed to carry a hammer to drive nails in the coffin of the exploiter. A million mass meetings of the character that met in the Coliseum will fail to accomplish the object sought. Polished rhetoric and magnificent oratory will have but little effect in advancing the material interests of Denver. The "knockers' club has been established and many of the gentlemen who participated and took a prominent part in the mass meeting called by the "Boosters" have been striking sledge-hammer blows to the prosperity of the state. Among the "Boosters" who let loose some tropical atmosphere at the mass meeting were Citizens' Alliance promoters, exterminators of organized labor, men who have declared in private and in public places that unionism must be buried in a grave from which it shall never have a resurrection. The governor of the state has been the king-pin "knocker" when he prostituted his office to cancel his political obligations to the corporations of the state. Every newspaper and every citizen of Colorado who have remained passive and permitted without protest the infamous outrages committed by a Republican state administration are "knockers" and are more or less responsible for the heavy hand of adversity that is now being felt in all the departments of trade and labor. All the arteries of commercial life are dependent for blood upon the health and prosperity of the class who do the work of the world. When the commercial and professional elements of society form an organization to wreak their vengeance upon labor they must harvest the crop that they have sown.

"A UNION OF UNEMPLOYED men of the laboring class who do not belong to any labor organization whatever has been formed in St. Louis, and the project has so far advanced that officers have been elected and a constitution drafted. The organization will be known as the National Workers' Union. By organizing the unemployed, those behind the movement say that they can get in direct touch with the employers and be beneficial not only to themselves but to those who hire labor. After the organization is perfected there, similar affiliating unions will be organized throughout the country."

There can be no doubt in the mind of members of organized labor as to the forces that are behind an organization built from the unemployed, who have kept themselves outside the pale of honest unionism. The capitalist and employer are the potent factors who have brought about the existence of this organization, and it is nothing more nor less than an amalgamation of strike breakers to be railroaded to every part of the country whenever and wherever a conflict occurs between employers and the members of a labor organization. The scab organization of strike breakers is to be pitted against honest unionism, to win victories for the exploiters. Parry, of the Industrial Association, can annex this new brand of a labor organization to his museum and the freaks in the aggregation will be more numerous. The evolution that is going on is certainly bringing forth some results that will furnish food for meditative minds.

PARRY, IN HIS RECENT insane utterances, has declared: "We are not opposed to organized labor, organized for legitimate purposes. But we want to make the laboring man understand that the joining of a union does not make him immune from the law. In the modern union there is an evil which, if allowed to grow unhampered well."

Mr. Parry fails to give the public any clear-cut ideas as to what he considers "legitimate." We presume, from the many extracts which we have read credited to the blatant Hoosier, that it is the desire of Parry and his horde of profit-mongers to be permitted to draft a constitution and by-laws which shall govern all the acts and deliberations of organized labor. To Parry, every attempt of organized labor to lift the working class to a higher plane of prosperity is unlawful, and must be met with all the influence of corporate power. When labor strikes for better conditions—for an increase of wages or less hours—and the conflict reaches a crisis, the employer is always furnished with all the functions of government to defeat the class whose labor has made it possible for the privileged Parrys to revel in luxury and bank accounts. The boycott and strike of labor brings to the employer, the policeman, the deputy sheriff, the state militia and the federal troops, but the blacklist and the lockout of the employer fail to get a response from the representatives of the law who only recognize sacredness in property. The working class have placed but few laws upon the statute books of this country, owing to the fact that they have confiscated their political power for the benefit of the employer and against themselves. There is no law for the workingman, no more than there was for the black man in the days of chattel slavery, and there never will be any law placed upon the statute books in defense of the laboring class, until the workingman shall cast a ballot for himself. The workingman has been voting for Parry and men of his ilk, and for that reason Parry stands to-day upon a lofty pedestal of haughty despotism and delivers a mandate that the workingman must obey the law, which the capitalist has drafted to complete the subjugation of his serfs. The pressure that is being felt will force the working class to wield the ballot to emancipate themselves, and when they do this, Parry and his gang will not be put to the necessity of fighting eight-hour and anti-injunction bills at Washington. Parry and his Industrial Association will create conditions that will establish a government in which all the people shall have an equal voice, and when that day comes, manhood and womanhood will be the highest standards of value in our civilization.

THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN has shown his loyalty to his class by granting a pardon to Frank C. Andrews, the defaulting banker of Detroit, who was convicted of misappropriation of the funds of the bank. Andrews was a speculator and a plunger and was finally wrecked with liabilities aggregating more than \$1,000,000. A thief of magnificent proportions can baffle justice, but the poor unfortunate pauper, whom hunger and poverty force to break the law, must suffer the consequences to the limit. A man who robs a whole community, if convicted, is a martyr of unfortunate circumstances and excites the sympathy of a fraternity that have a pull, but the Lazarus who lives in a hovel or a garret who steals the necessities of life to postpone the day of his death, is a criminal entitled to no mercy from the UNCOMPROMISING TRIBUNAL OF JUSTICE.

THE UNITED STATES REDUCTION and Refining Company, known as the mill trust in Colorado, has failed to declare a dividend on its \$13,000,000 capitalization. The mill trust is receiving a few jolts in the region of the solar plexus that may have a tendency in taming and making gentle Baer McNeill, as the following, clipped from the press dispatches, is very significant:

"New York, Dec. 27.—The directors of the United States Reduction and Refining Company have passed the January dividend on the preferred stock. In a circular to holders of the preferred shares the statement is made that the business of the company has been seriously affected by labor troubles since February, at which time a strike was declared in a Colorado City works of the company by the Western Federation of Miners."

The directors of the trust will be busily engaged for several months in the future in writing letters to the various stockholders, endeavoring to frame explanations to appease the yearning covetousness of the fellows who have large hearts to take, but small ones to give. Baer McNeill, the manager of the trust, swore eternal vengeance against Burns and the Portland company in the beginning of the strike in the Cripple Creek district, because the president of the Portland company would not join hands with the Mafia in the annihilation of the Western Federation of Miners. Baer McNeill and his combination of destructionists and exterminators are paying an awful price, and yet the day of vengeance seems to be as far distant as ever. The Portland company, with union men, has declared a dividend of six per cent. on a capitalization of \$3,000,000, while McNeill, with his scabs, beholds a depletion in the strong box of his corporation. Burns can afford to smile, while the Baer of Colorado cannot even afford to indulge in this cheap luxury, when he figures up the cost of his experiment to destroy the Federation.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED in the press dispatches of the Denver papers on December 23d, and we presume that the mine operators of the Cripple Creek district who have perused the same and who have exhausted every effort to produce dividends with strike-breakers, will feel an empty longing for the prosperity that seems to shed its rays upon the unflinching Burns, who refused to bend the knee to the "Josh" of the Mine Owners' Association. The press dispatch is as follows:

"Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 22.—The Portland mine has been making a wonderful record during all the turmoil here at Cripple Creek. While other mines have been closed or being worked with such miners as could be picked up who were willing to work notwithstanding the displeasure of the unions, the Portland management has looked strictly after the welfare of the stockholders. It retained its union force of nearly 600 of the best miners of the district, with the result that it has accumulated \$750,000 in its treasury, and on the 1st of January will pay the unprecedented dividend of six per cent. on its capital stock of \$3,000,000. It will disburse \$180,000 among its stockholders as a New Year's present. This is a wonderful record and is its own testimonial to the good judgment and fine business ability of the management. Mr. James E. Burns has been the president and general manager of the company for nearly ten years, and is as proud of the great mine he helped to discover and in the development of which he has been the leader as he is of his nineteen months old amazingly bright and promising son."

Had the mine owners of the Cripple Creek district exercised the same judgment and spirit of justice that has characterized the position assumed by Mr. Burns when the strike was declared, all the producing mines of the gold belt would have netted handsome Christmas presents for the operators, instead of deficiencies. James Burns has proven beyond the question of a doubt that union miners are the cheapest labor in the market, for the miner with experience and intelligence overshadows the strike breakers in all the qualifications that are necessary in the armory of a well-equipped miner. The strike breaker, as a general rule, belongs to that class of humanity whose services are not required under normal conditions. There is no demand for his labor, except when the members of organized labor are fighting a battle with the employer. Burns dined upon turkey during the Christmas holidays, but many of his brethren in the Cripple Creek district, who are the owners of mines and who fought the Federation with a deathless vengeance, had not even a feather of the barnyard bird as a souvenir to commemorate the anniversary when ministers preach about "Peace on earth, good will to men."

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY of Victor, Colorado, has done valiant service in the great struggle that has been waged by the miners in behalf of human rights. The wives, the mothers, the sisters and the daughters of the union men have proven their courage and shown to the people of the state that the gentler sex, actuated by the spirit which unionism teaches, become Spartans in a cause that has for its object the uplifting of the human family. The following resolutions, drafted by the Ladies' Auxiliary at Victor December 19th, stamps the woman's organization as a potent agency through which wrong shall be exposed and right clothed in the vesture of justice:

Whereas, A resolution has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, asking that a committee be appointed to investigate the existing labor troubles in Colorado; and,

Whereas, Senator Patterson, in his resolution, has given sufficient reasons why a committee of inquiry should be sent our state, and has not exaggerated one item in his report of the appalling condition of affairs in our county, brought about by the tyrannical policy of the governor of Colorado in his use of the military to intimidate and persecute our law-abiding citizens; and

Whereas, The governor of the state has untruthfully declared Teller county to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion, and has vilely slandered our courts of justice and declared himself superior to the Supreme Court of the state of Colorado in suspending the writ of habeas corpus; and,

Whereas, It appears to us that in his desire to crush our citizens, and to justify his unholy course before the people of the United States, he flagrantly violates the constitution of our country by arrogating to himself the right to declare martial law in a county where the laws are observed and where the courts are fully capable and willing to sustain the law; and,

Whereas, The law-abiding men and women of this county have been called upon to endure cruelties, indignities and humiliations that would have crushed the spirit of a less brave people, and have made them feel that American liberties are only a myth in Colorado; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, fully realizing the enormity of the indignities our people have suffered the past five months through the instrumentality of the governor of our state, we, the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 2, of Victor, Colorado, numbering 600, appeal to the Senate of the United States, through our honorable senator, T. M. Patterson, to come to our aid and have the strike situation thoroughly investigated. Our citizens have nothing to fear or hide; all we ask is an honest investigation, which will, we are sure, be the means of relieving us from tyranny unheard of before in the history of our country since the Declaration of Independence, and which will place us in a right attitude before the people of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the so-called Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Association in sending to the United States Senate a communication attacking the veracity of Senator Patterson's resolution to the Senate. We characterize the alliance's statements as cowardly and unjust, tending to show that they fear an investigation of their barbarous action during the present strike; be it further

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse Senator Patterson's timely action in asking for a committee of inquiry to look into the labor conditions of the state; and our sincere gratitude goes out to him in his noble efforts in our behalf. The best citizens of Colorado know that our honorable senator, in asking for justice and liberty for his constituents, is only following the course he has always pursued in Colorado, where his voice and pen have ever been used in an effort to advance and protect the principles of American citizenship; be it further

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the United States Senate, to Senator T. M. Patterson, and to the Rocky Mountain News, Victor Record and Miners' Magazine at Denver Colorado, for publication. Victor, Colo., Dec. 19, 1903.

MRS. KATHARINE COATES,  
MRS. EMMA COPLEY,  
MRS. MAGGIE MORRISON,  
MRS. IDA METTS,  
MRS. NELLIE COCHRAN,  
MRS. JANE SMITH,

Committee.

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS to the constitution will be submitted to the qualified voters of Montana for approval or rejection in November, 1904:

"A bill for an act entitled, An Act Providing for the Submitting to the Qualified Electors of the State of Montana, for Their Approval or Rejection, Amendments to Article 18 of the Constitution of the State of Montana, by adding thereto three new sections, as follows:

"Section 3. Prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age in underground mines.

"Section 4. Making a period of eight hours a day's labor on public works, and in mills, smelters and underground mines.

"Section 5. Providing for legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

"Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

"Section 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Montana, at the next general election to be held within this state, the following amendments to Article XVIII of the Constitution of the State of Montana, relating to labor:

"Section 3. It shall be unlawful to employ children under the age of sixteen (16) years of age in underground mines.

"Section 4. A period of eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all works or undertaking carried on or aided by any municipal, county or state government, and on all contracts let by them, and in mills and smelters for the treatment of ores, and in underground mines.

"Section 5. The Legislature by appropriate legislation shall provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

"Section 2. The vote upon this amendment shall be counted and canvassed by such persons, and in such manner as provided by law for the counting and canvassing of the vote for member of Congress, and if a majority of all the votes cast at said election, for and against said amendment, shall be in favor of the amendment, the governor of the state shall immediately so declare by public proclamation, and said amendment shall be in full force and effect as part of the constitution from and after the date of said proclamation.

"Section 3. The official ballots to be used at the general elec-

tion to be held in November, 1904, shall have printed thereon the following words: 'For the Amendment to the Constitution Relating to the Rights of Labor,' and the words, 'Against the Amendment to the Constitution Relating to the Rights of Labor.'

"Section 4. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"Section 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval."

This bill, which submits to the voters of Montana an amendment which, if passed, becomes a part of the organic law of the state, will in all probability have a history similar in character to the grim parody that was perpetrated upon the laboring citizenship of Colorado. The fifth section of the bill provides that "The Legislature by appropriate legislation shall provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this article." Should the Legislature of Montana fail to enact

"appropriate legislation," the constitutional amendment becomes a repetition of the travesty and a burlesque in which the people of Colorado have had some high-priced experience. It is to be hoped that the miners of Montana will keep their vision bright and steer clear of the breakers which wrecked the hopes of the laboring men of the Centennial State. The workmen of Montana can afford to take no chances, and must now commence consolidating their forces to march to the ballot box next November, not only for the purpose of carrying the amendment but to place men in the law-making department of the state who will see to it that "appropriate legislation" follows, to make the amendment a living factor in bettering industrial conditions. Organized labor of Montana has had the benefit of knowing the history of the treachery practiced in Colorado, which killed the eight-hour law, and this knowledge should spur the members in the ranks of unionism to keep awake and work, until every semblance of danger has been passed.

## The Trade Union Scab.

I KNOW THAT EVERY TRADE unionist worthy of the name will be interested in this startling headline, but it seems that something of this nature is necessary to make the average union man look at and see himself as he really appears in the light of past history and present events.

In these days of industrial warfare one can hardly take up a newspaper that does not make some allusion to "scabs." Especially is this true in labor journals and magazines whose columns teem with detestation and abhorrence towards this degraded and brutalized class of workers, whose chief merit rests not so much in their ability to hold a job as it does in their willingness to take the job of another, who is brave enough and grand enough to assert those rights which belong to him as a human being, and dares resist an employer who would impose conditions revolting to manhood and justice.

Viewed from a union standpoint, such a creature is not a man, but belongs to that class of lickspittle things that have no place in the ranks of true manhood. Things which float about in the flotsam and jetsam of society to be fished up conveniently from the scum of human degradation and misery when capital has need of dirty men to do a dirty job. When hired assassins throw out their drag nets and gather from the putrid waters of vice and social degeneracy the despicable aggregation of cringing invertebrates and human jelly-fish that are always in evidence among strike breakers, it can not be wondered that such a spectacle is most revolting to every human being with a thought in his head or a principle in his heart, and gives rise to feelings of resentment which seem to find their highest expression in the term "scab." As scabby sheep are always inferior sheep, so is the human scab an inferior man. It cannot be denied that this sentiment prevails among union men. No words can express the contempt that a vast majority of them have for the scab, but let us see if there is not a mote in their eyes as well as in the eyes of the creature they despise.

No one can deny that the average "scab" is an inferior man, but a man nevertheless, and one that always has to be reckoned with in labor troubles. He is here, flung into this life just like the rest of us and, like the rest of us, is simply the product of the heredity from which he sprang and the environment in which he grew. If born from degenerate parents or cursed through the law of atavism by the weakness of criminal tendencies of a dead ancestry, it is no fault of his. If handicapped by these inheritances he is placed into a social environment that rewards idleness and robs labor, that robs thieves and perjurers with power and imprisons patriots, that aids the inhuman strong to crush the humane weak and consigns the toilers (the only worthy people living) to lives of poverty, obscurity and wretchedness, while crowning the predatory non-producing vultures of society with all the luxuries of life, is it to be wondered at or can he be blamed for following the fashions of men, whom he has been taught to regard as the pillars of society? If union men would stop and think, they would not waste their energies reviling the scab, but would strike to remove the causes which make the scab. The heredity of every man is a fixed factor in that man's life, but his en-

vironment which grows out of the laws and customs of society and which is pre-eminently the greater factor of the two in determining the character of the man, is always open for improvement or change. And wherein has the rank and file of organized labor ever taken any decided step towards changing the conditions which are responsible for nearly all their miseries? It must be conceded by all, that present conditions grow out of the laws that govern society and that these laws must be abolished before justice can be done the worker. Yet at every election we find nearly all the workers dividing themselves in two hostile political camps, both of which are pledged to perpetuate the degradation and robbery of labor. Now, inasmuch as no friend of labor can be prevailed upon to issue injunctions, order out the troops, enlist in the militia, recruit strike breakers, herd scabs and collect the riffraff of society to strike down the sturdy manhood and patriotism which dare assert its rights, and inasmuch as all capitalistic parties invoke the powers of government for this unholy end, it follows as an inevitable conclusion that every lickspittle of capitalism from governor down through every grade of tin heroes and hired assassins, as well as the despised scab, are enemies of labor. Now what are the political affiliations of labor? Every governor, every thug, every hired assassin, every degenerate from the slums, every corporation bootlicker, every lickspittle cur, every parasite that feeds on the industrial sores which now afflict society, belong to some capitalistic party and ninety-nine per cent. of them are Democrats and Republicans. These Democrats and Republicans are and always have been the enemies of labor. They are the men who killed the eight-hour bill. They are the traitors that ever have betrayed the people. In face of the most solemn pledges to the people, a Democratic state administration having ninety per cent. of the Legislature, defeated the referendum and imperative mandate, well knowing that under it the people could call them to judgment. If that measure were on the statute books to-day, the governor and his tin heroes would soon be retired to the shades of private life.

Now, Mr. Union Man, be honest. Can you be fair to your brother worker, can you be fair to your union, can you be honest to yourself, while you work and vote politically with the above aggregation which always has been and now is your enemy? The trade unionist who votes with scabs against a purely labor party like the Socialist party for a scab government which he knows from experience ever has been used to encourage and promote scabbing, certainly is a scab. The non-union man whose family is hungry and cold, is a thousand times more justified in taking the place of a striker than is the union striker who persists in voting for a condition that breeds scabs. If the worker could only realize that the political party that is not for him is against him, it would not take him long to solve the labor problem and solve it right. But as long as he can see no harm in cooperating with his political enemies and placing in their hands the power of government to be used against him, just so long will he tread the mills of toil for a sum just sufficient to permit him to exist and reproduce his kind. As long as he is too cowardly to demand a place at the table he must expect the crumbs and leavings and he will get them.

MARSHALL DEWITT.

## The Rights of Citizenship.

JAMES H. TELLER, a lawyer of Pueblo and brother of United States Senator Henry M. Teller, contributed an article to the Star-Journal which stamps him as a man with fearless convictions and with a courage that dares to give expression to his honest opinions. When a man identified with the legal profession living in a corporation-owned city, raises his voice against the clamor of mercenary brigands, in this day and age when Mammon is god, it is a proof that the spirit of '76 is not dead and that the embers of liberty are still burning, and that oppression can kindle them into a blaze that will destroy the last vestige of that tyranny that makes a man a slave for profit. The article of James H. Teller has the ring of genuine patriotism and reads as follows:

"To the Star-Journal: A recent issue of your paper gives the particulars of the expulsion from the city of the president of the Western Federation of Miners, who, the reporter states, 'is reported' to

have been guilty of incendiary utterances at a meeting held the previous evening. It is worthy of note that no one is willing to stand sponsor for this charge, and assuming that you state all the facts that are known, it follows either that the police acted on unverified rumors, or that the real reason for their action was that the man was engaged in furthering the work of his organization.

If he had violated any law or ordinance the police were delinquent in not proceeding against him in an orderly manner, and making him pay the penalty; but if he had committed no offense their action was an outrage inflicted, not only on him, but upon every citizen of Pueblo.

"This summary proceeding by the city authorities, has, you say, the general approval of the people of this city. This is a serious charge against the intelligence and sense of justice of this community. That such a high-handed and un-American course may be approved by some of our citizens of foreign birth, who are yet ignorant of the elementary principles of free government, may be true, but that any-



one reared in the traditions of liberty and with a knowledge of the struggle by which our liberty was attained, can fail to see the danger and folly of such a course is incredible.

Is it not axiomatic that upon the security of the rights of the weakest depend the rights of all? Are the members of the Citizens' Alliance and the Business Men's Association willing to say to the world that freedom of speech will not be permitted in this city? That the agents of labor organizations may not come here and invite workmen to join their effort? Are they prepared to entrust to an ignorant and pompous police official, authority to determine who shall be allowed to work and speak in Pueblo?

But, it is said, this man is an agitator, a disturber of business peace of the city. This charge as an excuse for an arbitrary exercise of power against men whose teachings and views are not liked, is as old as history. Paul and Silas were thrown into jail without a hearing when the Citizens' Alliance of Philadelphia charged them with "preach[ing] troubling the city." Charles V. by decree doomed all perturbators of the general quiet of Holland—i. e. all lay persons who discussed the Bible—to be burned at the stake. That was the reason alleged by the slaveholders, in ante-bellum days, for driving northern men from southern communities; and that was the cry of the pro-slavery mob of Alton which threw Lovejoy's printing press into the Mississippi river. It is the lawless spirit behind this exercise which is manifest in the lynchings which have disgraced our land. It is always and everywhere a menace to good government, and an instrument of bigotry and cowardice. Our fathers in the Eighteenth century, and their fathers in the century preceding, endured untold suffering to secure some additions to their liberties, and the eloquence of Erskine, more than one hundred years ago, established for all time the right to liberty of thought and speech.

Today in Colorado that right is denied, and that, too, although it is specifically guaranteed by the constitution of our state. In the case under consideration Pueblo has but followed the bad example of others. No intelligent person can deny that our state constitution is daily violated, openly and flagrantly, by those who are sworn to support it. In defiance of the constitution, and in the absence of conditions affording even a plausible excuse, the military is made superior to the civil power. By military proclamation the people are warned against affiliating or corresponding with the Western Federation of Miners, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment by the military power, and it is further announced that all articles of news or editorial comment, or correspondence making comment upon the action of the military forces of Colorado, or of the organization above referred to, will not be tolerated.

Accordingly, a newspaper which had published announcements by the Miners' Union is suppressed, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, which Blackstone calls the "second magna charta," is suspended; citizens are imprisoned without being charged with offense, and arbitrary power reigns supreme as in Russia.

"No student of history and no lover of liberty can fail to be surprised and distressed at the impotence of the people in these extraordinary proceedings. Doubtless the business interests are supposed to be the beneficiaries of these acts, and hence they are approved.

"But what of the precedent thus established? Suppose these same business interests at some future date, find themselves in the minority; suppose the executive office be filled once more by a man of sanguinary mind who is willing to wade in blood to the bridle of his war-horse in support of the claims of his followers. Will the people who now applaud their violations of law in their interest cheerfully acquiesce in the suppression of all the newspapers through which they make their appeal to the world? Will they loyally refrain from all comment on the acts of the military, led perchance by a gallow youth, who for some inscrutable reason is permitted to make the state a laughing stock in the eyes of the world? And will they accept a detour in the "bull-pen" as a just penalty for having been a member of some citizens' alliance? Thinking people should know that the breaking down of constitutional safeguards is a dangerous matter. If it may be done for the benefit of one party it may be done for the other. It is a two-edged sword that cuts both ways. For a temporary advantage neither individuals nor communities can afford to override principles of justice.

The people of this state are credited with being broad-minded, and progressive, but it is clear that they are at least a decade behind the times in their feeling and attitude toward the labor problem. In the East, generally, the right of labor to organize is conceded, not grudgingly, but freely, and while the actions of labor unions may be criticized, their right to exist is not questioned. Anyone familiar with the sentiment in the East can not fail to be surprised at the feeling manifested here. An opposition to the principle of unionism, and a tendency to denounce all members of unions as blatherskites and enemies of the public welfare. This may be due to the fact that in this state the subject is comparatively new, and with deeper study of it we may expect to see our people abreast of the sentiment entertained in more conservative localities.

The people of this city can ill afford to countenance anarchy, whether on the part of "thieves," or of those in the higher walks of life, and true wisdom will ever insist upon the sanctity of those rights which have been gained by centuries of struggle and sacrifice.

December 21, 1907.

JAMES H. TELLER.

THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS of Denver have completed arrangements for holding a mass meeting at the Coliseum building Sunday evening, January 3d. All liberty-loving citizens of Denver who are against military anarchy should be present. "Mother" Jones, Judge Owens and other speakers will address the meeting.

## Western Federation Notes.

The Park City Miners' Union No. 144 of Park City, Utah, sent out the following notice to all members of the organization:

"Miners, Attention! There will be a special meeting of Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. M., in the Dewey theater on Friday, December 25th Christmas day, at 1 p. m. for the purpose of considering the hospital question. Every member is earnestly requested to attend. By order of J. P. Langford, president; Ed F. Boyle, financial secretary."

President Moyer is in Pueblo perfecting the organization of the smeltermen.

John M. Glover, formerly a Congressman from Missouri, but now a resident of Cripple Creek, was shot by the military last Wednesday afternoon.

The American and Canadian Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has applied to the American Labor Union for a charter. The Council is a branch of the A. S. of E. with headquarters in Manchester, England. The organization has local branches in every country of the world. It has more than 100,000 members and a reserve fund of almost three million dollars. Some other well known national and international unions are negotiating for affiliation. The American Labor Union is forging to the front and permeating the working class of the country with the logic of its uncompromising policy for the emancipation of labor. The A. L. U. has forwarded \$1,000 to the Western Federation of Miners in behalf of the men who are making a gallant struggle for the eight-hour day.

John Rus, who participated with the mob that expelled the miners from their homes in Idaho Springs several months ago, was expelled from the Cigarmakers' Union for conduct unbecoming a member of organized labor.

The United Mine Workers of America, in a convention of the sub-districts in northern Illinois coal fields, held in LaSalle, Illinois, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Western Federation of Miners are fighting for the privilege of organizing, and human justice therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the miners of northern Illinois, tender them our heartfelt sympathy in their fight, and ask all brothers to give their financial assistance to our fighting western brothers."

The following letter was written at Telluride, Colorado, December 23d, by J. C. Williams, member of the Executive Board, and forwarded to headquarters:

"Nineteen of the boys that were thrown into jail yesterday are more determined than ever. Eleven of them were taken from this jail at 5 a. m. and put into a box car and shipped to Montrose. Had word from there this afternoon that they were safely in jail. Their names are as follows: Tom Salvini, Chas. Job, Jack Tyner, Gus Marchari, Joe Barnes, James Balm, H. C. Voss, Chas. G. Sumner, O. M. Carpenter, Fr. Yorty and Tom Corra. President Guy E. Miller, Riddell, Forbes and Marchini were bailed out this evening—bond, \$250.00 each.

The charges against them were intimidation on the 20th of November. Engley has wired that he will leave Cripple Creek to-morrow evening. Runnels, the under-sheriff, told me this evening that unless I left the town I would have to suffer, besides being put to considerable expense, for the people were sore over a stranger coming in here to carry on the strike. Will enclose a pass, given to me by M. D. Evans, who was shipped from Pueblo on the 21st to work on the Smuggler Union. He said that he was told by the man that employed him that the union men here had all gone back to work, but after he saw the soldiers he wanted to go back, but was not permit-

No. E Detachment at  
**To ALL SENTRIES** *Dec 23 1907*  
 between *Bullion* and *Telluride*  
**PASS**  
*W. D. Cruise* Employed as *...*  
 At *Bullion*  
 From date of this Pass until  
 between *12 M.* and *6 P.M.*  
 This Pass is good only between lines as stated above, and when duly Countersigned.  
 Countersigned: *[Signature]*  
 For *[Signature]*  
 Commanding Detachment  
 Show this PASS to any Sentry when called upon, and always have it with you. If the privilege of this PASS is abused, this PASS will be taken up, and no other will be issued in its place.

Fac Simile of Military Pass Used at Telluride, Colo.

ted. He was taken up to the mine this morning but refused to go to work, and the manager told him that he would have to work or he could not eat, and refused to give him a pass until he said he would demand the protection of the sheriff of his county. After the pass was issued he was told to leave Telluride before 6 o'clock or he would be put into jail."

The members of the Western Federation of Miners and the readers of the Magazine can readily ascertain through a perusal of this letter the desperate and brutal methods employed by the corporations, backed by the military and civil authorities to break the strike in the San Juan district. The powers that be, recognizing no law or sense of justice, throw men into jail, charging them with intimidation, and yet the supposed representatives of "law and order" use every form of persecution and intimidation to bend the will of men in submission to the mandate of organized greed. Lib-

erty, law and justice are lifeless in Telluride and the Cripple Creek district, but from the outrages that have been committed, lessons will be learned that will equip the persecuted with a determination to use the ballot in strangling to death a civilization that demands the acts of savage barbarism for its maintenance and perpetuation.

### 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.

## THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

December 22d.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 21.—The union Executive Committee issued the following statement to-night:

"The daily papers of this district were forbidden to publish any more of our statements. This is in direct violation of section 10 of article 2 of the constitution of Colorado. This section provides: 'That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to speak, write or publish whatever he will on any subject.' Did it ever occur to the military gentlemen that they took oath to support the constitution of the state, and that when they issue such orders as the one of Saturday they are violating their oaths? The fact is that the American people pay too little attention to such matters. No man who has so little regard for his oath of office should be permitted to hold office for a single day. Contempt for all law follows a deliberate disregard for law on the part of those charged with its execution. It is our humble opinion that the greatest disregard and violation of the law shown in Teller county is that due to the militia. They have trampled upon the liberties of the people. They have been guilty of unreasonable searches and seizures; they have interfered with the freedom of speech. They have arrested persons without warrant of law, and imprisoned them without bail. If reports are true, they intend to interfere with the establishment of legitimate business. They tell us that they are here to enforce the law and protect the people in their liberties. In the words of Madam Roland: 'Oh, liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!'"

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
"District No. 1, W. F. M."

Victor, Colo., Dec. 22.—Major H. A. Naylor, in command of the district during the absence of Colonel Verdeckberg, made the statement this morning that owing to the large number of idle men throughout the district, an order would be made early next week that all those having no employment or visible means of support would be given the alternative of one of three things—either to go to work, leave the district, or go to the bullpen for an indefinite term.

Major Naylor says that he has insisted for several weeks that this extreme measure should be adopted for the welfare of the people of Teller county.

Company B, with Captain Tregor in command, was relieved from duty and left this morning on a special car for their homes at Pueblo. Lieutenant Gunn and twenty men of Company H, the local company of the city of Cripple Creek, was pressed into service and placed on duty to-day in lieu of Company B.

Colonel Gross and Colonel Kimball will begin paying off the soldiers this afternoon, and \$20,000 or more will be disbursed.

The coroner has decided he will hold no inquest on the body of Charles Gifford, the miner who lost his life in the Golden Cycle mine Sunday morning, and the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and interment will be at Sunnyside cemetery.

Georgetown, Colo., Dec. 22.—It is probable that it will take the entire week to secure the jury in the dynamiting cases. At the opening of court this morning Judge De France ordered two open venires, the first consisting of thirty, and returnable Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; the second consists of forty, and is returnable 1:30 Wednesday afternoon.

Up until noon to-day only forty-two peremptory challenges were used by each side. The total number of jurors summoned, including the venire issued last night, is 271, and out of this number ninety-four have been excused for cause.

Each side is allowed 140 challenges, leaving 196. The prosecution has the examination in hand to-day and is proceeding very slowly. It is evident that the taking of evidence will not be arrived at until some time next week.

The belief that it will be impossible to secure a jury in this county is growing stronger with the completion of each day's session of court, and taxpayers are finding fault.

During the session yesterday eight jurors were excused for cause and nine peremptory challenges were executed by both prosecution and defense. At adjournment thirteen names still remained in the box, and Judge De France issued another open venire for thirty additional jurors, returnable at 11 o'clock this morning.

The trial has been in progress for seven days, and during that time 149 veniremen have been examined. The above number, added to the thirteen in the box and the thirty returnable this morning, makes a total of 192 residents who have been summoned on the case.

Sheriff Sandberg has scoured the surrounding country for jurors, and is of the opinion that it would be impossible to secure the additional thirty in and around Georgetown, and for this reason is reaching out as far as Empire, Lawson and Dumont. It may be possible that before a suitable jury is secured they will be compelled to go down on Bear Creek, adjoining the Jefferson county line.

The expense of the trial of Tressider and the other defendants is something enormous, when the financial condition of Clear Creek county is taken into consideration. During the year just ending the county found itself over-

\$13,000 behind the appropriation for the present year, and in view of this fact the appropriation for the coming year was increased by over \$16,000. The county treasurer is authority for the statement that the trial of the alleged dynamiters is costing the county at the rate of \$100 for each hour's session of the court. From the above it can readily be seen that if the case continues any great length of time, which it now gives promise of doing, the county may become financially embarrassed.

It is the general opinion of those familiar with the troubles at Idaho Springs that it will take a much longer time to secure the jury in the cases against the members of the Citizens' Alliance than will be consumed in the cases now on trial. In that event the taxpayers can look for even greater burdens to present themselves.

A surprise was sprung on the spectators in the court room before the adjournment of court at 5:30 this afternoon, when Mr. Richardson, after consultation with his clients, announced to the court that they accepted the jury. This was a surprise to the attorneys for the prosecution, who said they wanted to hold a consultation, when court was adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning. The following constitute the jury as accepted by the defendants: Rudolph Barth of Georgetown, Ulrich Walsh of Georgetown, Clyde Thomas of Lawson, T. C. Helander, Peter Thomas of Georgetown, Joseph Guantown, Oscar Johnson of Empire, Peter Thomas of Georgetown, Joseph Guarella of Empire, A. E. Black of Empire, J. H. Crandall of Georgetown, John Green of Silver Plume and James Cloe of Dumont. It is doubtful if the jury as now constituted will be accepted by the prosecution, and the regular routine work of challenging talesmen will be resumed at the opening of court. It now seems certain that the jury will be secured to-morrow, when the taking of testimony will be commenced. Interest in the case seems to be on the wane, as fewer spectators are seen in the court room.

It was announced here to-day that J. E. Chandler, against whom information has been filed and who is charged with being instigator in the conspiracy charged against the defendants, passed through Reno, Nevada, at an early hour this morning, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday. He is returning to face the charge of conspiracy to destroy property and commit arson. It is doubtful if the trial will be reached at this term of court, unless Judge De France secures the assistance of another judge to hold court in Central City during the January term in Gilpin county.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 22.—Fourteen members of the Miners' Union, including President Guy E. Miller and Secretary-Treasurer O. M. Carpenter, and Charles D. Sumner, a newspaper man, were arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging them with attempting to intimidate men employed at the Tom Boy mine by signs, language and actions. The complaint alleges that the attempt at intimidation was committed on November 20th, last, and recites that the men were not on the Tom Boy property, but were stationed on other ground when the acts alleged to have been committed occurred. The warrant was sworn to by Deputy Sheriff Willard Runnels, and issued by Justice of the Peace Albert Holmes. The men are incarcerated in the county jail, the building lately occupied by the majority of them.

The names of those arrested are as follows: President Guy E. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer O. M. Carpenter, Harry Nainke, H. C. Voss, Gus Mohrhardt, Martin Marchiano, Charles Job, Tomaso Salvino, A. J. Tyner, Frank Yortey, George W. Riddell, S. B. Forbes, Tom Corra, James Balm and Charles D. Sumner.

Sumner is not a member of the Miners' Union, though at all times he has been very persistent in advocating its cause, and within a few days would have commenced issuing a paper, called the Argonaut. He has been engaged in the newspaper business in this county for a number of years, and at one time owned and edited the Ophir Mail and later the San Miguel Examiner. It is stated that he was never in Savage basin, consequently could not have been in the vicinity of the Tom Boy.

Secretary-Treasurer Carpenter was released on bonds only a short time ago, and had been incarcerated on a charge of conspiracy. Several of the others have been in durance vile several times on different charges.

Tom Corra had been arrested, incarcerated, bound over to the District Court, fined in the Police Magistrate's Court, and is now under bond for conspiracy. His time has mostly been spent since September 1st either before a justice of the peace, a police magistrate or in jail.

To-night the officers were searching the town for other men, some of whom are members of the Federal Labor Union. Their names are: J. Barnes, member of the Federal Labor Union; Joe Barnes, an officer and prominent worker in the Federal Labor Union; Charles Daldoff, James Raneri, John Job, John Cigalli and John E. Conn. These latter men were recently released from jail and gave bonds for their appearance at the May term of the District Court to answer to the charge of conspiracy.

Major Hill was at the Liberty Bell mine when the news of the arrests was conveyed to him, and he immediately issued orders to Lieutenant Strickland, in command of Troop B, to call the soldiers who were out on skirmish and scout trail and drill them together at the end of the street. This order was a precautionary one, and was given that in case any trouble was started the soldiers could easily reach the scene.

There is great indignation among the union men, who denounce the action of the sheriff and his deputies. The town people consider the arrests as a matter of course, and the only comments made are those concerning George Riddell and O. M. Carpenter, who will eat their Christmas as well as Thanksgiving dinner in jail. The arrests have been expected for several days. Justice Holmes, before whom the preliminary examination will be held, announced to-night that the hearing of the men was set for Tuesday, December 29th. "In the meantime," said the judge, "I will allow them to be released on bonds in the sum of \$250 each."

It is very probable that to-morrow a number of those arrested to-night

will be released under bond. The jail is in a very crowded condition. It is a small structure and, besides the fifteen incarcerated to-night, contains two soldiers, who were arrested on trivial charges, and two others, making a total of nineteen men in the building.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 22.—Patrick Mullaney, the union miner who was arrested by the military authorities several weeks since and confined in the bullpen at Camp Goldfield, has begun suit in the District Court of Teller county against Governor Peabody, Adjutant General Bell, Major McClelland and Colonel Verdeckberg to recover \$100,000 damages for false imprisonment from each of those officers of the national guard. An attempt to serve papers in the cases was made at 11 a. m. to-day at military headquarters in the Cunningham block by Deputy Sheriff Herbert, but the effort resulted in a failure. Major McClelland was the only one of the defendants who happened to be at headquarters. He refused to allow the deputy to serve legal notice on him. Deputy Sheriff Herbert sent in word by an orderly officer at headquarters that he wanted to see the commanding officer of Major McClelland. The latter sent his orderly out to inquire of the deputy what his business was, and Herbert said that he had some papers to serve from the District Court. When the orderly returned he told Major McClelland what the deputy wanted and McClelland sent back word that he could not serve the papers. The deputy sheriff was finally admitted, but was admonished by Major McClelland to this effect: "Don't take anything out of your pocket."

That ended the move to serve the process from the court. If the deputy had persisted in reading the document the chances are that he would have at once been arrested and sent to the bullpen. It is not known if he secured service on any of the other officers who have been made parties to the suit. Colonel Verdeckberg is in Denver. The officers who are in the district at present are Major Naylor and Major McClelland.

### December 23d.

The following correspondence passed between James A. Baker, member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners from British Columbia, and H. V. Pearce, British vice consul:

Denver, Colorado, Dec. 21, 1903.

To the Hon. Harold V. Pearce, British Vice Consul, Denver, Colo.:

The undersigned respectively states that he was born in Stormont county, Ontario, and has since been and now is a citizen of the Kingdom of Great Britain, residing now at Slocan, British Columbia.

That upon the 18th day of December, 1903, he went, upon lawful business, to the city of Victor, in the state of Colorado, in the United States of America. And while in said city last mentioned, he was, on December 19, 1903, while attending to his business, arrested by the armed militia of the state of Colorado, said militia acting under orders, as the undersigned is informed, of the commanding officer thereof, and was by said militia held under arrest for about twelve hours.

That he was then told by one of the officers in command of said militia, to-wit, Maj. McClelland, before whom the undersigned was brought, that he must leave said city, and he was thereupon compelled to leave, and was told by said McClelland that if he returned he would be taken into custody by the militia and put into the guard house and kept there.

That the undersigned protested against his said arrest, and the indignity to which he was compelled to submit, and stated that he had committed no offense, and had violated no law, and desired to remain in said city and attend to the business which had called him there.

That thereupon the said McClelland stated that he had no idea that the undersigned had committed any offense or that he would commit any, but that the undersigned was a member of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners, and that no officer of that federation would be permitted to visit the Cripple Creek mining district, in which said city of Victor is situated, without being arrested and put in the guard house.

That under these circumstances affiant was driven out of said city. He further states that he is a member of the executive committee of the said Western Federation of Miners, an organization existing throughout the United States, and the American provinces or colonies of Great Britain, and that his duties as such compel him to at once return to the said city of Victor to aid in the sustenance of members of said federation, now engaged in a strike in said Cripple Creek mining district, and in distributing provisions among them.

That said federation is a law-abiding organization, and does not countenance lawlessness or disorder, and that his contemplated return to the said city of Victor is on a peaceful errand, and one which is wholly permissible under the laws of the state of Colorado, and the United States, and that, as he is advised, he is entitled to go to said city of Victor under the treaty rights existing between the United States and Great Britain.

He therefore requests that you, as the representative of Great Britain, call upon the governor of the state of Colorado, who is under the constitution and laws of said state the commander-in-chief of said militia, and demand of him that the undersigned be permitted to go to said city of Victor and throughout the said Cripple Creek mining district, there to remain unmolested by said militia as long as he shall comply with the laws of the land, and that you take such other steps as the rights of the undersigned under the treaties between the United States and Great Britain may demand.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.)

JAMES A. BAKER,

British Vice Consul,

Denver, Colorado, Dec. 22, 1903.

Sir— I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated Dec. 21, in which you set forth particulars concerning your recent treatment at the hands of the military authorities of the state of Colorado, and claim certain rights as a subject of Great Britain.

I understand that circumstances have rendered it necessary or advisable for the governor of Colorado to declare the district, referred to by you, under martial law. Under the circumstances, therefore, I

am of the opinion that you are subject to precisely the same treatment that might be accorded a citizen of the United States, and I consider that if the military officer in command of the district deems it necessary, in accomplishing the object for which martial law has been declared, to interfere with your movements within that particular district, he does nothing but his plain and obvious duty in doing so.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. V. PEARCE,  
British Vice Consul.

Mr. James A. Baker, Mining Exchange, Denver, Colo.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 23.—Alex G. Paul, secretary of Miners' Union No. 40, Western Federation of Miners, in this city, was released from the county jail at 11 o'clock to-day on a direct order from Colonel Verdeckberg, and was immediately escorted by a small detachment of soldiers to military headquarters at Victor, where Colonel Verdeckberg and the prisoner were in consultation for some time. Paul was arrested December 10th, and has been confined in the county jail since that time.

Just why he was set at liberty at this time Colonel Verdeckberg does not say.

Paul was taken into custody on the streets in this city by the military officers because he was a union leader. No charges have been filed against him.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 23.—The sheriff's office this morning added the climax to the interesting chapter begun yesterday afternoon, when seventeen men, including President Guy E. Miller and Secretary O. M. Carpenter of the Telluride Miners' Union, and Charles G. Sumner, a newspaper man and a member of no union, were arrested on a blanket warrant sworn out by Deputy Sheriff Willard Runnels before Justice of the Peace Holmes, charging the men with intimidating the men employed on the Tomboy properties on November 20th.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning a special train, consisting of one passenger coach, drawn by a locomotive, departed from this place, carrying eleven of the prisoners. The men were taken to Montrose without stop and were lodged in the jail at that place.

The men shipped to Montrose are the following: Tomaso Salvini, Charles Job, Jack Tyner, Gus Morebath, Joe Barnes, James Cain, H. C. Joss, Charles D. Sumner, Charles O. M. Carpenter, Frank Yortey and Tom Corra. The six still remaining in jail at this place are Guy E. Miller, Harry Minke, Martin Marchinano, George W. Riddell, F. B. Forbes and John Job.

The removal of the prisoners from Telluride was done by authority of an order issued by Justice of the Peace Holmes. The reason given for the deporting of the men was the overcrowded condition of the county jail here; but the result of the coup will be that those men sent to Montrose will be unable to furnish bonds before the time set for their trial.

That this last was the true object of the removal of the men would appear by the fact the affair was surrounded with the utmost secrecy. The train left Telluride before 4 o'clock this morning and only three or four persons, except the railroad officials, knew of its intended departure. If the intention had been merely to relieve the congested condition of the jail the sheriff could have taken the prisoners to Montrose on the regular morning train, instead of going to the expense of hiring a special.

It is alleged that the idea of transporting certain of the men to Montrose was conceived even before any were arrested. This information transpired through the fact that the locomotive and passenger coach entered the Telluride train yard yesterday morning and remained there all day and until its departure this morning.

All manner of rumors were in circulation this morning. One was to the effect that Sheriff Rutan had rushed the eleven prisoners, only half clad, from the jail to a handcar at the station and had forced them to ride through the biting wind as far as Vance Junction. There, it was said, the deputies dragged the half-frozen men from the car and ordered them to vamoose and never return.

Sheriff Rutan has always exercised the greatest consideration for his prisoners, and that such a deed should be accredited him is unjust.

Judge Holmes issued the deporting order at the instance and request of Attorney E. L. Oakes, who is representing Deputy District Attorney E. C. Howe during the latter's absence from the city. Mr. Oakes did all in his power to prevent news of the act from becoming public, his reason being that he feared Attorney Engley and others interested in the prisoners would hear about it in Denver and take immediate steps to checkmate the scheme of Mr. Oakes.

The hearing of the men is set for Tuesday, December 29th, and will take place before Judge Holmes.

Montrose, Colo., Dec. 23.—The following signed statement was given out here this morning:

"Yesterday afternoon a blanket warrant was issued by Sheriff Rutan of San Miguel county, charging twenty-one union men with meeting in groups, discussing plans, making signs and gestures for the purpose of intimidation, the definition of the complaint being conspiracy; but conspiracy for what purpose is hard to conjecture. The procedure was but a continuance of the persecution which is heaped upon the union men since they have been on strike. It may be well to state that in the neighborhood of 100 union men were arrested about three weeks ago, charged with conspiracy and vagrancy.

"Every attempt has been made to break the Miners' Union in hopes that the strikers would return to work, as the class of non-union men imported is far from satisfactory. Troops were brought into the district for this purpose, but have failed.

"At 4 o'clock this morning Deputy Sheriff Willard Runnels opened the jail door and called upon the arrested men to report to the sheriff's office at once.

"We were then taken to the depot, accompanied by four deputy sheriffs, and loaded into a passenger coach and brought to Montrose. All of us conversed with Deputy Sheriff Meldrum, at his request, who stated that the citizens of Telluride delegated the sheriff's office to remove us from the community.

"You mean the Citizens' Alliance?"

"Well, it is all the same."

"Deputy Sheriff Meldrum further stated that we would have to keep away from Telluride altogether, and that is why we are being kept in jail here; that if we returned to Telluride we would be summarily dealt with. As several of us are property owners and have valuable possessions and business in San Miguel county, Deputy Meldrum was asked:

"And don't you think such an atrocious proceeding as this is contrary to all decency and law?"

"Why," he replied, "I will admit that it is pretty strong, all right, and they have got it in for you fellows."

"Why, because they charge us with committing crime?"

"No; because you fellows happen to be the leaders of the union."

"We were arrested and thrown into jail last night, and when several of us demanded the right to secure bonds instead of lying in jail all night, Judge Holmes made the paltry excuse that he was tired and wanted to go home. There was an undercurrent of something which looked suspicious to us like a previous understanding. We were compelled to leave town without the slightest warning. None of us were permitted to notify our families.

"Tom Corra was told by a deputy sheriff on the way down that he would be fixed proper if he ever returned to Telluride.



"Union men have remained lawful throughout, and there is not one of us guilty of any crime or disobedience whatever."

(Signed)

TOM CORRA,  
O. M. CARPENTER,  
JAMES BALM,  
FRANK YORLEY,  
GUS MOHRLANDT.

CHARLES G. SUMNER,  
J. C. BARNES,  
TOM SALVINO,  
A. J. TYNER,  
CHARLES JOB,  
H. C. VOSS.

Georgetown, Colorado, Dec. 23.—At noon to-day the prospects for securing a jury in the Sun and Moon dynamiting case before the close of this afternoon's session of the District Court were more than bright. At that hour twelve veniremen had been passed into the jury box, eleven of whom were entirely acceptable to the defense. The prosecution has not intimated its desires, but from all that could be gleaned fully that number of men in the box were acceptable to the state.

The twelve in the box at noon are: Peter Heland, A. E. Black and Thomas Howard of Empire; John Nash, August Johnson, Joseph Guanella, Rudolph Barth, C. J. Thomas and Ulick Walsh of Georgetown; Harry Czarnowsky, Albert Proutt and W. J. Edwards of Silver Plume.

The defense will probably object to Rudolph Barth and will peremptorily challenge him at this afternoon's session.

The prosecution is known to object to Albert Proutt and will use a peremptory challenge against him.

During the forenoon there were but five peremptory challenges used, four by the prosecution and one by the defense. Three talesmen were excused for cause. The prosecution passed six men and of these the defense accepted five.

Twenty-nine men were examined yesterday. Out of this number ten had been excused for cause, and nineteen peremptory challenges had been used by the prosecution and defense. In all the prosecution has used fifty-five of their peremptory challenges, while the defense has exercised fifty-two.

It is reported that a delegation of union men will be at the train in Idaho Springs when J. E. Chandler is brought to Georgetown. These men will be there for the purpose of affording protection to the prisoner in case any violence is offered from the members of the Citizens' Alliance of the above-named city.

Sheriff Sandberg received a telegram to-day from E. E. Baird, who went to California for the purpose of bringing Chandler to Georgetown, that he was in Reno, Nevada, and would leave in a few hours for the East. In that event the deputy should arrive in Denver Thursday morning with his prisoner; and it is possible that they may take the morning train for this place. Chandler has many times expressed the fear that he might be assassinated if he had to go to Idaho Springs, and many members of the union concur in this belief, and for this reason it has been deemed advisable to afford him protection. It is probable, however, that Sheriff Sandberg will meet Baird and his prisoner in Denver and escort them to this city.

It is now estimated that the cases against the accused man will cost the county in the neighborhood of \$20,000, with a like sum for the prosecution of the members of the Citizens' Alliance of Idaho Springs, who are to be tried as soon as the present trial is finished.

The following appeared in the news columns of the Denver Post December 23d:

The Denver county jail may be used as a place for the detention of striking miners after the 1st of January.

This prison is about the only one in the state where accommodations may be had for a hundred or more prisoners above the usual run of inmates.

Wholesale arrests of strikers at Cripple Creek and Telluride are planned by the military early in January. This policy would have been carried out before had the various local jails had the facilities for taking care of a large number of prisoners. The Teller and San Miguel county jails are sadly inadequate, while the bullpen at Camp Goldfield cannot accommodate more than twenty men, it is claimed, unless half the military force in the field is kept on the spot to guard them.

In a few days, possibly the day after Christmas, Sheriff Armstrong will be called into conference with the state officials and officers of the military to discuss the opening up of one of the unused wings at the county jail for the use of state and military prisoners. It will be proposed that the state and counties of Teller and San Miguel reimburse Denver for the board of the prisoners.

It is currently reported about military headquarters that 200 arrests are contemplated. The strikers will be charged with intimidation, inciting to riot and vagrancy, and if Sheriff Armstrong agrees to the idea, nearly a hundred will be brought to Denver for "safe keeping."

Efforts will be made to imprison the other hundred by distributing them in Teller county, Pueblo county and the bullpen at Goldfield. The Telluride overflow, or at least a part of it, will be taken to Montrose and Grand Junction.

On December 26th it is the intention of Colonel Verdeckberg to give the Cripple Creek strikers notice that they must go to work or leave the district within ten days. All who remain idle after that time will be taken into custody and detained indefinitely. This, it is said, is the exact policy determined upon.

A military guard will be furnished the jails at Denver and Colorado Springs if the sheriffs require it. Already the Pueblo jail contains prisoners arrested by the militia at Cripple Creek.

The striking miners will attempt to resist the plan of the state authorities to make indiscriminate arrests through habeas corpus proceedings in the Denver courts; and it is possible that the Federal Court will be appealed to if the Supreme Court of the state should deny the writ of habeas corpus in the Victor Poole case, which will be decided some time next week.

### December 24th.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 24.—Telluride is quiet this morning and the excitement following the arrests of the union men and taking the prisoners to the Montrose county jail has in a large measure subsided. Nothing new is reported in either military or civil circles, and no endeavor has been made to secure bonds for the men now confined in the Montrose county jail.

Something to this end was commenced last night, but was dropped for the reason that it would be at least three days before any action could be brought that would release them. Union men make the claim that the acting district attorney would not rush the cases through to-day and that the matter would be put off until the last moment in order to compel the men to pay their own car fare from Montrose here. They will be brought back at the expense of the county if allowed to remain in jail. It was the intention, however, to effect the release of the men that were married in order that they might spend Christmas with their families. Secretary-Treasurer Carpenter was in jail on Thanksgiving Day, and has good prospects of not being with his wife and children to-morrow.

Guy E. Miller, Martin Marchiano, S. B. Forbes and George W. Riddell each furnished cash bonds for his appearance before Justice Holmes and were released yesterday afternoon. Had the others been confined in the jail in this city all would have furnished bonds by nightfall.

Georgetown, Colo., Dec. 24.—Prospects for the securing of an acceptable jury in the Sun and Moon cases are not as good to-day as yesterday. E. M. Sabin, of the prosecuting counsel, said this forenoon that it was not likely that twelve men would be found for some time.

There is now but one man in the box who has been finally and irrevocably accepted by either side. This is Rudolph Barth of Georgetown. There

are seven others that have been formally accepted by the defense and have been passed for cause. They have been in the box for over a week, during which time the attorneys for the prosecution have not signified whether they will use their privileges or peremptory challenges.

The men accepted by the defense are Ulick Walsh, Peter Helander, John Nash and August Johnson of Georgetown; Joe Guanella and Thomas Howard of Empire, and C. H. Thomas of Lawson. There is one other, O. W. McLyman of Georgetown, who will probably act on the jury. He has not been accepted by either side, but it is not believed that any of the attorneys will challenge him.

Yesterday's special venire of twenty men was exhausted at noon to-day. The prosecution challenged all for cause. No peremptory challenges have been used to-day and, according to mutual agreement, will not be unless in extreme cases.

Another venire was brought into court this afternoon and the work is continuing along the same line. It is found very difficult to obtain men who have not read of the case and formed an opinion.

Residents of the upper end of Clear Creek county are becoming disgusted with the antics of the prosecution in refusing to go to trial. Taxpayers openly state that there is a movement on foot to evade trying the case, and as a result there is general dissatisfaction.

Peremptory challenges were most in evidence yesterday and at the close of court each side had exercised sixty-six out of a total of 140. As each side still has seventy-four challenges remaining, it is possible that a jury will not be agreed upon for another two weeks.

A total of 225 veniremen have been examined up to the present time. At the opening of the afternoon session yesterday Judge De France made a statement concerning a report that Judge Owers had requested to sit at the trial of the Sun and Moon cases, which were begun before him.

"There is nothing in it at all," said Judge De France. "He never has made a request to come here and hold court in these cases. I requested him to attend to the business of my court while I was away recently. I saw him only once since my return and that was on a street in Denver, when I thanked him for the able manner in which he had attended to my business. He has not communicated with me since my return and it is due to him to say that there is nothing in these publications."

Victor, Colo., Dec. 24.—The statement by the Executive Committee of the Miners' Union yesterday contains the following:

"The Denver papers claim that a military court will be established in Cripple Creek district and that every person will be given an opportunity to go to work or leave the district, and that a failure to comply will result in going to the military guard house indefinitely. We would not pay much attention to this statement were it not for the fact that the attempt has been made in Telluride to enforce these very regulations. To-day's papers contain the account of the arrest of a dozen miners under this plan. That such things are permitted at all does not speak well for the patriotism and love of liberty among the people of this state.

"The law should be enforced without fear or favor, but there is no law which prevents a man from remaining idle if he desires to do so and has means of support. In England a law was enacted making a criminal offense to become a vagabond, a wanderer or vagrant. This is a salutary law, but when industrious workmen are confined to jail by means of this law then injustice is done and some method should be devised to correct such abuses.

"To-day A. G. Paul, secretary of Miners' Union No. 40, was released from custody by the militia. He has been imprisoned for about two weeks, and the habeas corpus proceeding was begun for him in the Supreme Court of this state. His release is a confession on the part of the military authorities and the governor of this state that they do not dare to let the Supreme Court decide the vital points at issue, and an attempt will be made to prevent a final decision of any character.

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
"District Union No. 1, W. F. M."

### December 25th.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 25.—It is understood today that the men arrested for vagrancy and put to work on the streets were all released last night, with the exception of Billy Blue, and were given a certain number of hours to go to work or leave town. None of the men have left, and it is thought all will remain. Consequently it is very probable that the men will be rearrested in a short time.

The thermometer registered twenty degrees below zero early this morning and it is very cold at 10 o'clock. The sky is clear and the day promises to be very cold.

Georgetown, Colo., Dec. 25.—J. E. Chandler, former financial secretary for the Idaho Springs Miners' Union, who was recently arrested at Los Angeles, California, for complicity in the Sun and Moon dynamite outrage at Idaho Springs last summer, was lodged in the county jail here last evening by Sheriff Sandberg. Chandler was brought from California by Deputy Sheriff Baird, after having made an unsuccessful fight against extradition through habeas corpus proceedings. Before court adjourned yesterday afternoon his bond was fixed at \$2,500. He hopes to furnish this some time to-day or to-morrow. Chandler refuses to discuss the Sun and Moon outrage further than to say he knows nothing at all about it.

When court adjourned yesterday at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon only seven men were left in the box who had been accepted by the defense. The

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state peremptorily challenged Joseph Guarella, who had been in the jury box for the last eight days. The jurymen had been accepted by the defense.

Only three peremptory challenges were exercised yesterday by each side, twelve of the remaining veniremen being excused for cause. When court adjourned every name had been called from the box, and Judge De France issued an order for two additional venires. The first is returnable next Monday afternoon at 1:30, and calls for thirty men, and the second will respond Tuesday morning with a like number.

Before court adjourned District Attorney Thurman stated that J. E. Chandler would arrive in Georgetown on the evening train, and he asked that the bonds be fixed at \$5,000. He said Chandler had been a fugitive from justice and had even gone so far as to change his name and alter his appearance. Attorney Richardson objected to the amount of the bonds on the ground that the other defendants were at liberty under \$500 bonds. Judge De France finally placed the bonds at \$2,500.

The report that Chandler was in danger of violence at the hands of Idaho Springs citizens caused Attorney Sabin to remark that the members of the alliance at that place were law-abiding citizens, and that there was no danger whatever of the law being taken into their own hands. Mr. Richardson said Mr. Sabin's remarks were entirely out of place, coming as they did from a man now under bonds for participating in the recent troubles at Idaho Springs. He concluded by saying: "The citizens had better not try taking Chandler, or they will find themselves in a worse predicament than at the present time."

The names of the men in the box at the present time are as follows: Rudolph Barth, Ulick Walsh, Peter Helander, John Nash, August Johnson, Conrad Criley, Ed Riley and W. H. Ray of Georgetown, and Thomas Howard of Empire.

Judge De France suggested to the sheriff that he try and select the coming venires from residents living in the outskirts of the county.

### December 26th.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor has issued the following circular:

"The people of the state of Colorado are facing a crisis that requires heroic action on the part of all who believe in justice and constitutional rights. The pretense of the governor of the state in having ordered out the militia to preserve law and order is no longer believed, as it is obvious to all fair-minded men that the powers of the state are being used solely in the interest of the Mine Owners' Association and the smelter trust for the purpose of defeating the eight-hour movement and disrupting the organizations that are for the same.

"To this end he, with the military, has deprived law-abiding citizens of the state of their constitutional rights. He has denied the writ of habeas corpus, the right of free speech, the right of a free press and the right of citizens to have firearms in the home for self-defense, and this in spite of constitutional guaranty that these rights shall never be abridged.

"In Telluride, citizens well known as hard-working men, have been convicted as vagrants and given the choice of going to work against their own interests or leaving their homes or working on the chain gang. Membership in a labor union is sufficient cause for arrests and incarceration in a 'bullpen' or jail.

"Citizens! are you willing to be adjudged a criminal, or that others shall be adjudged as criminals, merely because they are members of a labor organization, or are you in this crisis going to show your manhood, assert your rights and like freemen worthy of the name, defend them at all cost? Is it not about time that we call a halt on the un-American and tyrannical actions of the governor of this state? Assuredly if we are not willing to defend our guaranteed rights, the time is not far distant when we, as wage-workers, will no longer have any rights that the powers that be will recognize or concede.

"If the freedom of the citizens of our country was menaced by any foreign power, we, as loyal citizens, would be among the first to rally in defense of our country's cause. Why, therefore, when the constitutional rights and freedom of our fellow citizens is being denied at home, should we not be ready to defend this boon which has been won for us by our heroic forefathers at the cost of so much blood and sacrifice, from menace at home?

"Then let us sound a warning that unless this condition of affairs ceases and our chosen officials who are pledged to protect our rights carry out their obligations, we still have a remedy that we will use, the right of self-defense.

"We must all realize the seriousness of present conditions, that if we still desire to be free men we must prepare to defend our rights, for unless we do there is no method, however unlawful and tyrannical, but what the people who are interested, in order to suppress freedom, will stoop to gain their ends, and it rests with us to say how far they will be allowed to go. We call upon all people of this state who believe in justice and have the manhood to defend it to communicate with the President of the United States and the Congress, demanding that the rights guaranteed all citizens of our country be not withheld from some merely because they are members of organized labor, and warn them that we propose to defend our constitutional rights at all costs.

"To the end our constitutional rights may be perpetuated, we call upon all people in the state who believe in law and order, who hate tyranny, to organize in every city and town in the state and ally themselves with an organization to be known as the Law and Order and Constitutional Rights Protective League. The declaration of principles to the constitution of the United States government, and the pledge of membership the preservation and enforcement of the same for all citizens alike. Membership will be open to all persons of moral character who believe in a republican form of government to the utmost, to help in the preservation of law and order and in defense of equal rights under the constitution of all citizens.

"The time to act is now; do not wait until liberty is dead. Aggressive and united action at this time will prevent much misery in the future.

"As free men we would live, in its defense we should be ready to die."

Florence, Colo., Dec. 26.—It is possible that the Dorcas mill will have to close down as a result of the recent order from the Mine Owners' Association to Manager Hower that he shall employ no members of the Western Federation of Miners, in which a penalty of a stopping of the supply of ore from the Cripple Creek district in case of non-compliance is named.

Manager Hower is between the devil and the deep sea. Thirty-five of his men walked out this morning, rather than to give up their union cards. He has numerous applications from non-union miners, but the Horse Shoe Mining Company, a union property, from which he gets all his coal, has notified him that unless they are reinstated his supply of fuel will be cut off. This mine is the sole source of fuel supply for this vicinity.

Mr. Hower says he would not have demanded that his men withdraw from the Federation had he not been compelled to by the dictum of the association.

The Western Federation will attempt to relieve the situation by getting a supply of ore for him from the Portland mine at Victor. It is said this will be done in case the men who walked out this morning are reinstated.

There are nine men at the Dorcas plant this morning, but little effort is made to keep things going. Manager Hower is awaiting the results of the conference with Mr. Burns.

The Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district has sent the following circular to every member of the organization:

"Gentlemen—Your executive committee has been working on a plan to place the association on a permanent basis. I think it hardly necessary to endeavor to impress upon you the importance of such a move. It is sufficient to say that the work of the next year is as important, if not more so, than that which we have been doing during the past three months, and is certainly much more delicate and trying. Unless energetic measures are taken to preserve the results of our fight, we have been working for nothing. In addition to this, matters such as stopping ore stealing, which is going along at an alarming rate, must be taken care of. We should also see that in the future the municipal affairs of this county are in the hands of men who will consider the rights of property, maintain the law and protect the interests of the men who have made the district. We will also have to go before the next session of the Legislature for the purpose of seeing that the funds advanced to the state in this fight are refunded.

"This work cannot be accomplished without absolute co-operation on the part of all the mine-owners, to the end that the element which has been causing the trouble in the district shall not become a dominant factor.

"It is highly essential that the association should be on a sound foundation financially, and the executive committee has endeavored to evolve a plan which will be fair and just to all contributors. Exact accuracy cannot be obtained, but we have endeavored to accomplish this as near as may be. After considering the various plans, that which seems most just is on the basis of classifying the mines and levying a flat assessment against each class. To this end four classes have been established, which have been designated, respectively, A, B, C, D, and the following is a list of the mines and the class in which each falls:

"A—El Paso, Golden Cycle, Strong Gold Mining Company, Stratton's Independence (Limited), Indicator Gold Mining Company.

"B—C. K. and N. Gold Mining Company, Golden Gold Mining Company, Findley Gold Mining Company, Last Cedar, Mary McKinney, Stratton's Mining and Development Company, Gold King.

"C—Anchoria-Leland Gold Mining Company, Ajax Gold Mining Company, Anaconda Gold Mining Company, Gold Coin Mining and Leasing Company, Gold Sovereign Mining and Leasing Company, Granite Gold Mining Company, Independence Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Independence Consolidated lease, Katinka Gold Mining Company, Modoc Mining and Milling Company, Ophir Mining and Milling Company, Black sampler, T. & B. sampler, Eagle sampler.

"D—Abe Lincoln, Cripple Creek Mining and Development Company, Doctor-Jack Pot Gold Mining Company, Theresa lease, Gold Dollar, Isabella lease, Mowment, Thompson lease, Tornado lease, United Mines Company, Old Gold, Shirtloff, Acacia Gold Mining Company, Moon-Anchor, Work Gold Mining Company, Pharmacist, Prince Albert Mining Company, Keystone Mining and Milling Company, Altman Water Company, Bluebird Gold Mining and Milling Company, Joe Dandy, Lexington, Dillon Gold Mining Company, James J. Cone (Ophir), Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company, Reed Investment properties.

"There will be some additions to these various classifications. The following basis of assessment is proposed, same to be paid quarterly, the first quarterly payment to be made on January 1, 1904: A, \$1,800 per annum; B, \$1,000 per annum; C, \$800 per annum; D, \$300 per annum.

"On the above basis of assessment the association will have an income between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for the following year. If this amount is excessive the association can either accumulate a surplus, which is one of the strongest methods of preventing labor trouble, or cut off some of the quarterly installments later in the year.

"However, if a vigorous campaign is prosecuted against ore thieves, agitators and criminals, \$25,000 will probably not be an excessive amount for the year's expense.

"We would ask that you give this plan your immediate and earnest consideration and write the secretary, stating your approval of the same, if it meets with your approval, and if not, then in what particulars you consider it open to criticism.

"An early response is requested, for if the business of the association is to be prosecuted with vigor it will be essential to have the first payment made on January 1, 1904. Very truly yours,

"THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT MINE OWNERS' AND OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION, by C. C. Hamlin, Secretary."

The Mine Owners' Association, led by Baer McNeill of the mill trust, are using every effort to bring about the downfall of James Burns of the Portland; but the president of the great gold producer laughs at all their schemes, and

claims that he will be able to defeat every intrigue of the combination who have sworn eternal death to unionism.

The governor's attorneys have filed their answer in the Supreme Court and declared that neither the Supreme Court of the state of Colorado nor the Supreme Court of the United States can interfere with Governor Peabody in his enforcement of qualified martial law in Teller county and his suspension of the habeas corpus in specific cases. The attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners will meet the answer of the state and a royal legal battle will be fought out in Colorado's highest judicial tribunal.

December 27th.

The Trades Assembly of Denver held a spirited meeting this afternoon and ratified the address that was sent out by the Colorado Federation of Labor. After many strong and forcible speeches, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be forwarded to President Roosevelt and the members of Congress, protesting against the action of Governor Peabody and the state militia, and to ask such protection for the miners as is guaranteed under the constitution of the United States. Arrangements are being completed to hold a general mass meeting in the Coliseum building Sunday night, January 3d, at which meeting "Mother" Jones, Judge Owers and several other distinguished speakers will express their opinions concerning the military imperialism that has dominated the state during the Peabody administration.

### Resolutions.

Aspen, Colo., December 25, 1903.

Whereas, United States Senator T. M. Patterson of Colorado has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate asking that a commission be appointed to investigate the condition of certain labor strikes existing in Colorado at the present time, and as he had set forth in a dignified and truthful manner the unlawful and arbitrary acts of the militia of the state of Colorado under the direction of Governor Peabody, such as the suppression of the freedom of the press, the farming out of the state militia to the Mine Owners' Association and their unlawful and arbitrary acts; and

Whereas, the honorable senator has been charged by the Citizens' Alliance with over-stating the facts, when in fact he has not mentioned all of them. He has made no reference to the invasion of the District Court by the armed militia of the state for the purpose of intimidation. He has made no reference to the unjust arrest and imprisonment of innocent persons in different parts of the state for no other reason than that they were members of a labor union organization, which shows that the honorable senator did not over-state the facts but rather underrated them. Be it therefore

Resolved, by the Aspen Miners' Union No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners of Pitkin county, Colorado, that we most heartily concur in the action of Senator Patterson in asking for an investigation. We wish the people of the United States to become acquainted with the real facts in the case, which can only be arrived at by an impartial investigation.

Resolved, that we most heartily thank the Honorable Senator Thomas M. Patterson for the honest and manly effort he is making in behalf of the oppressed and in the interest of liberty and justice.

Resolved, that copies of the above be forwarded to President Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, Hon. T. M. Patterson, and be given to the press for publication.

(Seal.)

G. W. SMITH, President.  
THEO. SAURER, Secretary.

The Literary Digest notes that the caricaturists are again after the President, they having abandoned the caricaturing of that official after the death of McKinley. But how can they caricature a caricature?

The Dick militia law, which gives the President power to call out all able-bodied men under forty years of age whenever he may wish to murder Americans by the methods of war, marks an advance toward militarism of the most significant character, and shows that the army is what Roosevelt depends upon to control affairs in any dispute between the powers that be and the people. The law was passed without much publicity, as all such measures are, for such is lawmaking, dominated by the thirst of blood.

## The Situation in California.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS have been fighting a battle in various mining camps of California, and the mine operators seem to be growing as desperate in their methods to destroy unionism as the brigands in the state of Colorado. The press of Stockton, California, gives the following account of the situation at Hodson, where the Royal Consolidated Mines (Limited), under the management of Kemp Van Ee, has denied the right of the miners to identify themselves with a labor organization. The article reads as follows:

The mining troubles at the Royal mine near Milton have not been settled yet, and the latest developments show an inclination on the part of the mine owners to use force rather than peaceful arbitration in adjusting the matter. The claim is made that the military arm of the government will be called upon by the company to re-open and conduct the mine as a non-union, military concern.

The Royal Consolidated Mines (Limited) filed an action in the United States Circuit Court last Monday in San Francisco against Independence Miners' Union No. 166, W. F. of M., demanding \$250,000 damages for being compelled, as they allege, "to hire nothing but union men."

The company also asked for a restraining order to prevent the striking miners from interfering with the non-union men who are to be employed to work in the mine. Judge Hanford granted the order on the strength of the sworn complaint filed and cited the defendants to appear in court on January 4, 1904, to show cause why the order should not be made permanent.

There are 101 defendants mentioned in the complaint, and Deputy United States marshals are busy serving the papers at the mine now.

Many false and ridiculous rumors are afloat about the striking miners. They are charged with threatening to take possession of the Royal mine, destroying the company's property, intimidating the company employes and other acts never dreamed of by the union men.

The real cause of the strike has never been truthfully stated by the company officials. And the charge that the strikers have made demands upon the company at any time are absolutely false and denied by the union men.

The incidents leading up to the strike in brief are these: The miners employed about the Royal mine formed a union under a charter from the Western Federation of Miners, and as soon as Superintendent Kemp Van Ee learned of it he called his employes into a meeting in the schoolhouse and informed them that no union men could work for him.

He immediately discharged the union officials who were in his employ, and these men went to another mine near by to work. He learned of this and notified the other mine owners that these men were union agitators and had been discharged by him because they were union men. These men were all discharged from their new employment. Then the union sent a committee to interview Van Ee, with a written request that the men be permitted to have their union, and that no man be discriminated against simply because he belonged to a union, and that the men who had been discharged simply because they belonged to a union, be reinstated.

Van Ee refused to comply with any of the requests made and stated he would hire no union men.

The union then decided that Van Ee's stand was neither just nor fair, and so declared the company unfair, and called out the balance of its members, whom Van Ee didn't know belonged to the union. The union, not wishing to have any mishap to the company's property during the time the affair was being adjusted, and believing that as their request was a reasonable one, all would soon be settled and no trouble or strained relations would exist; so a set of pickets was placed to guard the property and interests against any possible damage. And the union men have done everything in their power to try and peacefully adjust the seemingly slight difficulty.

The union men deny all charges against the union and its members as to misconduct or evil intentions. The men have worked in the mine for years and have always been in the confidence of their employers, and had the company's full trust. They are all well housed and well fed, a more than ordinary intelligent lot of men and a better-hearted, whole-souled and peaceable crowd of workmen cannot be found anywhere. They have the sympathy of the entire county population with them, and can be depended upon to conduct themselves in just as proper a manner while on strike as when at work in the mines.

The following statement is made by a gentleman just down from Hodson, who has been there during the trouble, and knows whereof he speaks:

"The men are all well housed and cared for; plenty to eat and to wear—two tons of food—with no thought of 'taking the company's store' or mine by force. That rumor is really malicious. The story in the 'Prospect' about the men being armed to drive out the non-union men is also positively false, and on

a-par with Getchel's other delusions. I defy Getchel or any one else to prove that one of the striking miners or the union men from Angel's Camp had a firearm of any description. While on the other hand the company's employes who have been sworn in as deputy constables go about with six-shooters and pump shotguns galore.

The constable up at Hodson is C. Womble, and Kemp Van Ee is one of his bondsmen, and Van Ee's request Womble appointed as deputy Lew Evers, et al, a man who, previous to the strike, had been discharged and re-employed half a dozen times by the Royal company. Charles Schumake, a nephew of Van Ee's, and one James Finley, a deputy surveyor. Finley is a notoriously bad character, who deserted his wife some time ago, and she did the miners' washing for a time, but is now running a miners' boarding house at the Mountain King mine, about a quarter-mile from the Royal. Finley left Hodson last week and went to Angels, where he was arrested, charged with adultery and lewd cohabitation, while living openly with a half-breed woman taken from a house of ill-fame. There is another deputy also named Joe Berry, who is not a citizen of the United States.

"Mr. Van Ee would not accept the tendered services of his old-time employes, the union men, to guard his property. He said he couldn't trust them; but the men I have just described are the type of characters he is willing to trust instead, beings that the union miners would not speak to or affiliate with on account of their low type of humanity. Still, with all the insults offered the union men by these human vipers, the union men are taking very good care that no 'hired thugs or shotgun men will commit any depredations that might be laid at the door of the strikers. Mr. George Graves, the county sheriff, has been over at Hodson several times since the men went out and he says he never saw the camp in such a quiet and orderly condition as it is now.

"The motto of the union strikers is 'justice to all,' and although it might be a long time coming, right will surely prevail.

"The attorneys of the Royal company paid San Andreas a visit Sunday the 13th, and tried to impress it upon the county officials that the strikers were going to take forcible possession of the mine. Such talk is absolutely childish. The miners have no use for and don't want the mine, and such an idea never entered the men's minds and nothing is further from their intentions than to do anything to break the law.

"The striking miners have the sympathy of everybody in that neighborhood and county who is at all acquainted with the true facts of the case, and the men will certainly take good care that they don't lose that sympathy.

"All this talk about Krag-Jorgensen rifles, militia, etc., is tommy rot. There hasn't been any violence and won't be any if the union men can prevent it, and all those sensational reports are maliciously spread by union-haters."

The strike at Randsburg still continues, and the men are determined that their battle for justice shall be crowned with victory. The union has entered suit against the Yellow Aster company and John D. Ackerman to recover damages in behalf of the men who were shipped to Randsburg. The secretary of the Randsburg Union expresses the opinion that no more men will be shipped until the new law is tested. The labor organizations of California express an anxiety to bring the law before a judicial tribunal as early as possible, so that its constitutionality may be passed upon. The members of the Randsburg Union participated in the Los Angeles parade and were greeted with cheers, as they were recognized as a band of warriors who are engaged in a life-and-death struggle in the battle for industrial freedom.

The members of French Gulch Miners' Union No. 141, at French Gulch, California, are standing like a stone wall, and the secretary expresses the opinion that the conflict will end about the first of January with the union coming out of the conflict with flying colors.

The strike at Sutter Creek has been settled, and the men are returning to work, having gained their demands.

The same forces that are fighting unionism in Colorado are bending their energies to wipe out the Federation in California, but the membership of the Golden State are demonstrating beyond a question that they are made of the material that can bear the brunt of a battle in defense of the rights of laboring humanity. The Federation in California will meet corporate tyranny and oppression with every lawful weapon in the arsenal of organized labor, and the white flag will never be raised to signalize the surrender of right to the dehumanized demands of organized rapacity.





IN TO WIN.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 19, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine: In the most tragic times comedy has its place. Laughter and tears are strangely mingled.

At the Liberty Bell mine a few days ago the soldiers walked in to a breakfast of bread, coffee, cold beef and warmed-over beans. A homesick feeling came over the beardless veterans of the dry goods counters: a longing for the buckwheats such as mother used to make. The cigarette braves strode to the kitchen, and in tone of voice that might have sent a thrill of terror through a woodchuck, demanded hot cakes. This breach of military discipline, committed during a state of war in the enemy's country, will certainly meet with fearful retribution. One does not need to draw upon his imagination to hear the clarion-tongued Bell proclaiming to all the land and the inhabitants thereof the penalty to be meted out to men who forget their master's pocketbook in consideration of their own stomach. It was a grievous sin, and the wages of sin is death.

I see before me a line of pretty boys, behind each one an empty grave, before them a squad of militia. The first rays of the sun gleam from their rifle barrels, the mountains, wearing winter's hoary garment, look down on another of earth's tragedies. A sharp command, the rifle's crack—and the sound of earth falling upon a coffin lid. The years pass, the cold, white light of a winter's morn falls upon a neglected spot in the Lone Tree cemetery. There is a group of forgotten graves, marked by a wooden slab, upon it a few names are roughly scrawled, and beneath them the inscription: "They would have lived not wisely, but too well."

The powder manufacturers ought to get out a pony stick—one that would represent a scab's capacity to drive a hole in the rock. The consumption would never be large, but the satisfaction would be immense. The powder used here is a man's size, and the imported strike-breakers require a smaller size—it is a serious matter on the Tom Boy, where they can't get in a hole the length of a stick of powder.

There is a great deal of talk about the number of stamps dropping in the mills here. When the mines are operating, the waters of the San Miguel are about the consistency of mud gruel; to-day they are still clear. The results obtained are only to be found in the newspapers.

Scarcely a man who has gone to work can hold a job in ordinary times. The imported scabs can only make a showing on the company's pay roll. The militia are wondering what they are here for, the mine managers are getting tired of raking out chestnuts for the Citizens' Alliance and the Citizens' Alliance people are wondering when the sheriff will do business at their stand.

The mine managers thought to discourage us by importing professional scabs from Cripple Creek—relics of the Coeur d'Alene. Word came ahead of them that they couldn't do the work in that district—we knew they could not do it here. It would be interesting to know just what the tailings, in the way of scabs, of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Association, will cost the Telluride Mining Association.

Nearly all the boys who were thrown in on vag charges are out. All who were arrested on conspiracy charges are out on bonds. Tom Salvini was the last of the "conspirators" to be released. The deputy sheriffs offered him his liberty several times if he would go to work in the mines—the same offer has been made to several others. This may serve to show the serious nature of the charges and the reason for bringing them.

Cajoling and coercion alike have failed. We are in to win.  
Fraternally,  
GUY E. MILLER.

## CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Aspen, Colo., Dec. 16, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine: I have noticed in a late issue of The Magazine that a local of the Railway Conductors is completing arrangements for a store to oppose the Citizens' Alliance. I am glad to know and hear of such action. I claim it is the only policy we have under the present system to pursue and I hope the day will soon come when the Western Federation of Miners will establish one of the largest wholesale houses in the city of Denver. All members of organized labor should realize the necessity of establishing a co-operative store. It is the only remedy we have left, when we cannot use our ballot with effect. If there is any body of union men who should get in and conduct a mercantile establishment, I maintain it is those belonging to the Western Federation of miners, for there has been more insults hurled at the Western Federation of Miners from this corrupted and degraded body of ingrates than any other labor organization in this "the land of the free and the home of the brave." How I love to hear those truthful and patriotic words. It brings to my memory such patriots as James H. Peabody and Adjutant General Bell, that noble hero who faced the enemy on Bull Hill without a quiver and captured every leader of the enemy. Now I claim it is the duty of every American citizen to communicate with his holiness, Bishop Matz, and have him offer up a prayer for our dear and noble general and for his holiness to declare it throughout his diocese and have his subordinates do likewise.  
Yours fraternally,  
P. J. CONNORS.

## CONDITIONS AT RANDSBURG.

Randsburg, Cal., Dec. 23, 1903.

Since writing our last letter events have been following each other thick and fast, and the union men can look down the home stretch and see the winning post loom nearer each day. First, one of our renegade unionists and a past member of Confidence Union, Frank Wall by name, who sold himself to the Yellow Aster Company for a foreman's position, was told that they had paid too much, and returned the goods as counterfeit. As he slunk away like a whipped hound, without a friend, either union or scab, Cardinal Wolsey's lament (slightly altered) would fit his case: "Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness. Had I but served my union with half the zeal I've served the company they would not, in my need, have left me naked to my enemies." Or, to use his own words: "Disgusted with humanity in general and soulless corporations in particular, I retire from mining and will content myself in future with rumping a raise on farm produce and an underhand stope on a row of potatoes." As a mark of our appreciation of his conduct, the boys serenaded him and twelve other scabs as they were leaving camp, with the "Dead March," performed on tin cans. No doubt they fully enjoyed the treat. The boys did, anyway. It's surprising to some of our "best business men," who were so willing to help the capitalist by signing lies as to the conditions, etc., how we are holding out. When we start our own cooperative store it will be another surprise somewhat unpleasant—bound to advertise our strike. A

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MENTION THE MINERS MAGAZINE

number of our members managed to march in the union parade in Los Angeles to welcome the new Examiner. Our success is shown by the article taken from the papers. It reads:

"The crackerjack delegation from out of town was certainly the Randsburg miners, who, though they have been on strike for six months, marched in line 115 strong. All of the men were quiet, well-behaved and a credit to any organization."

Between our large posters, our march in the parade and an incident that occurred lately, Randsburg Union is the best advertised body of men on strike in this southern field. About three weeks ago two of our boys, who happened to be on the train from San Francisco telegraphed, "Seventeen men on board for Yellow Aster." They were met on their arrival, and after learning the facts of the case, declared they had been told that there was no strike here and refused to go to work. They have entered an action against John V. Ackerman under the new law, which provided for punishment upon conviction, of one year's imprisonment or \$2,000 fine, or both. This action will be watched with intense interest by all labor organizations in this part of the West, as it will take the strongest weapon from the employing classes opposed to united action amongst their employes. It shows a great weakness on the part of the Yellow Aster company when they repudiate Ackerman's action in this matter, stating that he had no authority to send men. Whilst these men stated that Ackerman, in addition to being the company's attorney, had also in his possession a telegram from the Yellow Aster company ordering him to send these men to them. He also states that the men's fare was paid by him, but the men showed his receipts to them for the money for the tickets. It may be a question yet for the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the law, and we expect in that case that all federations of labor will back this union in their efforts to see justice done to the toilers. As we place some men on the scab list so we ought to place these seventeen men on our roll of honor, as they were all union men.

(Signed)

PRESS COMMITTEE.

THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISM.

There ought to be joy in the ranks of labor and among all who are interested in the coming age of "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." The great arch enemy of collective ownership and the hater of reason and intelligence in the makeup of struggling humanity has indulged in a wail that leaves no doubt as to its meaning. It is the wail of death of a dying institution. Socialism is coming. Nothing can prevent it. The great honest bishop of Denver says so. Listen, brothers, to the glad tidings. The words in clauses are the vituperation of malice. Never mind the ravings of the bishop. You know the wicked die hard. Under Socialism the bishop would have to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, like every other honest man. My! but that would be a disgrace. No wonder he hates Socialists. Note his wail of despair, as reported in the Rocky Mountain News. "In conclusion, we will try and sketch briefly the three salient points of this Socialist (conspiracy) REFORM. The first is its universality." (This is cheerful news, brothers.) "When a (conspiracy) REFORM is localized and confined to one point, one blow, administered at the proper time, may be sufficient to crush it, but when this (conspiracy) REFORM has invested a character of universality and is found everywhere and the country is (threatened) DEMANDING IT from every quarter, you must confess that the (fatherland) OLD, DIVINE, RIGHT CHURCH OF ROME-COMPETITIVE BAER AND WOLF SYSTEM is in imminent danger." (You bet your life it is.) "That this is the character of Socialistic (conspiracy) REFORM every one knows." (Sure.) "Yea, more, it is no longer confined to the nation; it is truly international; it has removed all frontiers; it is to-day omnipotent, embracing all nations within its field and especially the (civilized) THINKING nations of America and the European continent." (O what a sweet morsel this is. Courage, brothers, we have got them going.) "You will find its chief centers in Berlin and Paris, in London and New York, in Chicago and Denver." (A chromo for the bishop for such most welcome tidings.)

"The salient point of this Socialistic (conspiracy) REFORM is its continuity and permanency. It is this which constitutes its more (dreadful) HOPEFUL characteristic." (Yes, sir; you are right, Bishop. It is a sticker.) "To-day it (conspires) TEACHES no longer in the dark, but in the full light of the day." (It don't have to. Socialism has won the respect of all respectable people.) "It makes no longer any secret of its designs; it floods the country with its (incendiary) COMMON SENSE literature; in every large center it has its club rooms, where its members meet at stated times (inciting) INVITING one another to (arson and murder) THE DEFENSE OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE. It is here in our midst working night and day to recruit its numbers; it is here, always watching, never sleeping and only awaiting the hour of its final triumph." (Yes, sir; you are right again, bishop, and your goose is surely cooked.) "This hour may not strike to-day nor tomorrow, but at the rate we are going, (You are going fast, bishop; no doubt about it), it will surely strike one day not far distant." (Brothers, this is hopeful, and you ought to renew your efforts at once. Just send a special dollar to headquarters to speed the day of the social, or co-operative, commonwealth.) "On that day, like (an impetuous torrent that breaks its dykes) THE SMILING SUNBEAM BREAKING THROUGH THE DARK CLOUDS will it pass over our homes, our churches, our families, our institutions, our fortunes, and it will plant its banners over our (ruins) LAND and cry out (not to the conquered): PEACE, GOOD WILL, HAPPINESS AND SECURITY TO THE CHILDREN OF MEN. The last, and of all its most (dreadful) HOPEFUL characteristics is its inexorability or implacability. And, in fact, nothing like it has been known in the history of human (conspiracies) K...ORMS, nothing can satisfy it." (No, sir. Nothing but the bursting of the last shackle; nothing but the complete emancipation of the human race. Not until every man, woman and child shall lie safe from ignorance, from slander, from oppression, from poverty and from idleness. We want the whole world and we want it with a high fence around it, so that neither a bishop, a baron nor a banker can ever get inside. We do! we do most sincerely, dear bishop.) "Even after it has been defeated and disarmed, it always keeps its heart carefully armed. Even in its prison cell it keeps the embers of its (hatred) PURPOSE carefully stirred and keenly alive." (For this recognition of the faithfulness of Socialists we most respectfully thank the honest bishop. Surely with such singleness of purpose and such perseverance Socialism is bound to win. Again, Mr. Bishop, for this tribute to the rank and file of the Socialistic army, we thank you.)

"Even from the depths of its dungeons it was heard to cry: We will be the government or there shall be no government; we will rule society or there shall be no society. Society must have us and us alone or ruin and destruction. Our aim is the complete and irreparable (destruction) REFORM of the Old World." Well, Mr. Bishop, I don't see as this is much different from the demands of the Catholic church. Only in the case of Socialism it is the liberation of the people from the bondage of industrial slavery and the complete separation of state and church and a government by the people and for the people in the full sense of the word, and recognizing no sovereign or authority other than the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box under the privilege of universal suffrage. Rome for ages spread ruin and death in her wake and her sole ambition is now the destruction and complete annihilation of every heretic to the Catholic faith and the banishment of all civil rights, all religious freedom and all suffrage and complete subjection to the will and dictates of one frail individual and his agents. No, Bishop! Don't talk of Socialists as conspirators and despots. In the world's history Rome easily carries off the prize in "walking over corpses" and in "Woe to the conquered." Socialism is a reform and its purpose is to take the power out of the hands of the few and put it into the hands of the many. It aims at a more equal and just system of production and distribution of the necessities of life.



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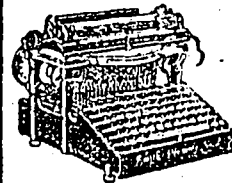
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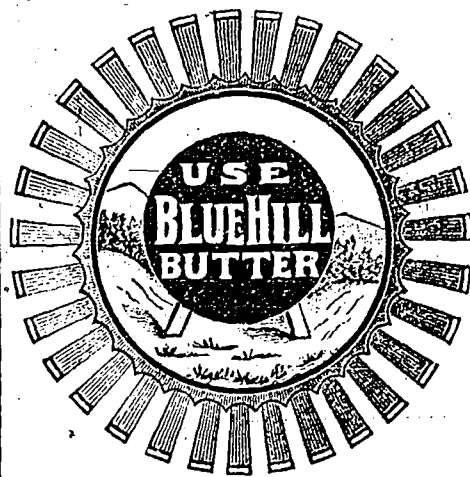


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Socialism does not ask for faith in things "past finding out." It knows that there is want and poverty, and it knows also, that where these conditions exist happiness is a stranger. It also knows that there are piles of bread in the coffers of the rich, produced by these same poverty-stricken wretches, but who, because of lack of knowledge and justice among men, starve and prowl like wolves, and, Bishop, don't you know that with proper management this country could produce enough bread to feed ten times its present population? You know it could. Then why so much poverty, so much want of bread? Is it because the fathers and mothers are not willing to work? You can't say that. O how the poor people do worry and suffer to earn the means of livelihood for themselves and their dear ones! But how uncertain are the jobs and how meager the pay! Now, one of the chief principles of Socialism (and of union labor whose principles are almost identical to Socialism) is to make some arrangement so that, in the words of one who is not a laboring man nor a Socialist, Thomas F. Walsh, multimillionaire: "I am in hopes that the time is fast approaching when a new declaration of human principles will be proclaimed, a new gospel will be preached, namely: that every human being born into the world who is willing to work will be assured against poverty and want. This is my belief. If we could banish poverty and the fear of poverty, we could pull down our jails and prisons."

Now this is the belief of every Socialist, and that it is not the belief of every intelligent American is because of a lack of thought and knowledge of the possibilities of scientific co-operation in the production and distribution of bread, or, in other words, "that every human being born into the world who is willing to work CAN be assured against poverty and want."

To believe and hope and work for such a glorious proposition is certainly no conspiracy. We are glad that the honest bishop speaks with so much praise and hope for Socialism in its successful onward march to triumph over every obstacle. Cheer to all the believers in a more just and equal system of providing for the hungry and the sick, the homeless and the weary.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Secretary Sterling Federal Labor Union, No. 444, Sterling, Colorado.

#### NOTES FROM MICHIGAN.

Negawnee, Mich., Dec. 13, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine: We have been honored with a visit from Organizers Pollard, and Cochran, and their mission will be a success in the Negawnee camp. It has been hard work for them, knowing that prejudice and ignorance are so much in evidence in this scab state, Michigan. The boys here are rather conservative—that is as mild as I can put it. The excuses they give when asked to join the union are disgusting, also disgraceful in this age of oppression—I almost said progression—but am looking forward to the time when we shall enjoy industrial progression. The Negawnee union is well aware that such a state can not be reached without a fight. The conflict in Cripple Creek gives us enough to digest for a long time. We can see the means which the capitalist is using against the wealth-producers, but the ridiculous part is, why do we allow it while the ballot is still in existence? It would not surprise me to see a law enacted by either Republicans or Democrats taking the ballot from the hands of the working class. We are determined to make things go here in Negawnee, although several problems confront us, which we hope to solve very soon. We cannot expect a clear coast all the way. We have secured a fine hall in the city, in which we hold our meetings. We intend to make our meetings attractive, by debating after the business is over, also those who have any musical talent will have an opportunity to display their attainments before the unionists. The Steel Trust has declared a reduction in wages.

Your fraternally,

JOHN MITCHELL,

Financial Secretary of Negawnee Union No. 212.

#### RESOLUTIONS SUGGESTED.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 25, 1903.

Editors Miners' Magazine: Time, immeasurable time, infinite, eternal time is rolling, ever rolling on, and has, according to finite, to Lilliputian man's estimate, rolled around another year, and we, poor mortals, pause and stop, consider and wonder, and then resolve. What do we resolve? We resolve that we won't fight booze, we won't buck the tiger, we won't smoke, we won't, well—er, we won't be hypnotized by the bright eyes of a wanton Abigail, but we will save money, we will settle down, we will get married, we will have a home of our own, away from the hell of the mines, away from the hopen of a bunk house, away from the dyspepsia, drink-breeding hash foundry, we will have peace, happiness and comfort.

We, as a rule, resolve all things in our minds, if we do not speak of them. We resolve selfishly, we resolve for ourselves, let the rest go to. Well, we start out good, grim determination imprinted on our minds, keyed up to do our best, and we stay at it, possibly a month, maybe two or three months; then comes the relapse, the reaction; the constant grind, the bad air, the powder smoke, the wet shaft, the unclean surroundings, the sloppy food, the adulterated coffee and poisoned tea, the hopelessness of it all, the bleak future, all have their effects—get in their work. Then, oh, what a fall, my brothers. Along comes some pious priest, some smug, complacent parson, some fat-headed philanthropist of the Carnegie stripe, Rockefeller brand or Bishop Matz type, and tell you to be good, and you'll be happy. Lord! Lord! How long, O Lord, how long? Will they continue to worship the outside of the cup, though it be filled with noisome vapors and vicious vipers. I'll gamble every dollar I owe, which is considerable, every red cent I can borrow and every playune that I have, which is small, that these selfsame pious preceptors wouldn't and couldn't stand on their precepts any longer than you or I, possibly not as long, if they were forced to do our labor. How long would Bishop Matz stand the steady grind of monotonous, hard labor? Physical comfort is essential to mental happiness. We don't want money, we want happiness; we don't want liquor, we want recreation; we don't want to gamble, we want pleasurable excitement (sport or athletics); we don't want to dally with the soiled doves, we want the companionship of good women; we don't want your platitudes, we want to live. We want the earth and the fullness thereof; we want what we produce, we want all to be happy, all to be contented, all to be comfortable. We want all this, and we will get it, but we will have to cast out these selfish resolutions, these prim, pious, preachy platitudes, the resolves of saving money, as if money produces happiness, as if \$500 or \$1,000, or \$10,000, or \$1,000,000 creates contentment (although money does mitigate our material wants), but we can resolve, which is far better, to educate and agitate, to educate ourselves and agitate others. Education and agitation are twin sisters, or Siamese twins, as you choose. They constantly play in each other's hands. Where there is one there you see the other; where there is education there you see agitation. Education is the wind that agitates the stagnant pool, blowing away the malignant disease-breeding vapors of materialism, of money, from the slime-covered pool, ignorance. Ignorance, that cesspool of "let well enough alone," that out-house of "stand pat," that placid, pellucid pond of platitude. The latted hog, ignorance, the ruminating chewing the cud, ignorance, animal, material, selfish ignorance, the "to hell with the rest" ignorance, the self-preservation dollar ignorance. Away with it and let our resolutions for the New Year be Education, Agitation, Intelligence and Reason.

Resolve: That you are your brother's keeper. That an injury to one is the concern of all. That a sympathetic strike is right and proper. Resolve: That the man is superior to the dollar. That principle is better than a job. That the interests of capital and labor are not identical. Resolve: That you are as good as any foreman, superintendent, manager or mine owner on God

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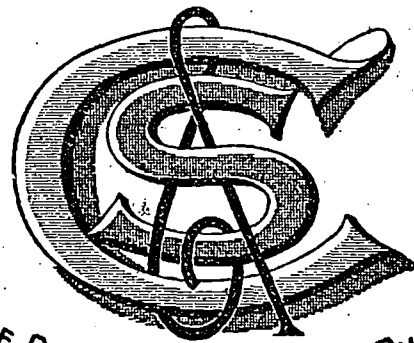
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Almighty's green earth, as good as any pudgy philanthropist that ever pottered around with his portables, as good as any priest or parson that pulingly pukes their plaintive, plagueist platitudes. Resolve: To do your own thinking, to read your own papers and not so much trash of Associated Pressdom, with its murders, suicides and accidents and its garbled and prejudiced accounts of strikes, boycotts and labor disputes. Resolve: That you study your vote before casting it. Resolve: That because a union (?) man is on an old party ticket that he cannot do your class any good. Resolve: That, O well, now look here, there are ten thousand and one resolutions that can be resolved to your satisfaction. Resolve a few of them, pick 'em out, study 'em out, read 'em out, argue 'em out and prove that they are a benefit to you and your class, and when you have done so you will find that you are a much better union man and a more respectable, conscientious citizen. If I were a prudish person and had you all together I would now have the choir, our brothers from Cornwall, sing "Come to Jesus," whilst the secretary-treasurer passed the donation boxes around, which reminds me that there is another "lastly," another "resolution," that, though concerning the brothers individually, yet concerns all the locals as a body, and it is this, for thought I have preached on education and have extolled the benefits of reading and have implored the locals to subscribe to the Magazine, yet "nary" a response, an "amen," or "O Lord" have I heard or perceived in its columns to my suggestion. Let me hear from you, you readers, you locals. Put the question to yourselves. We have a magazine, it is ours, 'tis our own, published for our benefit, presenting our side, giving us facts, not jaundiced prejudice; we have an able editor, second to none for style, vim and vigor; a man whose writings are widely quoted, a second Brann, who has brought to the Magazine brains, the force of intellect and a trenchant, deep, biting pen. Are we supporting him and ourselves as we should? No. I don't think so. It is our duty, our imperative duty that we should rally around our standard and standard-bearer. Let every local subscribe as a whole to our Magazine and have the secretaries distribute the same to all brothers of that local. Locals, talk this over, then subscribe for all members in good standing and charge each new candidate \$6 for initiation, \$1 to go for the Magazine. Locals, dig up and take it out of your treasury, then if you are low, levy an assessment to replenish. Educate, educate. Educate and agitate. Go out in the highways and byways, get your local business men to subscribe, take their ads. Go out and rustle, that's it, just rustle. See what an immense educational movement we could start. See how we are killing two birds with one stone, lifting ourselves up, helping ourselves along, bringing the truth to our friends the enemy, helping our cause along and educating ourselves individually. Verily! Verily! Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days with considerable of an increase. Now, locals, let us start out the New Year with the resolution of all subscribing to the Magazine.

With a Happy New Year to you, boys.

Fraternally yours,  
HARRY JARDINE.

chances for a second term had long since gone glimmering, and he was Johnnie-on-the-spot with an order for the state militia to proceed to San Miguel county. Peabody's "military record" since his official incumbency would effectually kill any gubernatorial boom that ever boomed, bloomed or blossomed.

In the face of a depleted state treasury, Governor Peabody still sends the soldiers into the mining districts without even considering the protests from the civil authorities and their emphatic assertions that they are abundantly able to cope with all existing trouble. The governor's acts are unwarranted by the provisions of the state constitution, and obligations incurred for the purpose of securing money to pay the militia in these instances will stand a good show to be repudiated. The taxpayers at least have a most righteous kick coming.

PARRY AND THRUST.

Free speech, the inviolability of which the Constitution guarantees, needed no such guarantee (which now proves to be nothing but a mockery), but lives and persists because it is impossible to suppress it. The legal-tinkers and patchers are mere bumptious schoolboys.

Panama furnished the latest proof of the depths of infamy to which the Roosevelt administration has sunk, and at the same time the salient facts in the evolution of the state are made more clear. It is in the nature of government to increase its power, and if constitutions and solemnly-made pledges stand in the way, so much the worse for these things. Roosevelt and his ilk fomented the Panama rebellion for their own ends, and no ideas of justice nor yet any respect for international law gave them pause. States stop at nothing but fear of consequences. The ethics of governments are the ethics of thieves.—Americus, in Free Society.



Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brothers, John Savio and Ernest Gorham; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Calaveras Union No. 55 of the Western Federation of Miners, deeply mourn the loss of our brothers, and extend to their relatives our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes and copies of the same be sent to their relatives and to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

B. J. MULLIN,  
JOSEPH P. KINNEY,  
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Globe, Ariz.

The following resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M., December 15, 1903:

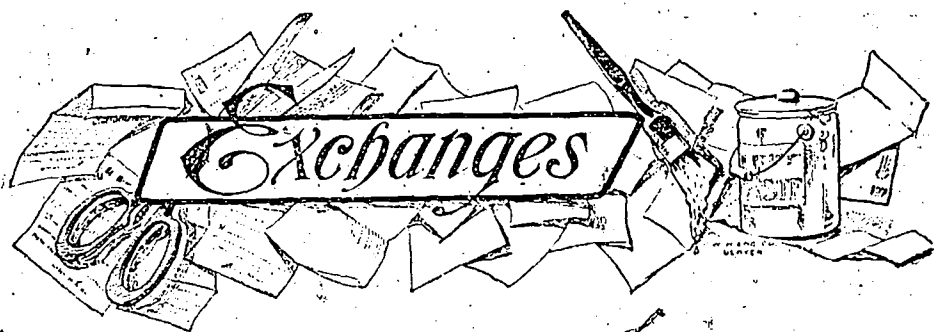
Whereas, An All-Wise Providence has removed from our midst Brother William K. Mitchell; and,

Whereas, It is fitting that we should offer these resolutions of respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this union do sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, and hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives in this their hour of trouble and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives; a copy spread upon the records of this union, and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

WILLIAM WILLS,  
J. T. KINVIG,  
SIMON KINSMAN,  
Committee.



OUTLOOK FOR UNION LABOR.

If the signs on the political and industrial horizon count for anything, organized labor is due to receive within the next twelve months several lessons that may disturb the fatuous complacency with which Mr. Gompers' assertion that the trade union movement alone could achieve the emancipation of the working class was received. All those signs point clearly enough to the fact that the course of lessons will be taken under the tutorship of that harsh old pedagogue known as Experience.

There is no need to recount the symptoms of industrial depression that are now clearly visible. Mr. Gompers himself recognized them and strove to devise methods by which organized labor might weather the oncoming storm. Union men were to resist to the last against reductions of wages. What has happened is that, almost without exception, employes whose wages have been reduced have accepted the cut without much more than a feeble protest. As a matter of fact, they could put up practically no resistance under the circumstances. The capitalists know this well, and are even now announcing further reductions to take place in certain specified lines, confident that their employes have no alternative but acceptance.

On the very day that Mr. Gompers was "triumphantly re-elected," and the capitalist press had expressed its gratification in column-long articles, another piece of news was printed that elicited no editorial comment. The Manufacturers' Association had already taken steps to neutralize the efforts of organized labor to secure the eight-hour day, by setting their political machinery at Washington in action. That their victory is assured is certain. The fact that the American Federation of Labor, on the day before adjournment, again endorsed the miserable expedient of begging legislation through a committee at Washington, is of itself sufficient to assure it. With the entire political machinery at the disposal of the capitalists, it becomes easy to predict the fate of the "unreasonable and extortionate" solicitations of self-constituted beggars.

And with the law-making power in their control, the capitalists may be expected to utilize it to the utmost. The British Taff Vale decision gives them a precedent for plundering the union treasuries. Their spy agencies are being rapidly perfected. Strike-breaking is developing into a profession and is being organized on a scale never before known. The injunction is still all-powerful. The militia bill places a mobile force of enormous strength at the disposal of the exploiters. In short, never was the robber class more excellently equipped for the struggle with the workers, and never were the latter more naked and defenseless. And it is this situation that the capitalist press writers have in mind when they cynically declare that labor tends more and more to "conservatism," an expression that really means their recognition of their helplessness.

Such is the outlook for the coming year and the position of the contending forces. After having deliberately rejected its most efficient weapon, political action, it remains to be seen how much "emancipation" organized labor will secure in the next twelve months, and how well implicit faith in Gompers and his ilk stand the test that economic forces are preparing.—Erie People.

SHOTS FROM THE SILVERTON STANDARD.

Now that the state troops have invaded Telluride, it is to be very earnestly hoped that the mines and mills of that district will at an early date be started up again. The camp has certainly had enough grief the past two or three years to last it the balance of its days. However, how an armed force is going to bring peace to the warring factions in the Telluride district cannot be discerned at this distance.

President Roosevelt declined to antagonize organized labor by sending federal troops to Telluride, but Governor Peabody evidently realized that his

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