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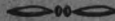
THE  
MINERS'  
MAGAZINE

AUGUST, 1903.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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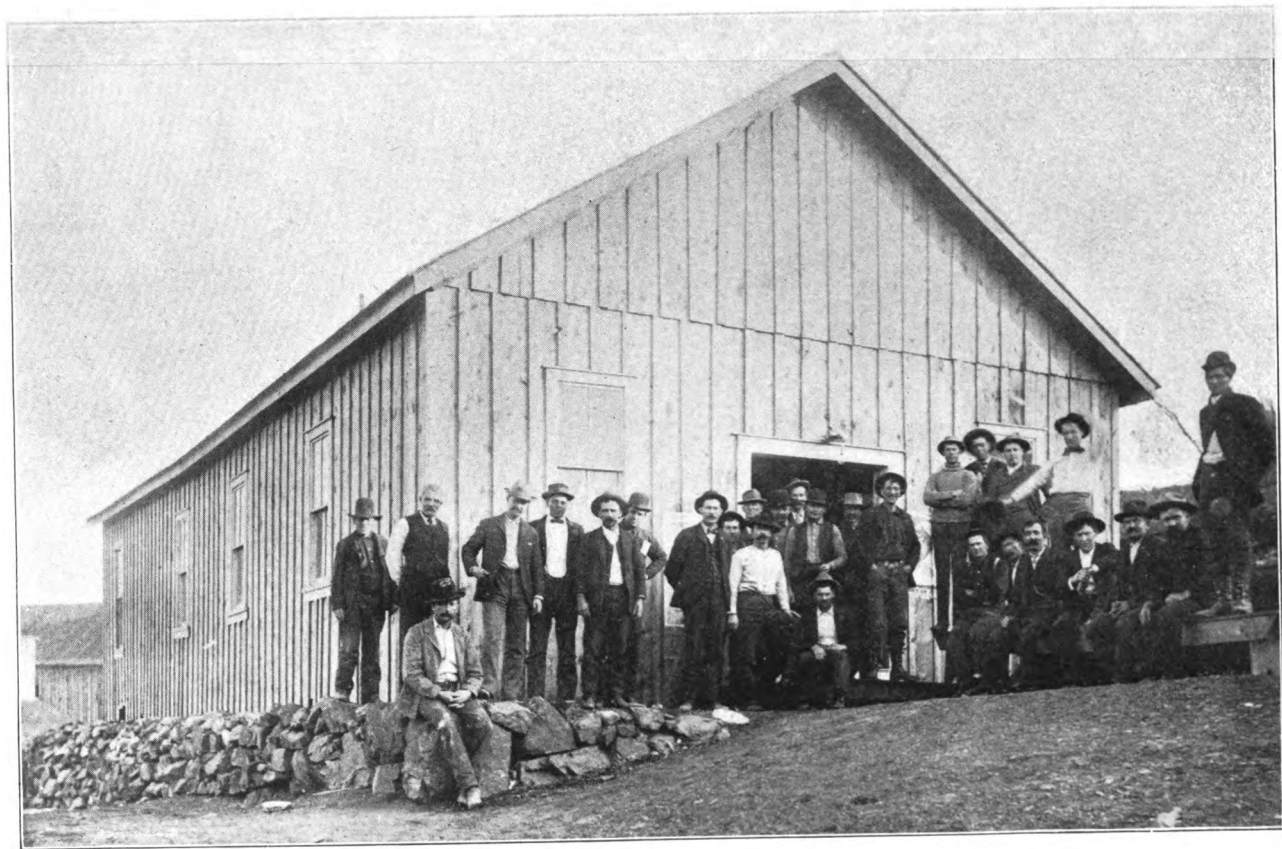
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THE  
**Miners' Magazine**

AUGUST, 1903.

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor.

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Published by the Western Federation of Miners.

\$ 1.00 a Year.

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Unions are requested to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.

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**Address all Communications to Miners' Magazine.**

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AN APPEAL FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR FUND.

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Denver, Colorado, July 11, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, to the Members of the Socialist Party, and to all Friends of Laboring Humanity, Greeting:

"A condition and not a theory" confronts the laboring men of the West. The heavy iron hand of corporate might is being felt in every department of manual toil. The man who reads and thinks no longer entertains the opinion that there can be a permanent peace and harmony between the capitalist and the laboring man, under an industrial system that demands profit at the expense of "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The document of national liberty, the federal constitution and the organic law of every state of our Union seem to be helpless in placing the strong arm of protection around the rights and liberties of that great body of

men and women who are camped on the industrial field, waging a ceaseless battle for the right to exist. Standing upon the threshold of the twentieth century, we can behold the functions of government utilized by trusts and corporations to subjugate the masses in the interest of a class, who revel in indolent magnificence and whose unbridled license to enjoy is minted from the wails and moans of disinherited labor.

The Western Federation of Miners, since its birth, has met the forces of capitalism and measured steel with corporate despotism to save human liberty from being sacrificed beneath the wheels of insatiable greed.

The Western Federation of Miners has declared for the collective ownership of the land, the machinery of production and distribution, believing that the whole human race must have free access to the resources of nature and the implements that have been moulded from the genius of man before humanity can have an equal opportunity to live. This declaration upon the part of the Federation has aroused the ire of corporations, who behold in the political policy of our organization the dethronement of the privileged class and the abolition of master and slave.

The Federation is looked upon by the corporations of the metalliferous regions as one of the most powerful labor organizations in the world, and the aim and object of the various mine owners' associations of the West is to attack the Federation with every weapon at their command, believing that this organization once crippled and shattered all other organizations would follow in its wake.

The great smelter trust has risen in its Goliath strength and joined forces with the mining corporations to make the capitalistic fortification more invincible.

Merchants, bankers, lawyers, brokers and swindlers on boards of trade and stock exchanges have banded together and become auxiliaries to aid trust and corporate power in halting the Federation in its onward march towards the goal of labor's emancipation.

Thousands of our members are now involved in a struggle for shorter hours. In Arizona the Legislature enacted an eight-hour law, which took effect on June 1, but the mining corporations ignored the law, and when the miners ceased to work to enforce the provisions of the law the territorial militia and the federal troops were used to aid the corporations to violate the enactment of a legislative body and drive back to the mines the men who were demanding that the eight-hour law

should be respected. In Colorado the people, by a vote of more than 40,000 majority, passed a constitutional amendment, empowering the Legislature to enact an eight-hour law for all men working in mines, mills and smelters; but corporate influence debauched the law-making body of the state and the sovereign voice of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, was strangled by the mailed hand of the smelter trust and the combinations, who believe that labor has no rights which capital is bound to respect.

In Nevada an eight-hour law has been passed, and yet the members of our organization are engaged in a conflict to force the corporations to respect the law.

The labor organizations of this country have sent their representatives to Washington year after year to solicit the "servants of the people" to pass a national eight-hour law; but all efforts upon the part of labor committees have been fruitless, and we have at last arrived at the conclusion that only through the united power and action of organized labor can an eight-hour law be established that will be beyond the power of corporations and judicial tribunals to nullify.

For years the Western Federation of Miners has been making a tireless fight for an eight-hour day, and will continue to battle until its banner waves in triumph over the surrendered ramparts of organized wealth. Since the Federation has declared its aggressive policy for better conditions, and ultimately for the economic liberty of man, the trusts and corporations have concentrated their forces from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast, from British Columbia to the Gulf, and challenged even our right to organize the men of toil, who revolt against corporate peonage.

The battle of the federation is the battle of every man who labors with his hand or with his brain, and the victory won in the West will shed its rays of light upon toiling humanity throughout the world. Every member of organized labor and every individual whose heart beats in harmony with the principles of justice can be a factor in the battle for the downtrodden victims of wage slavery.

The Federation has been generous in its response to every cry of distress. The strikes of every state of the Union have received our recognition and support, and the treasury of our organization has yielded generously to meet the wants of brave men who were fighting the battle of manhood against corporate avarice.

We are now appealing to every friend of humanity to take



his stand with right against might. We are calling upon the toiling millions to come to the rescue and defend the countless thousands whose long hours of labor in mine, mill and smelter are dooming them to premature graves.

The Western Federation of Miners has concluded to establish an eight-hour fund and call upon the labor army of the world to forward such contributions as will swell the fund to such proportions as will enable the Federation to cope with the powers of amalgamated plutocracy. The hour is at hand when the battle must be fought. The corporations have millions in their treasuries to resist our demands, and we must have the "sinews of war" to meet the enemy and force greed to hoist the white flag.

The battle for eight hours is a fight for humanity, whose results will be felt by generations that are yet unborn. Upon labor depends the preservation of human freedom, and only through self-sacrifices on the part of the toilers can liberty be saved from the ruthless hand of Shylock despotism.

We appeal to every labor organization throughout the world, to the Socialist party of every country and to every man and woman whose hearts yearn for a higher and purer civilization to respond to this call, that we may be able to lessen the hours of servitude of the wealth producers of western America.

All remittances should be marked "Eight-Hour Fund," and forwarded by draft, registered letter or postoffice money order to William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, 625 Mining Exchange building, Denver, Colorado.

CHARLES MOYER,  
President W. F. M.  
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,  
Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.

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The Raleigh Coal and Coke Company of Raleigh, West Virginia, after having planted a gatling gun on the summit of a hill commanding a complete view of the company's plant, surrounded the same with a wire fence charged with electricity to demonstrate that "the interests of the capitalist and the laborer were identical." The gatling gun is to be used as a harmonizer and the electrically charged fence was built to protect the harmony persuader. Laboring men who are Democrats should throw up their hats for West Virginia.

## THE BATTLE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

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During the past few months the agitation among the workingmen of the mines, mills and smelters has assumed vast proportions, and patience with long hours on the part of the class who are the wealth producers of the world has ceased to be a virtue. Organized labor, after mature deliberation, has realized that little can be expected from legislative bodies that are under the control of the power of wealth. If a law is enacted granting eight hours by a state Legislature the corporation either evades or ignores the provisions of the law, and labor is forced as a last resort to use the power of collective strength to wrest better conditions from the employer. Since the Fourteenth General Assembly refused to obey the political mandate of the people of Colorado discontent has grown and spread until thousands of men who are the victims of long hours are in rebellion.

The employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company of Denver, Colorado, have thrown off the yoke and are making a fight against the slavery of a ten and twelve-hour day. On the 17th of June the Denver Smeltermen's Union No. 93 of the W. F. M., through a committee, presented the following request to the American Smelting and Refining Company:

Denver, Colorado, June 17, 1903.

To the American Smelting and Refining Company—We, your employes, holding membership in Denver Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 93, W. F. M., desire to call your attention to the fact that thousands of the members of our organization are enjoying the privilege of an eight-hour work day and are receiving for the same a compensation in many instances far above that now being paid by your company for ten and twelve hours for the same class of labor. Not only is this so, but the large majority of workmen engaged in producing the ores which are reduced in the smelters operated by your company are working but eight hours and are receiving for the same a wage exceeding that of the highest paid, twelve-hour workmen employed in said smelters.

After due consideration we have concluded that, owing to the hazardous and unhealthful nature of our employment we are at least entitled to the same condition and system of working as others employed in the production and reduction of ores, and hereby request that, beginning July 1, 1903, a day's work,

which now consists of ten and twelve hours in and around the smelting plants known as the Globe and Grant, located in the city of Denver, be reduced to eight hours.

We believe this request to be a just and righteous one and sincerely trust that your company may see the way clear to granting the same. Respectfully,

JOE SCOTT,  
ANTONE STANSKE,  
ROBERT WITHERS,  
PATRICK F. HAMAWAY,  
WILLIAM L. SMITH,  
HANS OLSON,  
CHARLES NARDIS,

(Seal.)

Committee.

The manager of the Globe and Grant smelting plants being absent in the East action was deferred until his return. When the manager returned to Denver a committee waited upon Mr. Guiterman, but failed to receive any concessions. The manager, in a long article to the Denver papers, stated his reasons for refusing to comply with the request of his employes. The committee, in answer to the manager, made a brief statement, which is as follows:

“Denver, Colorado, July 2, 1903.

“Mr. Franklin Guiterman, General Manager American Smelting and Refining Company, Denver, Colorado:

“Dear Sir—We notice in the newspapers that in your reply to our request for the establishment of the eight-hour day in the smelting plants of your company in Denver you base your refusal of such request solely on the proposition that it will increase the cost of production and may possibly interfere with the continued operation of the mining industry in Colorado.

“In reply, let us state that in our request not one word was said as to wages to be paid under the eight-hour system. We have no desire to interfere in the slightest degree with the operation of mining development in this state or the profitable operation of your company. But what we do say is that twelve hours a day is too long for men to labor under the unhealthy conditions surrounding smelting of metalliferous ores. We want the eight-hour day. As to wages to be paid under the same we are willing to enter into a conference with you or any representative of the American Smelting and Refining Company for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of a wage scale for eight hours' work. We will

do this, or, second, the men employed in your smelters will choose a representative and the company to choose its representative and those two to choose a third person, the three to arbitrate the difference as to wages, and to fix a wage scale to be paid for eight hours' work.

"We are at all times desirous of settling this question and any and all differences arising therefrom in a harmonious and conciliatory manner and without the stoppage for one moment of the operation of these plants.

"Kindly let us have an answer to this proposition as soon as possible. Respectfully yours,

"JOE SCOTT,  
"ANTONE STANSKE,  
"ROBERT WITHERS,  
"WILLIAM L. SMITH,  
"HANS OLESON,  
"CHARLES NARDIS,  
"Committee."

This communication from the committee was completely ignored by the manager and the committee immediately drafted a public statement in answer to the reasons set forth by Manager Guiterman, who practically made the claim that the American Smelting and Refining Company was unable to entertain the requests presented by the committee from Smeltermen's Union No. 93. The public statement of the union is as follows:

"The Denver press of July 1st contained a long and labored article from the pen of Franklin Guiterman, the general manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company, setting forth the reasons of the company's inability to comply with the request for an eight-hour day by the Denver Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 93.

"The smeltermen of Denver, who bear the brunt of long hours and lean wages, desire to go before the public with their statement, so that the people imbued with the spirit of justice may be able to bring in an honest verdict.

"No one will attempt to deny that the cost of living during the past few years has increased fully thirty per cent., and no one will assume that the American Smelting and Refining Company has increased the wages of their employes in a like proportion. No one will assume, who has watched the movements of the smelting octopus, but that it has expanded and grown corpulent upon the prosperity drained from the treatment of ores and the muscle expended in the service of this

full-grown federation of corporations. Its grasping tentacles have reached out over the nation and, not being satisfied with the resources imprisoned in the bowels of the country, has purchased a line of steamers to exploit the countries of South America.

"Upon many occasions of the life of the American Smelting and Refining trust this amorous idolator of dividends has watered its stock, and with the mercenary trained management has increased profits until this colossal institution of American commercialism has surpassed in strength and power the most extravagant dreams of its promotors. As its stock increased in moisture and its dividends climbed into the millions, the burden upon the shoulders of labor grew heavier, until brawn and muscle are starving for recuperated vitality to continue the ceaseless grind for the coffers of the trust.

"For years we have struggled to place upon the statute books of Colorado an eight-hour law as a sanitary measure to protect and preserve the health of the man who is doomed to work in the poisoned atmosphere of mine, mill and smelter.

"By our tireless efforts we succeeded in enacting an eight-hour law during the legislative session of 1899, but the American Smelting and Refining Company invaded the sanctuary of the Supreme Court of the state and nullified the law that was enacted by the representatives of the people. We were defeated but not conquered, and, through our efforts and the combined force of organized labor throughout the state a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people less than a year ago, empowering the Fourteenth General Assembly to enact an eight-hour law that would be above and beyond the reach of a judicial tribunal. The people of Colorado, by a majority vote of more than 40,000, demanded that the lawmakers of the state should pass an eight-hour law, but the American Smelting and Refining Company defeated the sovereign will of the people as expressed by the ballot box, and the last legislative body of the state was branded as the most infamous and debauched coterie of boodling scoundrels that ever infested the state capitol, with the probable exception of the 'Robber Seventh.'

"The American Smelting and Refining Company was instrumental during the last legislative session of establishing a literary bureau that flooded the chambers of the lawmakers with bulletins, and it was openly declared that smelter money swelled the bank accounts of state senators and representatives who failed to carry out the mandate of the people.

"We make the claim that the American Smelting and Refining Company is in a better position to-day to accede to our demands than it has been for several years. The perfecting of machinery and the displacement of labor which has been brought about through inventive genius has enabled the smelting trust to treat ores cheaper than ever in the history of the country.

"Let us deal with facts, for facts are stubborn things that will not surrender to mere unsupported assertions. Until last winter at the Globe smelter there were fifteen men on a shift employed in wheeling charges and slag to six furnaces. Three men were laid off who wheeled slag and the twelve remaining were required to do the work formerly performed by fifteen. Three men, who took a leading part in protesting against the increased burden of work were discharged, as a protest was stamped by the company as mutiny—and the blacklist was the penalty.

"Less than a year ago motors were placed in the plant for pulling slag. Six men and six horses were formerly engaged in doing the work. The six men received \$2.20 per day for twelve hours' work, making a total of \$13.20 per day, and allowing \$1 per day for each horse, makes a total of \$19.20 per day. Two motors, operated by six men, four of whom received \$2.20 per day and two \$1.75 per day, perform the work of six men and six horses, making a saving to the company of \$6.90 per day.

"These motors, since being placed in operation, have displaced at the dump five men, one of whom was running a hoist, one hitching a cable to the cars, two men dumping shells on the plates and one man dumping slag in the slaggers. These five men received \$2.20 per day; their being displaced by the motor meant a saving of \$11 per day to the company.

"A little more than a year ago there was one helper for each furnace, now there is but one helper for two furnaces. Six furnaces being in operation made a decrease of three men, and lately the man in the pit was dispensed with and his work became the burden of the three helpers.

"A little more than two years ago there were, approximately, one hundred men employed in the sampling department. The American Smelting and Refining Company constructed a conveyor which carried the ore to the smelting beds, which was formerly handled by men and wheelbarrows. This conveyance displaced about fifty men, whose average was \$1.75 per day, whose displacement by modern machinery saved

the company \$85 per day. Another conveyor was constructed for carrying ore from the Bruckner roaster to the brick plant for the purpose of displacing four men, but proved a failure.

"A sulphide mill was built about three years ago which enabled six men to do the work of twelve men.

"Mr. Guiterman will not deny that the capacity of the smelter has increased, without any men being added to perform extra labor.

"A few years ago the handling of eighty to one hundred bars of bullion constituted a day's work, but now the slave of the smelter handles from 180 to 200 and sometimes 260.

"We have endeavored to show by a plain statement of fact that through improved machinery in the operation of smelting plants displacing labor, and through the extra labor that has been imposed upon the employes of the smelter, that men who have felt the weight of long hours and ill-paid wages have a right to demand an amelioration of conditions.

"When the mutterings of discontent came to the ears of the American Smelting and Refining Company the portals of its magnanimous heart opened and the princely increase of ten cents per day was offered to about seventy men in the hopes that this gratuity would pour oil upon the troubled waters and satisfy the yearning of the slaves who can never dream of yachts, automobiles or a trip to Saratoga or Coney Island.

"The manager is aware of the fact the men employed in and around smelters are the poorest paid and most overworked of any department of labor in America. He knows that in a few years the physical organization of the smelter employe is wrecked, and that the victim who has succumbed to long hours and poisonous fumes becomes an object of charity, whose health and strength have been coined in dividends for the trust. "The shacks and hovels that are called homes, in which the serfs of the smelters dwell, are mute evidence of the soulless cupidity that has characterized the management of this association of philanthropists. Men who have labored years swelling the profits of this heartless combination are confronted with a poor house, and the corpse-like faces of men haunted with premature death, the twisted limbs of broken down vassals of smelter servitude are pleading for justice and for an eight-hour day that will plant in the pathway between the cradle and the grave a few roses among the many thorns of life. By committee,

"DENVER SMELTERMEN'S UNION NO. 93, W. F. M."





combination, which glories in long hours, low wages and monster dividends on irrigated stock.

The manager takes exception to the representatives of organized labor issuing addresses to defend the position of the men who have rebelled against the injustice of the trust. Would he strangle free speech? Would he annul the Declaration of Independence and assassinate the Constitution by denying American citizenship the right to speak? Would he appropriate the liberty of free speech to himself, and deny the same license to another?

The well-paid manager of the trust says: "I desire to say that the American Smelting and Refining Company has at all times had the interests of its employes at heart and that it has hitherto spared no expense by and through which the sanitary operating conditions of its various plants could be improved and the nature of the work lightened." This is a mere assertion unsupported by facts. The improved machinery operated by the trust has no bearing on the improvement or sanitary conditions for the employes of the smelter. The trust in supplanting machinery that had outlived its usefulness was actuated by but one purpose, to cheapen the cost of the treatment of ores and to place more profit in its bank vaults.

The manager again says: "I again desire to make the unqualified statement that the expense saved by the American Smelting and Refining Company in its Colorado plants by the introduction of labor-saving devices and by the economies effected in ore distribution have been surrendered to the mining operators in order to assist them in the continued operations of their low grade mines."

It is strange and singular that the trust would exhibit such a generous feeling towards the mine operators by giving them the benefit of "expense saved by labor-saving devices," and not feel its heart warm toward its employes by extending to them some manifestation of a philanthropic spirit.

Were the hovels (patched with material cut from tin cans) in which the slaves live, a sufficient evidence of their prosperity? Did wasted forms and twisted limbs fail to penetrate the armor which enclosed the great big magnanimous heart of the octopus, that bled for mine operators but shed not a single drop of the precious fluid for the inhabitants of shacks, clad in the shoddy raiment of wage slavery?

The manager defends the attitude of the American Smelting and Refining Company on the grounds of "the severest competitions it has been obliged to encounter."

The trust has been wiping out competition and has less competition to-day than ever in the history of this country.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the trust, with all its up-to-date machinery, the independent smelters, which the trust is struggling to absorb or ruin, pays a higher schedule of wages and with but few exceptions have granted an eight-hour day to employes.

The over capitalization of the trust, whose appetite demands profit from fictitious values, is the cause of long hours and low wages, and the responsibility of the strike must rest upon the soulless cupidity of this giant of greed, that is devoid of conscience, soul and heart.

The manager declares that the American Smelting Company has granted eight hours wherever feasible. That is another fabrication woven from the whole cloth of a barefaced lie. The American Smelting and Refining Company never conceded anything except that which has been wrested from its relentless grasp through the force and power of organized labor, and we challenge the Denver representative of the smelter trust to name one single instance, when and where, his charitably disposed aggregation of dividend grabbers voluntarily granted any amelioration of conditions or concessions to its overworked serfs.

The manager deplors the "baneful influence" exercised by the Western Federation of Miners over the employes of the American Smelting and refining Company. The Western Federation of Miners has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars for sick and funeral benefits. The Federation has built many hospitals throughout the metaliferous regions of the West, where the victims of long hours and miserable wages have found a home to recuperate physical organizations that were drained to mint profit for merciless greed. The organizations of the Federation have taken the orphans of widows, whose husbands were murdered through the culpable negligence of unfeeling corporations, and placed them in institutions of learning where the tapers of intelligence would grow bright in the mental chambers of their youthful brain. Does such acts of humane generosity exercise a "baneful influence?" How much has the American Smelting and Refining Company donated for sick and funeral benefits; how many hospitals has it erected, and how many orphans has it placed in temples of education whose fathers succumbed to long hours and pauper wages? The manager objected to his employes parading the streets of Denver for fear that such a demonstration might

have a bad effect upon the good Christian people who are visitors in the "Queen City of the Plains," and that some of them might carry away impressions about "baneful influences."

The manager attempts to be diplomatic and desires to arouse the antipathy of the business men, to array themselves in a solid phalanx against the trust employes marching in a peaceable parade, in order that the smelting combination may use the commercial interests of Denver to drag their chestnuts out of the fire.

The trust respects no one's interests but its own, but is willing to make appeals to prejudice to carry out the mandates of its imperial will.

If the trust has any respect for the God-fearing people who have met in convention in the city of Denver to preach the Golden Rule, and teach men, by example and precept, "to do unto others as ye would that others do unto you," let the manager concede eight hours to his employes and there will be no parade to poison the minds of visitors with "baneful influences." The business men of Denver will remember that during the months of May and June the labor conventions met in this city, and the hundreds of delegates from the Rocky Mountain region and Pacific slope were generous in the expenditure of their money, and hundreds of cash registers in Denver contained ample proof of the whole-souled magnanimity of the men from the mines, the mills and the smelters of the West.

The business men who believe in justice will not allow a flimsy and dishonest appeal to prejudice to warp their judgment and lower themselves in the estimation of the laboring men of the West, to appease the ambition of a combination that longs for more worlds to conquer.

The manager maintains that his employes were coerced to strike. We challenge the trust prevaricator to go before a court and make an affidavit to that assertion. If he dares to commit perjury by swearing to such a falsehood, we will gladly produce hundreds of affidavits to make him eligible for the penitentiary at Canon City. If he honestly believed that his employes were coerced, why did he fail to accept our invitation to attend a meeting of his employes, and put the question of returning to work at twelve hours to the men who have been his slaves for years?

He declares that he is receiving any number of applications for employment, but in the face of this assertion, the trust plants are standing idle like huge monuments of the dead past, with no one to break the monotony of nature save the repre-

sentatives of the police department, who will draw their salaries with commendable regularity for doing nothing.

While receiving many applications for employment, the manager seems to mourn the departure of many of his employes for the beet fields of Colorado, the wheat districts of Kansas, and the independent smelters throughout the West.

If the trust "at all times had the interests of its employes at heart," why should the employes desert the manager in this the hour of need? Are there no fond and loving remembrances in the memory of the employes to make them faithful and loyal to this kind and considerate master, who "at all times had the interests of employes at heart?" Why should they seek strange and untried masters in the beet fields of Colorado and in the sun-scorched wheat belts of the Sunflower state? Have the employes forgotten the generous treatment of the trust? Will the manager charge them with ingratitude?

Was the American Smelting and Refining Company considering "the best interests of their employes" when a literary bureau was established by the trust, which flooded the Fourteenth General Assembly with bulletins, using every specious pretext to deaden the consciences of "the servants of the people?" Was the American Smelting and Refining Company showing "fair play" when it maintained a lobby in the last session of the Legislature to nullify the voice of the people as expressed at the polls on the eight-hour constitutional amendment? The responsibility of this strike must rest upon the infamous combination that corrupted and debauched the representatives of the people, who refused, at the bidding of the trust, to place an eight-hour law upon the statute books of Colorado. The men in the mines, mills and smelters are now convinced of the fact that little can be expected from legislative bodies to ameliorate the conditions of the masses, while corporations with millions can purchase the honor of men elected to enact laws.

The trust has now commenced to feel the penalty of its debauchery in the last Legislature, and in the future the laboring classes will come closer together, and in the omnipotence of a stronger unionism will be able to not only protect humanity with beneficent laws, but even drag justice from a judicial tribunal.

By CHARLES MOYER,

President.

WM. D. HALWOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Western Federation of Miners.

On the 17th of July, President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood issued the following statement to the public:

The American Smelting and Refining Company, through its Denver manager, Franklin Guiterman, has made a strenuous effort through the press to bring public condemnation on the Western Federation of Miners, because our organization, actuated by a spirit of justice, pledged its support to the employes of the trust, who are members of the Smeltersmen's Union No. 93, of the Western Federation of Miners.

The manager, with all the smooth rhetoric of denunciation at his command, in the press of July 6th, attempts to convey the impression that the Western Federation of Miners is an "irresponsible body," that appropriates to itself the assumption to dominate over the mining and smelting interests of the state. The Western Federation of Miners has never assumed the position of a dictator, but only asks for its members, who are employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company, a fair and impartial hearing.

Have men who have worked for years for the smelter trust, and suffered the untold agony of long hours, no right to have a voice in naming some of the stipulations under which they shall work? Has arrogant wealth all the legal rights and the victims of exploitation no standing before a jury of the people? We think not.

Mr. Guiterman, in the press of July 6th, closed his lengthy statement in the following words:

"The issue before the people of Colorado is, whether corporations, who are an integral part of the industrial community, whether in combination or not; who are inseparably connected with the progress of the state's prosperity; who, as taxpayers, operate under legal authority—can conduct their business without interference under protection of lawfully constituted authority, or whether they shall be subject to the domination and dictation of an irresponsible body which assumes to represent the laboring classes.

"The American Smelting and Refining Company does not stand before the bar of public opinion as a claimant for special favors, and it offers nothing in extenuation or denial of its course in identifying itself with mining existence and progress in this state. All it asks of the public is that it shall be accorded that protection in the lawful conduct of its business to which the smallest taxpayer is entitled.

"In making this request, the company feels assured that it may safely count on the public sense of justice and fair play,

and that the conclusion will be announced in no uncertain tones that law and order must prevail; and that individuals in seeking their own lawful livelihood shall be guaranteed the exercise of that right in perfect safety, and that the company which employs them shall no less be accorded that same protection."

Let us throw the searchlight of investigation upon the record of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and ascertain if the manager is honest in the vindication of the character of his corporation, or if he is merely playing the role of the whining hypocrite to win the sympathy of the public, who seldom go behind the scenes to behold hypocrisy unmasked.

John A. Holmberg, the auditor of the state, furnishes the following morsel to be masticated by the manager who pretends to have such a profound respect for law:

"Denver, Colorado, July 16, 1903.

"This is to certify that the American Smelting and Refining Company, a foreign corporation, capitalized for \$100,000,000, has not paid their annual state corporation license tax for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

JOHN A. HOLMBERG,

"(Seal.)

Auditor of State."

If the American Smelting and Refining Company is "an integral part of the industrial community," why has it evaded the payment of its license tax for a period of three years? Why does the American Smelting and Refining Company appeal to the majesty of the law for protection when the same corporation has openly and brazenly violated the law, and buncoed the treasury of the state out of a license tax of \$12,000?

Is the American Smelting and Refining Company "inseparably connected with the progress of the state's prosperity" when it voluntarily becomes a tax delinquent and defrauds the commonwealth from whom it asks protection?

Can this corporation place itself under the protection of "lawfully constituted authority" when the corporation itself, through its failure to pay a license tax, has forfeited its right to do business within the borders of the state of Colorado?

Let us quote the Session Laws of 1902, for the benefit of Manager Guiterman, whose corporation is now busily engaged in recruiting strike-breakers in the eastern states to take the places of former employes:

"Section 66. Every corporation which shall have failed to pay the tax provided for in sections 64 and 65, shall, by reason of such failure, forfeit its right to do business within the

limits of this state until such tax is paid, and shall be absolutely and wholly deprived of all such rights and privileges, and the fact of such failure may be pleaded and maintained as an absolute defense to any and all actions, suits or proceedings, in law or in equity, brought or maintained by or on behalf of such corporation, in any court of competent jurisdiction within the limits of this state, until such tax is paid."

Under such a statutory provision, what standing can the American Smelting and Refining Company have in court?

Why has the manager "rushed in where angels fear to tread," and dishonored the judicial department of our government, which has been designated by Baer, of anthracite fame, as the "bulwark of American liberty?"

What right had he to invade the sacred precincts of a judicial tribunal and ask for an injunction in the interests of his lawless combination, when all legal rights had been forfeited through the fraud and dishonesty of his tax-dodging aggregation? If the manager had respect for "law and order," why has he made the court, "the temple of justice," an ally and confederate unknowingly to aid him in his unholy violation of law? "A guilty conscience needs no accuser," and it is not to be wondered at that the American Smelting and Refining Company, through its Denver manager, petitioned the court for an injunction restraining the Western Federation of Miners from publishing statements. The smelter trust was afraid of exposure, and in its respect for "law and order," used the court to suppress truth and cover up the infamy of its fraud and dishonesty.

Here is another little lunch to appease the cravings of the smelter trust that has recently developed such a keen appetite for law and order:"

"State of Colorado,

"Office of the Secretary of State.

"United States of America, State of Colorado, ss:

"I, James Cowie, secretary of state of the state of Colorado, do hereby certify that I have caused the indices of this office to be carefully examined, and do not find that the American Smelting and Refining Company has filed an annual report for the year 1902.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Colorado, at the city of Denver, this 16th day of July, A. D. 1903.

"JAMES COWIE,

"By Timothy O'Connor, Deputy."

"Secretary of State."

Permit us to quote from the Session Laws of 1901, in order that the manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company, who demands a legal "bill of fare, shall have a full meal:

"Section 11. Every corporation, joint stock company or association, incorporated by or under any general or special law of this state, or by any general or special law of any foreign state or kingdom, or of any state or territory of the United States, beyond the limits of this state, shall, within sixty days after the first day of January in each year, commencing with the year 1902, make and file an annual report in the office of the secretary of state."

The American Smelting and Refining Company has not only appealed to the courts, not only appealed to "the public sense of justice and fair play," but has appealed to every department of the legal machinery of the city and county of Denver to aid this law-defying octopus to trample under foot the very statutes that furnish sinews to uphold the majesty of the law. The manager says that "his company does not stand before the bar of public opinion as a claimant for special favors, but asks of the public that it shall be accorded that protection in the lawful conduct of its business to which the smallest taxpayer is entitled."

Do the records that we have produced show that the trust has conducted its business lawfully? Is a violator of law to be granted the protection of law to continue infractions of law?

To demonstrate that the Western Federation of Miners is a responsible body, and has the highest respect for law, we now tender the services of our organization to the Governor and every state official who has been sworn with uplifted hand to uphold and enforce the law, to compel this anarchistic repudiator of law to fall upon its knees in respect for the statutes of the state of Colorado. We ask, in the name of "law and order," that the American Smelting and Refining Company shall either conform with the laws of the state in the payment of its license tax to do business, shall file its annual report with the secretary of state, or that the powers of the judiciary shall be invoked to restrain this insatiable, mercenary cormorant in its unlawful operation within the domain of this state. We ask, in the name of "law and order," that armed guards, at public expense, shall be furnished no longer to the law-breaking, dehumanized despot, but that such justice shall be meted out as the facts and evidence shall warrant.



It now remains for the sworn defenders of the law to do their duty.

CHARLES MOYER,

“President Western Federation of Miners.

“WM. D. HAYWOOD.

“Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners.”

On the 19th of July, sixty-two men arrived over the Burlington Railroad, from Joplin, Missouri. The men were imported by the agents of the American Smelting and Refining Company. When the men reached Denver, the coach in which they were quartered was locked, and run out to the Globe plant. The men ascertaining that they were to be used as strike-breakers refused to work, and it is probably that suits will be entered against the smelter trust by the men for bringing them to Colorado under false pretenses. As we go to press the men at the smelter are standing firm and the trust is unable to operate.

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Since the oil magnate has gained control of the steel plant at Pueblo, Colorado, it will be in order for John D., Jr., to establish another Sunday school class, scatter tracts promiscuously and open the day and night shifts with prayer. It is safe to assert that the praying will not be done on the time of the corporation.

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The employer owns the jobs. The jobs are the bones which the workmen must have in order to live. The jobs are the “bones of contention” which breed that fierce competition that makes impossible harmony in the human life. The wresting of a job from another through the cruel law of necessity makes the “Golden Rule” a burlesque, a grim parody that mocks the divine injunction of Scripture.

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In the good old Democratic states of Georgia and Alabama the federal authorities have been making some investigations and have discovered that many of the black race have been held in involuntary servitude. Human life has even been sacrificed in the resurrection of chattel slavery. It is now in order for the “Commoner,” the mouth-piece of the Democratic standard-bearer of the Platte, to open its batteries against this brand of democracy in the southern states which chains human flesh to the bench of unrequited toil and even murders the progeny of the ex-slave for mercenary aggrandizement. It is in order for Bryan to hurl the thunders of his wrath.

OUR REPLY TO GOODWIN.

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Judge Goodwin, who once wielded the editorial pen on the "Salt Lake Tribune," but who at present is molding opinions on Goodwin's Weekly, takes exception to the first "Whereas" drafted and adopted by the eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners in reaffirming the political policy of the organization. The Federation declared that, "Whereas, No man among the vast army of laboring humanity can successfully assert his manhood while his necessities make him a suppliant at the feet of another for a job, which he must have to sustain life."

Mr. Goodwin says "That sets one thinking. What kind of a political change will release 'the vast army of laboring humanity' from work? That is the question which we are all interested in. What trick of legislation will reverse the old decree that by the sweat of his face man must earn his bread?"

The interrogatories propounded by Judge Goodwin prove conclusively that the gentleman has not grasped the meaning contained in the plain, simple and unvarnished statement of the Western Federation of Miners.

The "Whereas" of the Federation does not imply that humanity is to be delivered from toil, but boldly declares that "no man can successfully assert his manhood while his necessities make him a suppliant at the feet of another for a job, which he must have to sustain life." There is nothing contained in that sentence which justifies the journalist in the kingdom of the Mormon to place an interpretation which even intimates that humanity is to be divorced from labor.

Under the private ownership of natural resources and the machinery of production and distribution the comparatively few have obtained a monopoly upon the jobs, which the many must have in order to live. The few owning the jobs under our present industrial system make the many suppliants at the feet of the few for the privilege to toil. If the many must beg the few for permission to earn the means of life, how is it possible for the many to "successfully assert their manhood"? He who owns the means by which another man lives owns that man and has within his grasp the power to make the dependent a victim subservient to his will. If the man depending on a job rises in rebellion against the will of the man who owns the job, he must quit and seek another master, where the conditions will probably be no better. The man who is without a job and who must have the job in order

to live is as much a vagrant as the homeless wretch who begs upon the streets the price of a meal. One is begging for an opportunity to earn the means of life, while the other begs the price to purchase the means of life. Both are beggars, and men who are forced to beg can not "successfully assert their manhood."

We will agree with the judge in the old decree "That by the sweat of his face man must earn his bread." Is the old decree obeyed? Has Morgan, Rockefeller, Gould, Vanderbilt, Harriman and a host of other magnates in the financial world earned their bread in the sweat of their faces, or have they earned their countless millions in the sweat of a myriad of faces, who have almost lost the image of a God in the servility to bow in submission to the commercial despotism of an unswathed band of twentieth century brigands? Does Morgan sweat when 165,000 men coin him profit in the manufacture of steel? Does Rockefeller sweat when he levies a tribute upon the world for the use of oil? Does Gould, Vanderbilt and Harriman sweat when their thousands and tens of thousands of employes on railroads distribute the products of labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Do these commercial pirates sweat when they bull and bear the stock markets and gather within their bank vaults the resources of the smaller fry, who are thrown over the precipice of bankruptcy to fall in the labor market as tramps, looking for jobs? The judge must realize that under our present system the man who sweats has generally the smallest bank account.

The judge says: "In 1892 there was very much such a movement as seems to be going on now. Laborers were busy all over the country, working at good wages, quite as good as their employers could pay, but there was the same assumption that labor was being oppressed, and the country voted for a change. By the nature of the change capital was driven into retirement, and it was useless for a man 'to be a suppliant at the feet of another for a job,' for there were no jobs. Then Coxie armies took up their march and it was not long until men who the year before had profitable occupations, but who raised a shout that they were being oppressed, were living upon the free soup of charity. Is that going to be repeated? It really looks possible."

If laborers in 1892 were employed in profitable occupations and were "working at good wages, quite as good as their employers could pay," why was it that a panic took place in 1893, and why was it that "men who the year before had

profitable occupations were living on the free soup of charity"?

If the judge had examined the statistics of the United States labor commissioner he would have discovered the real cause of the panic, the cause for there being "no jobs" and the cause for laboring men living on the "free soup of charity." The statistics of the United States labor commissioner show that labor receives but seventeen per cent. of that which labor produces, leaving eighty-three per cent. which labor produces but which labor can not buy.

During the panic of 1893, when labor was fed upon the "free soup of charity," the warehouses of the nation were groaning with the surplus products of labor, and because labor could not buy back the surplus of eighty-three per cent. with the seventeen per cent. which labor received in the shape of wages, was the cause of the panic, "no jobs" and the cause of labor being fed on the "free soup of charity." If labor had received the full product of its toil the larders of the laboring people would have been filled with the necessaries and comforts of life instead of the warehouses of the few, who held a monopoly on the resources of nature and the machinery of production and distribution.

Under a dishonest system, that has been legalized by capitalism, eighty-three per cent. of the surplus products of labor were confiscated and became the property of the few for profit. When the mass of the people were unable to purchase the necessaries of life that were stored in the warehouses of the few the factories and mills that were owned by the few closed down and the many who, according to Goodwin "had profitable occupations and good wages," were jobless and were fed on the "free soup of charity" because the few who had monopolized the resources of nature and the tools of production had filled their warehouses with the surplus product of labor.

The judge says: "A healthy man, who is able to work and who receives a reward sufficient to meet his requirements and has something left, is not an object of sympathy. He has before him all the possibilities of a Carnegie or a Mark Hanna." The laboring man is not asking for sympathy, but justice, and when justice reigns supreme it will not be possible to breed a Carnegie or a Mark Hanna. To paraphrase the language of that great tribune of the people, Eugene V. Debs, there are millions of "healthy" men in America who would willingly exchange their "possibilities" of being a "Carnegie or a Mark Hanna" for a ham sandwich. The judge is a man

of brilliant attainments, ripe scholarship and a logical brain, and we might ask him the question, Why has he not appropriated to himself the "possibilities" that made a Carnegie and a Mark Hanna? If the system under which we live is honest and worthy of being vindicated and maintained, why are we not all Carnegies and Mark Hannas? If it is possible for healthy men to be Carnegies and Mark Hannas, why is it that according to Bradstreet there are nearly three hundred failures per week among business men with capital less than \$20,000? Is it not a fact that under our system the small business man is being crushed to death by the unlimited capital of combinations, whose power in the financial and commercial world is strangling competition to death? How many can compete with a Rockefeller, a Morgan, a Gould, a Vanderbilt, a Carnegie or a Mark Hanna? The "possibilities" of healthy men with limited means are mere phantoms, and every time a Carnegie or a Mark Hanna is produced thousands and tens of thousands of "healthy men" exhaust their vitality in their production.

The judge says: "When men sell their services and are paid for them it is a fair exchange between two men. The one buys what he most needs, the other sells what will bring him the things he most needs. There is no dishonor, no degradation on either side, but beyond all that is the immutable law that it is man's obligation and privilege to work. It is the only means through which the life of the world can be maintained."

Will the judge contend that when a man's necessities compel him to sell his labor for what he can get for it that it is a "fair exchange between two men"? Is there "no dishonor, no degradation on either side when the man who owns the job takes advantage of the poverty and the hunger of the man who needs the job in order to live?"

The judge declares "That it is man's obligation and privilege to work." We will admit it. But how can the man have the privilege to work when some one else has cornered the resources of nature and the tools of production? How can a man have the privilege to work when some one else owns the job, whose consent he must first have before he is granted the "privilege" to earn the means of life? Can the landless, disinherited pauper employ himself?

The system under which we live has pauperized the masses and these "possibilities" which have made Carnegies and Mark Hannas have built mansions for the few and hovels

for the multitude. "Possibilities" that have made Goulds, Morgans and Rockefellers have torn the children of laboring humanity from the public temples of education and chained them in mine, sweat shop and factory. "Possibilities" that made a Baer, peoned 147,000 American citizens in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. "Possibilities" that made princely merchants forced thousands and tens of thousands of women to walk the streets of our cities, bidding for dishonor. "Possibilities" that made cotton kings in the southern states robbed childhood of an education and coined innocence into gold.

The judge, in another article, asks: "Is a revolution imminent?" and declares "Unless present signs fail we do not believe that either the Republican or the Democratic party will elect more than one more President."

What has caused such an impression to take root in the brain of the Salt Lake journalist? Have the laboring people lost their "profitable occupations" and "good wages," or is the editor haunted by the "free soup of charity"?

The judge himself shows a consciousness that he is being tossed upon the billows of corporate power. He no longer feels the velvet of opulence, but he sees the skeleton fingers of want reaching out for him as he gazes upon the sunset of his life, and he knows that heartless wealth will have no more sympathy for him than the most menial slave that ever doffed his headgear to a master. He knows that an industrial revolution is coming, but he lacks the courage to be a Patrick Henry in the great battle for the emancipation of laboring humanity. It is only a few years ago when the judge, as editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, was a power in the western field of journalism, but his talents and ability were relegated by the power of wealth, and he now finds himself on a small weekly publication, struggling for an existence. His interests should be with the laboring man, for, while capitalism sits upon its throne of power the judge will experience considerable difficulty in "successfully asserting his manhood."

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The Bible trust has advanced the price of copies of the "Word of God" forty per cent. The man who is out of a job and whose bank account is represented by a cipher, and who longs for heaven rather than suffer the pangs of an earth that has no shelter for poverty, has certainly a kick coming when the "Directory" of the spirit land has become a cornered asset of commercialism.

## WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

The report published in the daily papers stating the disbursements of trusts and corporations ending June 30th overshadows all previous reports and should command the attention of the great mass of people out of whose labor such a vast surplus is paid to the privileged class, whose wealth is drawn from interest, rent and profit. The report of dividends is as follows:

"The public corporations and banks whose stocks and bonds are dealt in by New York financiers will pay out \$146,635,644 in dividends and interest in July. This breaks all records, the largest previous payments by the same companies having been about \$138,000,000 in January. Dividends and interest to be paid by the companies under control of the Northern Securities Company illustrate the immensity of the trust constructed in the Northwest by J. J. Hill and J. P. Morgan.

"The dividends of the Burlington road will amount to \$1,944,999, while interest disbursements on Burlington bonds and Great Northern and Northern Pacific securities will bring the grand total up to \$8,318,745.

"Among the heaviest payments by other single companies is that of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, which amounts to \$2,697,590.

"Among the companies paying more than \$2,000,000 are the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Michigan Central and Southern railways for bonds; and the Chicago & Northwest and the Missouri Pacific for stocks and bonds.

"Others paying above \$1,000,000 are the Denver & Rio Grande, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Sugar trust, the Western Union Telegraph Company for dividends, and the Central railroad of New Jersey, Rock Island, Erie, Reading, St. Louis & San Francisco, the Wabash and the Shore companies for bonds.

"The largest bond dividend to be paid this week is that of the Fifth Avenue bank, in which Russell Sage is the chief stockholder. It will send out checks for a dividend of one hundred and twenty-five per cent. on its capital stock of \$100,000. The market value of its shares is \$4,000, with none for sale."

The men and women who have read this report of the enormous dividends paid by the trusts and corporations have not given the report the serious consideration which it de-

serves. The daily journals, who are (with but few exceptions) the mouth-pieces of the capitalistic class, in commenting upon the financial showing made by the trusts and corporations, flaunted the \$146,635,644 as a logical symbol of the nation's prosperity.

The daily journals failed to state that in these monster dividends disbursed by the trusts that human life was forfeited in order that bank vaults might be repleted with the money coined from the capitalistic process of impoverishing the millions. The dividends disbursed represent the surplus values that have been confiscated from the labor of the toiling millions of this country, and this prosperity for the trusts and corporations has been forged from the adversity and destitution of the industrial class. In these millions that will be scattered among the beneficiaries of the trusts will be the earnings of the factory child and the boy in the breaker, whose servitude in wage slavery robs them of an education to coin prosperity for the magnates of the financial world. Suicides, wrecked homes and blighted lives are all represented in the monster dividends that will add fuel to the flame of speculation; that means the extraction in the future of more blood from the arteries of labor's life.

Such vast dividends drawn from the necessary sustenance of the people means the bankruptcy of the masses and the panic that must follow is as inevitable as that night shall follow day.

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#### A WILLING SLAVE.

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A reader of the Magazine has forwarded us a copy of a bill which has been drafted in Australia and which will be enacted into law if it is possible for the men who control the machinery of government to carry into execution the infamous outrage upon the rights of labor. The bill provides that an employe leaving his employment without giving four nights' notice is to be assumed to have joined the strike and will incur the penalty of \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment, with loss of pension, and will be ineligible in the future for government employ. The bill also forbids interference with employes, the collection of strike funds or encouraging the strike in any manner. The bill further empowers the police to destroy documents encouraging the strike, makes printers thereof offenders against the law and declares meetings to be unlawful if four strikers are present. All persons refusing



to disperse are liable to arrest without warrants and the police are empowered to forcibly enter meetings.

It is but a few months ago since the railroad employes of Australia declared a strike. The industries throughout the whole of that vast island were affected and the exploiters have risen as one man to place the yoke of slavery upon the neck of the laboring man because he dares to revolt against government servitude. There are many men throughout this nation who pose as reformers and who advocate as a panacea for the many ills from which we suffer "The government ownership of railroads." Australia, with her railroads owned by the government, was unable to prevent a strike simply owing to the fact that capitalism owned the government. There can be no industrial peace until every man and woman can have free access to the natural resources of the earth, until every man and woman shall collectively own the tools of production and the machinery of distribution. An industrial administration must take the place of a political administration, and all humanity must be clothed with equal opportunity. Before equal opportunity can be restored to the whole human family every special privilege must be abolished. Government ownership of the railroads, while the capitalist sits in the government saddle, will render the railroad employes less formidable in securing justice. Government ownership of the railroads, while capitalism wields the sceptre, means that the government shall be made the machinery by which the railroad employe shall be subjugated, and all the armed power of the government which is controlled by capitalism will be utilized in the subversion of the mass, whom the capitalistic class have practically disinherited. A cringing sycophant, who attempts to mold public opinion in an apology for a newspaper known as the Onaga Herald of Kansas, in commenting upon the great railroad strike of Australia, has the following to say: "This measure was made necessary by a big railway strike there, where millions of dollars' worth of property was tied up, traffic paralyzed and the country crippled commercially by a handful of men with a grievance." The Sunflower editor of "bleeding" Kansas has broken into the ranks of the capitalistic class as a volunteer to serve masters, expecting that the plutes will reward his dishonor with a few crumbs as the price for his treason to humanity. The capitalistic class will not want the services of this numbskull in the realm of fools, this gem idiot in the scale of apes and this boss lunatic in the galaxy of quill hoboos and hoodlums. The men with capital

want editorial slaves to defend their tyranny and oppression who are the owners of brains, and who are diplomats in deluding the human machines who produce profit and live upon the husks of wage slavery.

As a proof that this pencil pushing descendant of Tory genealogy is deficient in mental equipment to serve the interests of plutocracy and command recognition, it is only necessary for the reader to digest the effusions that come from his imbecile brain. He speaks of a "big railway strike" in Australia, "where millions of dollars' worth of property was tied up, traffic paralyzed and the country crippled commercially," and before he finishes the sentence he places all responsibility for this situation upon the shoulders of a handful of men with a grievance." Any reader with an ounce of brains above his eyes knows that "A handful of men with a grievance" belonging to the wage class are not in a position to tie up millions of dollars' worth of property, paralyze traffic and cripple the commercial interests of a country. The Kansas jay with scribbling proclivities opens his sentence with the words "A big railway strike" and closes the same with "A handful of men with a grievance." His own language brands him as a paltry, crawling, insignificant product of a debased ancestry, whose environments, dwarfed and stunted the moral character of his manhood and made truth a stranger to this voluntary vassal.

Further along in the editorial the Dana of Kansas journalism has the following to say: "We have no fault to find with organized labor so long as it seeks to increase the knowledge and skill of the laborers, that they may be able to earn more for the employer and themselves." Such wholesome philosophy for the labor organization would meet with the hearty approbation of Parry, the president of the National Manufacturers' Association, the capitalistic wing of the Civic Federation, and the high-salaried professors of the Standard Oil university.

Under our present industrial system the more profit the laborer coins for his master the more power is placed in the hands of the capitalistic class to debauch the judiciary, control the armed power of the state and even make the federal troops national scabs to protect a system that has built penitentiaries, poor houses and dens of shame, and made the factories, the mills and the mines, the school houses where childhood "groans in the chains of ignorance." The labor organization is a protest and a rebellion against wage slavery.

The labor organization is struggling to secure for its members the highest wage possible, while the employer is bending his energies towards getting as much profit coined from human flesh as circumstances will permit. There can be no industrial peace between employer and employe until the cause which has brought the labor organization into existence has been removed.

The jayhawker further says: "Every man should have the right to work when he wants to or to quit when dissatisfied." This is the only sentence written by the "Homo" with knee pads on his praying extremities that meets with our endorsement. That is good, sound Socialistic philosophy, and that philosophy did not spring from the diminutive brain of the obsequious flatterer of capital. It is as old as the spirit of independence in manhood, and was uttered by men long before the Kansas poltroon infested the earth with his pusillanimous degeneracy.

Under our present system the laboring man has not "the right to work when he wants to." The employer is the owner of the job and the laboring man, who needs the job, must ask the employer for the privilege to be his slave. He can not even "quit when dissatisfied." It is only a short time ago when the federal judiciary, at the instance of the Wabash Railway Company, issued an injunction restraining the employes of that corporation from severing their connection with the company. A violation of that injunction meant imprisonment for contempt of court. There have been several instances during the past few years where the individual liberty of the citizen employed by the corporation has been trampled under foot, and the judiciary, which is the property of capitalism, assassinated the spirit of the federal Constitution and made the Declaration of Independence look like a grim burlesque on human rights.

The Kansas idolator of the employer winds up his adulation to plutocracy in the following words: "We would rather be an intelligent, fair and honest 'scab' than an ignorant, vicious jackass wearing the harness of some labor union."

He would rather be a "scab," the ally of corporate tyranny to enslave humanity, to grind profit from muscle, than to join hands with his class and save manhood from bondage, woman from the brothel and the child from the living hell of factory imprisonment. Compared with such a man Judas Iscariot was the soul of honor, Benedict Arnold the highest type of

manhood and the Pinkerton assassin, who murders for corporation coin, the acme of the "noblest work of God."

The Tory in the days of the Revolution was a "scab," who would rather bend his knee to a King and pay tribute to a royal parasite, than to be a MAN, fired with the patriotism that scorned to live beneath the iron heel of regal despotism.

The "scab" is the product of the system under which we live, and will never be eliminated from our civilization while the employer can pit laboring men against each other as bidders for the bones which the capitalist owns. The capitalist can never be peaceably dethroned until the class whose labor produces the wealth of the world shall use their political power in restoring to themselves their lost inheritance.

The editor of the Onaga Herald has not kept his finger on the pulse of economic development. He is now the proprietor of a measly journal, whose subscription and advertisements enable him to hold his head above the rising tide. In a few years the small business man who advertises his wares in the columns of his journal will be crushed out of existence between the wheels of competition, and in the place of the small business men will rise the mammoth general merchandise establishment, and the owner of the Herald will go out of business for lack of subscriptions and advertisements. He will then be looking for a master to pay him the pittance of wage slavery, and when his miserable existence is hurried to the grave through the clamoring of an empty stomach, he may be able to appreciate the men in the ranks of organized labor who are keeping alive the spirit of '76 in the hearts of the toiling millions of this country.

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#### A PAID PARASITE.

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The Amador Ledger of California, in an editorial spasm, arraigns the Western Federation of Miners of Amador county on the ground that Jackson Miners' Union No. 115 gave notice to all men working in and around about the mines to place themselves in good standing on or before the 26th day of June, 1903, otherwise such delinquents would be published and treated as "scabs."

There is an old saying that admits of no successful contradiction that "He who is not with you is against you." The union men of Amador county have realized from recent developments on the industrial field in the Golden state that there never was a time in the history of this nation when

the organization of wealth producers was as necessary as now. They can behold in every state of the nation capital concentrating its forces and gradually locking the doors of opportunity to the men and women who are facing the future with stern and earnest faces, wondering if "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is to be completely sacrificed in the dividends demanded by insatiable greed.

The Amador Ledger is aware of the fact that the mining magnates of California but a short time ago met in the Palace hotel of San Francisco and brought into being an association whose arsenal contains a fabulous sum to fight the demands of the Western Federation of Miners. The Amador Ledger never raised a protest against this organization, whose only object is to degrade and debase the miner, and wring from his muscle more profit for mansions, yachts and automobiles for the privileged few, while the many delve in the bowels of the earth for a legacy of crusts and rags. The Amador Ledger has raised no warning voice against the conspiracy of the promotion companies of California, filling the Atlantic states with rosy literature, picturing the phantom oasis that awaits the eastern man of toil, who crosses the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies and stakes his tent on the golden shores of the Pacific slope. The Ledger has not the courage to brand this capitalistic fabrication as a pure and unadulterated lie, but remained silent and muzzled, while capitalism perpetrates this infamous wrong and outrage upon the wage slave of the East, whose heart yearns for a broader economic liberty. The Amador Ledger knows that California is swarming with idle men; knows that the great metropolitan city that casts its shadow upon the placid bosom of the "Ocean of peace" is teeming with hands that are shackled in idleness, and yet this product from New Zealand, who manipulates the Ledger, does not dare tell the truth. He is willing that the immigrant from the East shall be pitted against the man in California who holds a job, and is willing, as competition grows fiercer in the labor market, to behold the citizens of his state who belong to the ranks of toil, forced to surrender their services for less compensation to put more millions in the coffers of the corporations, whose arrogance becomes more despotic as the wage slave loses his manhood and independence through surplus labor, tramping in search of a master to serve.

The Ledger, in its arraignment of the proclamation issued for the benefit of non-union men, has the following to say:

"Never during the dark days of persecution, born of religious fanaticism, was a more intolerant and despotic measure concocted to stamp out that noblest trait of human character—the exercise of one's personal freedom to earn a living as his own conscience shall dictate, subject only to regulations by the laws of the country."

The members of the Western Federation of Miners of Amador county have served notice upon the men working in and around about the mines to enter their union and contribute their pro rata share towards the maintainance of an organization, whose aims and objects are to protect and promote the welfare of the miners and to resist by every lawful means the imposition of combinations who have no respect for justice or the rights of laboring humanity. The man who remains outside the ranks of organized labor, willing to accept the benefit of the wage scale maintained by the union and refuses to contribute to the perpetuation of a scale of wages that enables him to secure some of the comforts of life, is a leech upon his fellowman and no word has yet been coined in the English language that fittingly portrays the poverty of his character. The Ledger declares for "The exercise of one's personal freedom to earn a living as his own conscience shall dictate, subject only to regulation by the laws of his country."

The man who works for an employer and who must have a job in order to live, is not guided by his "conscience." As an individual he must accept the terms offered by the man who is in a position to dictate the terms and conditions of employment, and his "conscience" cuts no figure when his necessities demand that he shall enter work or starve. The man who is the servant of another has but little "personal freedom to earn a living." The man who owns the job which the wage slave needs in order to exist owns the victim of toil. The labor organization is stronger than the individual, and only through the collective strength of the labor organization can the "personal freedom" of the individual receive any protection from the assaults of organized capital.

The Ledger urges "An appeal to the courts to prevent this threatened invasion of a citizen's rights." The Ledger recognizes in the courts the allies of the corporations. The employers of labor throughout every state of the union have recourse to the temples of justice, which have resolved themselves into injunction factories, to accommodate the profit brigands of the twentieth century. Under our present civil-

ization human flesh is a commodity, and life has no sacredness in the eyes of a class whose wealth, minted from the sweat of toil, establishes the standing of corporations in our courts and makes the judge an accessory in legalizing the brutal conspiracies of capital.

The editor of the Ledger has strangled his honest convictions at the bidding of his master, and journalists of this character are willing to perjure their souls and become Judas Iscariots and Benedict Arnolds for the coin there is in it. The Jackson Miners' Union will not mold its policy to conform with the bought convictions of the Ledger, who, through its treason to honor, is able to be numbered among the subsidized publications of the state of California. The union men of Amador county are fighting a battle for themselves and humanity, and the conflict will never cease until labor shall inherit the full product of its toil. The indolent rich must give way before the industrious many, and when the toilers, with ballots, shall use their political franchise to emancipate themselves the Webbs and mine owners' associations will go out of business.

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#### IN THE FATHERLAND.

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The late election in Germany has carried consternation to the iceberg heart of capitalism. The mighty magnates, who hold the pursestrings of the world, read in the election returns that have been flashed across the ocean, the death knell of a system that has made thrones of power for a privileged class and made the human race worshipers at the shrine of mammon gods. The Socialist vote of Germany has caused every potentate of the nations of the world to feel the crumbling of thrones and the iron-barred chambers with the bristling bayonets of standing armies will be unable to combat the political might of the toiling millions, whose backs through all ages have borne the galling load of industrial tyranny. The workmen of the world are shaking their brawny shoulders, and the power of their voice deposited in the ballot box of nations is causing the disfigured and mutilated image of a God to arise from his knees and stand erect upon his feet to wear the likeness of his Creator. The great financiers, whose bank vaults have molded the destinies of empires and republics, are scanning the future, and know that the clouds that loom upon the horizon portend a storm that bodes disaster to legalized robbery and the downfall of a

system that tortures human flesh for profit. The slaves of industrial serfdom have been listening to the orgies of revelry in the palace of a Dives, and the wails of want in the hovel of a Lazarus, until intelligent thought has crystallized into action and threatens the power that has burned its scars of wrong upon the bleeding heart of the world. The whip of want and the pitiless lash of the master are awakening the human vassal from his stupor. The moans of humanity, mingled with the mocking and arrogant exultation of despotic wealth, have aroused the sluggish brain of labor, and the man who has been weighted with the cross of poverty is refusing to carry the burden to Calvary, to be crucified by capitalism.

The coinage of wealth from the destitution of humanity and corpulent indolence rejoicing while hungry labor weeps are tearing down the prisons in which the mentality of the toiler has been enslaved and the light shed by the rays of the Socialist torch is banishing the darkness in which the slave in the past groped for liberty. The dawn of emancipation is already tinting the future with the sheen of a co-operative commonwealth, whose sunburst upon the world will dispel despair from every heart and plant in the casket of human affections the brotherhood of man and the sisterhood of woman.

The working men of Germany have lifted high the banner of economic freedom, and the 3,000,000 of votes recorded against the ruler of divine right despotism will kindle the fires of a liberty that will blaze in every nation upon earth until equal opportunity becomes the heritage of man.

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The Fourth of July orators have delivered their set speeches in hundreds and thousands of towns and cities in the various states of the nation. Their meaningless eloquence, couched in the rosy hues of beautiful rhetoric, have made many serfs wearing the chains and shackles of wage bondage entertain the opinion that the workingman is still an uncrowned sovereign and, like the Roman of old, "Greater than a King." The man who must solicit a job as the means by which he must live, and who must obey a master in order to hold the job which that master owns is hugging a phantom to his bosom when he glories in his sovereignty. Political liberty without industrial liberty is a bauble, and the servant of toil will remain a slave until he becomes class conscious and uses his political liberty to bring about economic emancipation.



### THE POWER OF MILLIONS.

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The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has passed into the hands of the Rockefeller and Gould combination and John C. Osgood, the steel king of the Centennial state, has lost his identity as a Napoleon of commercialism. John W. Gates, who has earned the title of "the plunger," measured steel with Osgood less than a year ago, and in the conflict between the two giants of the industrial world Osgood scored a temporary victory. It was thought by many of the people of the state of Colorado that the defeat of Gates in his attempt to gain control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would leave Osgood in undisputed possession of the mammoth plant, and for a few years to come no one would dare to invade the domain in which Osgood was recognized as monarch. It is safe to assume that Gates went back to the East swearing vengeance against the man who had been instrumental in thwarting the realization of his ambition, and brought about an amalgamation of financial giants to shatter the armor of Osgood, who had proven invincible to the assault of "the plunger." The Osgood faction, who held control of the stock a year ago, were facing an obligation in the shape of a note of \$600,000, of which the public was not aware. It has likewise been noticed that since Gates met his Waterloo at the hands of Osgood the steel trust has encroached upon the market that was formerly supplied by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and, it is said by unquestionable authority, that the trust furnished the patrons of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with material at a cost of thirty to forty per cent. less than the Colorado plant. An invasion upon the market formerly supplied by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and a monetary stringency forced the Osgood faction to unload some of this stock in order to meet the obligation of \$600,000 that demanded liquidation in the month of May, and this stock, which was sold to keep the Osgood credit unimpaired, fell into the hands of the combination who coveted the ownership of one of the great industries of the West. The fight of Osgood against unlimited capital proves beyond a question that the great trust will eventually destroy or absorb the smaller capitalists and that competition is rapidly drawing towards the sunset of its life. It is only a question of a short time until a few financial gladiators of the nation will have so thoroughly socialized production that no one outside the inner circle of the privileged few can hope to enter the

arena as a competitor. The system under which we live is reaching its logical conclusions, and the economic forces which are depopulating the business world will go on, until the intelligence of the great mass expressed at the ballot box will overthrow the exploitation which places crowns of might and power upon the brow of a few and puts the crown of thorns upon the humanity of the world.

John C. Osgood, since he has been dethroned and his seat occupied by another, will have food for mental digestion, and the principles enunciated by the Socialist party will not grate so harshly on his sensitive nerves in the future when he realizes that he has been forced from his lofty pedestal to give room for another, whose strength in the financial world made it possible to snatch the sceptre from his hand.

When men like Osgood, with millions behind them, are unable to breast the waves of the giant trust, how useless will it be for smaller fry to resist the inevitable.

The men whose labor has built the great plant at Pueblo and made the smoky city on the banks of the Arkansas the "Pittsburg of the West," will have a new master in the person of the oil king, and their social conditions will remain about the same. Osgood was compelled to pay his employes sufficient to keep them clothed and fed, and the university promoter will be forced to do the same, in order that the human machine may continue to produce surplus value for his master.

Colorado has lost an Osgood but gained a Rockefeller, whose religious scruples will not interfere with the regular dividends that will come from the machinery of production, which he has cornered, and the serfs whom he will own, who must have the jobs which the gentleman with the sand-papery head controls. The hairless freak whose power through his millions make kings look like pigmies is bringing on the crisis which must culminate in the co-operative commonwealth. Rockefeller can not stand still. He must go on taking advantage of every opportunity that presents itself, or be left behind in the scramble of the few giants who are struggling to monopolize the means of life. When the natural resources of the earth and all the machinery of production and distribution become the property of Rockefeller, Gould, Morgan, Vanderbilt and a few other kings of finance, what then? When humanity is completely stripped of their natural inheritance—the earth—when the warehouses become glutted with the surplus products of labor, when the factories, the mills and the mines are closed through a congested market,

when laboring humanity stands idle for want of a job and with no money to purchase the means of life from the warehouses that groan with overproduction, what then?

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The subsidized press is the paid harlot of capitalism.

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NOTICE.

E. A. Sheridan, the secretary of Winthrop Miners and Smelters Union No. 167 of Winthrop, California, desires to inform the members of the Western Federation of Miners that C. F. Scott, who was expelled, has been reinitiated and is now a member.

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NOTICE.

F. P. Starr, the financial secretary of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118 of McCabe, Arizona, has informed Secretary-Treasurer Haywood that George O. Wager has been declared unfair by a unanimous vote of the union. His description is as follows: Height 5 feet 8 inches; light hair, inclined to baldness; about fifty years of age. Wager is reported as doing everything in his power to injure the cause of unionism and takes a pride in his accomplishments.

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NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Charles A. Anderson, the financial secretary of Anaconda Miners' Union No. 21 of Anaconda, Colorado, has written a letter to Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Haywood informing him of the fact of bogus or forged traveling cards being in existence, and that secretary of No. 21 declares that the forgery is a good cut of the genuine traveling card. The forgery, which came before the notice of the secretary of No. 21, bore the signatures of parties who had never served as president or secretary of the local union, and the seal, which was stamped upon the card, instead of bearing the words "Anaconda Miners' Union No. 21," bore "Western Federation of Miners."

The secretaries of all local unions are urgently requested to inspect with the closest scrutiny all cards that may be presented, so that all unions will be protected against fraud and imposition.

## A CLEAR-CUT ENDORSEMENT.

The Carpenters' Union No. 55, of Denver, Colorado, have adopted the following ringing resolutions in support of the appeal of the Western Federation of Miners for an "Eight-Hour Fund:"

"Whereas, The well-established economic law of labor-displacement following the organization and equipment of industry was never more clearly exemplified than at the present time in Colorado's mining and related industries; and

"Whereas, The ceaseless flux between the army of the employed and the unemployed has reached a stage that is not only the prolific cause of misery and crime and causeless suffering among the toilers, but, like all other laws of a vicious economic system, must inevitably react against the class most interested in maintaining present conditions (the capitalist and employing class), depressing trade and threatening the business of the entire West; and

"Whereas, To meet this crisis in the industrial evolution of the West, the Western Federation of Miners has determined upon an immediate reduction of the hours of labor throughout their entire jurisdiction, thus to some extent temporarily mitigating the evils that flow from industrial depression; and

"Whereas, This attempt is meeting with determined and powerful opposition from the smelting trust, the Mine Owners' Association and other corporate interests which always and everywhere stand squarely in the path of the race, and to perpetuate and accelerate their profits, view with sublime assurance the crucifixion of humanity; and

"Whereas, The prosperity and welfare, both moral and material, of the thousands of toilers in mining industries are and always will be of infinitely more importance to the general public than the immediate interests of the small group of capitalists who control with an iron hand the mining and smelting industries of the West; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Local Union No. 55, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

"(1) That we heartily endorse the movement of the Western Federation of Miners in their effort to secure the eight-hour day for all their people.

"(2) We declare such a movement in line with industrial and social evolution, and with the widest interests of our common humanity.

"(3) We call upon the people of the West, the big-hearted

and big-framed people, to get behind the miners in this movement for the general uplifting of the people of our section.

"(4) We denounce the efforts of certain unscrupulous "lackeys of the great" to line up the general public on the side of corporate greed and insist that the proper place for the common people to fight is on the side of labor.

"Let organized labor and the individual citizen become allied in fact as they are in interest. Be it further

"Resolved, That the building trades of Denver and the West should, in this crisis of the western labor movement, extend across the chasm of their apparently unrelated crafts the hand of comradeship and sympathy, and by deeds, not words, exemplifying our comradeship; let our extended hand be not an empty clasp, but the pledge and the fulfillment of our aid and sympathy. Workers of the West, unite. You have builded its greatness. You are entitled to its benefit.

"T. M. HYDER,

"J. W. MICHAEL,

"J. C. SMITH,

"Committee."

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#### WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

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The unions in Amador and Calaveras counties, California, have shown a remarkable growth during the last quarter.

The members of unions in Tuolumne county, California, were locked out. They now refuse to return to work until their wages are increased.

Mill and smelter men declare the eight-hour day can not be defeated and are united in their determination to prevent the resumption of work in defiance of the law.

Alamo Miners' Union No. 130 celebrated Federation Day on the 13th of June. Speeches were delivered by Charles J. Flynn of Baker City, E. S. Stowe, P. J. Bannon and J. N. Scheck. Several drilling contests marked the closing exercises of the day.

Three thousand miners at Morenci, Arizona, went on strike to establish the eight-hour law, which was passed by the Legislature of that territory. The strike was lost. Sixteen of the men are now in jail at Solomonville, held under \$5,000 bail. Being unable to furnish bonds they must languish in prison until the grand jury meets in October.

The town of Dillon, Wyoming, donated a fine lot to the Miners' Union of that place. The union is going to build a hall.

The first contribution to the eight-hour fund was from the Executive Committee of the Socialist party, Teller county, Colorado.

The Eureka Miners' Union of Utah is growing rapidly and promises in the near future to be among the strongest locals of the Federation.

Nearly four thousand men are idle in Butte and Anaconda, Montana, caused by the smelters closing down for repairs and improvements.

The Smeltermen's Unions of Iola, Gas City and La Harpe of Kansas, celebrated the Fourth of July by a parade and picnic. John M. O'Neill of the "Miners' Magazine" delivered the oration.

The Miners' Union of Central City, South Dakota, has recently been making extensive improvements on their hall. A grand ball and supper was given on July 15th, which was pronounced a brilliant success.

For nearly two months the members of Searchlight Union No. 164, Nevada, have been on strike to maintain the law of that state, which became effective April 28th, making eight hours a day's work in mines.

The Miners and Millmen's Union No. 184, which was organized at Knob, California, now boasts of over 130 members. There are but little more than 200 men employed in the camp and the officials of 184 expect in the very near future to bring the balance into the fold of the W. F. M.

The unions of the Black Hills, South Dakota, have selected the second Monday in August as the Labor Day for 1903. Such action has been taken on account of the uncertain weather of September. J. M. O'Neill of the "Miners' Magazine" has been invited to deliver the address.

The Dominion mining inspector construes the Canadian exclusion act to prohibit the employment of Chinese in mines. As hundreds of Mongolians have been employed in the coal mines of Cumberland, Vancouver Island, as strike-breakers, their enforced departure will be a serious blow to Dunsmuir, the brother of the "Boozer King," who has so long enjoyed the

profits of cheap labor. What reparation will Dunsmuir make to the government for violating the exclusion act as construed by the Dominion mine inspector. The Federation will give the Cumberland miners all the aid and assistance possible in bringing the strike to a successful issue.

The miners of Randsburg and Mojave, California, have temporarily deserted their windowless palaces, consequently the treasure vaults of the desert camps are as noiseless as the tomb and will remain so until a settlement satisfactory to the men is reached, which means an increase in wages.

The Park City Miners' Union No. 144 commemorated the 13th of June, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, by participating in a parade at Salt Lake and enjoying an outing at Lagoon. The Salt Lake papers pay a high compliment to the sturdy sons of the hammer and drill of Park City. The Miners' Union of Park City has given an impetus to unionism all over the state.

Since the eight-hour law went into effect the Mine Operators' Association of Arizona has been trying to reduce wages in Yavapai county. The members of Walker Miners' Union went on strike to prevent a reduction. Some of the members of Poland and McCabe are also involved. The men are standing firm and will win. The companies have been unsuccessful in getting strike-breakers.

The following new unions have been recently organized: Jamestown No. 185 and Harrison Gulch No. 188 in California; Perigo No. 190 and Leadville Smeltermen No. 192 and Florence M. and S. No. 184 in Colorado; Milford No. 145, Summit No. 187 and Gold Mountain No. 78 in Utah; Corbin No. 191 in Montana; Chitwood No. 186 in Missouri; Black Hills Engineers No. 146 in South Dakota; Atlantic City No. 149 and Dillon No. 189 in Wyoming.

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#### NOTICE.

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Any member of the Western Federation of Miners knowing the present address of James Mansell or of James Griffin, formerly members of Jerome Miners' Union, will confer a favor by notifying

P. J. GRIFFIN,

Jerome Miners' Union No. 101.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE MILITIA IN THE BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Federal Labor Union of Deadwood, South Dakota, sometime ago, published the following notice in reference to the organization of a militia company in that city:

#### NOTICE.

To members of Deadwood Federal Labor Union:

Whereas, it has been brought to our notice a militia organization is about to be organized in this city, therefore, be it

Resolved, that all members of this union are forbidden to join such organization under penalty of being expelled. Be it further

Resolved, that no member of any military organization shall be accepted for membership in this union.

DEADWOOD FEDERAL LABOR UNION NO. 283.

JAMES F. JEFFRIES, Pres.

C. C. CHARLSON, Sec.

The above notice was ordered to be inserted in the Pioneer Times for a period of one week and its publication aroused the belligerence of that element of society who profit by the maintenance of an armed guard, who are used to awe and intimidate strikers that revolt against the domination of corporate injustice. The officers of the Federal Labor Union through outside influence were prevailed upon to rescind their condemnation of the militia, and in a few days afterwards published the following notice:

#### NOTICE.

To members of Deadwood Federal Labor Union No. 283, and the public:

“In regard to the article published in the ‘Pioneer Times’ issue of Friday morning, May 22, 1903, concerning the local military organization, we wish to announce that, at a special meeting held Monday evening, May 25, 1903, that the notice above referred to was declared null and void.

We further wish to announce that any member of this



union, or any one intending to become a member of said union, shall not be dissuaded from joining any military organization.

JAMES F. JEFRIES, Pres.

C. CHARLSON, Sec.

The officers of the Black Hills District Union No. 2 of the Western Federation of Miners, after reading the cowardly revocation of the first notice published by Federal Labor Union No. 283, drafted and adopted the following:

To Deadwood Federal Labor Union No. 283 and to James F. Jeffries, President of same:

#### TAKE NOTICE

That at a regular meeting of the Black Hills District Union W. F. M. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The state militia is a menace to the laboring man in his struggle for the betterment of his conditions, and is at the command of arrogant corporations to crush the labor organizations of this country, and

Whereas, The said Federal Labor Union and its President Jeffries of Deadwood have through, outside influences, been prevailed upon to rescind a former resolution forbidding its members joining such state militia; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this district union that we condemn the late action of the Deadwood Federal Labor Union and its President Jeffries, considering such action as cowardly in the extreme and deserving the severest censure by all labor organizations; and, be it further

Resolved, That we forbid any member of the local unions of the W. F. M. in the Black Hills joining or aiding in any way an organization that will, if opportunity presents itself, be found arrayed on the capitalistic side of the controversy.

BLACK HILLS DISTRICT UNION No. 2, W. F. M.

By C. H. Schaad, Secretary.

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Freeman Knowles of the Black Hills, who is a veteran in the field of journalism, forwarded an indictment against the militia to the "Register" of Central City that is based upon the logic of facts and contains an arraignment that leaves no defense for the advocates of "uninformed scabs." Mr. Knowles has ever been a loyal and devoted champion of the cause of right against might and wields a pen whose vitriol burns the transgressor of moral law.

The following is the utterance of a man who dares to

speaking the truth, has the courage of his convictions and scorns to be a sycophant to gather crumbs from the corporation table:

“Editor Register—Your recent diagnosis of the objects and aims of the state militia, which has been so largely quoted by eminent labor journals throughout the country, together with certain developments here in Deadwood, have opened up a wide discussion of the militia question. In your article you say: ‘Company A, South Dakota National Guard, stationed at Deadwood, has been mustered out because of a falling off in membership. This, in our opinion, is as it should be. What need is there in this day of militia companies? Just one—and an un-American one at that. Militia companies come mighty handy when laboring men revolt at a cut in wages and go on strike. They also come handy when some arrogant corporation desires to enforce an injunction which it has purchased from some mercenary judge. But militia companies are not maintained for the benefit or protection of the people on whom the burden of their support falls heaviest. To the credit of the young men of the West be it said that they are awakening to a realization of this fact. There is no honor in being a soldier in time of peace and we are pleased to see that the young men of our county seat have allowed the organization to die a natural death.’

“That you have correctly sized up the situation is conclusively proven by the fact that whenever the executive of a state has been suspected of leaning toward labor no appropriation has been made for the militia. This was the case in South Dakota when Andrew E. Lee was governor. A Republican Legislature refused to appropriate a dollar for the support of the militia and the organizations were permitted to lapse. The powers that be knew very well that Governor Lee would not use the militia for the purposes designated, and therefore orders were issued by the masters of the Republican party in Wall street to permit the organization to fall into “inocuous desuetude.” But as soon as the Republicans regained control of the state the cry of ‘patriotism’ (the last resort of a scoundrel) is raised and \$70,000 of the people’s hard-earned tax money is appropriated by the last Legislature to maintain a useless and worthless organization. If the militia is ‘a part of the national defense,’ as is claimed; if all the high-toned reasons for its maintenance are true, why were they not as true under Governor Lee’s administration as under the present one?

"I was a soldier in the Civil War. I served three years and nineteen days in the Army of the Potomac, seven months in rebel prisons. I will to-day give my life for my country as cheerfully as I offered it then. I have the highest regard and love for the true defenders of my country. I believe the soldiers of our army and militia are actuated by the highest motive of patriotism—so were those who enlisted in the Confederate army, but their high purposes did not make their cause a just one. So it is to-day. Our army is being used in the Philippines in a war of criminal aggression, while our militia has, through the power of organized greed, degenerated into an army of uniformed scabs, whose only object and design is to shoot down laboring men who demand enough of the product of their labor to keep their families from starvation.

"What more natural thing can be conceived than hostility to the militia on the part of labor organizations. In every contest between labor and capital the whole power of the militia has been thrown into the scale in favor of the oppressors of labor.

"Labor produces all wealth, and yet, everywhere, the laboring classes are in poverty. They build palaces but live in hovels. They produce food in abundance, but their children go hungry. They make garments of purple and fine linen, but they and their families wear rags. The wealth which their toil produces goes into the possession of drones and parasites, who expend it in building palatial mansions in the cities and villas in the country. They spend their summers in Europe and their winters in Egypt. They have yachts and automobiles and dress their families in silks, velvets and diamonds. All this while the producers of the wealth which drones are spending are delving long hours in the mines, mills, factories and sweat shops, while their families are huddled together in tenement houses, babies panting for fresh air or drawing at the dry breasts of starving mothers.

"Whenever the producers of wealth demand a pittance more of the wealth which they produce and refuse to work until their demand is conceded the militia is called out to protect the scab laborers, which they are importing by the tens of thousands from the slums of European despotism to beat down the wages of American labor. Is it any wonder that the militia has become unpopular with labor organizations? It is true they raise the cry of 'law and order.' So they did in slavery days. I remember when Burns, the slave, was returned into slavery, and the Boston papers rejoiced that

'law and order' had triumphed, printing at the head of their columns 'God bless the commonwealth of Massachusetts.' Wendell Phillips spoke that night in Faneuil hall. He read the article, threw the paper on the floor and stamped on it and shouted: 'I say God damn the commonwealth of Massachusetts.' So I say, may God damn any law which takes wealth from the hands which produce it and gives it to the drones and parasites.

"A very interesting phase of the militia question recently came up in Deadwood. The Clerks' union, in common with other labor organizations, passed a resolution against its members joining the militia. The published notice was signed by James Jeffries, the president of one of the unions.

"Now there is a gentleman of leisure in Deadwood by the name of Colonel George, who has just received \$15,000 which the Republican administration stole from the Indians and gave to George as the price of having betrayed every principle he ever professed. This man George pretends to be a lawyer, and he told Jeffries that his act of publishing that notice was treason and that he would see that Jeffries was duly indicted for treason by the next federal grand jury. He actually scared Jeffries out of several years' growth and compelled him to publish another notice taking it all back, and Jeffries himself was compelled to join the militia.

"Now the facts are Colonel George is the only man in Deadwood, as far as I know, who has actually been guilty of treason, and should have been hung for treason thirty-five years ago. The amnesty extended to him was certainly misplaced when it permitted him to live to accuse men of treason for not joining the uniformed enemies of labor. His arrogance is only equaled by his ignorance. Had he known the first principles of law he would have known that the Constitution of the United States provides that:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to some overt act, or on confession in open court."

"Under this section Colonel George is the only man in Deadwood who could have been convicted of treason. But he is the man who tells laboring men that if they do not join the militia and become the executioners of their fellow-workmen they are guilty of treason. He is either grossly ignorant and did not know the provisions of our Constitution,

or else he deliberately lied to Jeffries when he told him he had committed treason.

"Well, the producing classes have the remedy for their ills in their own hands. They have an overwhelming majority in every state in the union. They must form themselves into a self-conscious party organization and at the ballot box seize control of the government. The industries justly belong to labor. Labor has produced every dollar, and the so-called capital of to-day represents so much filched from labor. When laboring men become intelligent enough to seize control of the government they will reorganize industry on the basis of brotherhood and co-operation, instead of industrial war and competition. Then 'he that will not work neither shall he eat,' and labor shall come by its own.

"FREEMAN KNOWLES."

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#### THE FEDERATION TAKING ROOT IN WYOMING.

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Atlantic City, July 13, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—We desire to inform you that Atlantic City Miners' Union No. 149 was organized by Brother L. J. Simpkins of Idaho on July 1st, with a membership of thirty-six. We are pleased to state that in that short period we have added nine more to our credit. The following officers were elected:

President—C. C. Edwards.

Vice President—Thomas McGrath.

Recording Secretary—Arthur Wilson.

Financial Secretary—M. Thompson.

Treasurer—E. J. Williams.

Conductor—Henry Harsch.

Warden—James Stewart.

Trustees—W. H. Dill, U. B. Gratrix, William Matheson.

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS A. O'KEEFE,

W. H. DAVIS,

R. A. ALLEN.

The "Dillon Double Jack," published at Dillon, Wyoming, has the following to say of the work of L. J. Simpkins, the member of the Executive Board of Wardner, Idaho:

"Organizer L. J. Simpkins of Wallace, Idaho, district organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, and James Manson of Rambler, have been in Dillon several days to establish a union of the boys at the Rudefeha. Two large meetings

were held at the mess house of the Bohemian and one hundred members were initiated. The union will embrace all men working around the mines, mills and smelters. They will meet every Wednesday.

"The Western Federation of Miners is 75,000 strong west of the Missouri and are pledged to harmony and arbitration between employer and employe. There are no grievances of any kind at the Rudefeha at present.

"The new union will be known as the Dillon Miners' Union, and has elected R. E. Allen, president; Fred Erickson, vice president; F. E. Mulvany, financial secretary; Frank Brown, treasurer; William R. Clifton, recording secretary; George Morris, warden, and James Maginn, conductor.

"The Continental Union, Western Federation of Miners' was reorganized at Rambler last week with fifty members, and the following officers elected: James Manson, president; John Bliss, vice president; Guy Niece, financial secretary; John Sulstrom, treasurer; Thomas Barrett, warden; Will Martin, conductor. Meetings every Monday. Complete harmony also reigns at Rambler."

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#### WE WILL KNOW.

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Editors Miners' Magazine: My Dear Comrade—Your editorial in the current edition of the Miners' Magazine, entitled "The Western Federation of Miners' Reply to Bishop Matz," combines the pungent satire of Lucilius, the acid scorn of Carlyle and the fearless diction of Brann, with a Keltic straightness of impact which is always the sign manual of your work. It is, to my thinking, the strongest piece of writing in the whole year's output of Socialist literature. The day has gone by in America when any preacher or prelate can enforce the lies of capitalism by the authority of pulpit or episcopal imprimatur. When they enter the lists against the working class they must expect to have the searchlight of Socialism turned upon them, and if it reveals thousands of dollars amassed from the hard-earned wages of the toilers, blocks of real estate, rent houses, shares in railroads, mines and other profit-making industries, fine clothes, luxurious dwellings, well-stocked larders and expensive tours of the continent in painful contrast to the joyless lives and hopeless drudgery of the poor, who form the bulk of their congregations and dioceses, they will not be able to cloud the issue by viciously damning such heroes as Ed Boyce to hell's hot

jurisdiction. Citizen Matz has only one vote in the affairs of these United States. The workingmen of this country will eventually judge him by that vote. If he casts that vote for the present capitalist system we will know that he has voted for the continuance of the very things against which his Master of yore thundered in the highways of Palestine. We will know that he has voted for the slow murder of the bonded baby slave in the cotton mills, for the unspeakable wretchedness of the slums and sweat shops, for the hopeless dishonor of tottering old age in brutal poor houses, for the ignorance and superstition of the millions forced by economic necessity out of the schools into the factories, and for the unutterable tragedy of the thousands of pure girls driven into the living inferno of the brothel by the scant wages of the most Christian department stores. We will know that he has voted to break up the sanctity of the home. We will know that he has voted to perpetuate ninety per cent. of present-day crime, which is the direct result of capitalism. We will know all this, and we will pass final judgment between him and Ed Boyce as to which of the two more fittingly merits the fire and brimstone of Denver's modern Torquemada. Fraternaly yours,

THOMAS J. HAGERTY.

July 8, 1903.

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#### RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION.

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Tonopah, Nevada, June 24, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Be it resolved, That we, the Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. of M., unanimously proclaim Ralph Wardell an enemy to organized labor in general and the Tonopah Miners' Union and the W. F. of M. in particular; we condemn Wardell on account of his malicious and unwarranted attacks on this union and its members on various occasions; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy be forwarded to Miners' Magazine, together with a description.

The following is the description of Ralph Wardell: 6 feet tall; light build; about 175 pounds; dark complexion; dark mustache; small, dark eyes; slightly bald in front, and at present employed as foreman for the Tonopah Mining Company.

PRESS COMMITTEE TONOPAH MINERS' UNION No. 121,  
W. F. of M.

### GENUINE FRATERNITY.

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There is no labor organization in America or Canada that arouses the warlike spirit of the corporations to such a degree as the Western Federation of Miners. Notwithstanding the fact that the W. F. of M. has incurred the enmity of soulless greed there remains in the memory of thousands of people recollections of fraternal acts that shall ever win from the lips of men the highest tribute of praise. The following letter is a sample of the thousands of epistles that have been written in acknowledgement of the generous and noble acts of the locals of the Western Federation of Miners:

Huitonburgh, Ontario, May 18, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the Ymir Miners' Union No. 85, Western Federation of Miners:

Gentlemen—I wish to return to you, both as a district union and as individuals of Ymir, the thanks of myself and Mrs. Salmon for the prompt and kindly aid you gave Mr. Thomas Wilson in looking after and preparing for their final resting place the remains of our beloved son. It has been a comfort to us that we were able to see his face once more and to lay him in a place near his home. It is not easy to express all we feel in this matter and we can only thank you for the benefit (\$75.00) so promptly paid and for the sympathetic letter of condolence and the kindly mark of esteem for our son in the draping of your charter. I am, yours sincerely,

JOSEPH SALMON.

### THE COLLIERY MASTER'S TEN COMMANDMENTS TO THE MINERS.

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First—Thou shalt have no other master but me.

Second—Thou shalt not make to thyself any comforts, nor the likeness of anything to thine own interest, neither on the earth above or the pit below; thou shalt bow down to me for I am thy MASTER, a jealous master, and I will show you no mercy, but will endeavor to make you keep my commandments.

Third—Thou shalt not take the name of thy master in vain, lest I discharge thee at a minute's notice.

Fourth—Remember that thou shalt work six days with all thy might, with all thy strength, and do all that I desire of thee, but the seventh day thou shalt stop at home and do no manner of work, but thou shalt do all thou canst to recruit



shalt not grumble at anything, for I want thee in bondage to reign over thee and tyrannize thee all the days of thy life.

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SUSPENDED.

At a regular meeting of Bourne Miners' Union No. 42, W. F. M., the following-named members were suspended for non-payment of dues and by a vote of the union their names were ordered published in the Miners' Magazine: John Linville, Louis Estrom, G. B. Harris, A. P. Smith, M. E. Beckwith, G. O. Harris, W. F. Lee, R. E. Richardson.

J. D. McDONALD,  
Financial Secretary Bourne M. U. No. 42.

July 9, 1903.

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SUSPENDED.

Texada Miners' Union No. 113, W. F. M., has suspended the following named members for non-payment of dues: R. J. McDonald, James Little, D. McDonald, A. McDonald, R. Bolt, David Jenkins, A. McNeil, Steve Little, T. W. Elliott.

J. P. LAWSON,  
Secretary No. 113.

July 7, 1903.

thine exhausted strength for my service on Monday morning.

Fifth—Honor thy master, or his bailiff, or his deputies, that thy days may be short and few, for I shall not want thee when thou gettest old and art able to spend thy days in the poorhouse; "I shall not care."

Sixth—Thou shalt have no union, as it is against my will.

Seventh—Thou shalt always speak well of me, though I oppress thee; thou shalt be content if I find thee work and pay thee what I like.

Eighth—Thou shalt starve thyself and thy children, if it is anything to my interest; thou must only think of me, not thyself.

Ninth—Thou shalt have no meetings to consider thine own interest, as I want thee to keep in ignorance and poverty all the days of thy life.

Tenth—Thou shalt not covet thy master's money, nor his comforts, nor his luxuries, nor anything that is his; thou shalt not covet another man's stall, though he has six and thou has none; thou shalt not covet his money, though he gets one hundred dollars per week and thou scarcely five; thou

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 NOTICE TO ALL UNIONS.
 

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Patrick O'Donnell has been expelled by McCabe Miners' Union No. 118. O'Donnell was charged with being a traitor to the principles of unionism and was found guilty of being a "scab." The description of O'Donnell is as follows: Age, forty years; complexion, dark; height, 5 feet, 10 inches, and was formerly a resident of Coaldale, Pennsylvania, and once a member of the Knights of Labor. All union members are warned to beware of him. By order of

L. N. SCHOCK,  
Chairman of Court, McCabe Miners' Union No. 118.  
McCabe, Arizona.

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 NOTICE.
 

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To All Miners of the Western Federation of Miners—You are hereby notified that Frank O'Connell, formerly president and walking delegate of Jackson Union No. 115 has been expelled, being found guilty of the following charges:

First—That he fraudulently appropriated to his own use a certain sum of money which he collected from members as initiation fees and dues.

Second—That he falsely and maliciously accused officers of this union of misappropriating funds of this union to cover his own dishonesty.

Third—That he used vulgar and profane language towards a member of this union.

In addition I will state that he is wanted by the sheriffs of Amador and Yuba counties, California, for defrauding hotelkeepers of his board bill.

All secretaries are requested to communicate with this union as soon as located.

H. GOBISH,  
Financial Secretary No. 115.

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 A LETTER OF APPRECIATION.
 

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Leadville, Colorado, June 22, 1903.

To My Friends and Brothers, the Western Federation of Miners, and All Those Who So Kindly Assisted Me by Purchasing Tickets to the Raffle for the Watch of My Deceased Husband, Thomas J. Sullivan, Greeting:

The raffle came off June 13th. The highest number thrown was 46, by William McGee. Mr. O'Dea shook the dice

for one hundred tickets purchased by the delegates to the recent convention of the W. F. of M. He did not succeed in throwing higher than 44. Thanking you heartily for the kindness shown me and the evidence of respect to my departed husband, I beg to remain, yours very truly,

MRS. MARY SULLIVAN.

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#### SCAB LIST.

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Pewabic Miners' Union No. 24, W. F. M., at Russel Gulch, Colorado, has placed on the scab list the names of Louis Fergenckick, Martin Pleshek and William J. Stevens, who were formerly members of No. 24. They violated their obligation by accepting employment on the Sun and Moon property at Idaho Springs, which has been declared unfair by Idaho Springs Miners' Union No. 136, W. F. M.

W. G. EVANS,

Secretary Pewabic Miners' Union No. 24, W. F. M.

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#### GUILTY AS CHARGED.

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Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. M.—Your committee, to whom was referred the charges preferred against A. Z. Wirth, once a member of this union, would say that we have written to Wyoming, as we were informed that he was there under the assumed name of Eugene Strom, advising him of charges preferred against him and giving him an opportunity to defend himself. That was over two months ago. Receiving no answer we find the same A. Z. Wirth guilty of misappropriation of the funds of this union, as charged in the complaint.

BARTLEY McDONOUGH,

F. C. GETSCH,

J. A. WELLER,

Committee

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#### PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charters .....	\$25.00 each	Withdrawal Cards .....	.01 each
Rituals .....	1.00 each	Delinquent Notices .....	.01 each
Warrant Books .....	1.00 each	Application Blanks .....	.01 each
Federation Emblems ....	1.00 each	Membership Cards .....	.05 each
Constitution and By-		Cancelling Stamp .....	.65 each
Laws, per copy.....	.05 each	Seals .....	3.00 each

Due Stamps at ratio of per capita tax, six for \$1.00.

Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

W. D. HAYWOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

Room 625, Mining Exchange.

# IN MEMORIAM.

Russell Gulch, Colorado, July 10, 1903.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our beloved Brother Terence Levato; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Pewabic Mountain Union No. 24 of the Western Federation of Miners deeply mourn the loss of our brother and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy, and be it further

Resolved that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners.

CHARLES MANHIRE,  
THOMAS TURNER,  
FRED JAERIBY.

Randsburg, California, July, 1903.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the universe has seen fit to remove from among us our beloved Brother J. J. Nelson; and,

Whereas, This union and the community at large have lost a faithful member and a peaceful and law-abiding citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union, a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and the same be published in the "Randsburg Miner" and the "Miners' Magazine," the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners.

W. H. STEWART,  
J. HERLICK,  
P. H. DONOVAN,

Adopted July 6, 1903.

Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased the Omnipotent God to remove from our midst on July 6, 1903, our beloved Brother William R. Lent, and

Whereas, By the death of our late brother the Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, Western Federation of Miners, mourns the loss of a faithful brother and a fearless champion of the principles of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be presented to the relatives of the deceased and a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

PRESS COMMITTEE,

Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.

July 7, 1903.

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Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our late Brother Frank Kohles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Virginia City Union No. 129 of the Western Federation of Miners, humbly submit to the will of the Almighty and deeply mourn our loss; that we extend to his relatives and friends our sincerest sympathy in their time of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

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

JOHN E. REID,

E. PLUMB,

DAN HARRINGTON,

JOHN LAVELLE,

May 30, 1903.

Committee.

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Whereas, It has pleased the Ruler of the universe in his divine wisdom to remove from our midst by death our beloved Brother William Shea, and

Whereas, By his death Judith Mountain Miners' Union No. 197, Western Federation of Miners, has lost a true and consistent member; this community a just, honest and upright citizen; the family a loving husband and a kind father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Judith Mountain Miners' Union No. 107, Western Federation of Miners, extend to the wife, mother

and other relatives of our deceased brother, our most sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that these resolutions be spread upon the record of this union; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his wife mother and a copy to the press and Miners' Magazine for publication.

D. H. LINEBARGER,  
L. A. BRUCE,  
FRED QUIBELL,

Gilt Edge, Montana, June 28, 1903. Committee.

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Atlantic City, Wyoming, July 1, 1903.

Whereas, An everkind and indulgent Father has called to the haven of rest our Brother Frank G. Godward; and,

Whereas, In his demise the family have lost a true and faithful son and brother and this union a good and faithful member:

His voice is stilled, his work is ended; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Atlantic City Miners' Union No. —, W. F. M., tender to the father and family its most profound sympathy in their bereavement and assure them that their welfare will ever be held at heart; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be given a page on the records of our union and a copy be sent to the family.

FRANCIS A. O'KEEFE,  
ARTHUR WILSON,  
WM. B. GRATRICK,

Committee.

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John C. Osgood objected to being Rockefeller's "hired man." We do not blame him, but why should Osgood, the relegated employer, have insisted upon thousands of toilers being his "hired men"?

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Why should the workingman denounce the injunction while he casts his ballot for the maintenance of the system that gives it birth?

## The Western Federation of Miners.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....No 625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
 J. C. WILLIAMS, Vice President.....Grass Valley, Calif.  
 W. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.,.....625 Mining Ex. Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
 JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney.....508 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD:

J. T. LEWIS.....Globe, Ariz. | D. C. COPLEY.....Independence, Colo.  
 L. J. SIMPKINS.....Wardner, Idaho. | T. J. MCKEAN.....Terry, S. D.  
 J. F. MURPHY.....Butte, Mont. | JAMES A. BAKER.....Slocan City, B. C.

## Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY.	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>ARIZONA.</b>						
77	Chloride	Wed	Geo. G. Fisher.	Chas. Parisia	0	Chloride
155	Congress					Congress
150	Gleeson	Fri	Simon Kinsman	Thos. Cowen jr.	5	Gleeson
60	Globe	Tues	M. Owens	A. J. Bennett.	1082	Globe
34	Gold Road			W. H. Welsh	24	Acme
154	Groom Creek	Sat	J. A. Millmore	Jno. O'Connell.	291	Prescott
101	Jerome	Wed	R. Kitchen	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
96	Kofa	Tues	S. D. Murray.	Jos. Juleff		Kofa
118	McCabe	Tues	Van H. Tibbetts	F. P. Starr	30	McCabe
153	Poland	Sat	T. S. Lane	Allen Marks	25	Poland
105	Socorro	Sun	P. W. Doyle	Water Staley		Harrisburg
124	Snow Ball		J. C. Bradbury	Mike Koster		Needles
110	Tiger		John B. Conyers	Edward Gant		Crown King
102	Troy	Sun	John Larson	E. Grice		Troy
65	Walker	Wed	Chas. Powers	Thos. Caldwell.	18	Walker
160	Weaver	Mon		W. E. Burnham		Octave
<b>BAIR. COLUMBIA</b>						
43	Camp McKinney.	Thurs	H. McDermott.	Robt. Barrow		O'p.M'Kinney
156	Cumberland	Mon	O. W. Barber.	G. W. Richards		Cumberland
181	Enterprise	Sat	J. Pritchard	S. K. Mottishaw		Ladysmith
134	Fairview	Tues	D. McCacheren	Fred Watkins		Fairview
152	Frank					
76	Gladstone					
22	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland	Geo. Dougherty	134	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. C. Benner.	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	S. McClellan	I. H. Doyle	0	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fowler	Mich. Delaney.	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau		A. Chisholm	F. Treanor		Ferguson
166	Michel					
120	Morrissey					
71	Moyie					
177	Nanaimo		Wm. Neave	T. J. Shenton		
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	H. Williams	W. Lawrence	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Sat	Geo. L. Elkins	John Riordan	58	Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Harry Seaman.	M. Villeneuve	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	Thos. Farquher	A. Shilland.	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robt. Spencer	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	H. D. Lea	J. V. Purviance	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	Frederick Hall.	John Lawson	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	J. J. MacDonald		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Robt Elliott	W. B. McIsaac.	18	Ymir
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
135	Amador	Wed	James Jacka	I. Hoxsie	5	Amador
61	Bodie	Tues	Geo W. Robb	J. A. Holmes	6	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Thurs	Wm. P. Ryan	J. S. Wheeler		Angel's Camp
182	Columbia			Jas. H. Allen		Columbia
47	Confidence	Thurs	T. M. Edwards	R. S. Henry	26	Confidence

Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
141	CALIF.—Con French Gulch....	Sat	J. H. Linehan	F. F. Keer.....		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross.....	Tues	L. D. Wren...	H. McConville..		Hedges.....
169						
188	Harrison M. & M.		E. G. Brooks...	Will Markham..		Knob Hill....
163	Ivanpah.....		A. H. Shipway..	Fred C. Godbe..		Manvel.....
115	Jackson.....	Sun	Thos. Joy.....	Hugo Gobish....		Jackson.....
143						
185	Jamestown.....			Albert Sciaroni		Jamestown..
51	Mojave.....	Sat	A. A. Moross...	W. O. Emery.....	1	Mojave.....
12	Paloma.....		John Gulbins...	W. Swithenb'nk		Paloma.....
48	Pinion Blanco..	Wed	J. Trumbetta...	Wm. Wivell.....	5	Coulterville..
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	W. H. Nelson...	F. S. Jones.....	398	Randsburg...
183	Scott Vall'y M&M		E. Callahan...	John Ryan.....		Fort Jones...
173	Selby S. U.....	Thurs	A. M. Wright...	F. J. Ferguson..	115	Selby.....
39	Sierra Gorda..	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	John Baird.....		Groveland....
109	Soulsbyville...	Thurs	J. T. Tonkins...	John P. Harry...		Soulsbyville..
87	Summerville...	Fri	E. E. McDow...	Geo. E. McLeod..		Carters.....
133	Sutter.....		Ralph White...	A. C. Malatesta		Sutter Creek..
73	Toulumne.....	Thurs	M. S. Carsey...	Wm. Taylor.....	63	Stent.....
167	Winthrop.....	Mon	T. S. Davis.....	M. H. Lothrop..	103	Winthrop.....
127	Wood's Creek...	Fri	C. R. Smith....	W. T. Daniel....	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO					
75	Altman Eng....	Tues	S. H. Daniels...	J. A. Mast.....	77	Independence
21	Anaconda.....	Tues	T. H. Kestle...	J. J. Mangan....	296	Anaconda....
89	Battle Mountain	Sun	Chas. Baldauf..	W. McConnel...	27	Gilman.....
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Aug. Anderson..	Jas. Spurrier...	134	Ophir.....
108	Banner M. & S.	Wed	C. A. Mathews..	C. E. Johnson...	254	Victor.....
137	Black Hawk....	Wed	R. G. Griffith...	G. E. Bolander..	105	Black Hawk..
33	Cloud City.....	Thurs	Chas. R. Burr...	Jas. McKeon....	132	Leadville....
125	Colorado City..	Sat	L. M. Edwards...	W. R. Ennis....		Colorado City
20	Creede.....	Wed	J. J. Murphy...	Amasa Bunch...		Creede.....
40	Cripple Creek..	Fri	Chas. Kennison	A. G. Paul.....	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Ork S. Eng	Wed	E. A. Emery....	E. L. Whitney...	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City...	Thurs	Wm. Kuhns....	M. A. Swanson..	176	Central City..
93	Denver S. M....	Wed	Samuel Holtz...	B. P. Smith.....		Denver.....
165	Dunton.....	Sat	D. S. Shover...	H. E. Haney....		Dunton.....
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	J. Gedney, Sr.	Robert Carter..	1273	Durango.....
81	Excelsior Eng..	Mon	Fred Randall...	W. A. Morgan...		Victor.....
184	Florence M. & S.	Mon	Wm. Gray.....	Edward Johns...		Florence....
19	Free Coinage...	Fri	E. L. Minster...	S. Parker.....	91	Altman.....
159	Fulford.....	Thurs	Jas. Murphy...	Theo. Stremme..	2	Fulford.....
30	Georgetown....	Sat	Wm. Charles...	S. P. Bruce.....	498	Georgetown..
92	Gillett M. & S.	Sat	Robt. Lynch...	O. W. Adams....		Gillett.....
94	Golden S. M....		Wm. Nicholas...	R. M. Nichols...	157	Golden.....
50	Henson.....	Sat	John S. Boon...	Eugene Otis....	205	Lake City....
136	Idaho Springs..	Wed	Wm. Bates.....	J. E. Chandler..	412	Idaho Springs
45	Jamestown.....	Sat	James Beach...	W. S. Turner....		Jamestown...
192	Leadville S. U.					Leadville....
15	Ouray.....	Sat	G. E. Erickson	H. A. McLean...	1111	Ouray.....
158	Pearl.....		F. H. Hill.....	P. J. Byrne.....		Pearl.....
190	Perigo.....			A. Stanley.....		Perigo.....
24	Pewabic Mount'n	Fri	Wm. Quintrell..	W. G. Evans....	8	Russell Guloh
6	Pitkin County..	Tues	Jos. Conners...	Theo. Saurer...	562	Aspen.....
36	Rico.....	Sat	Jos. Mund.....	Geo. Lawrence..	684	Rico.....
174	Ruby Silver....	Sat	Fred Wheaton..	C. H. Campbell..	5	Montezuma..
145						
26	Silverton.....	Sat	F. Schmeltzer..	Jas. Clifford...	23	Silverton....
27	Sky City.....	Tues	Nels Carlson...	A. J. Horn.....		Red Mountain
63	Telluride.....	Sat	V. St. John....	O. M. Carpenter	278	Telluride....
41	Ten Mile.....	Tues	A. T. Francis...	W. J. Kappus... 212		Kokomo.....



## Directory of Local Unions and Officers.

No.	NAME	Meet'n Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
	COLO.—Con.....					
82	Victor .....	Sat	John Harper...	Dan Griffis.....	134	Victor .....
84	Vulcan .....	Sat	M. Comerford..	J. Satterstrom..	38	Vulcan .....
59	Ward .....	Sat	G. Middleton...	Jos. D. Orme...	78	Ward .....
108	Whitepine .....	Sat	W. S. Barker...	M. C. Smith....		White Pine ..
	IDAHO.					
10	Burke .....	Tues	Harry Garden ..	Samuel Norman ..	164	Burke .....
52	Ouster .....	Sat	David Hancock ..	R. L. Johnston ..		Ouster .....
53	DeLamar .....	Mon	Jas. H. Hore ..	Jas. H. Rodda ..	25	DeLamar .....
11	Gem .....	Wed	John Hayes.....	A. S. Balch.....	107	Gem .....
37	Gibbonsville .....	Wed	Walt'r Morrison ..	John B. Achord ..	19	Gibbonsville ..
9	Mullan .....	Sat	Gus Meyers.....	J. Hendrickson ..	30	Mullan .....
163	Mackay .....	Thurs	Thos. F. Tobin ..	Ralph Potter....	21	Mackay .....
66	Silver City .....	Sat	T. W. Mollart...	H. H. Holloway ..		Silver City ..
18	Wardner .....	Sat	M. Campbell...	L. J. Simpkins..	162	Wardner .....
	KANSAS					
147	Gas City S. M. ....	Mon	J. T. Woods....	Jas. H. Nelson ..	76	Gas City .....
123	Iola M. & S. ....		Chas. Chadd....	G. F. Titus.....		Iola .....
148	LaHarpe S. U. ....	Tues	Jos. Kauffman ..	R. R. Deist .....	478	LaHarpe.....
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing .....			Wm. Nevin .....		Hibbing .....
	MISSOURI					
186	Chitwood .....			G. E. Sease.....		Chitwood .....
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M. & S. ..	Fri	Jos. Bracken ..	P. F. McNerney ..	473	Anaconda .....
114	Anaconda Eng. ....	Fri	C. W. Shunk ..	David Storrar ..		Anaconda .....
57	Aldridge .....	Sat	Geo Drummond ..	James Buckley ..	97	Aldridge .....
23	Basin .....	Wed	R. H. Pierce ..	F. C. Knowles ..	1	Basin .....
7	Belt .....	Sat	Fred Tegtmore ..	J. J. McLeod ..		Niehart .....
1	Butte .....	Tues	J. P. Murphy ..	John Shea .....	498	Butte .....
74	Butte M & S. ....	Thurs	Chas. Mahoney ..	J. W. Whitely ..	841	Butte .....
83	Butte Eng. ....	Wed	Jos. Corby .....	P. A. Stevens ..	1625	Butte .....
191	Corbin M. & M. ....		Chas. Freyler ..	C. Hasp .....		Corbin .....
126	E. Helena M. & S. ..	Wed	J. B. Kittle....	Andrew Grose ..	11	East Helena..
86	Geo. Dewey Eng. ....	Mon	Sam Gregory ..	Edwin Hering ..	233	Granite .....
4	Granite .....	Tues	A. S. McAlona ..	L. E. Higley ..	D	Granite .....
162	Granite M & S. ....	Thurs	Chas. Collins ..	Chas. Howland ..	51	Phillipsburg ..
16	Grt. Falls M. & S. ..	Sat	B. B. Duffy ..	Jas. Lithgow ..	790	Great Falls ..
35	Hassell .....	Sat	A. I. Schreier ..	A. Scharne ..	71	Hassel .....
54	Horr .....	Sat	Shirley Ross ..	Jos. Harmon ..		Horr .....
139	Jardine .....	Fri	George Marks ..	George Freil ..		Jardine .....
107	Judith Mountain ..	Sat	George Evans ..	J. J. Lewis .....	8	Maiden .....
103	Marysville .....	Sat	Thos. Strick ..	Nelson Maxwell ..	73	Marysville ..
138	Mount Helena .....		John Beaver ..	Phil Bowden ..	1207	Helena .....
111	North Moccasin ..	Sat	Frank White ..	W. W. Calder ..	1	Kendall .....
131	Pony .....		Berry Knutson ..	Thos. Davidson ..		Pony .....
128	Sheridan .....		Richard Klietz ..	Richard Lueck ..		Sheridan .....
25	Winston .....	Sat	E. J. Brewer ..	R. F. Whyte ..	A	Winston .....
129	Virginia City .....	Sat	W. I. Wall .....	J. E. Reid .....	95	Virginia City ..
	NEVADA					
122	Berlin .....	Mon	Chas. Cassels ..	R. S. Northey ..		Berlin .....
171	Edgemont .....	Sat	R. J. Edwards ..	W. E. Clawson ..		Edgemont .....
72	Lincoln .....	Wed	H. C. Lane .....	R. J. Gordon ..	17	DeLamar .....
175	Robinson .....	Tues	Frank Wolf .....	Chas. Graham ..		Ely .....
164	Searchlight .....	Fri	T. O'Connor ..	A. J. Higgins ..		Searchlight ..
49	Silver City .....	Tues	J. W. Hickey ..	C. G. Hamilton ..	76	Silver City ..
121	Tonapah .....	Tues	W. F. Kilker ..	A. B. Anderson ..	247	Tonapah .....
31	Tuscarora .....	Wed	J. C. Doughty ..	S. H. Turner ..	67	Tuscarora ..
46	Virginia City .....	Fri	John W. Kitson ..	J. W. Kinnikin ..	1	Virginia City ..
172	Wedekind .....	Fri	T. D. Murphy ..	E. H. Diamond ..		Wedekind .....
	NEW MEXICO					
104	White Oaks .....	Sat	Jos. Spencer ..	F. G. Marsh ..	101	White Oaks ..

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<b>OREGON.</b>						
130	Alamo .....	Sat	Jas. Nickerson.	E. P. McCurry.	.....	Alamo .....
42	Bourne .....	Tues	A. McCormick.	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne .....
91	Cornucopia .....	Sat	J. McKinnon ..	B. M. Patterson	28	Cornucopia ..
132	Greenhorn Mt. ....	Thurs	Wm. J. Smith.	E. G. Stevenson	.....	Greenhorn ...
29	Susanville .....	Thurs	Chas. Graham ..	R. O. Ingraham	.....	Susanville ...
140	Virtue .....	Tues	S. H. Washburn	W. F. Allen....	.....	Baker City...
<b>SO. DAKOTA.</b>						
146	Black Hills Eng. ....	.....	.....	J. W. Beamer .	.....	Deadwood ...
3	Central .....	Sat	P. S. Deneen ..	W. G. Friggens.	23	Central City..
14	Deadwood M & S ..	Thurs	John Meland ..	M. T. Commack	590	Deadwood ...
170	Hill City .....	Sat	J. J. Glennan ..	Wm. Canfield ..	272	Hill City ....
2	Lead .....	Mon	John Barron ..	Thos. J. Ryan ..	290	Lead City ....
5	Terry Peak .....	Wed	Chas. Felt.....	Geo. Hendy....	174	Terry .....
68	Galena .....	Wed	S. S. Burton ..	R. A. Hosking ..	78	Galena .....
116	Perry .....	Wed	Robt. Edyvean.	Jas. Bant .....	51	Roubaix .....
179	Rapid City .....	.....	.....	J. E. Burney...	.....	Rapid City ...
<b>UTAH</b>						
67	Bingham .....	Sat	W. C. Conant ..	E. G. Locke....	31	Bingham ....
151	Eureka .....	Thurs	Henry Matsch .	Nick Cones ....	228	Eureka .....
78	Gold Mountain ..	.....	.....	Jas. Munsey ..	.....	Kimberly .....
145	Milford .....	.....	.....	Chas. Clements	.....	Milford .....
144	Park City .....	Sat	Jos. Langford ..	Edward Boyle ..	891	Park City....
187	Summitt .....	.....	.....	Wm. Marshall ..	.....	Coalville .....
99	Valley S. U. ....	Tues	Thos. Dillon ..	E. J. Smith .....	.....	Murray .....
193	West Jordan S. ....	.....	.....	A. W. Carter ...	54	West Jordan.
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>						
17	Cascade .....	Sat	Patrick Reddy .	Floyd Harman .	.....	Silverton.....
142	Deertrail .....	Tues	Wm. Sparks ..	J. O'Leary jr ..	.....	Deer Trail ...
168	Index .....	Sat	L. W. Callahan.	A. H. Schindler	.....	Index .....
178	Meyer's Creek ....	Wed	John Benson ..	Jas. A. Stack ..	.....	Bolster .....
28	Republic .....	Tues	Pat Reaves ....	Geo. S. Moody .	157	Republic.....
<b>WYOMING</b>						
149	Atlantic City .....	.....	.....	Harry Williams	.....	Atlantic City.
157	Continental .....	.....	James Manson .	Geo. Neice .....	.....	Battle .....
189	Dillon .....	.....	R. E. Allen .....	F. E. Mulvaney	.....	Dillon .....

STATE UNIONS.

British Columbia, No. 6, Geo. Dougherty, President; Wm. Wilson, Secretary, Pheonix, British Columbia.  
 Utah, No. 1, Jos. Ulmer, President; Jos. P. Langford, Secretary, Park City, Utah.

DISTRICT UNIONS.

Oripple Creek, No.1, Shurman Parker, President; E. L. Whitney, Secretary, Cripple Creek, Colorado.  
 San Juan, No. 3, V. St. John, President; O. M. Carpenter, Secretary, Telluride, Colorado.  
 Black Hills, No. 2, John Clancy, President; C. H. Schaad, Secretary, Terry, So. Dakota.  
 Kansas Gas Belt, No. 4, A. S. Murray, President; Arthur Teel, Secretary, La Harpe, Kansas.  
 Gilpin & Clear Creek, No. 5, M. A. Swanson, Secretary, Central City, Colorado.  
 Liberty, No. 6, John Forbes, President; E. W. Weare, Secretary, Stent, Calif.  
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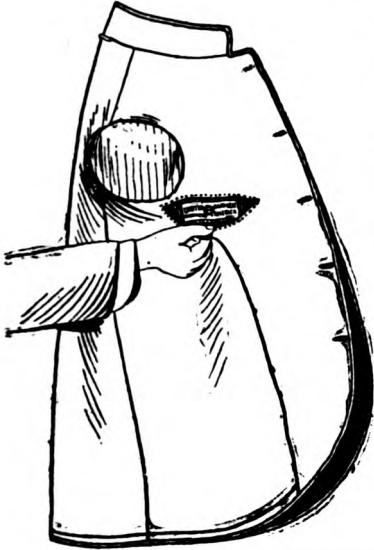


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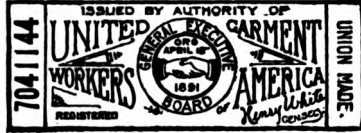
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