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JAN 21 1910

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ALL WEALTH



THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO
January 20th
1910.
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WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 20, 1909.

Volume XI, Number 343
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

Address all communications to Miners Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D.,.....19.....

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.

Department

Occupation

TOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Bingham Canon, Utah, Jan. 8, 1910.

You are hereby notified that one Peter Anderson, a member of Lane City Miners' Union, No. 251, W. F. M., is unfair and fined twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for failing to turn in his card after working in the jurisdiction of this local for several months and then leaving camp.

BINGHAM MINERS' UNION NO. 67.

FINE SET ASIDE.

The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, at their recent session, in the appeal of one John Hannigan, of Goldfield, Nevada, wherein said John Hannigan appeals from the decision of the Goldfield Miners' Union in placing a fine of \$50.00 against him for abusing the union and refusing to pay his dues, after taking into consideration the report of the trial committee and the action of the union pertaining to the same, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That as the Goldfield Miners' Union had no jurisdiction over John Hannigan, as he had not been working in the mining industry for a long period prior to the said local placing a fine against him for non-payment of dues, and in accordance with said findings, we, the Executive Board, hereby set aside the fine imposed on John Hannigan by the Goldfield Miners' Union and that this action of the Board be published in the Miners' Magazine."

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Angels Camp, Calif., Jan. 6, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of this local, Archie Trusket was fined \$25.00 and declared unfair. Trusket put this local off with promises, but finding this locality uncongenial for men of his kind, he has left for Jackson, the scab dump of the Motherload. At the same time Lubo Bronzieh was fined \$25.00 and declared unfair for refusing to reinstate in this local.

(Seal.)

W. S. REID, Financial Secretary.

FINED.

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 6, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of this local, No. 180, held on January 5th, A. J. Howard was fined the sum of \$10.00, also the sum of \$16.00 back dues, for leaving this camp without having a fully paid up union card.

This man received the sum of \$175.00 from the defunct Dominion Copper Company for wages in arrears, which would never have been paid to him at all, but for the help extended by this organization, and in return he skips out of town without even reinstating, although he had repeatedly promised to do so.

This man's father-in-law is in business at 1109 South Arizona street, Butte, Mont., and he may either head for that town or Anaconda.

By order of Grand Forks Union No. 180, W. F. M.

(Seal.)

WALTER E. HADDEN, Secretary.

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Cobalt, Ont., Jan. 11, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—

I was instructed at last regular meeting to forward you the names of the following members of this local, who were fined \$10.00 and declared unfair to organized labor for refusing to pay dues and assessments in this local:

Geo. Purdy, W. Shea, Amos Davis, Godfrey Johnston, Sam Webster, John James, Gabriel Tambeau.

Kindly insert their names in the next issue of the Magazine and oblige.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT NAP GAUTLIN,
Financial Secretary No. 146.

(Seal.)

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Moyie, B. C., Jan. 9, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—

Kindly publish the following in the Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Moyie Miners' Union, No. 71, Charles Livesley was declared unfair to organized labor, for refusing to pay up back dues and assessments, to this local, until such time as he pays up said arrearages.

Yours Fraternally,

JAS. ROBERTS,
Secretary No. 71.

(Seal.)

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Cerbat, Arizona, Jan. 9, 1910.

Editors Miners' Magazine:—

At a recent meeting of the Hualapai Miners' Union I was instructed to place the following names in the Magazine as unfair to organized labor:

Geo. Gourrassa, age probably about 42, height 6 ft. 1 inch, weight about 200 lbs., complexion dark, bald-headed, and wears a small black mustache.

N. Bourrassa, age about 45, height about 5 ft 7 1/2 inches, heavily built and fair complexioned, and has large scar on right cheek.

These men sought to curry favor by carrying lying reports to the superintendent, but their work was too coarse and they are now seeking jobs elsewhere.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. CARTER,
Secretary Hualapai No. 116.

(Seal.)

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Swansea, Arizona, Jan. 10, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—

Please publish the following:

At a regular meeting, held January 6th, 1910, one W. A. Taylor was fined \$25.00 and declared unfair. He worked in this jurisdiction several months and at last refused to re-instate and left the camp.

(Seal.)

J. E. CARTER,
Financial Secretary Swansea, 156.

A RETRACTION.

Denver, Colorado, Jan. 15, 1910.

The Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

On December 26th, 1908, Helper Miners' Union No. 237 of the Western Federation of Miners, sent out, and caused to be circulated among the members of organized labor generally, a circular letter under the seal of the Helpers' Union No. 237, declaring that James Peretto, a member of Trinidad Miners' Union No. 198, of the Western Federation of Miners, was a Pinkerton and a spy and in the employ of the C. F. & I. Co. Brother Peretto appealed to the Executive Board for an investigation, and after his accusers had been given a hearing by the said board, it was found that they had no evidence to substantiate the charges which they had circulated against Brother Peretto, and the Executive Board demanded a retraction of said charges by the Helper Miners' Union, and the following is an action taken by the Helper Miners' Union on the 13th day of this month, they admitting and acknowledging that they are unable to produce any evidence in substantiation of the charges which they circulated against Peretto.

C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President W. F. M.

Following is the action taken by the Helper Miners' Union:

That we, the Helper Miners' Union, No. 237, of the Western Federation of Miners, in special meeting assembled, this thirteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, withdraw the charges made by this local under date of December 26th, 1908, against James Peretto, and that same be published in Miners' Magazine.

SAM PASCAL, Secretary,
Helper Miners' Union No. 237, W. F. M.

LACK OF INTELLIGENCE among the working class perpetuates the system that enslaves a world.

THE LIBERTIES of the common people are safe since "Injunction Bill" placed "Private Car Lurton" on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

WHITE SLAVERY is bred from starvation wages, and starvation wages bids for dishonor. White slavery and starvation wages are the products of soulless capitalism.

THE SECRETARY of Jackson Miners' Union of Jackson, California has addressed a communication to the editor of the Miners' Magazine requesting that the names of Fred Jewell and Thomas Rogers be taken from the unfair list.

THE SITUATION in the Black Hills, South Dakota, remains unchanged, except that other mining companies at Terry have likewise given notice that the card system would be established. The lockout in the Black Hills is now adopted by all the mining companies.

MANY OF THE SUBSIDIZED JOURNALS of the large cities have predicted that 1910 would be a prosperous year. It will probably be prosperous for the big trusts and corporations, as the magnates in the world of finance and commerce are merging, so, as to grind out more profit from the labor of the struggling millions who are merely looked upon as slaves.

PRESIDENT MOYER, Vice President Mahoney, William Davidson of the Executive board, Michael Connors of Globe Miners' Union, Joseph D. Cannon of Bisbee Miners' Union and James Devlin of Anaconda Mill and Smelters' Union, left Denver last Sunday to attend the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which is now being held at Indianapolis, Indiana.

A FREIGHT TRAIN was wrecked a short time ago and a number of cars billed for Battle Creek, Michigan, were shattered and the contents disclosed, which consisted of peanut shells.

As Battle Creek is the home of Post, the manufacturer of "gripe nuts," it is presumed that the peanut shells were to be utilized in producing those mysterious compounds so universally advertised as breakfast foods by the wife-sluggers.

As Post has already been convicted in a Southern court for doctoring his sawdust fodder, it is only reasonable to now charge him with operating a "shell" game.

ACCORDING TO TAFT'S MESSAGE to Congress, the trusts and corporations must be relieved of state interference and such corporations and trusts working under federal charters, will gradually reform to such an extent that the people will ultimately hail the Shylocks as humanitarians and reformers. Three cheers and a tiger for "Injunction Bill."

MRS E. H. HARRIMAN is reported to be worth \$220,000,000. This colossal fortune has been left her by her husband, who was known as the "railroad wizard." It has been frequently said that men and women have equal opportunities in America, but it does not seem that a shirt-waist maker doing picket duty in New York has an equal opportunity with the widow of the departed "wizard."

PINCHOT DARED to enjoy the constitutional right of free speech, and was kicked out by Taft, who, when inaugurated President of the United States, swore with uplifted hand to uphold the law and Constitution.

Constitutional rights have become a farce. *Might makes right*, regardless of law or Constitution. When Bingham of New York declared that the policeman's club was mightier than the Constitution, he knew what he was talking about.

A SHORT TIME ago there was launched in Washington, D. C. an organization that is to give battle to the trusts.

Its members are pledged to place a boycott on every article that is manufactured by the trusts or controlled by such combinations.

The organization is made up principally of the middle class, who are feeling this pressure from the top. A few congressmen have joined the organization, and it is proclaimed that a "hunger strike" must be declared in order that the trusts may be forced to run up the white flag.

The membership of the new organization, who are pledged to starve themselves in order that the trusts may be "busted," should be sentenced to asylums for the cure of crumbling intellects.

THE DELEGATES of the United Mine Workers of America are now holding their annual convention at Indianapolis.

The United Mine Workers is the most powerful, numerically and financially, of any labor organization in America and the work of the convention will be watched with interest by the labor movement of the country.

Delegates elected at the last annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners are now attending the convention at Indianapolis and it is safe to predict that the attendance of the delegates from the Western Federation of Miners will bring about a solidarity between the coal and metal miners that will strengthen unionism throughout the country.

THE INCREASED COST of living means "prosperity" for the comparatively few who own the means of life. Those who own the means of life cannot be expected to do anything that will destroy the "prosperity" which they now enjoy, through the ignorance of the masses of the people.

If those who suffer from the high cost of living lack the intelligence to remove the system that clothes the few with the power to dictate the terms under which the many may live, then it is not to be expected that those who revel in magnificent splendor shall put forth efforts to bring plenty and happiness to the multitude.

The class of privilege will not destroy "the goose that lays the golden egg."

THE "OPEN SHOP" means porterhouse steak for the employer and the scraps for the workman.

The "open shop" means individual bargaining, so much desired by the opponents of organized labor.

The "open shop" stands for the unfettered employment of women and children.

The "open shop" means that the employer shall be the sole judge as to what your labor is worth.

The "open shop" gives the employer the privilege of being a member of an organization intended to prevent the payment of better wages, but denies the laborer the right to be a member of a labor organization.

The "open shop" bars the possibility of a solid front on the part of the workers.

The "open shop" declares that some can better conditions while others can enjoy the benefits without cost.

The "open shop" denies men the right to sell their labor under any conditions they elect.

The "open shop" declares there is no "living line"—no minimum—for the price of labor.

The "open shop" declares it is legal for an individual to do an act that it is illegal for a collection of individuals to attempt.

The "open shop" would place the solution of factory sanitation and unguarded machinery in the hands of the employer.

The "open shop" stands for everything that will increase profits for the employer and decrease the income of the employe.

The "open shop" means that the employer will be the master and you will be the slave.—Easton Journal.

MR J. W. STAGG, president of the Alabama Presbyterian College, has become aroused and is beginning to see the smoldering embers of a coming revolution. In an address before the students of the college, President Stagg said in part:

"The revolution of the twentieth century will be one of bread. During the French revolution the people cried for bread and the king answered: 'Let them eat grass.' Later these people lived to stuff grass into the gaping jaws of the king's skeleton. Rockefeller, Morgan and others of the same ilk make virtually the same answer to the cries of the unemployed today.

"The average man patiently gives six per cent. of his blood to capital, but 100 per cent. is too much. Rebellion will surely follow. The bread cry which a few years ago was merely a plaintive appeal has grown into an ominous rumble. Unless this impending death struggle is solved by the exodus from the cities to the country, I fear a revolution within the next few years."

The above sentiments have not fallen from the lips of a labor agitator or Socialist, but have come from the president of a sectarian institution who wears the robes of a church.

Men in various walks of life can hear the rumbling of discontent and unrest, and they know the meaning of the mutterings of the masses of the people and they know that patience may soon "cease to be a virtue."

THE BEAUTIES of capitalism had another exemplification last week when a train of potatoes were hauled seven miles from Chicago and dumped in sand pits, there to freeze and spoil, so that the balance of potatoes in the Chicago market might be sold to the poor at a higher rate.

This is fully equal to the burning up of cotton to save the market from being glutted, or the action of the New Orleans fruit trust which dumped a train load of bananas along the railway north of the city and poured kerosene oil over them to keep the poor and hungry from eating them.

If the people of Mars can look down upon the earth and see what is going on, they wonder what kind of dampfools live here, who work and toil producing good things needed by the people, and then burning them up and destroying them, while millions are starving for them.-- Duluth Labor World.

The privileged class, who destroy food products to maintain markets, are not the fools, but it is the great multitude of people who confiscate their political power in the perpetuation of a system that produces for profit instead of for the use and benefit of the people. The people uphold a system that places the means of life in the custody of the few, and if the people suffer the pangs of misery and wretchedness, the blame and responsibility should rest with those who have the power to right the wrongs that curse humanity.

THE MESSAGE of Taft to Congress has inspired the trusts and corporations to greater efforts during the year 1910.

The trusts and corporations will have federal charters, under which they can do business, and the administration of states will be powerless to lay a restraining hand on the combinations of cormorants that will be legalized to glut themselves on public plunder.

The state courts will be shorn of power and five United States judges, who owe their appointments to the influence of trusts and corporations, will constitute the judicial body that will be clothed with authority to pass judgment on the manner in which giant combinations reap golden harvests from the people.

It is now becoming apparent that trusts and corporations equipped with federal charters, will be judicially licensed to carry on their infamy, with the infamy bearing the label of a court.

SINCE A RESOLUTION was introduced in Congress to investigate the "white slave" traffic, a number of members of State Legislatures have become parrots and have likewise drafted lengthy documents calling on the state solons to give some consideration to this great social evil that is demanding investigation. Each document suggests that if the "white slave" traffic exists, that bills be drafted that will mete out the severest penalties to the professional procurers who mint profit from the sale of virtue.

The lawmaker is to visit punishment on the effect, but not a word is said relative to the removal of the cause that makes it possible for men to reap fortunes who traffic in the honor of the weaker sex.

To remove the cause would destroy the profit system, and the profit system must be upheld, even though woman is submerged in the depths of sin and shame.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, chief forester and bosom friend of Theodore Roosevelt, has been discharged by President Taft. Glavis and Shaw have likewise been beheaded, and the press and magazines of the country have had material to engage the serious consideration of the heavy-weight writers. The elimination of Pinchot from the interior department has raised a stench, and though the congressional investigation may be a white-wash, yet in, the investigation some facts will become known to the people that will smirch the records of a few of the political giants.

Great combinations have been stealing the public domain under the forms of law, and the thefts have become so brazen and bold, that pirates of old would feel a sense of shame at the nakedness of such shameless larceny.

As Pinchot is the friend of Roosevelt, and as Taft is the political heir of the "Rough Rider," there is liable to be a political storm when the boss of the Ananias Club returns from the jungles to gaze upon "my policies" being carried out by "Injunction Bill."

Report of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners.

Denver, Colorado, Jan. 8, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In compliance with a call issued by President Charles H. Moyer, your Executive Board convened at Headquarters on January 3rd, 1910, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of your secretary-treasurer and passing on such other matters as might come before the board pertaining to the organization.

AUDITING OF BOOKS.

We have audited the books and accounts of your secretary-treasurer up to December 31st, 1909, and find the same correct in every detail and we commend your secretary-treasurer for the efficient and business-like manner in which he has conducted the business of his office, as secretary-treasurer of your organization.

LITIGATION.

Following is the complaint in a suit for damage brought by the Homestake Mining Company against the Lead City Miners' Union: In the Circuit Court of the United States, Eighth Judicial Circuit, Within and for the District of South Dakota, Western Division.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, a corporation,	Plaintiff,	} COMPLAINT.
vs.		
THE LEAD CITY MINERS' UNION a corporation,	Defendant.	

Said plaintiff complains of said defendant and for cause of action alleges:

(1) That said plaintiff is, and was at the times hereinafter mentioned, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, and owning property and transacting business in the State of South Dakota. That said defendant was at all of said times, and now is, a corporation organized and existing under

and by virtue of the laws of the State of South Dakota, and having its principal business in the city of Lead, South Dakota.

(2) Said plaintiff is the owner of certain mines and mining claims, located in the city of Lead, in Lawrence county, South Dakota, and of a number of mills, hoists and plants used and employed by the plaintiff in the mining, extraction, treatment and reduction of minerals, metals and ores, and is now engaged in the business of mining, extracting, manufacturing, treatment and reduction of metals, minerals and ores in said city of Lead, South Dakota. That in the conduct of its business, plaintiff employs about twenty-five hundred (2,500) employes. That a large number of plaintiff's employes are employed in underground work at various depths beneath the surface, in the prosecution of the business of mining and hoisting to the surface the ores from the plaintiff's mines. That a large number of men are engaged in the operation and management of the machinery used in hoisting ores from beneath the surface, to the surface, and in lowering men from the surface to the different levels beneath the surface, and in hoisting the men from their respective places of work in the mines. That an extensive and varied character of machinery is employed by the plaintiff upon the surface in the operation of the various mills and reduction plants of the plaintiff, and in the various hoisting works, and in the development of steam and electrical power for use and transmission throughout the mines and works of plaintiff, and in the operation of underground railways for the transportation of ores, and in divers other operations of the plaintiff, both upon and beneath the surface, and that in all of said employments a high degree of skill, care and attention is required of plaintiff's employes.

(3) That said defendant is a corporation whose members are composed of the various employes of the plaintiff, and that the object and purposes of said defendant corporation are to combine and unite the various members thereof in an association so as to act as an organized body in all matters connected with their said organization. That for more than a quarter of a century the plaintiff has employed, without discrimination, members of the said defendant and of other labor organizations

and unions, and also persons who were not members of the defendant or of any other union or labor organization.

(4) That said defendant, on or about the 11th day of October, 1909, at a mass meeting of the members of said defendant, held in the said city of Lead, South Dakota, passed and adopted a resolution, a copy of which is hereto annexed to this complaint marked "Exhibit A," and which is hereby made a part of this complaint as though fully incorporated herein at length. At the same time the said defendant, at said mass meeting, selected and appointed divers and sundry bodies of men, styled and called by said defendant "committees," for the purpose of visiting each level of the plaintiff's mines, and each portion of plaintiff's surface plants, and ascertaining the names of all non-union men, and for the purpose of intimidating and threatening all of plaintiff's employes who were not union men, i. e., not members of the defendant or of some similar labor organization or union, and of compelling all such employes of plaintiff to become forthwith such union men, or to force and compel such employes, by intimidation and threats of great bodily harm and of life, to leave the employment of plaintiff, and that said various committees were authorized and instructed to give such non-union men until October 24th, 1909, within which to become members of the defendant or of some similar union or labor organization. That thereafter, on said October 24th, 1909, at a mass meeting of the members of said defendant, the said defendant passed and adopted a resolution, a copy of which is annexed to this complaint and marked "Exhibit B," and which is hereby made a part of this complaint as though fully herein incorporated at length. Plaintiff alleges that after the passage of said resolution of October 11th, 1909, the said defendant has from time to time and upon sundry and different occasions and times, acting through said bodies of men styled and called "committees," wrongfully and unlawfully and by stealth, entered upon different portions of the mines, works and plants of plaintiff, both upon and beneath the surface, and upon different levels of the plaintiff's mines, and has wrongfully and unlawfully endeavored, by the use of threats and intimidations, to force and compel the employes of plaintiff who were not members of said defendant or some similar labor union, to become members of said defendant, and has threatened the said employes of plaintiff with great bodily harm and with the loss of life if such employes should refuse to become members of said defendant, and has in said manner and by said means upon sundry and divers occasions, and in all portions of the plaintiff's mines and works, both surface and underground, so terrified and intimidated such employes of plaintiff as prevent them from performing the labors and duties of their respective positions, thereby depriving plaintiff of the value of their respective services and the value of the services of numerous other employes whose labors and duties were such that they could not be properly and efficiently performed without the continuous and diligent and attentive performance of the labor and duties of the said employes of plaintiff so threatened and intimidated, and has greatly lessened and impaired the efficiency and value of the services and labors of numerous of plaintiff's employes in various departments, all to plaintiff's damage in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).

Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment against the said defendant for the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars, together with costs of this action.

CHAMBERS KELLER,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, }
 } SS.
COUNTY OF LAWRENCE. }

Thomas J. Grier, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the superintendent and general manager of the Homestake Mining Company, plaintiff in the above entitled action. That he has read the foregoing complaint, knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated upon information and belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.

THOMAS J. GRIER,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1909.
BLANCHE COLMAN, Notary Public.

EXHIBIT A.

Whereas, Owing to the efforts of the Lead City Miners' Union No. 2, W. F. M., acting in conjunction with Central City Miners' Union No. 3, W. F. M., certain improvements and betterments of conditions obtained to all men employed in and around the various mines, mills and surface work within the jurisdiction of the said unions, among which may be noted the establishment and maintenance of the 8-hour work day at the same scale of wages which formerly prevailed when ten or twelve hours' labor was required from each employe for a shift's work, and

Whereas, The policy of these unions has ever been lenient in the extreme, inviting all honorable miners, millmen, mechanics and other laborers connected with the mining and milling industry to join and affiliate with them in their respective unions, for the purpose of maintaining the same in a position of strength and efficiency and in order that all might be entitled to full and equal participation in all benefits and benefactions accruing from membership in such union, and

Whereas, It now appears that on account of such liberal policy on our part there are at this time a large number of men employed within our jurisdiction who have neglected to unite with our organization and many who have fallen in arrears to the extent of severing their connection with our union and many others who are avowed enemies of unionism, scabs and spies and strike-breakers, among whom and with whom we cannot as self-respecting union men long continue to labor or associate with, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand of all ex-members who are now in arrears that they shall at once reinstate and place themselves in good standing in our union, and that we demand and require all eligible men

who are employed within our jurisdiction to at once obtain cards, certifying their membership in the proper local of the Western Federation of Miners.

Resolved, That all men within our jurisdiction who shall see fit to neglect or to ignore these just demands and requirements shall be dealt with in the near future accordingly as we may determine to act in each of their respective cases, and be it further

Resolved, That a full and sufficient number of these resolutions be ordered printed and posted in conspicuous public places and be distributed thoroughly throughout our jurisdiction, and that such public notices be printed in several different languages, viz: Croation, Finnish, Italian and English.

EXHIBIT B.

NOTICE.

At a mass meeting of the members of the Western Federation of Miners, held at Lead Miners' Union opera house on Monday afternoon, October 24th, the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, A resolution adopted on October 10th, calling upon all workers in the jurisdiction to join the W. F. of M., has been quite generally complied with, therefore, be it

Resolved, By us, the members of the Lead City Miners' Union No. 2, W. F. of M., and Central City Miners' Union No. 3, W. F. of M., in joint session assembled, that all men neglecting or refusing to become members in good standing of the local in whose jurisdiction they may be working on or before November 25th, 1909, will be declared unfair to the W. F. of M.; and, be it further

Resolved, that we, the members of the aforesaid unions refuse to work with any and all men who become unfair to our organization by or through refusing to comply with the provisions of this resolution.

LEAD CITY MINERS UNION NO. 2, W. F. OF M.,

CENTRAL CITY MINERS UNION NO. 3, W. F. OF M.

United States of America, State of South Dakota, County of Lawrence, ss.

This is to certify that the hereto annexed copy of summons has been compared with the original summons now on file in my office, and that the same is a true, complete and correct copy of the said original summons, in the Circuit court of the United States within and for the District of South Dakota, in an action wherein the Homestake Mining company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and the Lead City Miners' Union, a corporation, is defendant.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of November, A. D. 1909.

OLIVER S. PENDAR,

Clerk.

By H. W. TROTH,

Deputy.

The name of plaintiff's attorney is Chambers Kellar, of Lead, S. D. In the Circuit Court of the United States, Eighth Judicial Circuit, within and for the District of South Dakota, Western Division. Homestake Mining Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. The Lead City Miners' Union, a Corporation, Defendant.

SUMMONS.

The President of the United States of America sends Greetings to the said Defendant, the Lead City Miners' Union, a Corporation:

You are hereby summoned and commanded to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, Homestake Mining Company, now on file in the office of the clerk of the above entitled court at the Federal building, in the city of Deadwood, Lawrence county, South Dakota, by filing with said clerk your answer to said complaint within thirty (30) days after the service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within said time, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's said complaint.

Witness the Honorable Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1909.

Attest:

(Seal)

OLIVER S. PENDAR, Clerk.

By, H. W. TROTH, Deputy.

The name of plaintiff's attorney is Chambers Kellar, of Lead, S. D.

Attest:

(Seal)

OLIVER S. PENDAR, Clerk.

By H. W. TROTH, Deputy.

The firm of Richardson & Hawkins has been retained to defend in this case, with Robert Hayes of Deadwood, S. D., as associate counsel.

SMITH AND PRESTON CASE.

Judge O. N. Hilton, attorney for Smith and Preston, renewed the petition for pardon before the pardoning board of the state of Nevada and submitted his argument on the same to said board on January 5th, 1910. The pardoning board, in considering the said application, refused to grant same, and the executive board of the W. F. of M. has authorized the president of the Western Federation of Miners to take all necessary steps to secure for Preston and Smith their liberty, and we earnestly petition the assistance of all organized labor and sympathizers to the end that those men may be restored to their families and friends.

WYOMING CASE.

For the past number of years the funds of the defunct Diamondville Miners' Union has been in litigation and the said case has just been decided in favor of the Western Federation of Miners.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

On November 24, 1909, the members of the Lead City Miners' Union No. 2, and Central City Miners' Union No. 3, were locked out by

the Homestake Mining company and twenty-five hundred men were denied an opportunity to earn a living for themselves and families because they refused to surrender their rights as American citizens.

A few days previous to the lockout order, notices were posted by the management that none but non-union men would be employed after January 1, 1910, and all employes who wished to remain in the employ of the company must register before December 15, 1909.

No demands for an increase of wages or a change in working conditions had been made by the men, but they contended that they had the right to affiliate with an organization that had been instrumental in securing for them an eight-hour day and maintaining the union scale of wages.

A few days before the lockout, the importation of notorious gun men from Colorado and other states began, and these depraved specimens of humanity, many of whom, with unsavory reputation in the West, are walking the streets of Lead armed to the teeth, presumably for the purpose of overawing and intimidating honest workmen, many of whom have been in the employ of the Homestake Mining company for over twenty years.

The attempt of the company to disrupt the Lead and Central Miners' Unions has, up to this time, proved a complete failure; the membership remaining loyal to their obligations, with a few exceptions, and no effort being made to resume operations.

Five A. F. of L. locals are also involved, their membership being also required to sign the Homestake scab list before securing employment, and these locals are working harmoniously with the miners' organizations.

The membership of the W. F. of M. should realize the importance of this fight and provide their brothers in the Black Hills with sufficient funds to carry the battle to a successful termination. Only a small amount from each member will be enough to show a grasping corporation that they cannot say to their employes: "You must not belong to any labor union while in our employ."

The strike at Douglas Island, Treadwell mines, is still on. This strike was called on March 21st, 1908, against the intolerable conditions imposed by the Treadwell Mining company.

A strike was called on the Veteran mine, Elv, Nevada, July 2nd, 1909, as the condition of the men employed there was unbearable, they having been compelled to work on the contract system, breaking ore for 55 cents per ton and furnishing supplies. This strike was for the purpose of abolishing the contract system and to establish a uniform scale of \$3.50 per day for all underground men. The mine is still shut down and other mines in the district are paying the union scale.

ORGANIZATION.

Since the last convention, the work of the organization has been carried on as far as our resources would permit in the various sections of the jurisdiction.

The results of our efforts in many of the old mining districts throughout eastern states and provinces have not been as satisfactory as we had hoped for, owing chiefly to the very low standard of living that generally prevails in those sections. The workers do not feel able to spare the small amount of money necessary for the maintenance of an organization in their own behalf. The conditions generally existing in those districts, as reported by our organizers are deplorable, and should be taken by the membership of this organization as an imperative reason why we should continue our efforts in those parts and stand ready at all times to take advantage of any conditions that may arise in the future which would lead to a thorough organization of those districts. Organizers have been employed in the copper and iron districts of Michigan. Several locals have been established and the prospects are favorable for the thorough organizing of the mining industry in Michigan.

In the new mining sections, New Ontario good progress has been made by the Cobalt, Elk Lake and Gowganda locals in organizing the

workers in that part of the jurisdiction, and while the conditions are not ideal, yet there is a marked contrast when compared with conditions existing in unorganized districts.

In Butte, Montana, an attempt was made, by a number of disgruntled individuals to disrupt our organization by trying to get Engineers' union No. 83 to withdraw from the W. F. of M., but the Butte Miners' Union promptly squelched this attempt of the disrupters by refusing to work with any engineer not a member of our organization. The unanimity and spirit shown by the Butte miners on this occasion is a matter of congratulation, as by their action they have served notice in no uncertain terms that any future attempt to disrupt our organization in Montana will not be tolerated.

Throughout the western part of our jurisdiction we have been successful in increasing the membership of many existing locals and a number of new charters have been granted.

It is a fact that there are thousands of unorganized workers in the mining industry of the West, and like Eastern, unorganized sections conditions are not as good as in organized districts. With those facts in view, it behooves us to renew our efforts in the work of organization, and experience having taught that without the active co-operation of the officers and members of the locals, little can be accomplished. Therefore, we would earnestly request the officers and members to work to the end that every man employed in the industry be enrolled under the banner of the W. F. of M.

MAGAZINE.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention authorized the Executive Board to employ solicitors in an attempt to increase the circulation of the Miners' Magazine, our official organ. Mrs. Emma Langdon was employed and has worked in various parts of the jurisdiction, and the marked increase in the subscription list speaks well for the energy and faithful work of the solicitor engaged.

Through some changes in the weight of paper used, as well as in the work of printing, a very material decrease in the cost of maintenance has been effected. This, in conjunction with the increase in the revenue, shows a much more satisfactory result than for some time past.

While the membership is to be congratulated on the improvement in this department, we cannot too strongly urge the necessity of continued effort on the part of all locals to solicit subscriptions for a paper that is second to none as champion of the rights of the class that produces the wealth of the world.

In conclusion, we call your attention to the imperative necessity of the prompt payment of assessments levied for the support of our brothers in the Black Hills, who are up against the most infamous lockout in the history of our organization. The master in the Hills has virtually decreed that organized labor must go. It is up to the members of the W. F. M. to say by the manner in which they support the fight as to whether the men in the Black Hills shall or shall not become victims of the tyrannical mandate of the Homestake Mining Company.

The cost of carrying on the struggle is reduced to the minimum to the members of the W. F. M., considering the number of men, women and children involved in this struggle, in the dead of winter, and the ultimatum of the Homestake Mining Company should be measured only by the last dollar in local treasuries or individual pockets. If the Black Hills boys lose, your time comes next.

Executive Board Western Federation of Miners:

C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President
 FRED G. CLOGGIE, District No. 1.
 J. E. HUTCHINSON, District No. 2.
 J. C. LOWNEY, District No. 3.
 HOWARD TRESHEDDER, District No. 4.
 JAMES KIRWAN, District No. 5.
 WILLIAM DAVIDSON, District No. 6.
 WM. JINKERSON, District No. 7.
 YANCO TERZICH, District No. 8.

No "Chasis" and No "Classes."

SECRETARY McVEAGH of the United States Treasury, recently came to the conclusion that a struggling world was in need of his great wisdom and accordingly the master mind at Washington unburdened his mentality of the following fallacies:

"I know that a deep chasm seems to many to exist between labor and capital as the result of past industrial and social conditions. Many think this chasm, like chasms in nature, is the slow work of centuries and cannot be filled or bridged, and that a new social and economic world is the only remedy. With apparently incurable strife between labor and capital always before the mind and the persistent and loud noise of the strife always in the ears, it is not a wonder that men should believe there is some thing fundamentally and helplessly out of joint in industrial relations. And then, to increase one's confusion of mind, vast and unassimilated new features have appeared in these industrial relations, as, for example, the great aggregations of capital in corporations and individual men.

"But what a passing makeshift arbitration would be if the interests of capital and labor really were irreconcilable—fundamentally irreconcilable. What a depressing outlook for most of us if there were no prospect for real industrial or social unity under our present political, industrial and social systems! To my mind this great chasm is an effect of the imagination, to be regretted and always to be combated. The result of any customary rational, peaceful adjustment of industrial disputes will be to discredit this imaginary chasm especially if it

should be found possible to adjust such disputes without the aid of any outside person or authority.

"No industrial or social system can make real classes, and without real classes there can be no industrial or social chasms. Democracy, with its beliefs and its institutions, is the one irresistible, the one wholly progressive social force of modern life; and it will prevail more and more, so far at least as any man of the present can look forward into the future. All the centuries have been preparing for it—preparing for democracy and not preparing chasms at all. Democracy has not fully realized itself yet, it is true, but it will never take a permanent backward step, for it cannot. It is not among the conceivable possibilities of our era that it should. Then why waste thought on chasms and classes? Not but that there are enough barriers between capital and labor—between employers and workmen. Not but that there are enough distinctions between rich and poor—enough and to spare. But if we find a way—before long we are sure to find a way—for capital and labor to live in peace a step will be made toward that habitual normal sense of social solidarity which is the foundation stone of democracy."

The Sagacious Gates, who occupies an enviable position at Washington and whose political prominence commands attention, has declared that "chasms between labor and capital" are but freaks of the imagination and all that will be necessary to do in order that classes may disappear, is for the human race to remove that thing known as "imagination." With "imagination" exterminated, the "chasms" be

tween labor and capital" will be bridged, or, rather, there will be no "chasms" and no "classes."

How massive must have been the mental magnitude of Gates when there could creep through the grey garbage in his cupola such a prodigious thought that "classes" and "chasms between labor and capital" were but imaginary.

The world might have dropped into chaos if Gates had not been ushered into life to inform the ignorant millions that the rut between the tramp and the millionaire is but "an effect of imagination." It is consoling to know that there is no "chasm" between the indolent parasite who lives in a palace and the homeless, penniless wretch, who pleads for bread at the door of a Bowery mission.

It is delightful to hug the thought that there is no "chasm" between the shirt-waist makers of New York and the master-despots of a Manufacturers' Association, who hire thugs and prostitute police officers and courts to send penniless and starving striking girls and women to prison.

It is a heavenly thought to contemplate that there was no "chasm" between the 400 miners who were murdered at Cherry, Illinois, and the brigands who coined dividends through economy in the expenditure of money, to safeguard human life.

Gates is certainly a wonderful man, and deserves a million thanks for giving relief to the agony of a suffering world.

The Alarm Is Spreading.

WHEN MILLIONAIRES and multi-millionaires are beginning to look into the so-called "full dinner-pail" of the working-man and then give expression to a feeling of alarm, it is proof positive that the exploiter is beginning to recognize the fact that the signs of the times indicate danger.

Stephen B. Elkins, United States senator and many times millionaire, expressed himself a short time ago as follows:

"Food, shelter and clothing are the three absolute essentials of every family, as shelter includes fuel," said Senator Elkins. "The cost of all this has advanced alarmingly. They are absolutely fundamental to comfort and health.

"It is not to be wondered that the people are concerned about conditions. I hear from it constantly. Men complain to me that wages are not keeping pace with the cost of living and that their families are in straits in consequence. Yet so far as my own business is concerned, the returns from it are not such as to warrant me in putting up wages.

"What is to be done in such a situation? I look upon it as the function of statesmanship—or whatever you may call it—when it is clearly perceived that a disaster is threatening the whole nation of 80,000,000 people, to attempt to do what can be done to afford a remedy.

"As to the increased cost of living, Congress at least can find out some of the causes and make them known. What those causes are I am not prepared to say. For one thing, we are living in an age of extravagance. Speculation is rife. The expansion of the currency supply and the increased production of gold, no doubt, are factors. All these facts tend to make higher prices.

"The country is being settled so fast and the population is growing so rapidly—especially the urban population—that we are reaching a state where agricultural production is tested by the demands of our own people

"Nations do not exchange gold, they exchange commodities. Our consumption of wheat is up to the limit of production and we have practically ceased exporting. Of course, we sent abroad cotton to the value of \$900,000,000 or more but we pay out \$200,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners.

"American tourists take \$100,000,000 abroad every year. They spend much of it in luxury and extravagance. Laborers send back to the old country every year \$100,000,000. We send \$50,000,000 out of the country every year for Christmas presents. Altogether we pay out in one way and another in actual money which goes abroad, about \$500,000,000 every year. In ten years this means \$5,000,000,000.

"This drain is doubtless one of the causes of increased cost of living and failure of wages to keep pace; and there are many contributory causes. We must own our own ships and we must come to more economical ways of living.

"Think how we are wasting money in comparison with the French! You don't see the average Frenchman going traveling about for pleasure. The French people live on what we waste. Consumption is overtaking production.

"My resolution provides for an inquiry into the question how far the trust and monopolies have caused the present condition. I don't know to what extent they have done so.

"The American people are recklessly extravagant. We must try to get more out of our farms and to contract fewer debts and find more ways of paying them. I have introduced this resolution because I feel that here is a situation that absolutely demands the attention of Congress.

"I want a thorough and impartial investigation that will go to the

root of the whole matter. I don't see how things can go as they are and I believe that it is our imperative duty to look into the facts."

Senator Elkins admits that he cannot raise wages and his admission is but the sentiment that is expressed by every other exploiter, who has amassed a fortune through the exploitation of the laboring people.

Senator Elkins holds that "the expansion of the currency supply and the increased production of gold" are factors in the increased cost of living.

There never was a more illogical statement made by any man. How could the expansion of currency or the increased production of gold affect the cost of living?

Elkins, by such a statement, is merely attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the people, in the hope that they may be blinded to the real cause that is spreading misery and distress all over the bosom of this continent. If the expansion of the currency and the increased production of gold are factors in the increased cost of living, then it is an easy matter for the government to contract the currency and demonitize gold, and then, if the argument of Elkins is sound, two of the factors in the problem of the cost of living are removed.

Does any sane man entertain the opinion for a moment that the demonitization of gold and the contraction of the currency would decrease the cost of living?

Senator Elkins is well aware of the fact that the system which gives a comparatively few men the private ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, enables the few to monopolize the means of life, and thus dictate the terms under which the masses of the people may live.

O. C. Barber, who is hailed as the father of trusts, the founder of the Diamond Match Company, has delivered himself of the following, relative to those responsible for the high cost of living:

"The railroads are extorting from the people, the trusts are extorting from the people, the politicians are hoodwinking the people," he replied. "The railroads are making millions on the one hand, while with the other they are flooding the country with claims that rates on commodities cannot be lowered.

"I studied the higher cost of living. The voter nowadays has little chance to assert his rights. Look at the men in our Senate and House of Representatives. Most of them are empty-headed and they report to Cannon and Aldrich for their orders. There are some great and able men in Congress, but they are in the minority.

"As a remedy for these evils I would suggest better lawmakers, fewer politicians and less of this stand-pat talk. Regulate the trusts—make them obey the laws."

The remedy advanced by Barber, one of the trust kings, is to "regulate the trusts." But the sage who has made millions in effecting a corner on the match market, forgets to tell who is to "regulate the trusts." It is presumed that Barber intended to convey the impression that the government must step in and "regulate the trusts," but as the trusts regulate the government, it is not possible for intelligent men to comprehend any efficacy in the remedy advanced by Barber.

The discussion on the increased cost of living, however, is beneficial, and shows that even mighty politicians, captains of industry and powerful potentates in the world of commerce are becoming alarmed and realize that something must be done to relieve the situation.

The Changing of Human Nature.

A VAST MAJORITY of people who claim to be intelligent have frequently uttered the declaration: "You cannot change human nature."

The people who give expression to such senseless drivel, show a thoughtlessness that is scarcely complimentary to a well-balanced mentality, nor do they demonstrate by such a statement that their powers of observation have been utilized in the age in which they live.

The close observer realizes beyond and shadow of a doubt that "human nature" is undergoing changes continually, and that "human nature" is governed, to a great extent, by environment.

If "human nature cannot be changed," then why are such herculean efforts being made in every department of reformatory endeavor to restrain men and women from lives of pollution and debauchery?

If "human nature cannot be changed," then why are countless millions of dollars expended in the erection of temples to God, and why is there an army of ministers of the gospel standing in the pulpits pleading with the people to turn their eyes heavenward and ignore the dross of the brief span of life between the cradle and the coffin?

If "human nature cannot be changed," then why are the churches and the various religious societies consolidating their efforts to redeem the present and rising generation from the evil influences of the whiskey traffic, and even go so far as to insist that people with ballots shall cast them, in the hope that rum shall be exterminated from the soil of this country?

If "human nature cannot be changed," then why are reform schools built and why are reading rooms and missions established in order that countless thousands may be saved from the road that leads to destruction and eternal ruin?

Let us investigate the common expression: "Human nature cannot be changed," and see if the very people who use the expression do not recognize the fact that "human nature" can be changed and that human nature is changed by environment.

Let us suppose that a man and his family leave their eastern home and come West with the intention of taking up a permanent

residence. If the father, wife and children have lived in respectable surroundings in their eastern home, it is only natural that such a family should seek good environments in the selection of a future home. If "human nature cannot be changed," then why should such care be exercised in the selection of a future residence?

What harm or danger can come to this family by bad surroundings, if "human nature cannot be changed?" The man who declares that "human nature cannot be changed" will not risk the danger of placing his family in a neighborhood that borders on a "red light" district, because he knows of the contamination that is bred from brothels. Take the inmates of dens of shame, and will anyone contend that the "nature" of unfortunate fallen women has not undergone a change from the time of innocence until they lost the heritage of virtue?

Bad environments are as dangerous to the morals of human beings as unsanitary conditions to the physical welfare of the race.

A Storm Is Brewing.

THE PRESS REPORTS for the past few weeks have indicated that some of our national lawmakers of the same political faith as "Injunction Bill" are not in harmony with his administration. The man of the White House has wielded the whip to quell rebellion, but there are some insurgents who refuse to yield obedience to the mandates of Roosevelt's successor. Although the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision declaring the boycott unlawful, yet the chief magistrate, in his wrath against political rebels, has ignored the dictum of the royal judiciary at Washington and has threatened a withdrawal of patronage from those servants of the people who have manifested their belligerence to the "policies" of "God Knows." In other words, Taft has practically declared a boycott against the statesmen of his party who refuse to wear the administration collar, and patronage is to be withheld as a club to force the Republican secessionists to come back and become loyal slaves beneath the folds of the Taft banner.

Taft's lengthy message to Congress is but a re-hash of "chestnut" suggestions which will absolutely fail to remedy the many evils from which the masses of the people suffer through private monopoly. It could not be expected that President Taft would deliver a message to Congress of any weight or importance to the people, when the fact is taken into consideration that his message was held up until he was waited upon by six of the most powerful magnates of America. If the suggestions contained in Taft's message relative to trusts and corporations are enacted into law, state courts will be shorn of their power to deal with combinations and only incumbents of the federal courts will have power to deal with interstate commerce.

It is proposed that five United States circuit judges shall consti-

tute an Interstate Commerce Court and that the judicial quintet shall be clothed with power to regulate the commerce of trusts and corporations. Men of intelligence and observation know that lawyers who have been appointed to seats in the federal judiciary have secured such positions through the influence of trusts and corporations, and it is not reasonable to suppose that such men will show their ingratitude by handing down decisions that are inimical to the "interests" that made it possible for them to obtain berths in the so-called "temples of justice." The administration at Washington is alarmed because there is heard a discontent which legislative promises cannot placate, and the adversity which bears upon the people is breeding a storm that may burst forth in such fury as to threaten the very life of the Republican party.

The increased cost of living is a matter that cannot be any longer ignored, and as a result, certain officials have been commissioned to bring in a report on the subject, with the request that the report shall contain the cause that has made the necessaries of life to soar towards the stars. The cause of the increased cost of living is apparent and does not require the sagacity of men of national repute to uncover the coon in the woodpile.

The cause lies in the fact that every stable article of commerce is cornered by a trust, and as long as trusts and combinations have a monopoly on the means of life, such trusts and combinations are in a position to dictate the price that the people must pay in order to live.

A storm is brewing and statesmen with palliatives can no longer delude intelligent men and women with the sophistry of rhetoric. In the language of the revolutionary patriot, "These are times that try men's souls," and something must be done, and done quickly, to stem the rising tide that beats against the very foundations of government.

"Political Expediency."

IN THE LAST ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, there appeared in full the eloquent and logical address of Judge O. N. Hilton before the Board of Pardons of the State of Nevada, in behalf of Preston and Smith. The address of Judge Hilton is an able and convincing plea in behalf of two men, who today are languishing behind the walls of a state bastille, because frenzied fanaticism, born of hate and prejudice, demanded victims to satiate the vengeance of an aggregation of exploiters, whose shameless schemes have brought the "Sage Brush" State into disrepute. The coterie that is responsible for the railroading of Preston and Smith to prison, hesitated but little in the perpetration of crime, and no act of treachery or duplicity seemed to affect the consciences of the men whose juggling with stocks and brazen promotion of wild-cat mining schemes, made the very name of Nevada a synonym for dishonesty and a stench in the nostrils of honorable men.

The conscienceless clique, who, under the forms of law, fastened conviction on Preston and Smith, resorted to every trick in the game of swindling during the boom days of Nevada, and as a result, the state today is as dead as a graveyard. That same clique drugged a governor into inebriation, and while his reason was dethroned, utilized his official authority to impress upon the president of the United States that an insurrection was on at Goldfield, Nevada, and that the armed power of federal might was necessary to quell the belligerence of the miners, who had proclaimed war and were thirsting for human blood.

That infamous falsehood, bearing the signature of the chief magistrate of the state, was dispatched to Washington, and the conspirators, who had dishonored a governor, succeeded by a dastardly imposition on the President of the United States in securing federal troops to parade the streets of the much advertised and over-boomed camp of Nevada.

The commanding officers soon discovered that the call for federal troops was but a plot of the swindlers to force miners to take worthless scrip at the point of a federal bayonet. The gang that drugged a governor and hastened him to a premature grave, the gang that resorted to every infamous scheme to unload worthless mining stock, the gang that hatched a lie to secure federal troops in order that they might prolong their reign of robbery in Nevada, is the same gang that

prostituted law and justice to place Preston and Smith behind the walls of a penitentiary. This gang, without the semblance of a scruple of conscience, secured the services of such desperate thugs as Davis, Bliss, alias Maxwell, and Claiborne to manufacture the evidence, and these hirelings, who upon the witness stand were forced to admit their criminal careers, were permitted to give their perjured testimony, because a gang of swindlers, who called themselves brokers, mine promoters and mine owners, had paid the blood-money for conviction.

Two of the pardoning board looked with favor on the liberation of Preston and Smith, but the governor of the state, the attorney general and a judge of the Supreme Court, refused to give favorable consideration to the plea of Judge Hilton and it is said their refusal was based on the grounds of "political expediency."

"Political expediency" means that the three members of the board of pardons came to the conclusion that there was more political power concentrated in the corporate interests and the gang of swindlers in Nevada than there was in the labor movement of the state, and justice to Preston and Smith must be ignored, in order that "political expediency" may be given a chance to win in the next state election.

The majority of the board of pardons have thrown down the gauntlet to the labor movement of the state, and the membership of organized labor must pick it up and serve notice on the men who are swayed by "political expediency" in their official acts, that justice must prevail, even in a state that has been debauched by the licensed reign of crooks and pirates.

The time is now, when the campaign must begin for the relegation of an administration that scorns justice for the sake of "political expediency."

THE LATEST MANIFESTATION of the small capitalist revolt against the domination of the great trusts is what has come to be known as the "insurgent" movement within the Republican party. Several of the Congressmen from the Middle West have discovered in some mysterious way, what everyone should have known for years, that a handful of great trusts control the Republican party and direct



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legislation through Aldrich in the Senate and Cannon in the House.

The constituents of these Congressmen do not belong to the inner circle of capitalism. Indeed most of them belong to the working class, but up to the present time these have not learned to defend their own interests politically. Otherwise they would not be in the Republican party at all. But the class that rules the Republican party in these localities is composed of those who are feeling the pinch of the trusts. They are hit by the high prices. They secure no benefit from the high tariff. They are unable to crush the unions, so are debarred from the great profits from exploitation that come to the gigantic combinations of capital.

There seems little doubt that the "insurgent" movement will reach sufficient strength to force a new political alignment in 1912. In a union with the Bryan Democracy it could deceive a large portion of the working class into once more seeking to pull middle-class chestnuts out of the trust inferno.

Up to the present time the "insurgents" have done little toward outlining any positive policy. They are simply "agin" "Aldrichism" and "Cannonism." They are trying to revive the old tariff issue that did valiant service for nearly a century in the duping of labor.—Chicago Daily Socialist.



J. MANNEN, TAKE NOTICE.

A card belonging to J. Mannen was found at San Pedro, California, and returned to W. R. Carter, secretary Hualapai Miners' Union at Cerbat, Arizona. Will Brother Mannen please write to the above named secretary for his card?

INFORMATION WANTED.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 13, 1910.
Editor Miners' Magazine:—Any one knowing the whereabouts of William Davis, who left Butte, Mont., in 1898, and last heard from in Golconda, Nev., will address me—it will be a great favor.
DAVID DAVIS.
P. O. Box No. 5, Butte, Montana.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any one knowing the whereabouts and address of W. J. Brown, formerly president of Goldfield Miners' Union, will confer a great favor by notifying W. A. Willis, care of Southern Hotel, Butte, Montana.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The friends of William John Keeley would like to know his whereabouts, living or dead. Mr. Keeley is formerly of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and when last heard of was at Butte, Montana. Any information will be thankfully received by Donald Hewitt, 2655 Champa Street, Denver, Colorado.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of H. S. Keenan, who left Columbia, Nev., about a year ago. He was last heard of at Porterville, California, and was said to be working for Harry Hayes of the Mount Whitney Power and Light Company. Keenan is 55 years of age, turning gray, has a moustache, and is about 5 ft. 9 in. in height. Keenan has a wife at Columbia who is struggling to support seven children and it is absolutely necessary that the whereabouts of Keenan be discovered, in order that he may realize the condition of his family. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Mrs. H. S. Keenan, Columbia, Nev.

AGAINST THE SYSTEM.

Notwithstanding the year 1909 was one of the most fruitful in production in the history of our Nation, there was more abject poverty, crime and suicides than at any other period of same duration. This is not pessimism—it is truth, and the records bear evidence of the fact. Big crops and high prices do not mean prosperity to the majority of the people—it means adversity. According to the statements of Secretary Wilson, the real producers of wealth are not getting their just dues, especially among the agricultural class. The middle-man and speculator is reaping the harvest from fields where he has never planted or sown. The present damnable, villainous system is the outgrowth of centuries of wrong teaching and practice, and as long as the world or its people retain the present system, there will be no improvement. In fact, conditions will become worse. As long as the dastardly doctrines of "non-resistance" and submission hold sway among mankind there is little hope of betterment. If the people want better economics, social or industrial conditions, they must study and labor to bring them about. Don't wait for evolution. It is just as easy to bring them about in a decade as it is in a century or a millennium. The Socialist party was organized to change or destroy the present slavish, nefarious system, and inaugurate a system of justice and righteousness among mankind, and it is up to that party to spread its doctrines world-wide and to demonstrate their practicability. The Socialist party demands fair play and must maintain its rights. The members of the Socialist party have as much right to believe in their theories as those of the old parties or its members have in theirs. If the present industrial

system is wrong or unjust it behooves every good citizen to help correct or revolutionize it if necessary for the public welfare. The great wrong of our present system is that it was organized by small capitalists and exploiters and has been thoroughly commercialized, so that instead of being a blessing to mankind in general, it has become a burden and a curse. Instead of making true and loyal citizens it creates anarchists, thieves, murderers and all manner of wrong and iniquity. Within the last twelve months one hundred and twenty-two people have committed suicide in Chicago alone. On their persons were found between two and three dollars for the whole list. Most of these people were from the working class and were penniless.

The working class are as much to be blamed for the present conditions as the capitalist class, as they have voted and worked to maintain the present system; it may have been through ignorance and political prejudice, but it is none the less disastrous. If the laboring class would only unite politically, they could win every battle. If they would only abandon those false leaders and teachers who tell them to "keep out of politics" or to vote for their capitalistic friends. These measly creatures are traitors to their class and should be dealt with as such. The laboring class has nothing to gain by keeping the Democratic or Republican parties in power—both are dominated by capitalists and their hirelings. The Socialist party does stand for the interests of the toiling class and is controlled by them. Its triumph means their triumph; its success means their success. J. B. M.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Linn Hill, supposed to be in Alaska or western states. Last heard of in Alaska in 1903. Anyone sending information leading to his present location will be paid reward by his brother, Herman Hill, Madison, Kansas. mch 24.



ON MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Men who make newspapers sometimes believe that their profession is an exactive one. They are wrong. It is the simplest calling. Making a newspaper is an easy trick. Anybody can do it.

A lawyer with only a diploma and a brass sign, who would lost a suit even if the other side were ready to confess judgment, will tell you how to run a newspaper. A physician who would send his patient to the morgue before the prescription has been filled will know all the fine points of making a newspaper. An actor who never earned any other plaudit than a soft tomato will give instructions in handling the world's news. Any old lady who knows enough to get off a street car backward has positive opinions on the press. Even a society person who never paid anything but a call or made anything but a visit or did anything but a tailor knows how stupid those men who write "stories," edit "copy," wrestle with "heads" that won't fit and get the paper out on time.

One reason for the universality of perfection in this trade among those who do not work at it, is that everybody has been employed in it. It is a most unusual thing to meet a man who, when the occasion seems ripe, will not say, "I used to be a newspaper man myself." Every time a man works his county editor for a puff on the strength of a big pumpkin he graduates in journalism. When he writes a "piece" for the Squash County Clarion about "a most enjoyable entertainment," he completes his post-graduate course in newspaper work, and when he writes a communication on both sides of the paper to the editor he becomes a thirty-third degree member of the Tribe of Scribe.

That so many men have abandoned literature for the law, medicine and other easy walks of life simply shows that many men would rather fail in one thing than another.—Washington Evening Star.

EXTRACTS FROM "CRIME AND CRIMINALS."

(Prison Reform League Publishing Co., 443 South Main St., Los Angeles, Calif. 320 pages, cloth bound and illustrated, \$1.00 net. To be had at all booksellers.)

Torture.

We boast a literature that has ransacked the accumulations of ages for inspiring thought; yet, as a nation, we cling tenaciously to the savage's instinct for revenge, embodied in capital punishment. When we speak of torture we think of the Dark Ages; yet in the penitentiaries and reformatories—God save the mark!—of leading states, torture, in most revolting forms, is practiced habitually.

"When you have broken the spirit of a criminal," says Collison, "and lacerated his flesh as far as human endurance is possible (gauged by the medical men in attendance), be sure of one thing: You will have to support that man, in and out of prison, for the rest of his life. Let the advocates of the 'cat' note that fact. To lacerate and smash up, morally and physically, the criminal is—apart from all questions of humanity—a somewhat expensive luxury for the already over-burdened people of this country."

Capital Punishment.

"Six executions took place while I was in prison," says Griffith J. Griffith, "and on each occasion we were locked in our cells or in the several workshops. In the juke-mill I grew keenly conscious of the view the convict takes of the much-mooted question as to whether or no the state itself has the right to take life. On each occasion I found the sentiment of the mill practically unanimous, the whispered comments while the culminating trag-

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man shall step forth free. Master of himself and of the forces of Nature. Free to enjoy the fruits of his toil. Compelled to yield them up to no man. Beholden to none for the privilege to live. At last a free man in a land of freemen.—Western Clarion.

A HISTORIC TRAGEDY.

According to a dispatch from Washington to the New York Times there is being organized in that city "an enormous boycotting machine" of one million American families to be directed against trust-made goods. The movement is still in the stage of private, or secret, discussion, but the plans and the names of the participants are soon to be made public at a big meeting. According to present plans, the members of the "enormous boycotting machine" are first to be called on to refrain from buying meat. Later on other trust-made foods are to be attacked in a similar manner. Among the organizers of the movement are several members of Congress and their wives.

It would be easy to indulge in gibes at the expense of the "American public," that is, "the great and glorious "middle class," at one time the most powerful element in the republic and now reduced to so low an estate as to be compelled to resort to the proscribed weapon of the despised working class. It would be easy to contrast the conscious impotence denoted by this movement for voluntary semi-starvation en masse, as the last weapon against the trusts, with the contempt for the trusts displayed by the middle class some twenty years ago, when the trustification movement was yet in its early stages. It would be easy to contrast the truly ridiculous helplessness of the entire American people, including its Roosevelts and its other supermen, before the giant trusts of today, with the incredulity with which the Socialist theory of the inevitableness of capitalistic centralization was at one time regarded by the "reformers" and all the other "practical men," who took delight in manifesting their contempt for the Socialist visionaries.

It would be easy to laugh and to sneer. But, in fact, it is a great social tragedy that is being enacted before our eyes. It is the decline and decay of a class that at one time played a great historic role which we are witnessing. That class is now in its death throes, blindly resisting the resistless forces of social development, forces which that class itself was unconsciously instrumental in bringing into existence. Soon the bulk of its members will be hurled into the ranks of the working class, there to undergo a new martyrdom, but there also to discover new sources of life and strength, to regain the joy of battle and strife for a new social ideal.

These men and women, the bulk of them, will yet be our comrades, fighting together for the rejuvenation of humanity.—New York Call.

SOME REASONS WHY "WORKERS DON'T STICK."

Of course "workers don't stick," but, in the language of "Grape Nuts" Post, "there's a reason."

In the first place, we forget that trades unionism is a protest on the part of certain members of our present society against conditions which the rulers of this same society declare—many times tacitly—are proper and just.

We also forget that when men protest, they arouse opposition of those who profit by existing orders. And when those who profit control bar, bench, editors, universities, the jobs, and other forces in society, it must be clear that the protestor's path is a rocky one.

The rulers have every power—but numbers—at their command. They have a power greater than numbers—THEY HAVE BRAINS—MOSTLY PURCHASED. Education—so-called—is their weapon. Every law is passed for a continuation of their power. Every effort is made to cripple unity of protesters, who, if they protest too loud, and are not brave, intelligent and strong, fall victims to the rulers' thumbscrews of ridicule, misrepresentation, persecution and abuse. False friends, treachery and spies are used among those who, fresh from mill, mine and factory, desert their self-sacrificing, stout-hearted fellows and believe the statements of those who few know are the rulers' secret allies.

Arrayed against this force is the unlettered, untutored workers—a veritable mob; just out of serfdom, with ages of ignorance behind them, as they blink in the morn of an awakened dawn. With a feeble labor press, with free schools for only fifty years, steeped in superstition, degradation, slavery, injustice and wrong, they are beginning to stand alone that they may cope with those versed in the art of spoliation and divide.

Is it any wonder some workers become bewildered and discouraged?

Can they be blamed because they are ignorant of the game—because they have not yet grasped the CLASS SPIRIT their rulers too well know?

Is it any wonder they don't distinguish between real friends and the "phony" kind always found in beds of ease, who forget us in times of stress, and then deplore our failures to "stick"?

Can these alleged "friends" point to one force in society that has stood behind the workers? We have battled alone. We have only yesterday won the moral right to unite, despite the legions of wrong, who now, with insolent assumption, give us advice, with applause of every "conservative" utterance of a timid protestor from industrial masters who cower behind bags of gold wrung from the tired bones and aching souls of those who toil.

It is true "workers don't stick" as they should, but they are working out their own destiny, and when once they become conscious of the terrific batteries—the social customs, the laws, usages, doctrines and creeds—that ruler can mass against protestor, and which the latter knows nothing of, every trades unionist will understand why "workers don't stick," and they will act accordingly as they agree that their movement is the most startling phenomena of all times.

Let us reject the false friendship of those who tell us we "don't stick." THEY ONLY DREAD THE TIME WHEN WE WILL—when we discover OUR weakness and THEIR source of power.

We are uniting as fast as we are educating ourselves, and we must endure our wrongs just as long as we accept the standards of right and wrong now laid down by those who thus profit by our divisions and subjection.—Toledo Union Leader.

LABOR'S WEAPONS.

(By Margaret Gorman in Los Angeles Citizen.)

It is only by united effort of the part of the working men that the cause of labor can ever hope to win. When organized wage-workers stand as a unit against organized capital, and demand their rights of the captains of industry, scabs will find no place in the work shops of the nation; in fact, the word scab will have become obsolete. For countless centuries individual selfishness has been crushing individual rights under the juggernaut of avarice and greed, the young and strong being mowed down like grass on the battlefield of competition; while the weak and helpless ones are being slowly starved to death in factory, mine and sweat shops, until youth and love and hope are dead. The condition of the wage-worker today is worse than that of the chattel slave a century ago, because the chattel slave's master gave his slaves food and shelter all the year round, but when the wage worker of today is out of work, starvation, eviction, or a prison cell confronts him unless he ends the struggle in a suicide's grave.

Who is to blame for this state of things? Is it the soulless money grubber or the brainless toiler who stands ready to be grubbed? Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist, in one of his speeches a half a century ago, said:

"Men do not get freedom; they take it; peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Freedom is the birthright of every human, and every human may possess it who has the ability or intelligence to direct his own course of action unbiased by the prejudices and passions that find birth in ignorance. There is not a wrong in existence today which could not be righted tomorrow if the toiling masses would but stand together and fight as a unit under the banner of a common cause. A house divided against itself cannot stand; neither can an organization stand against the assaults of conflicting interests. But when the hordes of toiling humanity stand as one, and on common ground, fearlessly and intelligently demanding their birthright—freedom—then indeed will their battles be crowned with victory, for the enemy will realize that it is fighting MEN rather than puny creatures, cajoled and controlled by party leaders and bosses. In the future there will be less partyism and more common sense displayed when the interests of the nation are at stake during elective periods, because the masses are beginning to think for themselves, and consequently can more readily see and understand the motives which actuate those in control, and they will also discover the true cause that separates the grafter from the man who works for the betterment of the race.

Parties, like creeds, are veritable stone walls built by bosses and leaders to keep the people from thinking. Organized labor, however, will recognize no such thing as partyism in the future, for a majority of that class have found that united effort, or co-operation, when intelligently directed, is the only means by which the common people can ever come into their own.

ADOPTED BY GLOBE MINERS' UNION.

Globe, Ariz., Dec. 11, 1909.

The Officers and Members, Globe Miners' Union No. 60:

Fellow Workers:—The following resolution is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Whereas, The time of the convention of the United Mine Workers will be in the first half of the coming month, and

Whereas, It is contemplated by the Western Federation of Miners to meet the representatives of the United Mine Workers in convention to endeavor to perfect an amalgamation of the two branches of mining industry and

Whereas, That the action of the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners in that convention may be guided by the desires of the membership, be it

Resolved, That Globe Miners' Union No. 60 declare for the amalgamation of the two branches of the mining industry in any manner consistent with the conservation of the right of the workers in the mining industry to enact measures pertaining to the mining industry independent of interference by separate and distinct industries outside the mining industry.

(Seal.)

In Memoriam.

Mojave, Cal., Dec. 31, 1909.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove Brother Philip Creighton from the trouble and toil of a wage earner's life, and to let the sleep of death descend upon him, Mojave Miners' Union takes this opportunity to testify to our late brother's high character, and to show the esteem in which he was held; also to express our sorrow and keen sympathy with Brother Creighton's relatives.

(Signed) JAMES COWAN, Organizer.

At a regular meeting of Terry Peak Miners' Union, No. 5, W. F. M., held on Wednesday, December 29, 1909, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Henry Gibson, thereby depriving us of a faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends our sympathy and condolence in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem to our late brother, we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, a copy sent to the Daily Register; also to the Miners' Magazine, for publication; and spread on the records of Terry Peak Miners' Union, No. 5, W. F. M.

ROY SKUTT,
J. C. MAY,
RICHARD KEMP,

(Seal)

Committee.

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