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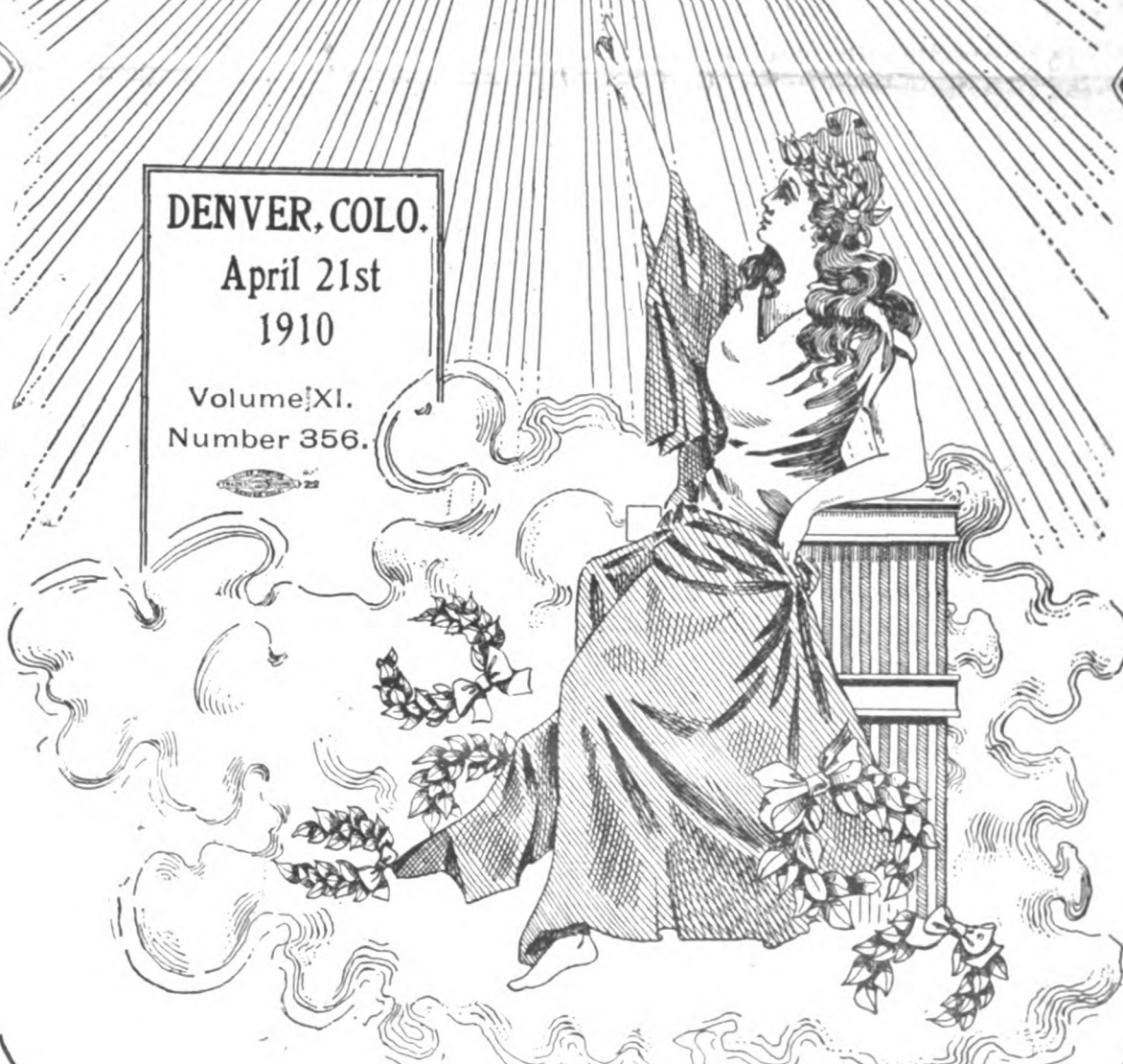
INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

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DENVER, COLO.
April 21st
1910

Volume XI.
Number 356.



WEALTH
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 21, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 356
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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

Occupation

Department

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Butte, Mont., April 8, 1910.

All secretaries of the various locals of the Western Federation of Miners are requested not to admit anybody who leaves the jurisdiction of Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. of M., to membership in their locals without first communicating with the secretary of No. 83.

EUGENE POPPER,
Recording Secretary.

(Seal)

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Leadville, Colo., April 10, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, held April 7, 1910, the following were declared unfair to organized labor and fined \$25.00: Henry Hart and James McNicholas, for leaving the jurisdiction of this union without paying up after being notified to do so; and James Bell, for refusing to reinstate.

By order of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, W. F. M.
RAY WOODBURY, Secretary.

(Seal)

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Moyie, B. C., April 10, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: Kindly publish the following in the Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Moyie Miners' Union No. 71, W. F. M., held on April 9, 1910, the following were declared unfair to organized labor, and a fine of \$25.00 placed against them for refusing to pay dues and assessments to this local, after working in our jurisdiction for some considerable time. Their names are George Shate, John Thatcher, Hugh Ross and William Forsythe.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES ROBERTS,
Secretary No. 71.

(Seal)

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Goldroad, Ariz., April 12, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: At a regular meeting of No. 124, W. F. of M., the following named were declared unfair and fined \$10.00: Joe Castelo, Mexican; D. F. Terry, one time belonged to No. 32- for refusing to pay up.

By order of Snowball Miners' Union, No. 124, W. F. of M.
ULRICH GRILL, Secretary.

(Seal)

PLACED ON THE FAIR LIST.

Randsburg, Calif., April 9, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: At a regular meeting held by Randsburg Local No. 44, Otto Ottesen was taken off the unfair list and placed on the fair list, as he has been reinstated in this local.

E. M. ARANDALL, Secretary.

(Seal)

PRESIDENT MOYER left last week to visit the local unions of Utah.

THE LABORING PEOPLE have no rights, unless the labor movement is strong enough to enforce them.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER JENKERSON has organized a local union of the Western Federation of Miners at Joplin, Mo.

VICE-PRESIDENT MAHONEY is now in the Lead belt of Missouri giving his attention to the work of organization in the vicinity of Joplin.

MANHATTAN MINERS' UNION NO. 241 of Manhattan, Nevada, has fined Tony Peila \$25.00 and declared him unfair for refusing to pay dues and speaking against the local union.

JEROME MINERS' UNION of Jerome, Ariz., has made arrangements to celebrate Labor Day on May 2nd. The editor of the Miners' Magazine has been invited to deliver the oration of the day.

THE PRICE of a lunch in the restaurant located in the House of Representatives has raised 10 cents, and the law makers are in a state of revolt. But as the law makers can raise their salaries without consulting the people, the country is safe.

SENATOR SIMON gives generous donations to a few colleges now and then, but he can afford to. What do the slag-shovelers get at the smelters?—Durango Democrat.

They get wages that enable them to purchase overalls and liver.

THOMAS WALSH, the mining man of Colorado, has passed over the "Great Divide." Walsh, after becoming a multi-millionaire, still carried a heart in his bosom and his many generous acts towards his less fortunate associates stamped him as a man whom great riches had not hardened to the sufferings of others.

EX-PRESIDENT FAULKNER of the Window Glass Workers' Union has been appointed by President Taft as "field agent" in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Faulkner was the first labor offi-

cial who publicly opposed President Gompers' political policy two years ago. Taft believes in "rewarding our friends," too.—Cleveland Citizen.

IT IS NO CRIME to be a workingman. And yet the average workingman gets the same sentence as a convict. The average workingman in Texas has no vote, and he is condemned to hard labor for life.—The Dallas Laborer.

And yet Texas is a good old Democratic state, the same as Maryland, where the colored man was robbed of the heritage given to him by the Fifteenth Federal Amendment.

THE MEAT STRIKE is a matter of history. When the boycott was placed on the beef trust, there were many predictions as to results, but the trust did not even become pale or nervous. The people who abstained from the use of meat have discovered that the "hunger strike" was as harmless as a gentle zephyr kissing the rosy cheek of a healthy maiden of seventeen summers. The trust is still doing business at the same old stand and the prices are still soaring towards the stars.

PRESIDENT TAFT is again on the political rostrum for the purpose of defending his administration. When Teddy's political heir realizes that his administration needs defense it is indisputable evidence that the President recognizes the fact that "there is something rotten in Denmark." If Taft had acted in strict accordance with an honest conscience he would scorn to take the political platform to make explanations or a defense.

An honest administration needs no defense or explanation.

THE GRAND JURY at Pittsburg, Pa., has indicted a number of bankers and charged them with bribing members of the city council to pass an ordinance selecting certain banks as depositories for public funds. It has developed that these indicted bankers are identified with the Pressed Steel Car Company that used the Cossacks of the Keystone state in a war against labor at McKee's Rocks.

It is always that element in society that can bribe city councils, legislative bodies and courts, that can command the services of the armed power of a state to strangle the clamorings of the disinherited.

IN A FEW of the mining districts within the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, differences are being settled and some of the miners have returned to work. At the present writing it appears that settlements will be made in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the state of Illinois the miners are all idle and the chances for a settlement are very remote. The mine operators of Illinois have large quantities of coal stored up, sufficient to supply the market for ninety days, and the coal barons have concluded that ninety days of idleness will force the miners of Illinois to accept the terms dictated by the operators.

From present indications the battle in Illinois will be to a finish.

A BILL has been introduced in the legislature of New York which prohibits minors from being employed after ten o'clock at night. The drafting and introduction of this bill was due to the fact that the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies employing boys exclusively in their messenger service, sent them into all parts of the cities at all hours of the night, and it has been discovered that a great number of these boys come in contact with the inmates of brothels and dives of the most infamous character. The introduction of such a bill furnishes the proof that capitalism has no scruples as to the methods that are employed in gathering dividends. The labor of a boy is cheaper than the labor of the man, and capitalism feels no heart pangs when boys are corrupted and debauched by being brought in contact with men and women who are graduates in crime.

JUDGE RICE of the Black Hills has handed down a decision which declares that the Finnish Temperance Society has no right to expel its members. The judge declares: "It is no crime to work and you have no right to expel members from your society just because they are employed by the Homestake Mining Company as non-union men."

According to the decision of this incumbent of "the temple of justice," the majority in a society shall take no action against a member whose conduct has been repulsive to the majority. It is perfectly legal to become a scab and a strike-breaker when a corporation declares a lockout, and the members of a society must retain the man or woman who renders mute obedience to the will of a mining company that uses the starvation process to crush organized labor. The working man who has any reverence for courts in this day and age is a mental cripple whose thought dome is sadly in need of repairs.

THE LABORING PEOPLE of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, through the officials of the American Federation of Labor, brought to the attention of President Taft the conditions which prevail in this plant of the steel trust, but "Injunction Bill," loyal to the constituency that furnished the funds that secured his nomination and election, ignored the statements made by the representatives of labor. Taft is class-conscious, but unfortunately the working people are not conscious of their class interests, and as a result of lacking consciousness of their interests, are forced to crawl on their knees to an elected representative of capitalism to beg for mercy.

Some day the laboring people will rise from their knees and stand upon their feet like men and demand instead of playing the humiliating role of beggars. A beggar may arouse pity in the breasts of some people, but a beggar can never command respect.

SENATOR R. M. LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin last week delivered one of his most vitriolic speeches in the Senate of the United States. His language had the smell of sulphur and his denunciation must have blistered the men against whom he hurled his verbal lightning. La Follette branded J. P. Morgan as a "beefy, red-faced financial bully," but such an epithet will have no effect in halting the monarch in the financial world in reaping his millions through the hellish system of legalized robbery. Attorney-General Wickersham was characterized as "a former chief trickster of monopolistic interests," but Wickersham will consecrate his efforts to promote the welfare of a master class, regardless of the outbursts of indignation that stream from the lips of the senator from Wisconsin.

President Taft was pilloried, but "Injunction Bill" will continue to pursue the even tenor of his way by giving every encouragement to the "infant industries" that trample on the rights of the people.

La Follette in hurling his thunderbolts against individuals and effects, is losing sight of the cause that breeds the moral miasma that inoculates a nation. The system is responsible for the debauchery of men, and until the system is overthrown the pestilence of corruption will cover the earth.

THERE WAS A STRIKE on the state capitol building at Little Rock, Arkansas and Governor Donaghey in speaking of the strike, said:

"I have favored the employment of union men all along, and none but union men are employed hereafter. A man who goes to work must show his card, or he doesn't work there, provided union workmen can be secured to continue the work. I have had no official notification of the strike, but no work is being done today, and I have notified the labor union officials that the commission is with them from start to finish. In the event union men refuse to work for Haley and Hornbrook, who have the cornice and metal work contract, the union men will then be given a chance to work for the commission."

The above from the governor of Arkansas shows that there is at least one chief magistrate of a state who has some starch in his spinal column, and that he has the courage to place himself squarely upon record as an uncompromising friend of the principles of organized labor. Regardless of the fact that Haley and Hornbrook has a contract to perform certain labor for the state, yet the governor of Arkansas throws aside his reverence for the sacredness of a contract wherein the holders of a contract refuse to recognize the justice of the demands of those who perform the labor.

There is a vast difference between the attitude of the governor of the state of Arkansas and the President of the United States.

The steel trust has a contract with the government and it makes no difference to "Injunction Bill" how the slaves are treated as long as the trust "delivers the goods."

FIFTY BUSINESS MEN of Bethlehem, Pa., waited on the President of the United States to assure him that the products of the steel trust were not of an inferior character. President Taft listened attentively to the delegation of business men, who were but emissaries of the trust and when the delegation had finished its statements to the Chief Magistrate, he replied to that body as follows:

"I haven't followed closely what has happened at Bethlehem. I don't know what the statements are to which you refer. I don't know what government contracts there are that would naturally go to Bethlehem, or in which Bethlehem would have an opportunity to bid. I can only say this—that I am utterly opposed to the principle of a boycott."

"Every issue ought to be settled on its own merits. If the Bethlehem work isn't up to contract, then the government ought not to give the contracts to it. If it is, then the contracts ought to go to it without regard to controversies that Bethlehem may have with third persons, whether those third persons be customers or employes."

"If Bethlehem doesn't do good work it is for the government to find out and to act on it, and to refuse its contracts on that ground, and not because it is concerned in a fight or in a controversy with its employes."

The language of President Taft is plain and can be understood by every man of average intelligence. He declared without any hesitancy that the employe whose labor makes it possible for the steel trust to fill its contracts is not to be taken into consideration. If those employes are suffering from the oppression of industrial tyrants and if the wages paid are bordering on the hunger line, it is no business of the government as represented by "Injunction Bill."

The steel trust, according to Taft, can impose the most brutal conditions upon its employes, but the government is only interested in the trust complying with the provisions of its contract. The government has no interest in the slaves that are driven by the lash of a master class.

AT LAST there is an effective meat boycott. It has not been declared by any person or organization. It "just grewed."

The market reports are accompanied by the comment that meat has reached a prohibitive price and can no longer be purchased by the great mass of the people.

Of course the workers ought to go without meat. Our vegetarian friends are all very sure of this, anyhow, but so far their arguments

have made little impression on the mass of laborers who eat that they may work.

Those old stories about the immigrant who wrote back to his fatherland that he had meat three times a week, not daring to say that he had it daily for fear he would not be believed, can now be revived. He would not be believed even here.

The East Side Jewish women in New York are mobbing the meat shops. Of course that is foolish. They will not get meat in that way. They will only get clubbed by the police. This is the usual reply of the capitalist class. The people ask for meat and they are given a policeman's club.

In the granary of the world, its powers of production barely touched, yet already capable of producing more than would have filled the dreams of other ages, the people of the United States riot in the streets for food and are denied.

A French ruler once said, when the people clamored for food, "Let them eat grass," and it is told that when his head fell beneath the guillotine some ghastly joker had filled his mouth with grass.

But the power of rulership today is held by those who hunger, and no guillotine will help them. Their heads have already been stuffed with grass or hay or something that seems to take the place of brains, else they would have used their votes to gain the food for which they are suffering.

Another story is told of a princess during the French Revolution who, when told that the people had no bread, asked, "Why do they not eat cake?" If the exploiters of today take from us the meager meat that is needed to sustain life we may decide to take "the cake" of the entire product of our labor and leave the capitalist to "eat grass" or go to work.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Nature Must Not Be Disfigured

THE VAST MAJORITY of the people of San Francisco are engaged in a movement to secure for that city a water supply that will meet the needs of the people without being forced to pay perpetual tribute to a few moneyed men who glory in the corpulency of dividends squeezed from the destitution of the masses.

The movement of the people is being opposed by that fortunate minority in society, who are heavily interested in property and who believe that assessments should be levied on the many in order that the few may live in indolence. But in this opposition there looms up Gaylord Wilshire, who accuses the people of San Francisco with conspiring to grab part of the Yosemite Park, and deplors that such vandalism would destroy California's national park as a playground. Mr. Wilshire in his verbal wail says:

"Attracted by the possibility of securing without expense a source of water supply, the municipal authorities of San Francisco, representing, of course, the property owners and taxpayers of that city, have turned covetous eyes on the beautiful valley and now propose to flood its entire floor, a level piece of ground about three and one-half miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, utterly destroying the beauty of a locality which is a favorite resort of thousands of tourists, campers and other sightseers."

From the above, it would seem that the far-famed Socialist who is

reputed to be a millionaire, is more interested in the pleasure of "tourists, campers and sightseers" than he is in the needs of the common people whose cause he has pretended to advocate in the past. Mr. Wilshire should know that the city of San Francisco has purchased many acres in this "beautiful valley" which he mentions and that land grabbers and Shylocks who are interested in water power have their vision focused on this "beautiful valley" that is so dear to the "tourists, campers and other sightseers."

He should likewise know that there are thousands of men in San Francisco that are in need of employment, and that the building of this water plant by the city would relieve the distress of an idle army whose poverty is due to a lack of employment. But it seems that Wilshire, who poses as the champion and defender of the working class, does not want nature disturbed while a "beautiful valley" can give pleasure to the eye of a "tourist, camper or sightseer."

Comfort for the pleasure seeker seems to be prized more highly by the millionaire-Socialist than an absolute necessity that would free the masses of the people of San Francisco from the tribute paid to a private monopoly.

Wilshire says: "Let the nation own the trusts." Then on what grounds does he oppose the city of San Francisco owning its water plant?

Does Trade Unionism Come First?

By ROBERT HUNTER.

WE SOCIALISTS are fast revising our views. Indeed the revision is proceeding a bit too fast.

Yesterday we were extremists on one side, tomorrow we promise to be extremists on the other side.

John O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, said recently "that it was *ill* talk of political unity while the workers were divided on the economic field."

"It is a consoling philosophy," he said, "that tells us all we have to do is to march up to the ballot box on election day. But other things are necessary.

"We must have unity in the shops, mills and factories. We must be thoroughly educated and organized. We must be alert, must be conscious of our interests and be prepared at all times to resist encroachments.

"Blind protest voting will solve nothing. Our emancipation will not come from the sky nor from the manipulation of little slips of paper called ballots. Get the workers into the unions.

"We are slowly rejecting the theory," he said, "that political action *alone* is necessary."

Now these are the words of a sturdy Socialist. John O'Neill has fought a good fight and what he says is worth giving ear to.

And we must recognize the fact that in this case he speaks the view of thousands of other good Socialists. We have gone to one extreme and now we are on the point of going to the other extreme.

Now men and movements that go to one extreme are likely to swing about and go to the other extreme. Enrico Ferri used to be the most violent revolutionist in the Socialist movement of Europe. The other day he left the Italian Socialist party to support the new capitalist cabinet.

John Burns was in his hunger days a raging lion; today he is more conservative than Winston Churchill and Lloyd-George, two Liberal politicians.

Aristide Briand used to be a violent "direct actionist," nothing but a general strike and insurrection would satisfy his revolutionary soul. Today Briand is Premier of France.

The extremist is an extremist even when he turns from a revolutionist into a conservative.

I do not mean to say that O'Neill is of this type—far from it. I only mean to say with movements as with men, extremism is dangerous.

John O'Neill and other Socialists all over America are beginning to see that political action will not solve *everything*. And that is true.

The mistake was made in going to the first extreme. We ought never to have said that political action *alone* is necessary.

We ought never to have derided the unions, jeered at their weaknesses, or chuckled at their every mistake.

That was the first error and a terrible one. It was an error the Germans made at first, although they soon squared themselves.

And it is a fact that in no other country has this error persisted as it has in America. And it is also a fact that if we continue to persist in this error we shall create a situation that will put back Socialism for many years to come.

We shall see able and valiant working class comrades like John O'Neill abandoning this folly and turning to the other extreme. They will then try to build up an economic movement while ignoring the political movement.

And after going to that extreme we shall have to come back again after a few years to the work of building up a political movement.

Surely it is as possible in this country as it has been in other countries to have unionists and Socialists constantly urge the necessity of *both* political and economic unity.

Without both political and economic unity the working class will remain hobbled, unable to move with any force or decision.

The fact is, the working class must build up two powerful organizations and wield two powerful weapons, and those who strike in unity must also vote in unity.

We must make Socialists and trade unionists brothers and comrades in the same fight. We must make them stand together, backing each other day and night in the common battle.

We must allow the economic movement freedom to work out its own destiny in its own way and give it every support, aid and comfort that lies in our power.

And we must ask freedom also for ourselves to develop our own methods of action and the union movement should give the party every support, aid and comfort that lies in its power.—New York Call.

While the editor of the Miners' Magazine has no particular criticisms to offer in reply to the sentiments contained in the article from the pen of Robert Hunter, yet it may be well for the editor of the Miners' Magazine to be more explicit as to his attitude towards the economic and political movements.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine is firmly convinced that the labor movement, as at present constituted, is almost helpless on the industrial battlefield. The labor movement being divided and disunited into craft and trade regiments, it must necessarily follow that the laboring people will be divided and disunited at the ballot box. Labor scattered into crafts and trades instead of being united into industrial de-

partments in the industries in which such crafts and trades are engaged, cannot be united in the political arena.

The present construction of the labor movement is absolute proof that the membership of so-called organized labor are yet imprisoned behind the walls of craft and trade autonomy and that their vision has not yet grasped the class interest of the laboring people. Men in ignorance

on the economic field will not be intelligent at the ballot box.

If the membership in the labor movement are not united industrially, it is folly to expect them to become united politically. Industrial solidarity means political solidarity. The labor movement and the political movement are both necessary as means to reach the goal of economic freedom.

The Situation in the Black Hills

THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS are still standing loyally against the Homestake Mining Company and the other mine operators who have declared that unionism must be banished from the mining districts of South Dakota. The imported men who have been hired through misrepresentation, when arriving in the Black Hills and becoming acquainted with conditions, manifest but little willingness to usurp the places of men who are engaged in a struggle for the perpetuation of the right to be a member of a labor organization. The denial of the right of a man to become a member of a union does not even meet with the approval of a vast number of imported men whom the agents of the Homestake company and the other operators have gathered to enforce the supremacy of a lock-out, and as a result the situation has become almost desperate with the exploiters, who have used their economic power in the hope that organized labor would become a corpse in the Black Hills. The Homestake company and the other operators are still recruiting men in various mining districts, but the number of men who refuse to work when understanding the situation and the number who quit, dissatisfied with the climate and character of work to be performed, has swelled the expense account to such proportions that the assassins of organized labor in South Dakota have learned that a lock-out is an expensive proceeding that may even deplete the treasury of a mining corporation.

The maintenance of deputized thugs that have been furnished by detective agencies is another expensive luxury that is having a fatal effect upon the dividends that were formerly earned by the men who refuse to accept employment on the infamous terms dictated by the mining companies of South Dakota.

The vast amount of money being paid out by the Homestake company to the professional gun men has started the genius of the criminal to become active, and dynamite has been found in a few places so that a story might be told of locked-out union men conspiring to destroy property and human life.

An explosion is likely to be pulled off in the near future, in order that the mine operators may have the pretext to call upon the governor of the state for the state militia. The uniformed soldier parading upon the property of the mining companies would be paid for by the state, and the mine operators could then dispense with the services of the hired men summoned from the various detective agencies. The Lead Call, the official mouthpiece of the Homestake Mining Company, has contained fabrications and editorials that had for their object the inflaming of the public mind, and these fabrications and editorials revealed the fact that paid criminals were at work to spring an explosion or some other species of villainy in order that armed might might be utilized to crush organized labor under the cry of "law and order," as was perpetrated in Colorado and Idaho.

The enemies of unionism in the Black Hills are yearning for a pretext that will enable them to shout, "To h—l with the constitution," as did the uniformed outlaws in the Cripple Creek district, when men were torn from their homes and families and loaded on cattle trains, to be dumped on the prairies.

But the lock-out in the Black Hills has unmasked "the friend of labor," William Randolph Hearst. He has been stripped and he stands forth the enemy of unionism. The Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver adopted unanimously the following resolutions, which will scarcely place any gems in the labor crown of Mr. Hearst:

"Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company, of Lead, S. D., on November 24, 1909, locked out its employes to the number of 2,500, because said employes insisted on the right to be identified as members of organized labor; and,

"Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company has declared that in consideration of employment, employes shall waive their right to belong to a labor organization; and,

"Whereas, The officials of the Lead Miners' Union have forwarded telegrams to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, who are heavily interested, and probably own the controlling interest in the Homestake Mining Company, urging them to investigate conditions and to use their efforts toward an amicable settlement; and,

"Whereas, The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has likewise communicated with Mrs. Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, with the object in view of interesting them in the settlement of the controversy between the Homestake Mining Company and its locked-out employes; and,

"Whereas, Mrs. Hearst and her son have practically ignored the requests that have been sent them, and by their silence have demonstrated that they are in accord with the lock-out promulgated by the Homestake Mining Company; and,

"Whereas, William Randolph Hearst, as the head of a syndicate of newspapers, published at San Francisco, Chicago, New York and other places, has posed as the friend of labor and the advocate of unionism; and,

"Whereas, The members of organized labor throughout America form a large percentage of subscribers to the newspapers owned and controlled by William Randolph Hearst; and,

"Whereas, William Randolph Hearst has failed to use any effort in adjusting the difference in Lead, S. D., and has failed, through his many publications, to place himself on record as against the lock-out of the Homestake Mining Company; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the delegates of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, that we regard the attitude of William Randolph Hearst as cowardly, and that we look upon his former pretensions of friendship for organized labor as mere pretexts to enlarge the circulation of his newspapers among members of organized labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, in convention assembled, recognize in the attitude assumed by William Randolph Hearst as opposed to organized labor, and his former pretensions of friendship as the expressions of a masked hypocrite; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the American Federation of Labor, whose officials shall be instructed to inform William Randolph Hearst that he is required to place himself squarely on record as to the lock-out of the Homestake Mining Company; and be it further

"Resolved, That should William Randolph Hearst continue to act in such a manner as to fail in proving his friendship for organized labor, that a circular letter be issued, bearing the seal and signatures of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, in order that union men and women throughout America and Canada may know that Hearst and his publications deserve the same treatment as every foe of unionism who hides his enmity behind a pretense of friendship."

The Chicago Federation of Labor has likewise taken action relative to the attitude of William Hearst. The United Mine Workers have placed themselves on record, and the labor bodies of California are no longer looking upon "Willie" as the friend of labor. As a result of this action on the part of organized labor, Mr. Hearst is noticing a very perceptible loss of patronage to his many journals, and the loss of revenue has removed the smile from the face of the multi-millionaire who once attempted to reach the presidency of the United States through his pretended friendship for the working class.

Milwaukee in the Limelight

WHEN THE ELECTION RETURNS were flashed over the wires acquainting the people with the fact that the Socialist party had swept Milwaukee and the Republican and Democratic parties were wearing the mourning of defeat, there was such consternation that the daily journals seemed reluctant to make any lengthy editorial comment on the political upheaval. But as the editors of the daily press returned to their normal condition of mind, the "molders of public opinion" broke the silence and advanced various reasons that led to the Waterloo of the old parties and the victory of the Socialist party in Milwaukee. According to the mighty journalists of the daily press, political corruption was running riot in Milwaukee and the stench of political debauchery had become nauseating to the metropolitan city of Wisconsin. It is somewhat strange that the editors of the daily journals, previous to election, were so blind to the political rotteness that prevailed in Milwaukee. It is somewhat singular that the vision of these editors only became clear after election, and could only discover political filth after the people by their ballots had relegated the old

parties from public office. The daily press of Milwaukee, previous to election, appealed to the people in the most pathetic language to put their trust and confidence in the candidates of the old parties, and used the most vigorous English in warning the voters against the red spectre of Socialism.

But the daily press was impotent to stem the rising tide that threatened the supremacy of the old parties, and when the votes were counted it was discovered that the working class of Milwaukee were class-conscious and had cast their ballots for their class interests.

Emil Seidel, the Socialist mayor, when interviewed expressed himself as follows:

"The city of Milwaukee has vindicated those men who have worked, suffered and fought for this victory for the last twenty years. The workingman does not want to be fooled any longer.

"This is not a personal victory, but a victory for the principles of the Socialist party. The defeat of the capitalist parties was foreordained because they stood upon wrong principles. The success of myself and my associates is an expression of the dissatisfaction of the peo-

ple with the way the old parties have administered affairs in the city hall.

"The victory is the result of long years of education carried on under great difficulties by our party. I think the success of our ticket in this election marks the beginning of the true labor party, the party which in the years to come is to lead the common people, the working class, into power and give them some of the rights which capitalist rule has taken from them.

"The sentiment of the common people has been crystallized in Milwaukee, and the good work started this day will spread to the far corners of the land.

"We shall take up the task of carrying out our principles as soon as we enter into office. Personally I shall be at the command of the people of this city, trying to the best of my ability to be the servant of all, without regard to party, creed or race, and doing my best to serve them. I bear no ill-will toward any man, but I would like the people of this town to believe and realize that our party stands for the best that there is in American institutions.

"I hope the people will stand by me in my endeavor to make Milwaukee a place where, indeed, the citizen, every citizen, may find it possible to attain the highest expression of that right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' for which the fathers of this republic fought so well.

"I want to see Milwaukee a city where every man can bring up his children in peace and comfort and make them good citizens and good men and women; where the common man and the rich man may find happiness and the enjoyment of the things which go to make life worth the living."

Victor Berger, one of the giants in the Socialist party of Milwaukee and a journalist of national repute, when interviewed, expressed himself as follows relative to the political victory achieved:

"At this moment of victory we appreciate our duty towards the national and international Socialist movement. We have gone through a campaign of vilification by the Republican and Democratic parties,

mainly directed against the red flag, against the international Socialist movement and against the revolution as has never been known in this city.

"We must now show the people of Milwaukee that the philosophy of international Socialism can be applied and will be applied to the local situation, and that it can be applied with advantage to any American city of the present day.

"On the other hand, we want to show our comrades all over the country that our principles will lose nothing of the revolutionary energy by being thus applied to a local situation.

"Our party is by necessity a city party, first and foremost.

"We have to win our cities first before we can win in a state and then in the country at large. I know of no city where the Socialist movement is so thoroughly enlightened and so class conscious as in Milwaukee.

"Years of continuous literature propaganda has made it so. Therefore I am glad that this first victory came to Milwaukee, as I am sure we will take care of the situation to the credit of the city and international movement."

The above declarations from two of the leading men identified with the Socialist victory in Milwaukee, leave no room to doubt but that public affairs will be conducted in such a manner as to give recognition to the needs of the laboring people, whose political solidarity in the recent election routed the representatives of exploitation from office.

Milwaukee will have a working class administration based upon the interests of the common people, and though subsidized sheets may indulge in censure and criticism, the men and women of intelligence will realize a vast improvement in a city that has been looted by the mercenary pirates who grew powerful and corpulent on the spoils of public plunder.

It can again be assumed that the Socialist administration of public affairs in Milwaukee will be condemned by that small element in the Socialist party who froth at the mouth at any and all measures, that lack the efficacy of ushering in a new civilization in "the twinkling of an eye."

He Is More Appreciated Now

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a sermon that was preached years ago by the lamented Myron Reed. Although Myron Reed passed away more than eleven years ago, yet the sentiments which fell from his lips during life are living pictures of the conditions which prevail today. Reed was one of the most advanced men in America. Though wearing the clerical robes of the church, he did not fail to probe the industrial problem. In fact, nearly every sermon that he preached reached down to the common people and pictured the misery and suffering that submerged a world through an industrial system that lacks heart and soul.

He was a man who was courageous in the expression of his convictions, and dared to speak the truth, even though to speak the truth meant his crucifixion.

Reed proved his fidelity to the working class and never flinched when it became necessary to raise his voice for justice. In 1894 Rev. Myron Reed was the pastor of one of Denver's most fashionable churches. His congregation was made up of the cream of the "Queen City of the Plains." The pews of his church were filled with the most richly dressed men and women of Colorado's capitol city. But the fact that he was the salaried minister of the wealthy did not deter him from denouncing the wrongs that were perpetrated by a class of privilege, or prevent him from condemning a system that bred human wretchedness. The people of Colorado remember the sermon that brought a frown to the brow of corporate power and a sneer to the haughty lips of plutocracy.

The miners of the Cripple Creek district in the year 1894 were engaged in a struggle with the mine operators. The miners had de-

manded an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.00, but the mine owners refused to give favorable consideration to the demands of the miners. The county of El Paso being controlled officially by the mine operators, an army of 1,200 men was raised by the county commissioners, and with the sheriff of the county at their head, was marched towards that historic spot in Colorado known as "Bull Hill." On that memorable Sunday that Reed preached his sermon that divorced him from his congregation, the people of the state were expecting a clash between the barricaded miners on "Bull Hill" and the hired assassins of Sheriff Bowers' brigade. The situation was critical and Myron Reed in a burst of eloquence exclaimed: "My heart is with the miners today on 'Bull Hill'."

His congregation was shocked by such an expression from their salaried preacher and ere many days had passed away "the pillars of the church" requested a retraction, but their request was met with a resignation. Myron Reed refused to be a mental prostitute and trample under foot his honest convictions to retain a position in a church, whose members were callous to sentiments of right and justice.

As the years pass away, the man who spoke for the oppressed is more appreciated. His sermons and writings are becoming priceless to men and women who are looking into the future and yearning for that glad day when despotism shall pass away and the earth becomes radiant with the sunlight of economic liberty.

Future generations, when reading the sermons of Myron Reed, will hail him as one of the pioneers in the battle for human rights and place around his memory a wreath of immortality whose flowers shall never fade.

The New Jersey Legislature

THE CONDUCT of the members of the legislature of the state of New Jersey has been made known to the public through the columns of the daily press. The brazen and unblushing immorality of the law makers of New Jersey during the closing hours of the session has furnished a theme for pulpits and the ministers of the gospel have been unsparing and merciless in their denunciation of the drunken orgies which characterized the last written chapter in the history of New Jersey's legislative body.

Ralph Johnson, in writing to the Rocky Mountain News from New Jersey, describes the closing scenes as follows:

"Trenton, N. J., April 9.—The New Jersey assemblymen, who put one over on Belshazzar in the orgies which closed the thirty-fourth session of the lower house Thursday, have not only brought about a storm of denunciation from every pulpit in the state, but have given Governor Fort a lever to pry the lid off a smouldering scandal which, for civic corruption, may make the exposures in the New York legislature resemble the popping of a firecracker.

"Governor Fort, after declaring that the revelry of the legislators and their women friends was a disgrace to the state, declared he would shortly call a special session of the legislature to investigate the obscen-

ities which are alleged to have been enacted through the day and night of the closing session.

"Governor Fort is a reformer and the revelations of hoochee coochee dances by women in committee rooms for the delectation of legislators; the wholesale consumption of champagne, whisky and beer in the assembly rooms while the legislature was in session, and the manner in which women thronged the galleries and called in familiar fashion to their men friends below, have left the governor speechless with mortification and anger. He said today:

"I am so much astonished that I can scarcely think of the disgrace which has been brought upon the state. I have received letters and petitions from ministers and women, asking that action be taken without delay. Something will be done, and that very soon, although I cannot reveal now what the course will be.

"The clergy is right in its contention. Every pulpit in the state will denounce the act of the members of the house tomorrow."

DRUNKEN WOMEN PELT SOLONS WITH BOOKS.

"While many of the legislators sat asleep at their desks and their disheveled women friends in the gallery alternately drank from whisky and champagne bottles and pelted them with books and spitballs, two very important measures of Governor Fort's were up for consideration.

They were the water bill, separating the New York and New Jersey supply, and the railways revaluation bill. It seemed a fickle coincidence of fate that the water bill should be argued at a time when water was furthest from the minds of the legislators.

"Several lobbyists, one reputed to be a millionaire brewer, provided a goodly portion of the amusement for the representatives. He had brought two automobiles filled with women from various roadhouses and resorts and an unlimited quantity of champagne. The women soon became so noisy in the galleries that the wives and daughters of Trentonians gathered their skirts about them and departed in disgust.

"One representative was speaking on a very important bill when a spitball hurled by a pretty girl in the gallery hit him upon the cheek. He looked up and saw a bejeweled damsel drinking from a bottle. Interrupting his speech, he called, 'Hello, Maudie!'

"'Hello!' called back Maudie, amid laughter. After a time, as the wine flowed more freely, a number of the women were invited into a committee room, where an impromptu lunch, consisting of beer, whisky and champagne, was served. The women danced and shouted and sang, and the language used by the men was of the after-midnight variety. High kicking exhibitions were given, and one woman was going to give her version of the Salome dance when a member who had not taken sufficient to enjoy the fun tried to shower cold water upon the performance. According to the latest account, he was ejected forthwith.

"One of the women walked unsteadily through the house and hurled a book at the head of Clerk Parker. Clerk Parker did not like this, and he exclaimed angrily: 'Cut out that monkey business! That goes, and I don't give a rap who did it!'

"The revelry grew worse as the night grew older, and new revelations will come as to the bolder things which were said and done.

"Assemblyman Mark Sullivan, minority leader, today wrote a letter to Governor Fort, asking that a special session be called to investigate the stories of the alleged debauchery.

"At the same time Joseph Frelinghuysen, president of the state senate, has asked the attorney general whether he has authority to order an extra session for an investigation without waiting for the governor to act.

"There were some startling statements set forth tonight in a state-

ment made by the Rev. George Ridout of the Anti-saloon league, who charged one lobbyist who took part in the orgy with being a 'white slaver.'

"All previous accusations are mild compared with those of the Rev. Mr. Ridout. He says several assemblymen took women into the ante-rooms, and that later pieces of women's wearing apparel were found in the rooms."

The above story, picturing the indecency of the representatives of a state, who are presumed to enact legislation for the people, might well cause the citizenship of this country to make inquiries as to where we are drifting. These law makers seemed to forget that they were men, and resolving themselves into beasts and gluttons, braved the criticism that they knew must come to a body of men into whose hands the people had placed the authority of enacting legislation. On account of the scenes of obscenity that disgraced a state capitol, the governor is considering the advisability of calling the legislature into extra session to make an investigation. Such official action on the part of the governor appears to be ludicrous when it is realized that the body that is to be investigated will sit as a court to investigate themselves. Is it reasonable to presume that a legislative body that defied all the forms of common decency will bring in a verdict that will cast reflections on their conduct? Does the governor expect that law-makers who openly and brazenly threw dignity to the winds and flaunted their shameless depravity, will convict themselves?

But the legislature of New Jersey is not alone in parading its moral rottenness. Nearly every legislature can be accused of the same infamies, when the curtain is dropping on the closing acts of legislators.

What chance have the laboring people before a body of men who seemed to forget that they had mothers, sisters, wives or daughters?

What laws can labor expect from a body of men who set aside all self-respect and plunge themselves into the cesspool of moral filth?

The conduct of the legislators of New Jersey was in harmony with the debauched system that makes brutes of the human race. The moral standard of humanity will not be raised until the system that debases men and women is overthrown and supplanted by a civilization that is free from the blighting and blasting influences of capitalism.

A Sermon from the Lamented Myron Reed

(Rocky Mountain News.)

I HAVE SELECTED a few texts. One I found in the Nineteenth Century Magazine: "The millionaire is the romantic figure of the century. The heroes who put to flight by their unaided prowess whole armies of enemies have ceased to interest us. We give our admiration to the marvelous being, who, from the retirement of his sanctum, controls the commerce of the world and makes the clothing and food of mankind cheap, or by preference dear."

Here is another from William Morris, poet and Socialist: "It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do, and which shall be done under such conditions as would make it neither overwearisome nor over-anxious."

Here is another, from John Stuart Mill: "It is questionable if all the improvements in machinery have lightened the day's toil of a single man." And here is another from Matthew Arnold: "All men are Tories by nature when tolerably well off." And Wendell Phillips gave me a text, "Nihilism is the last weapon of victims choked and manacled beyond all other resistance."

And here is one from St. Paul: "The husbandmen that labor must be first partakers of the fruits."

I have met true gypsies in Europe and America. They are not tramps. Uniformly they have good horses, wagons, tents and good health. They are a race, a brotherhood of wanderers. They trade horses and tell fortunes. Their life on the road and in the open has agreed with them.

Then there is the American old-fashioned gypsy. I used to meet him in Indiana. His normal state is moving. He and his are born with the curse of the wandering foot. Except in the dead of winter the mud never dries on their old canvas-covered wagon. They are always going somewhere. Nothing stops them but an unfordable river. They are laconic, say nothing but "want over." I have seen them moving to all points of the compass. They are mostly native Americans. You discover that by their names. You will see these wagons in Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas. I saw them last summer in camp along the Bear and Elk rivers. Fishing a little, shooting a little, come from no place in particular, going to no particular place. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and the good thereof.

From Gay's "Beggars' Opera" and Burns' "Jolly Beggars" I conclude that the tramp in the old world is not a new thing. Robert Burns saw them at Poesie Nancy's and photographed them.

The jolly beggar of Scotland one hundred years ago had in some way or other lost his grip on the land. So he went around the countryside, picked up cold victuals and at evening rendezvoused at Poesie Nancy's, warmed up the cold stuff and made a night of it.

Old world people, unfortunate trespassers on the face of the earth, in some mysterious way migrated to America. Here there was room for a man and his family to have a home, a permanent foothold on land of their own. And there is room. All the people of the United States, if they were friends, could live in Texas. But we have so botched the thing that men think they must go to Cherokee strip or Alaska.

That a country like this should develop the modern American tramp is shameful. Shameful to the heart and shameful to the intellect of a nation great in numbers; not very great in anything but quantity.

There are plenty of preachers in the West. What one of them has a word to say of the murder of unarmed Indians by a lot of armed cowboys? They prefer to talk of the discovery of a page of the life of Jesus Christ! I discovered the life of Jesus Christ in several pages before I was six years old.

One page of the life of Jesus Christ put into action would much help the world. I do not know that any one around here has any private wire from Egypt to Denver. I do not think that the 10-cent magazines overlook any modern discovery of an ancient thing. As it is, we know vastly more of Jesus Christ than we live up to.

A live man is more interesting than any mummy. The mummy will keep. He is a well-preserved man. When we have made the living comfortable, then we can amuse ourselves with a dead and buried Egypt.

At present we ought to be busy with living things. There are people who are chilly and hungry. If you are observant while you are going home to dinner you will meet them. The man who has not the nest of a bird or the den of a fox in all this broad country interests me. I have met him on the street; I have met him in my home—the man disinherited, no home except the highway; on that he must move on and be bespattered by a pair of bobtailed horses which have had their spines shortened.

The American tramp came in the same day that the American millionaire was born. One of them will kill the other unless an intelligent society peaceably disposes of both.

I am acquainted with the tramp. The door bell rings, not the short peremptory ring of the letter carrier or the dun; it is a feeble, dubious ring. He does not know whether the people within are Christian or heathen. The door opens and enters the tramp. His coat is pinned together at the neck. His shoes have given out at the side and run down at the heel. He also has a cold, or the cold has him. He says he wants work. Perhaps he lies. I only know that I cannot prove it.

I do not today know where there is any work. Wherever there is a vacant pulpit it is besieged. Wherever there is any shoveling to be done there are shovelers in waiting. There is a steam and iron shoveler that is a great favorite with contractors.

If the present social system is right, then there is an overproduction of mankind.

As things are there are too many people. They are standing round ready to snatch another man's job. A man who has a gift, and a gift improved so that he can do some one thing better than anybody, has a chance to live. There are men who can handle horses and wind and steam and electricity, but how few of us can pass from one thing to another without starvation?

Under the present system of industry a boy and girl must have genius and genius trained. What is to become of people who have no training?

I do not know what to say to people who ask me to direct them to work. Here is a thin slip of a man. He could not work in a mine. He has New England lungs. He would last in a mine as long as he would last at football. I might tell him to go and write poetry. As we are, the average man has a poor show.

Easy it is for me to remember when every village had shops where the whole of a thing was made. One man made a wagon, another an ax, and another made shoes. Now a man in a big shop in a roaring big city makes the twentieth part of a thing. A friend of mine could temper a gun barrel. He is sick and comes to Denver. Will someone tell me what he can do here?

Without food a man will starve in nine days. Nine days is not time enough in which to learn another trade. In making the transition from one trade to another a man has enough time to become a tramp. Not every man can saw wood; steam can saw all the wood.

Under this system, if I could invent a labor-saving machine, I would not do it. If I could invent a labor-making machine I would. Go into an agricultural machine factory and you will see 600 men doing the work that twenty-five years ago required more than 2,000 men.

These wheat factories of Minnesota, Dakota and California, these immense wheat farms, raise tramps as well as wheat. In harvest the proprietor requires hundreds of men; when harvest is over he requires perhaps ten. The extra force tramp. You can see their fires from San Francisco to San Diego. In one way or another the tramp lives off the country. Simply to see him makes a thoughtful man a Socialist.

I do not want the earth; I desire to live in a comfortable earth.

The tramp is often dirty, uncombed and generally unpleasant. The slouch and shuffle and unmanly front is not necessarily there because of a lack of brains or heart. The lack of a shirt will account for it. George Washington in continental coat and powdered hair fronts the world with a Virginia look. But let him hit the road, sleep in haystacks, eat cold victuals, and the father of his country will not be recognized by his child.

Once in a while, by stress of circumstance, I have registered at a fashionable hotel, and the clerk has looked me over. Blue shirt, torn corduroys and moccasins did the business for me. I was off the reservation. I was promptly assigned to the meanest room in the house. Not an article of furniture in the room that was not fractured.

With dirt, rags, general shabbiness, and shirt collar turned wrong side out and black on the edge, come rudeness of manner and coarseness of speech.

If you do not take care of rabbits, give them a chance to take care

of themselves; lest they quarrel and bite and die. I expect that well-fed people, well housed, with books and music and horses, will behave decently. I am disappointed sometimes. But conditions, with me, are more than heredity. The children of poverty do better than I thought they would.

Before a good fire in the grate, with plenty of porterhouse steak and onions, with no duns at the door and a good friend, man or book, at hand, one ought to feel well and act decently. But the tramp is out in the weather. He is not a member of a club, the rich man's saloon. He is a member of the saloon, the poor man's club. I suppose that if I give him a dime he will spend it for whisky or beer and whatever there is of free lunch. I let him do what he pleases with his dime.

The tramp is a product of our kind of civilization. He is a warning to us that our social system has failed.

Let us try something else. Personally, I only ask a decent living. I insist that my neighbor shall have a decent living. I do not like to see women and men sliding down because they cannot earn a living without sliding down. There is altogether too much waste of natural good human life.

The indifference of people saddens me. There have been several murders committed in this state. Indians murdered. I have letters from responsible people who live in Colorado and Utah who can be summoned by a court as witnesses. These frontier assassins are at large. They are sitting around a fire and telling the small boys of the neighborhood of their heroic exploit—killing, among others, two Indian women and one baby. They are the heroes of a tobacco-splashed saloon.

Whatever the Indian of today is we made him, and he wears our shoddy blanket and he eats our government steer. And we have raised Americans to kill him while unarmed, he is loading his pony to go. It is a shameful, dastardly thing.

And this scum of the earth are still at large. And as I read, Steamboat Springs holds a meeting and congratulates these products of the soil.

We took the land from the Indian because he did not use it well. What acre of land did a deputy game warden ever cultivate? What good did a deputy game warden ever do on earth? He is next to a deputy sheriff. The game warden of this state would do well to make an inventory of his deputies. The bulk of the people of this state are trying to make an honorable living, but they are much obstructed by men clothed with a little brief authority who kill an Indian and then lie, and then lie down to pleasant dreams.

The Roosevelt-Vatican Incident

WE HAVE NO DISPOSITION to participate in the Roosevelt-Vatican controversy. It is a matter of no general public importance and owes its hold upon the public interest solely to the superb self-advertising instinct of our versatile ex-president. It is hard for Mr. Roosevelt to realize that he is simply a common, although a great, citizen of the American republic.

He had a right to solicit an audience with the Pope, if it so pleased him, and the Pope had an equal right to grant or decline the audience or to grant it upon such conditions as he, or his authorized representatives, might choose to impose.

If the conditions were unsatisfactory, Mr. Roosevelt might, with perfect propriety, decline to comply with them.

This was the very course of the correspondence, and the incident, according to all rules of social etiquette, properly closed with the final letter. The Vatican authorities had acted within their unquestionable rights, and Mr. Roosevelt was clearly right in refusing to accede to the proposed conditions.

But the theatrical genius of our soldier-statesman-hunter-author-playwright saw mighty possibilities of personal glory in staging the incident and, striking the attitude of Ajax defying the lightning, he defied the mighty Vatican, scattered its private and confidential letters to an awe-struck, waiting world and confidently posed as the savior of

the sacred right of personal liberty, to receive the applause of listening nations.

Now, the right of personal liberty was not in any way involved. No man has a right to visit the Pope without the Pope's consent, and no visitor has a right to decide for himself the conditions upon which the Pope shall receive him. Thousands of good and worthy people, including the President of France and ex-Vice-President Fairbanks of the United States, have been denied audiences with the Pope and no fuss made about it.

It seems to us that it is the Pope's personal liberty which has been assailed rather than that of Mr. Roosevelt. Must the Pope be denied the personal liberty to fix the conditions upon which he will receive the visits of curious strangers?

While we heartily approve Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to accept the conditions imposed upon visitors to the Pope, we as heartily condemn the fuss that has been made about the matter as a piece of undignified faking and we believe that our impetuous ex-President will, when cooler counsels prevail, be severely and justly condemned for two blunders committed by him in connection with the matter, namely: publishing, without permission, the private, quasi-diplomatic letters of the Vatican authorities in a matter which he initiated by his request for an audience, and publishing an Outlook editorial in Europe a month in advance of its publication by the very bountiful employers for whom he wrote it. San Francisco Star.

The Victory in Milwaukee

THE SOCIALISTS have captured Milwaukee by the largest plurality that has been given to a mayoralty candidate in years.

This was not an accident. It came as a climax to long years of painful agitation.

Unlike some other Socialist victories, it was not a sudden capture of a city in the midst of a hysterical outburst. Therefore it is practically certain to be a permanent victory.

Barring some absolutely unforeseen phenomena, *Milwaukee will henceforth be controlled by the workers.*

The Milwaukee Socialists have erected the strongest barrier yet formulated against the rise of a pseudo "labor party."

The capture of a city by a genuine labor party is worth any number of editorials denouncing such a party. *The sham cannot exist in the presence of the real.*

The victory in Milwaukee was built upon two things—a long-continued educational campaign through literature and close co-operation with organized labor.

In no city in the United States is there as large a proportion of the Socialist voters thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of Socialism. More copies of the classic works of Socialism have been circulated there than in any city of equal size in the country. In consequence there are few "phrase philosophers" and many actual students of the basis of Socialism.

This intensive educational work has been supplemented with a most methodical and continuous distribution of Socialist leaflets. Every voter in the city has been reached over and over again, week after week, with literature. *Every person who voted for Socialism knew why he voted.*

The Milwaukee Socialist movement is the most class-conscious Socialist movement in America. It is almost exclusively a class movement. It is almost impossible to find sufficient professional men to do the work for which such training is imperative. Practically the only lawyer in the party is the present city attorney.

The Milwaukee Socialist movement is the most revolutionary in



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FISHEL & CO.
 DEADWOOD, S. D.

America. This is a statement that will be challenged by many who love phrases more than facts. The capitalists of Milwaukee are not watching phrases. They know *what is being done*. The whole campaign of the Republican and Democratic parties was made on the cry that the Socialists were "red-flag revolutionists." The Socialists accepted the name and announced to cheering crowds that they were fol-

lowers of the red flag of international Socialism, with its world-wide brotherhood of labor and revolt against capitalism—and the voters elected the Socialists.

To be sure, the Socialists did not attempt to deceive either themselves or the voters with the delusion that a victory in Milwaukee would mean the overthrow of capitalism. They told what could be done, and they have an opportunity to make good on their promises. If they had promised the social revolution they would now be ridiculous.

They never announced their intention to capture the city and paralyze industry by a general strike. But if a general strike should become necessary the only city in which industry would certainly be tied up would be Milwaukee.

They are strong on facts and short on phrases in Milwaukee.

It has been work, not words, that has won the victory.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

A Sacred Call to Action

By Mother Jones.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN of the United States: There are in our federal prisons some eight or ten Mexican revolutionists who have been silently railroaded to the American bastiles at the behest of the most bloody tyrant which ever cursed God's earth, Diaz of Mexico. Some humane congressmen have introduced a bill of inquiry, asking the attorney general to explain why as revolutionists these men are

held. I beg of you in the sacred name of freedom to flood congress with letters demanding that this investigation be pushed through congress. No pigeon-holing, or your hands will be dripping with the red blood, as Diaz' are. Don't fail; the cause of justice falls on you. You hear the pleading of our brothers from behind the capitalist bastiles.

Oh, men and women, save these brave brothers of the revolution!



FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Tuscan Springs, Calif., April 7, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir: Enclosed please find money-order for \$2.75 for stamps sold by me while secretary of Local No. 586, U. B. of C. and J. of A., in Sacramento. I sent the remainder of the stamps to Mr. Hutchinson in Fresno. Please send receipt to Mr. Bert Donaldson, Sacramento, Calif. Wishing success to the boys locked out, I am, Fraternally yours,
 L. W. SMITH.

Fresno, Calif., April 2, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find money-order for \$20.00, donated by Painters' Local union No. 294, of Fresno, Calif., for the purpose of assisting the locked-out miners of the Homestake Mining Company. Please send receipt. Yours truly,
 W. D. McDONELL,
 Recording Secretary L. U. No. 294.

O'Fallon, Ill., April 9, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Comrade: Enclosed find check for \$25.00 for the relief of our brothers in Lead, South Dakota, with the best of wishes of the five hundred members of Local Union No. 705, U. M. W. of A.
 J. E. TILEY, Treasurer.

Bow, Wash., April 3, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Comrade: In answer to the call of the W. F. of M. for aid for the Black Hills district, South Dakota, by Comrade Edward Morgan in the "Appeal," please find enclosed money-order for \$1.75. Wishing you success, I am, Fraternally yours,
 LOUIS HUGUEWIN.

Fresno, Calif., April 7, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: Find enclosed \$5.00 donation from No. 169, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Fresno, Calif., for the miners' strike. Yours fraternally,
 C. R. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Oakland, Calif., April 8, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find \$1.00 check to help the strike fund. Fraternally yours,
 F. E. GREENWOOD.

Mason, Nev., April 10, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed herewith please find \$200.00 for our locked-out miners in the Black Hills. Yours fraternally,
 P. MOONEY,
 Secretary Yerington M. U. No. 262, W. F. M.

Seven Troughs, Nev., April 9, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money-order for \$100.00 to be applied to the relief of Lead miners and others of South Dakota. This amount was donated by Vernon M. U. No. 256, W. F. of M. We are going to ask a day's pay from every miner in this district as a donation, and I think we will get it. Fraternally yours,
 R. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

Skidoo, Calif., April 7, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed herewith please find \$50.00 as a special donation to the Homestake lock-out fund. Fraternally,
 HARRY S. WEBB,
 Secretary No. 211, W. F. M.

Northport, Wash., April 6, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir: Enclosed find draft for \$10.00 to send to the boys in the Black Hills from Local No. 123. Yours fraternally,
 A. K. OGILVIE,
 Secretary.

Nelson, B. C., April 8, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: I am enclosing \$2.00 handed me by U. S. Blondin for the Dakota lock-out. Fraternally yours,
 FRANK PHILLIPS,
 Secretary Nelson M. U. No. 96, W. F. of M.

Denver, Colo., April 12, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: At our regular meeting last night there was a donation of \$200.00 made for the benefit of the locked-out miners, but owing to our present financial condition, we can only give \$50.00 per month, but if it is possible to pay the same sooner we will do so. I am enclosing check for \$50.00 to apply on this amount. With best wishes for the success of your organization, I am, Fraternally yours,
 W. F. EVANS,
 Secretary Denver Lodge No. 47, International Assn. of Machinists.

Hillcrest, Alta., April 6, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: We, Local No. 1058, are in receipt of a circular from your representative, J. W. Butler, asking for help for the miners who are on strike at Lead, South Dakota. We are herewith enclosing a donation of \$50.00, which amount was decided on by our local. I am also informed to state that we are sorry we can not do better at this time.
 Hoping that you will look on this donation as a token of sympathy for our brothers in Lead, South Dakota and to help them bring their battle to a successful termination for the welfare of the workers, I am, Yours fraternally,
 J. O. JONES, Secretary.

Hart, Calif., April 9, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: I am enclosing you this day \$40.00 as a donation from Hart M. U. No. 99, W. F. of M., for the Black Hills strike fund. With best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,
 CLARK HITT,
 Secretary No. 99.

San Francisco, Calif., April 11, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find order for \$25.00, which this local, The International Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco, Calif., directed me to send for the assistance of the W. F. M. miners who are locked out in South Dakota. Trusting this will be of some benefit and wishing you success, I am, Fraternally yours,
 J. E. DILLON, Secretary.

Buckskin, Nevada, April 4, 1910.
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
 Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed a check for \$25.00 as a do-

nation to the Black Hills strikers. This donation is in response to a call for a day's wage donation to this strike and we are sending a remittance for seven members. We would gladly send more for this purpose, but only one of our members is working for wages; the others have been out of work for so long that they have almost forgotten what a pay-check looks like and most of us are at out as badly up against it as any of the boys in the Black Hills can possibly be.

Yours fraternally,
W. H. BURTON,
Secretary No. 269, W. F. of M.

Moyie, B. C., April 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$500.00 as a donation from Moyie Miners' Union, No. 71, W. F. of M., to help our brothers in the Black Hills.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JAMES ROBERTS, Secretary.

Victor, Colo., April 15, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$20.00, collected from friends who are not members of the organization, for the benefit of the Lead City miners.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN TURNEY,
Secretary No. 234, W. F. of M.

Goldroad, Arizona, April 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find money order for \$100.00 to help the strikers of South Dakota. Wishing them success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
ULRICH GRILL,
Secretary Snowball M. U. No. 121, W. F. M.

Trinidad, Colo., April 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed \$5.00 to be used for the benefit of the locked out miners in the Black Hills, South Dakota.

Yours fraternally,
H. D. BRIGHT.

San Francisco, Calif., April 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$10.00 from Rammer's Union of San Francisco, California. I am

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. M. GILLON,
Secretary, R. W. L. No. 26.

Novinger, Mo. April 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed draft for \$10.00 from Local Union No. 2205, U. M. W. of A., for the miners of South Dakota, by request of John White.

Yours truly,
ULYSSE DAUBESSE, Secretary.

Phoenix, Arizona, April 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: In reply to your call for aid, we, Local No. 1089, U. B. C. J. of A., send you \$25.00 to assist you in your trouble. Hoping you will win, I remain,

Yours truly,
R. H. BARTEY, Treasurer.

Cobalt, Ont., April 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Herewith find enclosed express money order for \$7.65. This amount was handed to me, with the request to forward the same to you, by the Finnish comrades of Local No. 9, Socialist Party of Canada, as a donation for the locked out miners of Lead, South Dakota. Kindly acknowledge remittance and oblige.

Fraternally yours,
ALBERT NAP GAUTHIER,
Secretary, Local Union No. 146, W. F. M.

Hosmer, B. C., April 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find express money order for \$100.00, donated by Hosmer Local No. 2497, U. M. W. of A., District No. 18, on behalf of the Homestake miners, which we understand you will forward, and also forward us a receipt for the same. I remain,

Yours truly,
W. BALDERSTONE, Treasurer.

Peoria, Ill., April 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find money order for \$13.00, donated by Local Union No. 734, M. W. of A., of Peoria, Ill.

Yours truly,
JOS. BENN, Secretary.

Stockton, Calif., April 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$10.00 as a donation to the strikers in the Black Hills district, South Dakota, from Local Union No. 22, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Wishing you success, I remain,

W. EATON, Secretary.

WILL BE DECLARED UNFAIR.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

A resolution was passed by this union (Randsburg No. 44) on April 9th that any member leaving the jurisdiction of this union without a paid-up card will be declared unfair to organized labor. E. M. ARANDALL, Secretary.

(Seal)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY UTAH STATE UNION.

Whereas, There exists a lockout of all the men employed by the mine operators of the Black Hills, instituted by the Homestake Company for the purpose of driving all organized labor out of the Black Hills district and depriving the men of their rights to organize; and

Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company, through the medium of that great friend of organized labor, Wm. R. Hearst, who has always posed as a friend and lover of the working class; and

UNION MINERS

When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the

TERRY HOTEL TERRY, SO. DAK.
E. Jamca, Prop.

Whereas, Since the trouble has arisen, Wm. R. Hearst has said nothing regarding the controversy save to make statements to the effect that he is not in any way or manner connected with the Homestake Company and by his silence through his press, has shown that he holds the members of organized labor in contempt; and

Whereas, The said Wm. R. Hearst has now revealed himself in his true colors toward the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Utah State Union, No. 1, W. F. of M., in convention assembled, brand Wm. R. Hearst as unfair to our organization and call upon organized labor throughout the country to do likewise, and that we pledge our loyal members in the Black Hills, who are standing so nobly for the principles of the W. F. of M. and organized labor, our full moral and financial assistance; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Black Hills Daily Register and the Miners Magazine and labor press of the country.

E. G. LOCKE,
F. J. PERRY,
ABL. WALBROM,
Committee.

(Seal)

THE SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Lead, April 15, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—

Since my last report there has been but little change in the situation, except that the Homestake Company, or some of its officials, have discovered a plot to blow up the mine and kill all of the non-union men. It was claimed that one of the miners operating a Jap. machine discovered that the drill was filled with powder and in one of the hoists the bell rope was nailed down.

These reports were evidently started for the purpose of creating a riot between the union and non-union men, but the story was so ridiculous that even the Missouri scabs refused to believe it.

The mine operators in the Terry district are not meeting with any success in their efforts to operate their properties with non-union men, and although they have been importing men for almost two months, only about one-quarter of the ore that was formerly mined daily has been shipped to the mills.

The city election, which takes place here on the 15th, is causing some excitement, as the Homestake Company is attempting to steal the election. The union has placed a complete ticket in the field, composed of reliable and tried members of the organization, and the company has also nominated a ticket, made up entirely of Homestake employes, some of whom have been expelled from the union for scabbing.

The present mayor and City Council refused to allow any union men or union sympathizers to act as judges at the election, and it looks as though an effort will be made to deprive the union men of a chance to express their views at the ballot box, although they constitute a large majority of the legal voters in the city.

A few men are arriving daily, principally from Missouri, but a large number are leaving. The union men are standing firm and determined to win.

Yours Fraternally,

JAMES KIRWAN.

ATTENTION!

For Miners' Magazine: All union men are warned against leaving the jurisdiction of Hualapai Miners' Union without a paid-up card after having worked thirty days in the said jurisdiction. Any men leaving the jurisdiction of this union without having placed themselves in good standing and without a satisfactory explanation to the local or its representative will be published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor and if the degree of culpability or unfairness to the principles of the organization which is fighting their battles and to which they have solemnly pledged their allegiance appears to warrant it a fine will be placed against them.

A system of lookouts is now maintained in each camp and all men who are working within the jurisdiction of this union may rest assured that their presence is known and their departure will be instantly noted.

This local, or no other local, wishes to impose any hardship on any man, or to exercise any undue severity, and any man who, for any reason is unable to square up and will frankly explain the circumstances and satisfy the union's representatives of his good intent will have no reason to complain of this union's severity in maintaining their jurisdiction.

In the past eight months hundreds of men with delinquent cards have worked in the jurisdiction of this local for months at a time and have left our jurisdiction without squaring up and have gone to Butte or Globe and paid up and transferred there before they had washed the travel stains from their faces, willingly taking out cards in a place where it did not require as much courage to belong as not to. For this reason we are causing the above notice to be published in the Miners' Magazine.

(Seal) HUALAPAI MINERS' UNION.
Per W. R. CARTER, Secretary.

WANTED—INFORMATION.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Frank Ladd, who, when last heard from, was in Seven Troughs, Nevada. Any one knowing his present address will please write to Frank Beaton, East Point, P. E. Island, Canada.

HOW LIQUOR DEALERS COMPARE WITH PROHIBITIONISTS.

Liquor dealers, both wholesale and retail, are moderate drinkers as a class, and they clearly show the possibility of keeping within proper bounds—within bounds prescribed by the moral law. To my knowledge there are many men engaged in the management of breweries and saloons who strive hard to put those who have become victims of drunkenness on the right path again. They often succeed and this without robbing men of their dignity as moral agents. Occasionally, it is true, one meets a liquor dealer who is himself frequently intoxicated, but he is manifestly an exception.

Prohibitionists are either insincere or deceived, else why would they adopt a method of betterment that ignores man's possession of will power sufficient to surmount inclinations to over-indulge a naturally innocent desire; a method that is wrong because destructive of our liberty and wasteful of the precious time of legislators who might be devoting it to the making of laws that are not totally incapable of attaining a good end as prohibition is.

If Prohibitionists see widespread abuse of liquor, as honest men in the liquor trade do, then in the name of all that savors of sense and sincerity they

ought to advocate a remedy instead of something that has an aggravating influence because in its essential principles is contained slavery to unjust legislation. Now, it is indeed impossible to free man from one kind of slavery by subjecting him to another, to remove one transgression by another kind of transgression, even though the latter be embodied in the very laws of the country.

Prohibitionists, do not let your pride get the better of what is good and true in you; relinquish your ideas on prohibitive, on unjust legislation, and conform your endeavors to a course of action that does not include the introduction of legislative measures that are at variance with the moral law; begin actual work for temperance by enforcing laws restrictive of bad, of immoral places run perhaps under false pretensions to respectability; in short, do all you can by proper legislation, strict enforcement of the laws now existing, and above all, by your own influence as model citizens, to remove the evils connected with the liquor traffic.

W. H. T.



HEARST, THE "FRIEND OF LABOR."

For several years William Randolph Hearst posed as the "friend of labor." His papers sought in every way to obtain the friendship of the trade unionists. His editorial columns were "radical." He tried to "steal the thunder" of Socialism. He played to the galleries in every possible way to secure the patronage of union men.

He needed that patronage then. He needed it for his political aspirations. He needed it to establish his string of papers.

Now his political hopes are blighted and he thinks that his papers can exist without working class patronage. So he is throwing off the mask.

He declared against unionism in his Black Hills mines. He blacklisted every man who carries a union card in those mines and filled them with scabs, pledged to refrain from organization.

Now he has dropped another layer of his mask. Through his Chicago papers he has struck at the right of the union to speak for its members.

Following the same slippery tactics that have so long served him in escaping responsibility in libel suits, he first repudiates a contract signed by his representatives with the officers of the Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' union. Although the men who signed that contract are the official representatives of the Hearst papers in all other business transactions, Hearst sees fit to repudiate them in the hope of cheating the union.

This would be simply a case of ordinary capitalist trade trickery if it stopped there. But with deliberate maliciousness he seeks to disrupt the union directly by pleading that union officials can not make contracts for individual members of the organization.

If this principle is sustained, the whole base of collective bargaining is destroyed. With the subservient attitude of the courts to capitalism and their hostility to organized labor, there is good reason to believe that this principle might be sustained by the higher courts.

If so, union men can congratulate themselves on having raised William Randolph Hearst to a position from which he can strike down those who lifted him up.

Yet workingmen continue to buy the Hearst papers.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGROES.

The Democratic party has achieved another great work. In Maryland the State Legislature disfranchised the negroes for the sake of—democracy! The following press dispatch tells the story:

"Annapolis, Md., April 2.—More than 45,000 negroes in Maryland will be disfranchised so far as state and municipal elections are concerned by the passage today in the Legislature of the bill of W. Mitchell Digges, of Charles county.

"It is the most sweeping method of disfranchisement ever attempted in any state, and even leading statesmen and politicians of the far southern states have expressed a doubt as to its constitutionality.

"After an exciting all-night session the Senate passed the bill at an early hour this morning by a strict party vote and the House passed it tonight.

"There are in all four bills. The first one repeals the existing registration laws. The second enacts a new registration measure, providing that none but white men shall be registered in the future as voters. The third carries the constitutional amendment designed to restrict registration for all time to the white people of the state, as it prohibits any future Legislature from extending the registration privilege to negroes, except those owning \$500 worth of property.

"This amendment will be voted upon in the fall of 1911 by white men only. A provision has been inserted which will permit the white voters, if they so desire, to extend the privilege of registration and the ballot box to negroes owning and paying taxes on \$500 worth of property.

"The fourth bill extends the terms of the mayor and other municipal officers of Baltimore City so that their successors will be chosen at the November state election, spring elections being abolished."

The Democratic party, for which some of our labor leaders have such intense love, has become a public nuisance, a danger to the best interests of the common people. Today the negroes are disfranchised; tomorrow the Democratic machine will disfranchise the white wage-workers.

Yet "the Democratic party is the party of the people, the workingman's friend."

As to the Republican party, no wage-worker need be deceived a moment. The Republican party has become the party of the trusts and corporations, and avowedly so. Openly the Republican party is defending and fighting for the capitalist corporation interests.

Of the capitalist parties the Democratic party is the more dangerous of the two, because of its hypocrisy, cowardice and treachery. The sooner the rank and file of the working class will recognize this the better for their interests and welfare. Whenever the rank and file of organized labor become politically educated on the lines of their own class interests, and when the Socialist political movement will develop more power and influence, the Democratic party will be forced out of the political arena.

Of course, the probabilities are that for the sake of continuing capitalist political circus the Republican elephant will do all in its power to keep the Democratic mule alive.

Think of the crime: In order to perpetuate its rule in the state of Maryland the Democratic machine abolishes the political and civil rights of nearly 50,000 colored citizens.—St. Louis Labor.

In a time of great destitution, the market-women of Paris surged out to Versailles and found the legislators there discussing an important question of national morals. A fisherman who accompanied them cried out, "Cease your babbling! Come to the point. The question is, how to keep breath in the body."

The struggle for bread makes up a large proportion of history. "Bread" in this sense means the things that go to make up human subsistence.

Only a few months ago a member of the English Parliament persisted in calling the government to order and demanding that they stop the routine legislation and do something for the multitudes out of work and starving for bread.

The cry for bread is loud in this country just now, rebuking the persistent boasts of prosperity, made by a well-fed subsidized press.

Painter and Decorator says: "Bread to eat means opportunity to live, and means power in one's hand. To be certain of one's bread is to have the ground of liberty beneath one's feet. And to have power over another's bread, power to give it or take it away as may serve one's interest, is to have the power of life and death over another. And this is the one and only blasphemy, the supreme and desecrating sacrilege, from which all blasphemies and sacrileges and human wrongs spring, that some people should control the lives of other people, their thoughts and deeds and aspirations, their judgment of right and wrong, the labor of their hands, the uplifting or the prostrating of their souls. And this basis of this ancient and universal wrongdoing, making history seem but a flood for the destroying of human spawn, is the ownership of bread. This is why history is the struggle of those who produce bread against those who possess it—the struggle of the bread makers against the bread owners for increasing scraps of power which the ownership of bread puts into the hands of the world's masters. The struggle for bread is the struggle for life in all its expression—the struggle for equality of power and opportunity to be and to blossom."

There is no need that a single, unsatisfied bread-seeker should exist in this country. There is plenty for all.

The pressing task demanded of our legislators by duty and humanity is to place the means of subsistence as accessible as possible to all the people.—Los Angeles Citizen.

In Memoriam.

McGill, Nev., April 5, 1910.

Whereas, The Divine Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Walter S. Short; and,

Whereas, By his untimely death, the Western Federation of Miners has lost a true and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen's Union, extend to the relatives and friends of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a token of esteem and respect to the memory of our deceased brother, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, one to our late brother's relatives, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this union.

ROBB L. RICE,
CHARLES ROUSSEAU,
P. N. KNAPP,

Committee.

(Seal)

Butte, Mont., April 7, 1910.

To the Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, W. F. M.:

We, your committee on condolence of our late brother, Elmer L. McNabb, submit the following for your adoption:

Whereas, Death has again entered the ranks of the Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. of M., and removed from our midst our beloved brother, Elmer L. McNabb; and

Whereas, Our late brother was a man who, in his past life exhibited all the characteristics of true manhood, and bore the love and respect of all who knew him; and

Whereas, The Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. of M., has lost a true and faithful member, the widow a loving husband, and his children a devoted father, and that we share with them their sorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem of our late brother, Elmer L. McNabb, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Lead Daily Register, and one to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

EUGENE POPPER,
ED GAMBLE,
CHARLES BAND,

Committee.

(Seal)

Globe, Ariz., April 7, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M., held April 5th, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from our midst Bro. Patrick Powers; and

Whereas, In his death, Globe Miners' Union has lost a worthy member and a staunch friend to the cause of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Globe Miners' Union extend its sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a token of esteem, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of this union, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JOHN HARPER,
WILLIAM WILLS,
JOHN MITCHELL,

Committee.

(Seal)

Globe, Ariz., April 7, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M., held April 5th, the following resolution was adopted:

Your committee appointed to draft resolutions of condolence touching the death of Lee Banghart respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, Globe Miners' Union, in the death of Lee Banghart, who succumbed to pneumonia on the 25th day of March, 1910, has lost a brother whose steadfast adherence to the principles of unionism during his life merits

BUTTE
MONTANA

HENNESSY'S

CORNER GRANITE
AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

COMPLETE
OUTFITTERS
OF
EVERYTHING
FOR
EVERYBODY

We sell the World's best union-made clothing, hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding. The finest meat market, delicatessen and bakery in the Northwest.

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

MONTANA'S
LARGEST
AND BEST
STORE
FOR
EVERYBODY

for him a place in the annals of our organization as one worthy of our highest esteem; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in respect to his memory we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and extend to his friends and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his relatives, and to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and a copy spread upon the records of this union.

JOHN HARPER,
JOHN MITCHELL,
WILLIAM WILLS,

Committee.

(Seal)

Radersburg, Mont., April 5, 1910.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, Fred Bucci; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the sad accident which took from us our beloved brother, we have lost a true and loyal member; and be it further

Resolved, That this union extend its sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother, that we send a copy of these resolutions to the late brother's relatives, a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

RADERSBURG MINERS' UNION NO. 120, W. F. M.
C. E. SLAVINS,
FLORENCE J. DRISCOLL,
W. E. BARGER.

Phoenix, B. C., March 19, 1910.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our brothers, Archie Boyd and John O. Mullin; therefore, recognizing their sterling qualities as men, we, the members of this local of the W. F. M., take this opportunity of expressing our confidence and respect for our departed brothers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled do hereby pass this resolution as a testimonial of our respect, and it is hereby ordered that this resolution shall be recorded upon the minutes, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine, and a copy sent to their relatives, with assurance of our deepest sympathy; and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

J. D. McLEAN,
W. X. McDONALD,

Committee.

(Seal)

Terry, S. D., April 13, 1910.

Whereas, The All-Wise Creator has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Elmer McNabb, who at all times in the past has shown himself to be a union man above reproach and has been a tried and true friend be it

Resolved, That Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5, Western Federation of Miners extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother and the Miners' Magazine for publication and spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

R. J. KEMP,
JOHN PEARSON,
EDWARD MORGAN.

Committee.

Douglas, Ariz., April 4, 1910.

Whereas, It has pleased the Master of Masters to call from our ranks Bro. Mike Shultz, who was shot dead by one Mark Lamb;

Resolved, That local No. 150 laments the loss of a brother who was always ready to proffer the aid and voice of sympathy to the distressed and needy of the fraternity, an active member of the local whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity—a friend and brother who was dear to all.

Resolved, That we, the members of Douglas Mine and Smelters' Union do extend to his parents, brothers and sisters, our tender sympathy in their sad affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, a copy published in the Miners' Magazine, and a copy spread on the records of the local.

SECRETARY OF LOCAL NO. 150.

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