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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
Sept. 1st
1910
Volume XI
Number 375



WEALTH
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PRODUCER THEREOF



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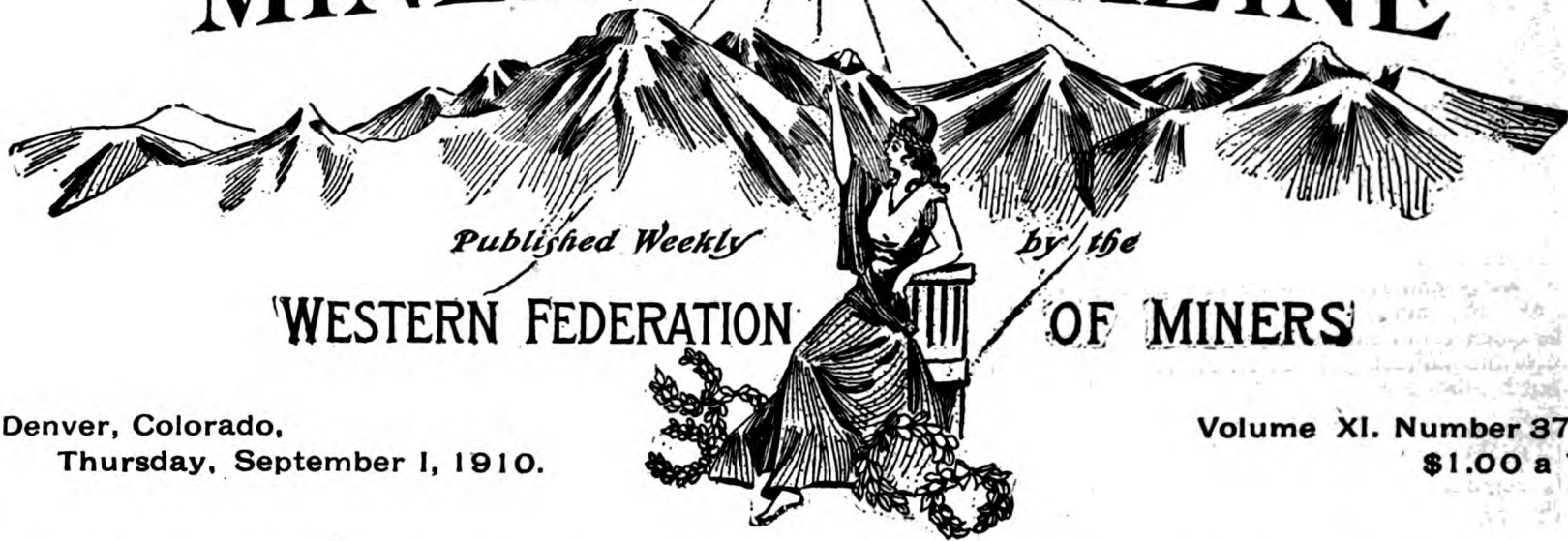
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"I am not a member of any labor Union and in consideration of my employment by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service."

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, September 1, 1910.

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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

Signed

Department

THE CONTEMPT CASE of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will be heard November 11th in the Supreme Court of the United States.

MIKE T. MURPH lost his card in the W. F. M. at Jerome Junction, Arizona. Any one finding the same will please forward card to Waldrid Holm, Secretary Jerome Miners' Union, Jerome, Ariz.

A FEW of the financial kings are yelling: "Back to the land!" Looking into the future the prophets who have accumulated millions from ill-paid labor see the storm signals, and yet, these exploiters seem blind to the capitalist signs: "Keep off the grass!"

THE GOVERNMENT is still filing charges against the beef trust, but the mighty magnates who once unloaded "embalmed beef" on "Uncle Sam" to feed the patriots while driving Spanish rule from the "Pearl of the Antilles," are manifesting but little fear of the courts.

JORDAN, the boarding house dead beat, bilk and booze-guzzler, has been made an organizer for the "I Won't Work" brigade at Spokane, Wash. When human offal of the stench of Jordan can fasten itself on a so-called labor organization it is about time that the imps of the infernal regions be given cushioned chairs in the glorious domain of immortality.

SPRECKLES, the sugar king, predicts another panic before 1912, in order that the voting millions of the United States may realize that all power lies in the hands of a master class. The giants may bring on one panic too many. The people may awaken from their long sleep, and if their eyes become focused on the brutality of a system that breeds panics to starve the millions into servile submission,

there may be such an uprising as will end the reign of that plutocracy that sneers at human suffering.

ORGANIZED LABOR in Los Angeles, California, is fighting a battle for its life. The political campaign in California is on, and the men who are striking for living conditions will be given an opportunity to strike at the ballot box. If the men who are on strike in Los Angeles scab at the ballot box, they should not complain of men scabbing on the industrial field. There is no difference between the willing political scab and the willing industrial scab. One is as much a degenerate as the other, and the man who is clothed with a ballot and deposits that ballot for the continued reign of exploitation, has no grounds to protest against being enslaved.

THE ST. JOSEPH Lead Company is wanting laborers at the smelters at Hereulaneum, Missouri. The company has inserted advertisements in a number of journals in which it offers slaves \$1.50 per day of eight hours, and slaves with families are preferred. The parent with a brood of children who confiscates eight hours of his life for \$1.50 per day can scarcely hope to receive an invitation to dine with Rockefeller or munch Scotch oats with Andrew Carnegie. The only consolation that he can find in a wage of \$1.50 per day is to permit his memory to flit back to the days of his youth when the man in the pulpit proclaimed: "Blessed are the poor, for they shall see God."

KEIR HARDIE of England has inflamed the blood of royalty for his utterances on the platform. The eloquent gentleman who has dedicated his ability to serve the interests of the common people has wounded the dignity of the patricians, and the race with blue blood threatens to charge Hardie with lese majestie. Hardie was so bold as to declare that the English people were suffering from mental weakness when they continued to maintain a King, and that if the same amount of money was expended in securing and protecting life in coal mines as was expended in protecting life in royal palaces, the death rate would be decreased to a vast extent. To tell the truth in England is as much of a crime as to expose rascality in the United States. Villainy in broadcloth must be endured, but lawlessness in rags must be punished. Three cheers and a tiger for our boasted civilization.

POST, THE PROMOTER of a compound which he labels "breakfast food" for want of a better name, was fined a short time ago for making an assault upon an effeminate man who was physically unable to defend himself. No sooner had Post been assessed in a police court than the printers declared a strike in the office of the journal that Post operates to calumniate the labor movement, and at the same time boost the fodder that comes from the Post factories. Post, with all his enmity for the demands of organized labor, was forced to capitulate, and concede the eight hour day to the printers. A few more jolts delivered to the solar plexus of Post, and the manufacturer of "What Is It" will inflict upon the public some verbal convulsions that will be more alarming than when the frothing booster of cereals slugged his faded spouse and took unto himself the typewriter for a soul-mate.

THE MEMBERSHIP of organized labor throughout America should not forget that the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company still continues in the Black Hills, South Dakota. They should not forget that the Homestake Mining Company is a part of the Hearst estate and that Willie Randolph Hearst with his syndicate of newspapers is a beneficiary of the dividends from a mine that made him a multi-millionaire. They should not forget that while this hypocrite poses as a "friend of labor" he has not uttered a word in condemnation of the lockout and his remarkable silence can only lead to one conclusion, that Hearst is in hearty accord with the lockout and

that the same meets with his unqualified approval. The membership of organized labor should not fail to convince such men as Hearst that a "friend of labor" deserves less consideration than such open and avowed enemies as Parry, Post and Kirby.

THE APPLICANT for a job on the Pennsylvania Railroad, must first sign the following before his application is considered:

"I am, if directed so to do, to take the place of any former employe of the company who is on strike, or has ceased to work for any reason."

In other words, the applicant for a job on the Pennsylvania Railroad must sign away his right to refuse to take the place of another. He must pledge himself to become a "scab" or a strike breaker for the privilege of being permitted to earn the means of life. He must sacrifice his manhood and trample under foot his honor, that his name may grace the payroll of the Pennsylvania Railroad. How the bosom of the wage slave must swell with manly pride as he contemplates the glorious liberty and independence that he enjoys beneath the starry banner of a Republic!

The magnates of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company must have listened to the philosophy of P. H. Morrissey, the salaried Judas who has given his benediction to the brotherhood of master and slave.

THE FINANCIAL COLUMNS of the press continue to publish figures indicating the industrial recession. Permits for new buildings in twenty-seven leading cities of the country, including New York, aggregated during July \$45,433,000, as against \$60,828,000 for the same month last year—a decline of over twenty-five per cent. The loss is greatest in New York, principally in Manhattan and the Bronx, where the aggregate was \$8,018,000, as against \$17,128,000 in July a year ago. The four boros showed a loss of over forty-nine per cent. The trade decline is also indicated by the falling off in bank clearings in the leading cities. Last week the falling off amounted to nearly eighteen per cent. as compared with the same week a year ago, New York again showing the greater loss—about twenty-five per cent. In this case the greater loss shown by New York is undoubtedly due to the prevailing dullness on the speculative exchanges.—New York Call.

It can be denied little longer but that our "boasted prosperity" is to be visited by a frost. Several millions of people in this country are already feeling the adversity of depression. The larders in countless thousands of homes throughout the United States are practically empty and even that favored element of society can no longer ignore the signs of the times which indicate another financial crash.

ROOSEVELT, the spectacular statesman and the man who insisted that the "father of injunctions" should be his political heir, has been repudiated by the "machine" in New York. The blustering brag-gart of spiked-club infamy has been humiliated by smaller political fry than himself, and now the gallant Teddy whose trusty rifle once despatched a bullet that perforated the carcass of a retreating Spaniard, has daubed himself with war-paint and proclaimed a fight to the death against those who have risen as barriers to thwart him in his political ambition. The "machine" politicians of New York have discovered that there is more bark than bite and more comedy than tragedy, to the self-inflated megaphone who was once heralded as the mighty Samson who was destined to tear down the pillars of soulless monopoly.

It is somewhat significant that Bryan likewise was administered a political dose in the state of Nebraska that has caused the "boy orator of the Platte" to look with covetous eyes for a home in the state of Texas.

Roosevelt and Bryan, the spectacular figures of Republicanism and Democracy, have taken their exit from the summit of political prominence, and are now going down the hill to be lost in the vale of obscurity.

GO TO THE MONKEY, thou voter, consider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valleys where the monkeys live?

Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest?

Do they buy the cocoanuts from the great-great-grandchildren of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods?

Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior business ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargains made by their ancestors five hundred years ago?

Do they allow a smart gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?

Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them, and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

Do they build up a monkey city and then hand over the land, and the paths, and the trees, and the springs, and the fruits, to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while all the work was going on?—Mother Earth.

AT SAN FRANCISCO a short time ago a quartette of politicians met and dined together. The quartette was made up of Nixon, Newlands, Bartlett and Sweeney of Nevada. It is presumed that this coterie of political flim-flammers held a conference to formulate plans by which the voting population of Nevada might be hypnotized. Sweeney of the Supreme Court, proclaiming to be saturated with the doctrines that made a Thomas Jefferson immortal, fawning at the feet of two Republican senators, is a spectacle that should make devils laugh and angels weep.

DAHO AND MONTANA have been visited with forest fires during last week and the daily press reports property destroyed that will aggregate in value many millions of dollars.

Not only has a vast amount of property been destroyed, but human life has been sacrificed in the attempt to stay the ravages of the flames. The daily press places the responsibility of the forest fires in the Northwest to incendiaries, and it is probable that the press is correct in its conclusions.

But it might be well to make inquiries as to the motives which prompted incendiaries to apply the torch to the forests of Montana and Idaho. It is a well known fact that lumber companies in coveting the timber of the Northwest felt but little scruple in sending the hired claim jumpers to the homesteads of bona fide settlers, and it is only reasonable to presume that homesteaders robbed of their heritage should become desperate and resolve that property that had been snatched from them by corporate scoundrels should be destroyed, rather than fall into the hands of lumber companies that felt no reluctance in swindling the settler out of his home. The daily press in blaming the forest fires on incendiaries might give a short history of the high-handed methods of lumber companies and the history might be valuable in aiding the people to place the blame of incendiarism where it belongs.

FUMBLING like a knocked-out prize fighter, we sometimes lose the grip and let our courage fall.

Staggering to lift our hand once more against our antagonist, but often let it drop.

Hurriedly looking at the warrior on the other side, we discover with awe his equipment.

His figure is dwarfed and his forehead slanted back. His muscles are shrunken and flabby.

We stand there, strong and muscular, brainy and alert.

And yet he wins.

What is the matter?

We have simply given over to him our instruments of war.

We have given him the President, the governors, the law-makers, the judges, the army, the militia, the police.

He has not robbed us of them—we have given them to him.

With such an equipment what is the use in fighting him?

We have given him this, and must take it away if we would win.

And that is what we are up to.

We are up to securing for ourselves our own servants, from President down. We will make our own laws and administer them. We will select our own judges and have them under our control.

Stripped of this armor what would the capitalist do?

Then we can begin to take over in an orderly and legal way the industries—the means of life.

Then we can come into possession of all that is necessary for the fullest, happiest life.

Then we will toil, and reap the results of our toil.

This is the goal of labor—the full returns of our creation.

And this is the hope of the world.

The mighty host of toilers is waking up, and the day is not far distant when we shall see a free, well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed, well-grown humanity.—The Next Step.

The Sophistry of a Moral Coward

SAMUEL BERRY, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Conductors, has unmasked himself and in no uncertain language has filed his objections to the spirit of industrial unionism permeating the employes in the railway service. At Montreal, Canada, the well-paid official of the Conductors, delivered an address which leaves no room for doubt in the minds of real union men as to the duplicity and treachery of the weakling whose sentiments are moulded to meet the approbation of railway corporations. Berry spoke in part as follows:

"While a federation of all the organizations engaged in the operation of trains might be a good thing for the men there is a grave dan-

ger that such an organization might give the men so much power that their own destruction would be worked.

"Of course, if we had had such an organization in the recent strike we would not only have crippled the Grand Trunk while the strike lasted, but we would have put it completely out of business. But it is not the desire of the leaders of the unions to drive the railways any farther than is necessary, for the more business we drive away from the roads which employ our men the fewer of our men will be able to get employment when the trouble is at an end. As the situation with the Grand Trunk stands now the strike will have deprived a number of our men of their positions. The railway lost so much business that

they have not now the need for so many hands and this is a condition of affairs which we are not anxious to see existing.

"At present we have a working understanding with the men of the other branches of the service, and while if this were strengthened to a point where the drivers of an engine would refuse to run out a train with a non-union crew on it and the train crew would refuse to ride behind a non-union engine crew, there is no doubt but that any strike which might be called would have to be settled in a few hours by the company, but after one or two such settlements had been made the possession of such power might urge the men on to make demands in which they would not be supported by public opinion and then they would be in a poorer position than they are in today."

Berry, the "labor leader," wants no *solidarity* among the employes of railway companies, for such *solidarity* might make it more difficult for railway corporations to defeat strikers who rebel against unbearable conditions.

Berry wants a railway labor organization so constructed that such an organization can pay fat salaries to "labor leaders," and at the same time be easily whipped when declaring a strike.

For engineers, firemen, telegraphers, switchmen, machinists and trainmen to separate themselves from their jobs on a railroad while conductors are involved in a strike might win a strike so quickly that *public opinion* might be insulted to such an extent that strikers might lose that *public opinion* which Berry thinks is so necessary to win a battle with railway corporations.

Weakness in a labor organization never commanded the attention of *public opinion*.

It is only the labor organization that has power and strength that commands the respect of the so-called *public*.

A weakling may be pitied, but a weakling is unable to reach *public opinion*.

The weakling is ignored and if a labor organization is puerile, through its obsolete construction and goes down to defeat through a strike, *public opinion* renders no aid to build up the shattered organization. Berry is a "false alarm" and should be relegated to the oblivion which he so richly deserves.

They Will Be Forgotten

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the "Letter Box" column of a scurvy sheet that happens to be published in the city of New York:

"O. J. B., Denver, Colo.—It is moonshine that Moyer's statements shed. Moyer is a part holder in mines. His 'revolutionaryism' is the revolutionaryism of the small holder against the big fellow."

For some time the tongue of the slanderer was busy to create a feeling against the president of the Western Federation of Miners. The peddlers of falsehoods charged Moyer with being the owner of a palatial residence on Capitol Hill in Denver and that his bank account was of such colossal proportions as to be beyond the comprehension of those weaklings among humanity who are sorely pressed for a draught of chicory and a bunch of "for-get-me-nots."

The stalwart soldiers in the "doughnut" army who bum funds to establish soup-houses to save a world from hunger have frequently spewed their malice and hate, not only on Moyer, but upon every man officially connected with the labor movement who dares to question the sanity of barking coyotes, whose filthy presence on earth almost breeds an epidemic.

Moyer, at the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners, concluded that it was time for him to answer some of the slimy creatures who had attempted to befoul his reputation and he performed the stunt in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt in the minds of the delegates as to the location of "the niggers in the woodpile." There were even a few faces in the convention that lost their normal color, as Moyer tore off the mask that covered the treachery of would-be Spartans, whose unionism and "revolutionary" make-up consisted in the ability to circulate fabricated stories that could only be hatched in the abnormal brain of deformities, who had suffered from overwork of the mouth.

The man who is identified in an official capacity with a labor organization, realizes that he will not tread a path carpeted with thornless roses. He knows that he will meet censure and criticism from the class from whose iron grip he is struggling to wrest living conditions for the class who toil. But when men who lay claim to membership in the working class search the sewers of vituperation to find filth to smirch the character of men in whose presence they become as cowardly as yellow canines, it sometimes becomes necessary to even

notice the dirty work of the scavengers whose nostrils are senseless to the stench of their own degeneracy.

Moyer has served the Western Federation of Miners for a period of ten years as member of the executive board and president of the organization. The better he is known the higher he stands in the estimation of honorable men. In the hour of danger he has never flinched, and yet, he never went on parade as a "revolutionist." He seeks no lime-light as an Alexander who weeps for worlds to conquer. His brain is working, but his mouth is generally taking a vacation, and therefore he has forfeited the sanction and approbation of that demented coterie who have placed their faith in noise from expansive lungs. The simon-pure "revolutionist" who makes the soup-house his headquarters, and who "works the worker" for his fodder, looks with suspicion on the labor official who takes a bath annually. To be clean and to wear respectable clothing are proofs of a lack of class-consciousness. To be an orthodox, class-conscious proletariat, imbued with real genuine sentiments of revolutionary fire, the labor official must have only one shirt and he must wear the same until it falls off. He must never black his shoes, and if possible go barefooted. He must be on friendly terms with crawling vermin and sleep in a cellar or garret. He must be able to shout, even though he says nothing. His clothes must be pocketless, so that Trojans in the revolutionary army will have no grounds upon which to base the accusations that he has got money. He must be a Lazurus, homeless and penniless, but always shouting his deathless animosity towards the heartless Dives who has plundered humanity. He must roar like a lion when confronting exploiters, but must be meek and humble in the august presence of the yelping, bellowing wind-mills, whose courage falters when forced to use soap and water and comply with sanitary rules in a jail. The very word "revolution" or "revolutionary" has been burlesqued by the comedy "patriots" who have attempted to establish a clown department in the labor movement of this country.

Moyer and other labor officials, who have been traduced by freaks and character-assassins, will survive the ordeal, and when the labor movement has reached the summit where the worker will wear the crown of industrial liberty, the pen of the historian will not even record the contemptible and despicable methods of "revolutionary" tricksters, who never reached the moral stature of manhood.

Disgusting Flattery

THE WHITE PINE NEWS of Ely, Nevada, has paid the following editorial tribute to Senator Nixon:

"United States Senator George S. Nixon is one of the most striking products of the great West; a man of the people, a credit to his state and an honor to his country. He was sent to Washington on his record as boy and man; he is going back on the same record with the addition of the new laurels gained by him in the Senate. Mr. Nixon is essentially a self made man, and he has cause to be proud of his rise. His fellow citizens have the same reason to be proud of him. The thinking man always takes off his hat to the man who has gone to the top.

"Mr. Nixon is today a man of wealth, and he deserves every dollar in his possession, for it was honestly earned—earned by the application of his brain and his brawn, by industry rightly applied, by money well spent, by forces properly directed. The representative of Nevada in the Upper House at Washington is a shining example for Young America, a man to imitate and a man to emulate. It was Napoleon who said that every soldier carried in his knapsack a marshal's baton; and every boy who is born in the United States has for his birthright the possibility of being the president of his country, the greatest honor in the world which can be bestowed upon man.

"Senator Nixon has gone to within a step of this possibility, and his life makes the best of reading for the boy who has lofty and honorable ambition. The average American boy has all this, and the life of Nixon will afford him his best study on his way to the top. It will teach him that there is ample room at the top, and will show him the

way to get there. There is nothing that succeeds like success, and success comes from within, not from without. Senator Nixon reached his present high estate by the same route which carried him along the road to success in his every other endeavor. He had confidence in his own ability, and as a result he made good in everything he undertook.

"His big work in this state, which made him a financier of note, was the consolidation of the Goldfield properties under the name of the Goldfield Consolidated, today one of the biggest gold mines in the whole world. He had made his fortune before this, and he made it principally in the financing of the mines of Tonopah and Goldfield. In his partnership with George Wingfield in the banking and mining business, his big money was made, and made in honorable manner. In this capacity he helped many a man in the state on his way to fortune, for he staked him and backed him. He does not care for money for the sake of money, but for the good which it might accomplish. This was shown by his withdrawal from the Goldfield Consolidated when its future as one of the country's greatest wealth producers had been established.

"This is the character of man we need in the United States Senate, and that is why the people of Nevada are going to return Sen. George S. Nixon to the Upper House in Washington."

Senator Nixon is a man of vast wealth and the magnitude of his holdings exercises a peculiar influence on journalists, who anticipate reaping a reward for indulging in disgusting tributes to a man who has ignored the interests of the people of Nevada to subserve his personal interests. Senator Nixon is a banker, mine operator and a champion

of the interests of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and it does not appear clear to the man of intelligence how it is possible for Nixon to protect the corporate interests and at the same time be loyal to the people. Measured by dollars and cents, Senator Nixon is a pronounced success, and the same is true of Rockefeller, Morgan, Gould, Vanderbilt, Carnegie and every other industrial Caesar who has climbed to power through the accumulation of millions that were sweated from the bone and brawn of labor.

Senator Nixon has done nothing for the state of Nevada, but the state of Nevada has done everything for Nixon.

The White Pine News in its drivelling rot contends that "every boy who is born in the United States has for his birthright the possibility of being the president of his country."

The News might have been closer to the truth if its editor declared that every "native son" was eligible, but the *possibility* is so remote that it is scarcely worth talking about. In the language of Eugene Debs there are several millions of boys in the United States who will exchange the *possibility* of being president of the United States for a "ham sandwich."

Senator Nixon was among that class of privilege in Nevada, who was able to bring federal troops to Goldfield to force miners to accept worthless scrip for wages. He was that big-grained generous man who relieved his coffers of \$10,000 to inflame prejudice to such an extent that two men would be railroaded to the penitentiary to glut the hate of a combination whose only God was the almighty dollar.

Yes, Senator Nixon is a great man, measured by the tape of cringing sycophants, but when compared to a real man *he shrinks* to the pigmy littleness of a nonentity.

At Washington he is a *jobber*, and not even the truckling editor of the White Pine News can point to a single oratorical effort that he has made in behalf of the people of the Sagebrush state.

It appears from external evidence that the White Pine News is the purchased booster of the Southern Pacific Railway representative in the United States Senate, and the apt quotation from Scripture, "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib," may be appropriately applied to the scribbler who attempts to cover Nixon with disgusting flattery.

"My Redeemer Liveth"

THE DAILY PRESS has heralded throughout the country the comforting information that a national bank at Spokane, Washington, has uncovered a chemical preparation that will kill the germs of disease that are spread through the circulation of currency. The bank chemist who has made such a valuable discovery will be hailed as a world-benefactor and should receive the plaudits of that great mass of people who are susceptible to contagious diseases from the handling of too much money.

The seamstress in the sweatshop who toils long hours in the poisoned atmosphere of a profit-prison will lift her tear-dimmed eyes towards the starry canopy of heaven and waft a supplication to the Great Jehovah that a man has so blessed the world that he will shield the human race from the infection that comes from the handling of money. The children in the cotton mills of the South will shout for joy and the saleslady in the department store who must "get a friend" to prolong her misery on the bosom of this old earth will feel a thrill of ecstasy as she realizes that she is to be protected from the microbes that nestle in the currency of "Uncle Sam."

The slaves in the steel mills and the vassals in the packing plants will tender their gratitude to the humanitarian whose genius has unearthed the chemicals that will destroy the messengers of death that hide in "filthy lucre."

The following is the press dispatch that will bring the sunlight of hope to the mines, mills and factories, where huge bank rolls inoculated with germs have been forced on the sons and daughters of toil:

"Washington, August 23.—To the old National Bank of Spokane, Wash., belongs the distinction of circulating the first antiseptic national bank notes. The United States Treasury is experimenting with devices intending to launder dirty bank notes into bright crisp ones, but the Spokane bank has the first sanitary money on record.

"Fifty thousand dollars in bills just put out by the bank were signed with an ink that consisted largely of carbolic acid, which is fatal to disease germs."

The millenium has dawned. The near future will be crowned with the joy and happiness of perennial health, when the brawny-fisted representatives of labor will no longer be exposed to the deadly germs of disease-breeding money.

How labor will hail the antiseptic bank note, and how the hungry, starving mendicants on the "Flats" and the victims of landlords in tenement districts will vent the air with songs of jubilation as they contemplate the fact that no more bank rolls will be thrust upon them, laden with the germs of death. In the language of the poet: "O Grave where is thy victory? O Death where is thy sting?"

But One Course to Pursue

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE that was appointed by the extra convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, brought in several recommendations which seem peculiar to the man in the labor movement who is looking for consistency. The committee brought in a report endorsing the strike of the coal miners of Illinois and recommended the levy of an assessment of \$1 per week, and at the same time gave its approval to the policy of President Lewis and the national executive board, who have been held responsible by the miners of Illinois for entering into a compromise settlement, which if accepted, would in the opinion of the miners of Illinois bring discredit on the organization.

The report of the committee seems to have been drafted with the object in view of bringing about harmony, but to the keen observer and to the man who analyzes the situation the object of the committee could scarcely be attained. Lewis is either right or he is wrong. The United Mine Workers of Illinois are either right or wrong.

A report that endorses the action of both, seems peculiar, and it so appeared to the delegates of the convention who permitted the report of the committee to die an easy death on the table.

President Lewis in the convention made a stubborn fight in support of his official conduct, but he was over-powered by men who felt

that he had leaned towards the coal barons when he consented to the terms of the compromise that was presented to the coal miners of Illinois for ratification.

It is apparent that Lewis can no longer command the trust and confidence of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America. It is true that Lewis has a following who have faith in his ability and honor, but that following is not large enough to bring about solidarity in an organization that must stand united to meet in combat the combinations that control the coal mining industry of this country.

Since Lewis met a crushing defeat in the convention, and since the delegates repudiated the terms of the compromise which received the approval of Lewis, there is now but one honorable course for the president of the United Mine Workers to pursue. President Lewis called the special session of the national convention in the hope that his official conduct would be vindicated, but the convention refused to meet the expectations of the president of the United Mine Workers. If Lewis is actuated by the highest motives, if his heart and soul are consecrated to the uplift of the class he represents, then he will gracefully tender his resignation in the hope that his successor may be able to harmonize the two elements of the organization.

Will Yet Be Invincible

THE CLOAK MAKERS of New York have been engaged in a strike which involved the very life of their organization. The strikers were bullied and beaten by the police force, until Acting Mayor Mitchell issued the following letter of instructions to the police commissioner:

"Let the patrolmen be instructed that they must be absolutely impartial as regards the strikers and the strikebreakers, arresting one as quickly as the other for any overt act of violence or other unlawful deed. Let them be further directed not to use their clubs except in cases where it is necessary to save themselves or others from serious bodily harm, as otherwise the police officers would be the originators of mischief rather than the preservers of peace and order.

"I am of the opinion that the strikers should be allowed such latitude in talking to the strikebreakers as is compatible with the preservation of order on the street and the maintenance of a proper highway for other citizens using the roadway or the sidewalk.

"There is great danger in bottling people up and saying 'You can not talk.' Instruct the patrolmen that if three or four strikers stand outside in an orderly and quiet manner, waiting for strikebreakers to emerge from the shops where they are employed, the former are not to be hustled away and ordered to move on.

"Please further instruct the police officers that they are not to interfere with the strikers when they call to strikebreakers unless the language used is so intemperate as to be indecent or contrary to good order. The strikers should be impressed with the fact that they will not be bottled up and told they can not talk or use moral suasion, but they must be made just as thoroughly to understand that violent threats, assaults or intimidation will be followed immediately by arrest and arraignment."

The above letter of instructions from Acting Mayor Mitchell to the police commissioner shows conclusively that there is at least one official

in the city of New York who is opposed to legalized brutality. When the exploiters became cognizant of the contents of the letter of the acting mayor to the police commissioner there was consternation among the industrial tyrants who gave their unqualified approval to the policeman's club as the proper remedy for making slaves submissive to a master class.

There will come a time in the future when men of average intelligence will realize that weapons of violence, though wielded by official authority, will never settle any question that is not settled right. The common people revolting against industrial tyranny may be defeated year after year, but the many defeats will teach lessons that will unite the dissatisfied millions into an army that will yet be invincible.

Shall the People Triumph?

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN in Arizona has been strenuous. The corporations are arrayed solidly against the people and every species of influence and coercion has been brought to bear upon the voters, in order that the supremacy of the rule of the mine operators and the Southern Pacific Railway Company might continue supreme. The hired orators of the corporations have let loose their eloquence and made the most fervent appeals to the people to elect representatives of a constitutional convention who would not be infected with the germs of radicalism.

Radicalism, in the lexicon of the exploiter, means everything that lessens the dividends of the hungry aggregation that feeds and fattens at the expense of the masses of the people. Radicalism is a nightmare to the devouring cormorants who nail *right* upon a cross and put *wrong* upon a throne.

Their vision is fastened on profits and the legalized license to exploit the many must be upheld, even though the organic law of a commonwealth shall be prostituted.

The laboring people of Arizona have felt the weight of the cross of capitalism and have united their forces, in the hope that their voice may be heard in the drafting of a document that will contain

some semblance of that liberty and justice that we boast about under the starry banner of Young Columbia. But the corporate interests are determined that a constitution shall be adopted that will absolutely Russianize Arizona and their salaried spouters have declared that if the people insist upon a constitution that bears a similarity to the document of Oklahoma, that the powers that be at Washington will refuse to admit Arizona into the sisterhood of states.

If this is a representative government, then when did it become necessary to frame a constitution that will meet with the approval of "Injunction Bill"? Where is the glory and grandeur of a Republic where the organic law of states must conform with the ethics of plutocracy?

What rights or liberties are invested in the constitution of a state that bears the label of corporate power?

If mine operators, railroad corporations and banking interests are to be the dictators as to what rights shall be meted out to the people, then it is about time that the Stars and Stripes that have been hailed as the emblem of freedom should be placed at half-mast to commemorate the death of human rights in "the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

"What Shall the Harvest Be?"

PRESIDENT RIPLEY of the Santa Fe Railway, has circulated an open letter among the employes in which he pleads to the slaves to use their political power to protect the brotherhood of Labor and Capital. The following is the heartrending plea of Ripley to the voting sovereigns of the Santa Fe:

"Various letters from employes have reached me as looking for information as to the wishes of the management in political matters. For obvious reasons these could not be answered.

"As every employe knows, this company has refused consistently to be mixed up in political questions or to attempt in any manner to influence the votes of its employes. It is not the intention to deviate from this policy. No questions will be asked of any employe before election how he will vote nor after election how he did vote. Each man must be guided by his own convictions as to what is right in principle and how his interests will be affected by his vote.

"Yet in these days when the demagogue is in evidence and unjust attacks are being made upon the railroads, I may properly suggest that you consider well what influence your vote will have upon the future. You all know, I think, that the effort of the management has been to treat its men fairly, as well as to serve the public faithfully and well. All of you, I hope, have pride in the Santa Fe and what it has accomplished. We do not need to be ashamed of what we have done and we deny that we need punishment. Yet certain candidates are asking for election on the ground that further remuneration is necessary—and further reduction of rates. You know or can ascertain the history and record of the various candidates. You know who is anti-railroad and who is conservative. The Santa Fe has no candidate for any office. It has no interest in the success or defeat of any political party, but I do not hesitate to say that its interests and yours will be conserved if its employes cast their votes solidly against those who stand for anti-railroad legislation, who seek to build themselves up upon that platform."

If the statement of Ripley is true relative to various letters that have reached him from employes making inquiries as to how they could utilize their elective franchise to serve the interests of a railway corporation, then, it must be admitted that it is a sad commentary on the intelligence of the poor, miserable creatures who seek instructions from a boss as to the manner in which they shall wield the ballot.

The slave who asks a master as to whom he shall give his vote, discloses a servility that would even reflect discredit on the peon who lives beneath the iron scepter of tyrant-ruled Mexico.

Ripley is not a smooth or polished dissembler, for in one breath he

declares that the "company has refused consistently to be mixed up in political questions or to attempt in any manner to influence the votes of its employes," and in the next breath the transparent hypocrisy of Ripley appears as he says: "You know who is anti-railroad and who is conservative. You know or can ascertain the history and record of the various candidates."

What does that mean? It means that Ripley expects the employes of the Santa Fe system to vote against every candidate who has expressed an opinion conflicting with the material interests of railway corporations. It means that any candidate for public office who shows a desire to protect the people from the extortion of transportation magnates shall be politically slaughtered, if it lies within the power of railway employes to accomplish the defeat of the candidate who has the temerity to fortress the people against licensed robbery. On the 20th of August "Railroad Day" was celebrated in Denver and the fourteen railroads entering Denver gave orders to their employes to participate in the ceremonies. More than 7,000 employes marched to the music of twelve bands of music.

Why was "Railroad Day" celebrated in Denver on the 20th of August? The members of the Legislature were in session and fears were entertained that some legislation might be enacted into law that might cause the usual dividends to shrink, and the exploiters decreed that their slaves should line up in parade in order to impress upon the lawmakers the number of voters who would ally themselves with the railway companies to defeat any aspirant for office who failed to be "conservative."

To be conservative is to ignore the people and serve the corporations. As a climax to the celebration of "Railroad Day" in Denver the former grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but now president of the Railway Employes' Investors' Association, delivered the oration of the day, and the sentiments expressed by the "labor leader" who is paid a salary of \$15,000 per annum to delude railway employes, met with the hearty and unanimous approval of every shark that mints profit from the ignorance of the working class.

Yet the railway companies would endeavor to make the people believe that they are not in politics, but the facts stand out so naked that a denial on the part of a railway corporation is an insult to the intelligence of observing people.

The railroads are in politics, and these corporations propose to not only control their employes in the industrial field but in the political arena, as well.

"What shall the harvest be?"

The Boy Scout

OUR DOMINANT CLASS is scheming to prolong its parasitic existence with an industry worthy of a better cause.

Its moral sustenance—romantic fealty—is gone. Now and henceforth its means are physical. Its only safety lies in force—an army.

Of the three chief hindrances to progress—the state, the army and the church—the army is the most naive, the most barbaric, the most atavistic. This institution gathers up like a magnet the floating human types of cruelty, destructiveness and arrested development.

No wonder that the army should be the last of these institutions to abandon the old romantic faith in vassalage—the fond belief that

every manly breast puts forth in youth some tendrils of allegiance, blind attachments to an overlord. No wonder that big captains viewing the world through dangling plumes, across chests gaudily ornamented with medals, badges and gold braid, should see in every well-formed youth of the "lower orders" a vassal and a page.

The new exotic movement known as the Boy Scouts is the latest offspring of our military and romantic types. The movement is fathered by an Englishman, Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and mothered by the American romantic pseudo-naturalist, Ernest Thompson-Seton. The animus of the movement is rightly called exotic,

not in the national but in the spiritual sense. Although thousands of English and American boys are said to be enrolled in the army of Boy Scouts, the movement did not arise spontaneously among the youth of either country. It has been imposed from without, or rather, from above.

In this country, army officers of the highest rank, beginning with General Miles; church dignitaries, state officials and pecuniary magnates, all stand sponsors to the new organization.

It is said to have 169 patrols in Manhattan alone. A patrol consists of six to eight scouts, a leader and a corporal. The scouts must be between the ages of twelve and eighteen years.

The organization has no prizes for boys of delicate physique. It grants medals, badges and certificates only to the physically strong and capable.

The organization and discipline are military.

Each candidate for enrollment is obliged to take the following pledge:

1. To do his duty to God and the country.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To obey the Scout Law.

The Scout Law, which contains nine articles, sets the whole movement in clear daylight. We have only to substitute the term valet, butler, common soldier, or employe for the word "scout":

1. A scout's honor is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is loyal. (The English version add: "To the King, to his officers, his country, and his employers.")
3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
5. A Scout is courteous.
6. A Scout is a friend to animals.
7. A Scout obeys orders. (The English version adds: "Of his patrol leaders or Scout masters, without question.")
8. A Scout smiles and looks pleasant.
9. A Scout is thrifty.

It goes without saying, that all bona fide boy scouts belong to the same class—to the poor, the economically helpless. All butlers, too, belong to the same class. So there would be no logical absurdity—only a little subterfuge—in rendering Article 4 as follows:

A butler is a friend to all, and a brother to every other butler, no matter to what social class the other belongs.

Such mental and moral evasions are practiced intuitively by churchmen, generals, politicians, bankers, child-slavers—all parasites. They learn it as a virtue, not to let the left hand know what the right hand does.

We see here as clear as day, an attempt to gather into one great organization all the socially unprotected youths of the land and weld them into an effective army of servile, doglike automata—a trained

body of flunkies, strikebreakers, and in case of need, policemen and soldiers.

Boys of twelve to eighteen years are an easy mark when they have never had a summer camp experience or a day free from care in all their lives.

The capitalist press is everywhere praising this movement—as the hunter praises his trap, the bird catcher his snare.

We will quote only one paragraph from the Appeal for Funds, which the national executive committee of the American Boy Scouts is now making to the people at large:

"The American Boy Scout movement needs your aid if you be an employer—it will give honest, faithful disciplined youths in the office, the counting room, the factory and the mill, for it inculcates the highest moral principles, not the least of which is fealty to employers, as well as loyalty to parents and superiors."

What further need be said? But let them organize! Let them take the boys to summer camps, teach them to swim, to shoot, to send telegrams, to cook, to find their way in the woods! They are only working for us. They are working for Socialism. We shall upset all their plans. We shall meet those youths in the office, the counting room, the factory and the mill, and we shall inoculate them with our reasonable doctrines of freedom, equality, security, and enough good things for all. Masters, put no faith in your school for flunkies. It is a blockade of straw. Look rather at your strong foundations. See how they are crumbling away. The disintegrating virus of Socialism is undermining them day and night. And do what you will, there is no help for it.

Your Boy Scout movement is a trap; and cunningly, sweetly spreading the snares is a horrible triple paw; the bloody fingers of the exploiter, the mailed fist of the general, the soft palm of the priest. It is a trap to catch not only the bodies but the brains and souls of the young. We shall watch this hand and keep it uncovered. The children you have starved may come and carry off what they can of your tempting bait, but we shall see to it that the springs work badly. You will never succeed in impounding an army of strikebreakers and murderers who will do your bidding "without question."

Masters, your quiet days are ended. Your miseries have only just begun. And it is always growing worse. Strike follows strike. You can have no secrets. We are always on your track. You can no longer impose. You begin to talk sweetly and we laugh in your faces. It is all over between us. You would accept the inevitable and submit without so much ugly warfare were it not that "the devil is an ass" and must needs get beaten ignominiously in the end. Well, then, make up your minds for the beating—and your backs, too. Socialism is coming and you are standing in the way. All the gold in your treasuries could not hire enough soldiers, buy enough thugs or corrupt enough school-boys to quell for one day the conquering spirit of Socialism.—New York Call.

Back to the Farm

"BACK."

That has always been the cry of reactionaries.

"Back to Jefferson," says Bryan—and the people have sent him way back to sit down.

"Back to high tariff," says Cannon, and the people are pushing him off the stage.

"Back to the farm," says Hearst, and then tells where his ad. is that describes land for sale.

Back to the farm. Why?

Why have the young men and young women left the farm? There must be some cause.

The human being is made with some definite characteristics which seem to be permanent.

One of the strongest of these is the social instinct.

We do not want to be alone—separated from other beings of our kind.

Statistics show that a very large portion of women in the insane asylums are from the rural population.

Medical science holds that isolation, lack of contact with other human beings, starves the brain and causes insanity.

Men are out on the road and see their neighbors more often. They go to town frequently, work on the road, raise barns, thrash, shell corn together. It saves them to some extent.

But the young people who long for and are entitled to social

advantages, to educational opportunities, the right to the development that can come only by association with many people of different temperaments flock to the cities—never to return.

For we have come to the point in human development when we will rather starve the body than the mind.

But not only is this fact responsible for the flocking to the city. The exploitation of the farmer is the real cause.

He has to pay so large a tribute to the land shark, to the tax collector, to the clothing trust, to the farm implement trust, to the cattle buyers, to the grain buyers, to the grocers and lumbermen that, after he has worked for fifty years he is not worth more than three by six feet of earth.

The boys and girls see this. They do not care to run the risk of a life of isolation and drudgery and exploitation for a meager existence.

Then, too, it must be remembered that the industrial centers need men from the country who are strong, and lure them with bright promises.

We will go back to the farm and back to the mill. No, never. We will go forward to the farm and factory.

But when we do go we will go to take for ourselves what belongs to us, to build and organize society so as to derive the benefits that we are entitled to both socially and economically.

Forward to collective ownership! Forward to a new system! Forward to a new world and a new humanity!—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Problem of Gallagher

(By Franklin H. Wentworth.)

WHEN JAMES J. GALLAGHER, the assailant of Mayor Gaynor, was interviewed, he said: "I have no anarchist or Socialist beliefs. I did what I did for personal principles. My wrongs proved more than I could bear."

The day after the shooting the newspapers from one end of the

country to the other cried out for Gallagher's blood but I did not see a single editorial that intelligently analyzed the motive for Gallagher's crime.

On the same day that Gallagher shot Mayor Gaynor a little sixteen-year-old girl in New Hampshire drank carbolic acid and died—be-

cause she had lost her job in a shoe-shop.

What is the connection between Mayor Gaynor lying wounded in the hospital in Hoboken and the poor little sixteen-year-old girl lying dead in New Hampshire? The editor who can answer that question can explain Gallagher.

I am not an editor, but I can explain him:

Gallagher is a symptom of social disease. The dead little girl in New Hampshire is another manifestation of the same malady. Its psychological hall-mark is the fear of poverty. The little girl in New Hampshire drank carbolic acid because she was afraid she was going to starve to death, and Gallagher attempted to kill Mayor Gaynor because he was crazed and bitter from the same fear.

In a so-called Christian country, where elevators are bursting with

grain, and the warehouses are full of food and clothes, a poor, friendless little girl kills herself, and a poor, friendless old man revengefully tries to kill the first decent mayor New York has had for twenty years, because they both were driven to despair by fear of want.

If we wish to find a potential Gallagher or a potential girl suicide in Salem, or Boston, or any other city of the country, we have only to find the man or the girl who is friendless and out of a job, and who is daily becoming more destitute and desperate. When we look into the eyes of such a man or girl we are conscious that we shall not be able to solve the problem of Gallagher by sending Gallagher to prison for the remainder of his miserable life.

The problem of Gallagher is a bigger problem than that.—Salem (Mass.) Dispatch.

Official Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners

TWELFTH DAY—JULY 30, 1910.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Charles H. Moyer.

Roll call found all delegates present.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

The following telegram was read:

Livingstone, Mont., July 29, 1910.

Charles H. Moyer,

605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

Have suspended work. No pay for two months. Send executive board member. Letter follows.

H. D. KELOSH,

President Aldridge Miners' Union No. 57.

Referred to incoming Executive Board.

The special committee appointed to make arrangements for delegates to visit Fairmount cemetery made a report.

Moved by Delegate James Cowan, No. 51, seconded by Delegate Joseph Richards, No. 5, that report of committee be received and that Judge Hilton be invited to speak at the cemetery. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Phil Christian, No. 1, seconded by Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111, that the matter laid on the table dealing with proxy vote be taken from the table. Motion carried.

Resolutions No. 20, 26, 59, 38 and 85, were requested read, together with recommendations of the committee, as follows:

We, your committee, beg to report on resolutions No. 20, 26, 59, 38 and 85, and recommend that No. 59 be adopted as majority report.

JOHN HARPER,

M. C. LEAKE,

A. J. RUANE,

NEIL J. MCGEE,

F. F. CARROLL,

Committee.

I beg to submit No. 26 as a minority report and recommend that same be adopted.

AL McCLELLAN.

Motion to substitute the minority report for the report of committee was put and lost.

The constitution committee stated they had other matter dealing with the question and that had been overlooked, and asked for a little further time.

Moved by Delegate Frank Curran, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Arthur Cox, No. 1, that the matter be referred back to committee. Motion carried, and matter referred.

Moved by Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, seconded by Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111, that Resolution No. 16 be taken from the table.

Roll call was demanded and resulted as follows: Yes, 160; No, 139.

Yes—Al McClellan, 5; John Kavanaugh, 5; John Driscoll, 5; Phil Christian, 4; Frank Curran, 4; Arthur Cox, 5; Frank Curran, proxy, 1; W. J. Louttit, 5; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; J. J. Condon, 3; E. J. Peterson, 3; Sam Kilburn, 1; C. R. Waters, proxy, 1; R. H. Pierce, 1; C. R. Waters, 3; A. J. Ruane, 4; C. R. Waters, proxy, 1; Alex McKay, 1; N. J. McGee, proxy, 1; N. J. McGee, proxy, 1; Harry Fry, 1; Thomas Hancock, 3; John McIvers, 2; John McIvers, proxy, 1; J. R. Bruce, 3; James Cowan, 2; John Harper, 5; M. H. Page, 5; J. A. Holmes, 1; A. M. Fluent, 4; T. W. Bosanko, proxy, 1; J. C. Driscoll, 2; Harry Lappin, 2; M. F. Gallagher, 1; Charles H. Tanner, proxy, 1; J. C. Williams, 4; John Hickey, 1; Charles Tanner, 2; J. E. Carter, proxy, 1; W. K. Carpenter, 2; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; R. W. Jones, 2; T. W. Bosanko, proxy, 1; D. Leary, 5; D. McKelvie, 4; Mike Connors, 4; A. E. Comer, 1; M. J. Scanlon, 5; T. W. Bosanko, 2; J. F. Maki, 2; Harry

Fry, 1; R. H. Pierce, proxy, 1; Joseph Gorman, proxy, 1; J. P. Shea, 3; Joseph Gorman, 4; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; F. F. Carroll, 1; J. E. Carter, 2; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; H. C. Evans, 3; F. Szymanske, 1; J. P. Shea, proxy, 1; A. Wenzel, 2; Tom O'Connor, 3; John Turney, 1; N. J. McGee, proxy, 1; N. J. McGee, 1; A. Wenzel, proxy, 1; F. G. Clough, 1; J. F. Hutchinson, 1; James Kirwan, 1; C. E. Mahoney, 1.

No—Dan Holland, 5; M. Condon, 5; William McNichols, 4; Mike Connors, 4; M. D. Harrington, 4; W. A. Willis, 5; T. J. Ryan, 5; W. E. Scoggins, 5; M. A. Kaleb, 5; J. A. Sanford, 4; Peter Jorey, 2; Joseph Richards, 3; W. E. Tracy, 2; Lester McKenzie, proxy, 1; Roy Cameron, 2; Tom Corra, 3; M. Connolly, 1; J. P. Madigan, 2; J. A. Sanford, 1; Lester McKenzie, 4; J. L. Conkling, proxy, 2; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; J. L. Conkling, 1; Sam Honey, 2; M. C. Jones, 3; J. L. Conkling, proxy, 1; M. C. Leake, 1; E. G. Locke, 5; M. Connolly, 1; James Roberts, 3; J. H. Matthews, 3; William Davidson, 2; W. E. Hadden, proxy, 1; W. J. Martin, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; W. E. Hadden, proxy, 1; W. E. Hadden, proxy, 1; W. E. Stewart, 5; B. McCarthy, 4; G. S. Dunn, 1; Robert Adamson, 5; John Korpi, 1; George Bryant, 2; Tom Corra, proxy, 1; W. E. Hadden, 2; F. Burman, proxy, 1; F. Snellman, proxy, 3; Frank Snellman, 1; G. E. Miller, 4; John Korpi, 1; J. K. Wietfle, 1; F. Burman, proxy, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; V. Da Pra, 1; G. E. Miller, proxy, 1; R. L. Lashley, 1; M. C. Leake, 1; J. C. Lowney, 1; Howard Tresidder, 1; William Davidson, 1; William Jinkerson, 1; Y. Terzieh, 1.

The chair stated after permitting considerable discussion that "inasmuch as there was some misunderstanding when the matter was laid on the table, that he ruled that a majority vote could take it from the table."

Resolution No. 16 as amended was read, together with motion and amendment, as follows, and placed before the convention:

Moved by Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, seconded by Delegate W. E. Scoggins, that all portion of the resolution pertaining to nominations of officers be stricken out.

Roll call was demanded on the adoption of the foregoing amendment and resulted as follows: Yes, 168; No, 128. Amendment carried.

Yes—Dan Holland, 5; John Powers, 4; Maurice Condon, 5; William McNichols, 4; Mike Connors, 4; Jerry O'Neill, 4; M. D. Harrington, 4; T. J. Ryan, 5; W. E. Scoggins, 5; Matt A. Kaleb, 5; J. A. Sanford, proxy, 4; Peter Jorey, 2; Joseph Richards, 3; W. E. Tracy, 2; Roy Cameron, 2; Tom Corra, 3; M. Connolly, 1; J. J. Condon, 2; J. P. Madigan, 2; J. A. Sanford, 1; C. R. Waters, proxy, 1; C. R. Waters, 3; A. J. Ruane, 4; C. R. Waters, proxy, 1; Alex McKay, 1; J. L. Conkling, proxy, 2; Harry Fry, 1; Thomas Hancock, 3; John McIvers, 2; John McIvers, proxy, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; J. R. Bruce, 3; J. L. Conkling, 1; Sam Honey, 2; M. C. Jones, 3; J. L. Conkling, proxy, 1; J. A. Holmes, 1; M. C. Leake, 1; M. Connolly, 1; James Roberts, 3; J. H. Matthews, 3; William Davidson, 2; W. E. Hadden, proxy, 1; J. C. Williams, 4; W. J. Martin, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; W. E. Hadden, proxy, 1; W. E. Hadden, proxy, 1; J. E. Carter, proxy, 1; B. McCarthy, 4; Harry Frey, 1; J. P. Shea, 3; G. S. Dunn, 1; Robert Adamson, 5; J. E. Carter, 2; George Bryant, 2; Tom Corra, proxy, 1; W. E. Hadden, 2; F. Szymanske, 1; Fahle Burman, proxy, 1; Frank Snellman, 3; J. P. Shea, proxy, 1; Frank Snellman, 2; G. E. Miller, 4; J. K. Wietfle, 1; Fahle Burman, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; V. Da Pra, 1; G. E. Miller, proxy, 1; R. L. Lashley, 1; John Turney, 1; M. C. Leake, proxy, 1; F. G. Clough, 1; J. C. Lowney, 1; Howard Tresidder, 1; William Davidson, 1; William Jinkerson, 1; Yanko Terzieh, 1; Charles Moyer, 1; C. E. Mahoney, 1.

No—Al McClellan, 5; John Kavanaugh, 5; John Driscoll, 5; W. A. Willis, 4; Frank Curran, 4; Arthur Cox, 5; Frank Curran, proxy, 1; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; Sam Kilburn, 1; R. H. Pierce, 1; N. J. McGee, proxy, 1; N. J. McGee, proxy, 1; James Cowan, 2; John Harper, 5;

M. H. Page, 5; E. G. Locke, 5; A. M. Fluent, 4; Thomas Bosanko, proxy, 1; J. C. Driscoll, 2; Harry Lappin, 2; M. F. Gallagher, 1; C. H. Tanner, proxy, 1; John Hickey, 1; Charles Tanner, 2; W. K. Carpenter, 2; W. E. Stewart, 5; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; R. W. Jones, 2; T. W. Bosanko, proxy, 1; Dan Leary, 5; Dan McKelvie, 4; Mike Connors, 4; A. E. Comer, 1; M. C. Scanlon, 5; T. W. Bosanko, 2; J. F. Maki, 2; R. H. Pierce, proxy, 1; Joseph Gorman, proxy, 1; Joseph Gorman, 4; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; John Korpi, 1; F. F. Carroll, 1; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; H. C. Evans, proxy, 1; H. C. Evans, 3; John Korpi, 1; A. Wenzel, 2; Tom O'Connor, 2; M. J. McGee, proxy, 1; M. J. McGee, 1; A. Wenzel, 1; James Kirwan, 1.

Moved by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, that the entire matter pertaining to electing officers by referendum be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Report of Constitution committee on resolution No. 110 read as follows:

No. 110. Amendment to Constitution re proxy votes.

Add to Sec. 4, Art. II, page 6, "All proxy credential certificates must be sent direct to the delegates named thereon, and the duplicate certificate to the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters fifteen days prior to the meeting of the annual convention.

WALTER E. HADDEN, No. 180

This is a copy of resolution No. 75, which was adopted by the delegates on July 27, 1910:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention.
W. F. M.:

We, your committee, acting on resolution No. 110, recommend that same be adopted.

JOHN HARPER,
NEIL J. MCGEE,
A. J. RUANE,
M. C. LEAKE,
FRED F. CARROLL.

Moved by Delegate Tom Corra, No. 10, seconded by Delegate Jerry P. Shea, No. 144, that report of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report of Committee on President's Report, No. 74A, which was referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws, read with report of committee on Constitution and By-laws as follows:
No. 74A.

Denver, Colo., July 25, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention.
W. F. M.:

We, your Committee on President's Report, considering the paragraphs 42 to 46 thereof, deem it detrimental to the best interests of the working class to segregate into craft unions, the men working in and around about the mines and mills. Therefore, we would recommend that no further charters be granted as heretofore, and that Art. 1, Sec. 3, of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Whenever twenty or more persons working as specified in Sec. 1 of this article shall be found that will be self-supporting, they shall on application be granted a charter, provided that no charter shall be issued the effect of which is to segregate the crafts engaged in the mining industry.

A. J. McDONALD,
M. J. SCANLON,
JOHN J. CONDON,
MIKE CONNORS,
JOHN TURNEY,
GUY, E. MILLER.

Committee on President's Report.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention.
W. F. M.:

We, your committee, acting on No. 74A, submitted by Committee on President's Report, respectfully recommend that same be adopted.

JOHN HARPER,
F. F. CARROLL,
A. J. RUANE,
M. C. LEAKE,
NEIL J. MCGEE,
AL McCLELLAN,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate M. H. Page, No. 60, seconded by Delegate James Roberts, No. 71, that report of committee be adopted.

By request, Resolution No. 74, bearing on same matter, was read, with recommendations of Constitution Committee.

Motion carried.

Constitution Committee reported on Resolution No. 74, which had been referred to them from the Good and Welfare Committee, with recommendations, read as follows:

No. 74. Amendment to Constitution.

To amend by inserting a new section to be known as Sec. 4, Art. 1, to read as follows:

The charters of surface workers, engineers, blacksmiths, and all other charters of the Federation other than miners or smeltersmen, shall be revoked, and they shall become members of the miners' unions and such property belonging to such locals as above mentioned.

H. C. EVANS, No. 174.

We, your committee of Good and Welfare, beg leave to report as follows in regard to amendment No. 74:

Resolved, That as a substitute to the above amendment, that we recommend that no more charters shall be issued to locals other than miners, mill and smeltersmen.

HARRY LAPPIN,
GEO. S. DUNN,
R. W. JONES,

JOHN KORPI,
VALENTINO DA PRA,
M. CONNOLLY.

Good and Welfare Committee.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
W. F. M.:

We, your committee, acting on resolution No. 74, as referred to us by Good and Welfare Committee, respectfully recommend that substitute as submitted by Good and Welfare Committee be adopted.

JOHN HARPER,
F. F. CARROLL,
M. C. LEAKE,
A. J. RUANE,
NEIL J. MCGEE,
AL McCLELLAN,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, seconded by Delegate M. Connolly, No. 14, that the report of committee be adopted.

Moved by Executive Board Member Davidson, seconded by Delegate Thomas J. Ryan, No. 2, that resolution be placed on file. Motion carried.

Constitution Committee's report on resolution No. 106, with recommendations, read as follows:

No. 106. Denver, Colo., July 27, 1910.

To the Delegates and Officers of the Eighteenth Annual Convention,
W. F. M.:

Owing to the fact that there has become a great dissension on the part of the membership of the W. F. M., owing to the way the organizers of the W. F. M. are selected or chosen, therefore I believe that there is a better and more effective way of selecting the organizers, therefore I make amendment to the Constitution to read as follows, that the President shall not have the power to appoint organizers, and they shall be elected by the section of the country which they shall be designated to, and their pay shall be as follows, the local in whose jurisdiction they are working and shall receive \$2.00 for each initiation and \$3.00 for each reinstatement, and the general organization shall pay him \$60, said organizer, and he shall give a bond in the sum of \$500 in each case and make a report of his work each month to the locals which he is working for.

H. C. EVANS.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M.:

We, your committee, acting on resolution No. 106, respectfully recommend that same be not adopted as majority report.

JOHN HARPER,
M. C. LEAKE,
A. J. RUANE,
NEIL J. MCGEE.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention.
W. F. M.:

I beg to recommend that section with reference to the organizers be adopted. (Minority report.)

F. F. CARROLL.

Moved by Delegate Robert Adamson, No. 151, seconded by Delegate Matt Kaleb, No. 2, that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in.

The hour of noon having arrived with discussion under way, the convention adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention called to order at 2 p. m. by Pres. Charles H. Moyer. Roll called and all delegates marked present.

Discussion resumed on the motion to adopt committee's report on resolution No. 106, the matter before the house at time of adjournment.

Roll call was demanded and resulted as follows: Yes, unanimous.

Yes—Dan Holland, 5; John Powers, 4; Maurice Condon, 5; Al McClellan, 5; John Kavanaugh, 5; William McNichols, 4; Mike Connors, 4; Jerry O'Neill, 4; M. D. Harrington, 4; John Driscoll, 5; W. A. Willis, 5; Phil Christian, 4; Frank Curran, 4; Arthur Cox, 5; T. J. Ryan, 5; W. E. Seoggins, 5; Matt A. Kaleb, 5; J. A. Sanford, proxy, 4; P. Jorey, 2; Frank Curran, proxy, 1; Joseph Richards, 3; Wm. E. Tracy, 2; W. J. Louttit, 5; Lester McKenzie, proxy, 1; Roy Cameron, 2; Tom Corra, 3; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; M. Connolly, 1; John J. Condon, 3; E. J. Peterson, 3; J. P. Madigan, 2; Sam Kilburn, 1; John A. Sanford, 1; Lester McKenzie, 4; R. H. Pierce, 1; A. J. Ruane, 4; Alex McKay, 1; Neil J. McGee, proxy, 1; Neil J. McGee, proxy, 1; J. L. Conkling, proxy, 2; Harry Fry, 1; Thos. Hancock, 3; Jno. McIvers, 2; Jno. McIvers, proxy, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; John R. Bruce, 3; J. L. Conkling, 1; James Cowan, 2; Sam Honey, 2; M. C. Jones, 3; John L. Conkling, proxy, 1; John Harper, 5; M. H. Page, 5; J. A. Holmes, 1; Marion C. Leake, 1; E. G. Locke, 5; M. Connolly, 1; James Roberts, 3; John H. Mathews, 3; Thomas Bosanko, proxy, 1; William Davidson, 2; John C. Driscoll, 2; Harry Lappin, 2; Walter Hadden, proxy, 1; M. F. Gallagher, 1; Charles H. Tanner, proxy, 1; John C. Williams, 4; W. J. Martin, 1; John Hickey, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; Walter E. Hadden, proxy, 1; W. E. Hadden, proxy, 1; Chas. Tanner, 2; J. E. Carter, proxy, 1; W. K. Carpenter, 2; W. E. Stewart, 5; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; R. W. Jones, 2; T. W. Bosanko, proxy, 1; Dan Leary, 5; Dan McKelvie, 4; Mike Connors, 4; Bernard McCarthy, 4; A. E. Comer, 1; M. J. Scanlon, 5; Thomas W. Bosanko, 2; J. F. Maki, 2; Harry Fry, 1; R. H. Pierce, proxy, 1; Joseph Gorman, proxy, 1; Jerry P. Shea, 3; Angus J. McDonald, 4; Joseph Gorman, 4; A. E. Comer, proxy, 1; George S. Dunn, 1; Robert Adamson, 5; John Korpi, 1; Fred F. Carroll, 1; J. E. Carter, 2; George Bryant, 2; Sam Kilburn, proxy, 1; H. C. Evans, proxy, 1; H. C. Evans, 3; Tom Corra, proxy, 1; Walter E. Hadden, 2; F. Szymanske, 1; Fable Burman, proxy, 1; Frank Snellman, proxy, 3; J. P. Shea, proxy, 1; Frank Snellman, 2; Guy E. Miller, 4;

John Korpi, 1; J. K. Weitfle, 1; Fahle Burman, 1; W. J. Martin, proxy, 1; Valentino Da Pra, 1; Guy E. Miller, proxy, 1; August Wenzel, 2; R. L. Lashley, 1; Tom O'Connor, 3; John Turney, 1; Marion C. Leake, proxy, 1; Neil J. McGee, proxy, 1; Neil J. McGee, 1; August Wenzel, proxy, 1; Fred G. Clough, 1; J. C. Lowney, 1; Joe F. Hutchinson, 1; Howard Tresidder, 1; James Kirwan, 1; William Davidson, 1; William Jinkerson, 1; Yanco Terzieh, 1; Pres. Charles H. Moyer, 1; Vice-Pres. C. E. Mahoney, 1; Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills, 1.

Absent—Charles R. Waters, proxy; C. R. Waters; C. R. Waters, proxy; A. M. Fluent.

Petition read, submitted by the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, in behalf of the release of one Thomas J. Riley, who is now and has been confined in the state penitentiary of Montana since on or about May 24, 1898.

Moved by Delegate R. W. Jones, No. 111, seconded by Peter Jorey, No. 3, that we, as a convention, endorse the petition and have all delegates sign it and each do all in their power to secure the release of T. J. Riley. Motion carried.

Constitution Committee report on resolution No. 102, referred to them from special committee with recommendations, read as follows: No. 102. Denver, Colo., July 26, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your special committee, acting on the report of the Executive Board report, would recommend that the paragraphs 55 and 56 be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

ROBERT ADAMSON,
J. F. MAKI,
M. C. JONES,
B. McCARTHY,
SAM JONES,

Committee.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention: We, your committee, acting on resolution No. 102, deem it unnecessary to take action as the same has been covered by resolution adopted by this convention. CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

Moved by Delegate J. C. Williams, No. 90, seconded by Matt Kaleb, No. 2, that recommendations of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 108, together with report of committee, read as follows: No. 108. Denver, Colo., July 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Convention: Brothers:—The following is submitted as an amendment to Art. 1, Sec. 9, of the By-laws, page 23:

Strike out on line 29 the words "local unions" and insert "the members voting," so as to make the section in part read as follows:

"Where a majority of the members voting in a district or state deem it necessary, they may organize a district or state union," etc.

JOHN HARPER, No. 60.

To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your committee, reporting on resolution No. 108, beg to recommend that same be adopted.

JOHN HARPER,
A. J. RUANE,
AL McCLELLAN,
M. C. LEAKE,
F. F. CARROLL,
NEIL J. McGEE,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate M. H. Page, No. 60, seconded by Delegate Frank Snellman, No. 200, that report of committee be adopted. Motion carried.

Constitution Committee's report on resolution No. 109 with recommendations read as follows: No. 109. Denver, Colo., July 28, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention: Brothers:—The following is offered as an amendment to Art. 4, Sec. 1 of the Constitution, page 13: Amend by adding to said section, "Provided, however, that where more than one assessment is levied in any one quarter, the same shall be based upon the members in good standing at the beginning of the month for which the assessment is levied."

JOHN HARPER, No. 60.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention:

We, your committee, acting on resolution No. 109, recommend that same be not adopted.

AL McCLELLAN,
A. J. RUANE,
F. F. CARROLL,
M. C. LEAKE,
NEIL J. McGEE,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate John Driscoll, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, that recommendations of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Constitution Committee's report on resolution No. 107, read as follows: No. 107. Amendment to Constitution.

Sec. 4, Art. 2, by inserting after the word *Federation*, line 42, page 6, the following: "and under no consideration shall any one be seated as delegate to any convention of the W. F. M. who has been nominated or appointed in any other way than that provided for by the constitution." F. SZYMANSKE, No. 190.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention: We, your committee, acting on No. 107, respectfully submit that same be adopted.

JOHN HARPER,
F. F. CARROLL,
A. J. RUANE,
AL McCLELLAN,
NEIL J. McGEE,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, seconded by Delegate John Driscoll, No. 1, that the recommendations of committee be not adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate A. M. Fluent, No. 74, seconded by Executive Board Member Davidson, No. 81, that the amendment be rejected. Motion carried.

Constitution and By-laws Committee's report on resolution No. 88, which was referred to Constitution Committee by special committee, read as follows:

No. 88. Report of Special Committee on Amendments to International Constitution and Ritual: Gow Ganda, July 3, 1910.

We, your committee, duly appointed by Gow Ganda M. U. No. 154, of the W. F. M., to consider the subject of amending the International Constitution and Ritual, hereby submit as follows:

That with reference to the proposed amendments submitted to this local by Cobalt Local No. 146, we would recommend that the proposed amendments by that local to Art. 1, Sec. 1, and Art. 1, Sec. 2, be endorsed by No. 154. Whilst we are in favor of having the nominees for Executive Board elected by referendum vote, of their respective districts, we can not see that it would be advisable to elect the President, Vice-President or Secretary-Treasurer in like manner, owing to the fact that it would be impossible for the membership to cast a satisfactory vote in the matter, not being in a position to know whether the nominees or any of them were fit or capable of taking such office and filling same to the best interests of the organization at large. In other words, we are in favor of rejecting all of the other proposed amendments submitted by No. 146.

Denver, Colo., July 26, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your special committee, acting on the communication of the Gow Ganda Miners' Union, would recommend that the first part of the same, concerning amendments to constitution and by-laws, be referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws for their action.

ROBERT ADAMSON,
J. F. MAKI,
M. C. JONES,
B. McCARTHY,
SAM HONEY,

Special Committee.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention:

We, your committee, acting on resolution No. 88, submit that same has already received the attention of the convention through amendments submitted by Cobalt No. 146.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

Moved by Delegate E. G. Locke, No. 67, seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, that the resolution be placed on file. Motion carried.

Organization Committee's report on resolution No. 101 read as follows: No. 101. Denver, Colo., July 26, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, your Special Committee, acting on the report of the Executive Board, recommend that paragraphs 47 and 50 be referred to Committee on Organization.

ROBERT ADAMSON,
J. F. MAKI,
M. C. JONES,
B. McCARTHY,
SAM HONEY,

Special Committee.

Denver, Colo., July 29, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth Annual Convention:

We, your Committee on Organization, beg to report on paragraphs 47 and 50 of the Executive Board's report, that this matter has been fully dealt with in the general report submitted by us to this convention and there is nothing left for us to do but to recommend that same be placed on file.

TOM CORRA,
MAURICE CONDON,
J. E. CARTER,
MATT A. KALEB,
FRANK SNEELMAN,
JOSEPH GORMAN.

Moved by Delegate G. E. Miller, No. 203, seconded by Delegate Robert Adamson, No. 151, that the recommendations of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Final report of Committee on Officers' Report was read as follows:

Denver, Colo., July 30, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

We, your Committee on President's Report, herewith submit our final report on that document:

Your committee has already submitted reports covering sections requiring specific action by the convention. There only remains to bring before your body the support and spirit of that document which may have been lost sight of in the separate reports submitted.

It seems to our committee that it is the duty of men taken from the ranks of the wage workers and placed in the service of an organization to note the trend of civilization's forces to consider well the immediate needs of the working class, for upon their satisfaction depends the action of tomorrow. They should survey closely the industrial and economic field where the battles of labor are fought and point out the tactics necessary to success. They should consider well the mistakes that have brought defeat; proper consideration will prevent their repetition and point the way to victory. Especially does this apply to the executive head of an organization. Judged by these standards your President reaches the full stature of a man.

Your committee would further say that while it is true that the President can not go far in advance of the membership and his every success depends upon the hearty co-operation of the rank and file, it yet remains true that he, better than any one else, can survey the entire jurisdiction of the organization, gather the records of the year's struggles, furnishing to the organization the facts which will enable the membership to determine their future policy, and then—much will depend upon the wisdom and fidelity which he brings to his task.

In considering the courts, the victories which organized labor has gained in them and the injuries which have been inflicted by them, it is well for us to remember that well nigh every effort to secure the legal rights and advance the general well-being among them, manhood suffrage, the free schools and the various eight-hour laws, are the fruits of organized labor's ceaseless agitation. The work has only begun. What has been won can only be held by making further advances. The courts are the inner sanctuaries of capitalism. Labor can only receive favorable consideration there where the shock of economic conflict threatens the capitalist system, and the thunders of an outraged and enlightened people penetrate even the musty confines of the court room.

The act establishing a bureau of mines and exempting Alaska from its authority reveals the devious cunning of the capitalist class, their disregard of human life, and the necessity of men in department of government to write, interpret and execute the law in the interest of the working class.

The demand for an efficient employers' liability law is a recognition of the social service performed by the workers—that maimed bodies and lost lives should enter into the cost of the product. It extends to the worker the same protection which has long been given the soldier, recognizing in him the servant of the whole people instead of a particular employer. Next to laws guaranteeing the free activity of the unions, it is the most vital of labor's demands, an inherent part of the new society.

It occurs to your committee that the scope of organization work is very much broader than has been considered by the convention. It is not only necessary to reach the unorganized of the metalliferous mines: it is also necessary to acquaint the entire people with the story of our struggles, our hopes and purposes. It is necessary to reach other bodies of organized men that they may be brought in accord with us and unity of action secured. Many of the unorganized sections in our jurisdiction are surrounded by agricultural districts. Many of the residents seek occasional employment in the mines. Experience has proven that they are difficult to organize, and that the district is a fertile field for the scab hunter. Then again a wave of organization is sweeping through the farming districts. The members of these organizations are in hearty accord with organized labor, the membership goes far toward controlling public sentiment in their localities.

The international unions would do well to establish a publicity bureau for the daily press and furnish plate matter for country weeklies. The national conventions of the farmers should be visited by a fraternal delegate from the W. F. M.

As the class struggle grows in intensity, the lines separating the classes grow clearer and each is left to their own resources. The organizations of the working class become an ever more essential part of their lives. It is better that they be insured against sickness and accident by the union than in a fraternal society. The union must become a club where our social natures find expression, a school room where the problem of the ages must find solution, a forum from which the principles of industrial freedom is proclaimed.

Grave as is the menace from combinations of employers, it is not so grave as is dissensions within our own ranks. Widely separated elements, the extreme conservative and the very radical, are sometimes joined in a common infamous purpose—the destruction of the organization. The membership of the organization is already informed of the methods used and further comment is deemed unnecessary.

Your committee would commend to the membership the calm consideration of the report which it is evident the President gave to the subjects under discussion.

Larger masses of men and greater combinations of capital are ever being involved in labor conflicts. If success is to be won, it will only be by the exercise of the highest intelligence and discretion.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the President's report as a whole.

A. J. McDONALD,
M. J. SCANLON,
JOHN J. CONDON,
JOHN TURNEY,
MIKE CONNORS,
GUY E. MILLER,

Committee on President's Report.

Moved by Delegate Matt Kaleb, No. 2, seconded by August Wenzel, No. 220, that report of committee be adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Thomas J. Ryan, No. 2, seconded by Delegate Charles Tanner, No. 101, that the report of William Tracy, No. 5, read during the Executive Session, be printed in English, Slavonian, Finnish and Italian.

Moved by Robert Adamson, No. 151, seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 203, as a substitute that the matter be left to the incoming Executive Board. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 12, by Wallace M. U., was called for and read.

Action had been deferred at a former session.

Moved by Delegate M. J. Scanlon, No. 121, seconded by Delegate Sam Kilburn, No. 17, that it be made a special order for Monday morning.

Moved by Delegate James Roberts, No. 71, seconded by Delegate M. Connolly, No. 14, as an amendment that the matter be placed on file. Motion carried.

Sam Kilburn, No. 17, wished to be recorded as voting against motion to file.

Convention adjourned to meet Monday, August 1, 1910.

Contributions

Garfield, Colo., Aug. 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$18.50, donation for the Black Hills strikers, as follows: No. 86, \$15.50; Ole Olson, \$3.00.
I remain yours fraternally,

GEORGE HOWARD,
Sec. Garfield M. U. No. 86, W. F. M.

Butte, Mont., June 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$8.50, special donation for the locked out brothers of South Dakota, received from the following: Richard Dilworth, \$3.50; Harry Lappin, \$5.00.
Fraternally yours,

A. C. DAWE,
Fin. Sec. Butte Sta. Engs. Union No. 83, W. F. M.

Goldroad, Ariz., Aug. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$3.00, the same being a special donation to the locked out brothers in the Black Hills from Brother George Berger of this camp.
Fraternally yours,

THOS. W. BOSANKO,
Fin. Sec'y. Snowball M. U. No. 124, W. F. of M.

Spokane, Washington, Aug. 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir: Enclosed please find money order for \$5.00 from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, local Union No. 73, for the benefit of the locked out miners in the Black Hills, South Dakota.
With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
R. W. MEEK,
Secretary.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Philip W. Lackey, who has an invalid sister who is very anxious to hear from him. He was heard from some time ago in British Columbia, and while not a miner, was laboring around a mine. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a favor by writing to J. W. Hogg, Box 123, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Wanted, information regarding George L. Minaker, who is reported to have been killed in some mining disaster in British Columbia. His parents are anxious to know the truth regarding the matter, so anyone knowing the particulars will confer a favor by communicating the same to Mrs. W. C. Ellis, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

AN APPRECIATION OF TERZICH.

Angel's Camp, California, Aug. 23, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: The officers and members of Calaveras Miners' Union No. 55, W. F. of M., take this opportunity to thank Bro. Executive Board Member Yanco Terzich, for the able and earnest way in which he enlightened the membership of this union on the labor conditions in South Dakota.

Brother Terzich spoke to the membership in the English and Slavonian language at Angel's Camp and also at a branch meeting at Melones.

While the meetings were not as well attended as could have been wished for, nevertheless the gathering was good, and those present seemed to be favorably impressed with the remarks of the brother.

The scarcity of water has made this camp dull at the present time and many of our membership are away from town during the shutdown.

Though we are sorry that every member of our local was not present at those meetings, yet we feel confident that much good has been done to our local. With part of the membership enlightened as to their duty in living up to the obligation they have taken, we feel sure that the stragglers will fall in line. With such a man as Bro. Terzich along the mother lode for awhile much good could be done in the interest of the Western Federation of Miners.

(Seal): W. S. REID, Financial Secretary.

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AND MAIN STREETS

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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 PLANMONTANA'S
LARGEST
AND BEST
STORE
FOR
EVERYBODY

REPORT OF R. LEE LASHLEY.

Flat River, Mo., Aug. 23rd, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In compliance with the laws governing our organization, I will endeavor to write in regard to conditions in the Lead Belt of Southeast Missouri. On returning from the eighteenth annual convention at Denver, Colo., where I had been as a delegate from my local union, I found conditions even worse than when I left, the foreigners having been on strike to enforce an advance in their pay from \$1.90 to \$2.25 per shift. Americans (so-called) were secured from the surrounding country to take their places, the strikers in most instances being allowed to return at the old scale of wages. A great many of them having left the district rather than return to work at any price the corporations would see fit to allow them.

It would be very disgusting and monotonous to the miners of the Western country for me to attempt to write of everything that is taking place here, or the deplorable condition which exists, and of which I shall have something to say in future, hoping at the same time that the miners here will eventually realize the difference in organized and unorganized camps and take some action in self defense by uniting in an industrial union where they will be able to command some respect and stop crawling on their knees, begging for a few crumbs and being refused and insulted at every turn.

I am enclosing an advertisement that is being run in the local papers of the surrounding country, which shows the employers of labor are being hard pressed for men to operate their plants, and further shows that it is only through lack of intelligent action on the part of the workingmen here that it is possible for such inhuman and disgraceful state of affairs to be tolerated, but after becoming more fully acquainted with the stand that the (self-styled) progressive and advanced thinkers in the labor movement on the political field are taking towards the industrial organizations and trade unions, it's very easy to account for the backward position we occupy. And right here I want to request the editor of the Miner's Magazine to express his opinion through the columns of the magazine if he thinks a Socialist is justified in standing back watching the unequal struggle that is now going on between the great combinations of wealth on the one hand and the comparatively small body of organized workers on the other, and refuse to support the organized labor movement on the industrial field? If justified in that position, the future looks dark to me. This state of affairs is what I have to contend with in my district, in connection with the position the unorganized men take towards the labor movement at this time.

I am receiving encouragement from all places I have visited in my district and hope to be able to report some progress in the work of organization in my next letter.

Yours fraternally,

R. LEE LASHLEY.

(The man who proclaims himself a Socialist and fails to support the labor movement is consciously or unconsciously an ally of capitalism and deserves to be looked upon as a brake on the wheels of progress.—Ed.)

THE SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Lead, South Dakota, Aug. 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In reviewing the situation in the Black Hills as it appears at the present time, we can see no reason why the union men should feel at all discouraged. In the Bald Mountain country it is evident that the mining companies are in sore distress and it is certain that they have found it impossible to make their mines produce any profit while working with scab labor. It will be remembered that the men in the Bald Mountain country were locked out on account of the sympathy which the operators there had for the Homestake company, not by reason of anything that the men had done to precipitate trouble. The militant mine managers were so eager to assist the Homestake company in its attempt to destroy all labor organizations in the Black Hills that they have been satisfied to operate their properties at a steadily increasing loss ever since. They are now learning something about how well good fighting feels.

Our men in Lead are still standing firmly and managing to make things interesting for the enemy. The town is still filled up with scabs, strike breakers, gun men, thugs and thieves of almost every breed and description, nearly all of whom are living off the Homestake pay roll. From advices which I have gotten from some of my spies who are working in the mines, the works are in a terribly dilapidated condition, accidents and injuries are of more frequent occurrence than ever before in the history of the Homestake mines, which have always been noted as among the most dangerous in the world. Up to the present time, since my return from Denver, no event of special interest has occurred. I mean to say nothing of special interest to union men. Several scabs and strike breakers have gotten themselves into trouble. Some dynamiting and some shooting has been indulged in, but as it has all been among themselves and no union men have been implicated, we don't care anything about it.

By the time that this letter is in print we will have been locked out for a period of nine months, and as yet there is no sign of the union men weak-

ening. We have given the Homestake company the fight of its life and we are now ready to keep it up and give them more and harder than ever before. We have done more than that. We have given the lie to the old and oft repeated assertion that the Western Federation of Miners is a criminal organization under the leadership of men who do not scruple at the commission of any crime. For during this nine months of struggle, every crime that has been committed in the disturbed district, that could in any manner be connected with the lock-out, every such crime has had its inception on the side of the mining companies. After the smashing of the Register office by company hirelings, and the repeated attempts to assassinate Brother Terzich, Mr. Grier and his henchmen are not in a position to make a very loud cry in the interest of "law and order." Faith, the governor might now, if he so desired, declare this place in a state of insurrection, as it certainly is when the privately hired gun men can supersede in authority the regular civil authorities. Wonder why the governor don't send in the militia now, put Mr. Grier in a bull pen and deport his standing army?

WILLIAM E. TRACY.

KILLING WORKERS A LITTLE DETAIL.

By Samuel A. Bloch.

The hour does not pass when somewhere some toiler is not killed while at work producing more wealth for the exploiting class.

Every hour of the day adds more victims to the toll demanded by profit.

Many homes during the day are filled with the heart-rending cries of wives, sweethearts, parents, brothers, sisters.

Wives are left penniless when their bread-giver leaves them. Parents, with perhaps their sole supporter in the grave, face nothing better than the cold charity of strangers and the pauper's grave later.

Each death of a worker brings misery and desolation to many already aching and weary hearts, of those who loved and depended upon them for the things that made life a little happier.

To them—although actually gaining very little of the material things from the lifework of the departed—the death is not a matter of small detail. No! It is a matter of extreme importance. Oftimes a matter of life and death.

But to those who get the real benefits and products from the toil and slavery of the industrial victim it is a matter of very little detail. Not only do they refuse to safeguard the lives of the toilers, but they assume a devil-may-care manner when a death occurs.

To them the life or death of a wage slave is of no importance.

It is as important as the killing of a bedbug or a cockroach or a troublesome mosquito. To the majority of the capitalists the workers are regarded as so much vermin.

What does it matter if hundreds of men are killed in Cherry mine disasters? What does it matter when the steel mills kill and maim? They let them rot in the flooded mines or cremate them in the open-hearth furnaces. There are many others to take their place.

The exploiters gurgled with glee at their victims because they are intoxicated with the power their victims have given them. They are swollen with the heart-blood sapped from those who died so that they may live.

The death of a toiler a matter of little importance? Not only does the small capitalist feel thus, but the larger ones—the steel trust, the beef trust, the railroads, the mine owners feel the same way.

Is this not sufficient cause for every worker in the land to raise a cry of rage at their slave drivers?

If it is not, then what is?

You workers are all powerful to do away with such deaths. It may be your turn next. What will you do to stop such disinterestedness and mockery?

Show your manhood by raising your strong voice in a mighty protest. Raise your mighty arm to give battle to your enemy who is drunk with lust. He believes you are a weakling and will not fight.

He believes you do not possess the red corpuscles of a virile man. He says he is from Missouri.

Show him your power—for you have it. You are mighty and can do many things. Up and at them, you workers. Your will will prevail just as soon as you want to.

It is up to you to say if life is to be regarded as a sacred thing.

IMMIGRATION AND "FREE AMERICA."

By Henry T. Jones.

The following summary of the report of the United States immigration commission shows what a glorious opportunity this country offers to the foreigners who come to "Free America":

"Conditions of life in the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania retard the assimilation of foreigners and at the same time are not conducive

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CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

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to a stable form of family life. Such is the view of the immigration commission, of which Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, is chairman. It is presented in a report made by the commission as a result of an inquiry covering about 50,000 cases in that section.

"The commission found more than 75 per cent of the miners to be foreign born, many of them unable to write any language, and almost half of them incapable of speaking English. Generally they live in houses owned by the companies, and these the owners refuse to sell to their occupants, thus encouraging unsettled conditions among the workers. None of the houses, it is said, is any too good, while in some cases they are barely fit for human habitation."

"Most of the purchases of the necessities of life are made at company stores, the price being deducted from the wages of the employe. The average yearly earnings of heads of families was found to be only \$431. This is frequently pieced out by taking in lodgers, a system which necessarily leads to much overcrowding, as also to the destruction of separate family life."

"A large percentage of the foreigners is from Southern and Eastern Europe. Of this element only a small percentage had ever been employed in mines before coming to America. To this circumstance and to their ignorance of the English language the commission attributes many accidents."

"The report says that but little civic interest is manifested, especially by the new arrivals. After a residence of ten years only about 22 per cent of them had taken steps to become citizens."

Is this proof enough that the class struggle in America should be made more favorable for the capitalist class by urging our European and Asiatic comrades to come here and be exploited?

I deny that in 1910 a European or Asiatic immigrant improves his material condition by coming to America. I have visited the industrial centers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and in the South and West, and the conditions among the steel, cotton, glass and other workers are equally as bad, if not worse, than those of the mine workers.

This being true, it is our duty to notify, through the European Socialist press, all the prospective European immigrants we can that they would better remain where they are.

For their own good we would urge them to remain at home, where they could be of some use politically.

They are no good here politically for five years at best, and the immigration report shows that but 22 per cent of them take steps to become citizens after a residence of ten years in America.

If we see a desperate, hungry man trying to drown himself we try to save him, especially if there is plenty for him to eat. If we see 1,000,000 immigrants annually coming to trust-owned, low-wage, poverty-stricken America, where there are constant armies of unemployed in all of our industrial centers, is it not our duty to endeavor to get the truth to the prospective immigrant? Is the German, Scandinavian, Italian and other press in the United States doing its duty toward getting the real truth to our foreign brothers? And is the international Socialist organization making use of its power to make known the actual state of affairs here?

Do we repudiate any of the principle of international brotherhood by telling our foreign brothers to cease to come here to aid the capitalist class in keeping us divided politically, for the constant inrush of foreign workers keeps the American proletarian voter on the move, thereby depriving him of his franchise?

This is the real solution of the immigration problem. We don't want to exclude him because we despise him. He is our brother. We love him, and because of that we would urge him to stay home and not come here to be starved and exploited by the capitalist pirates. His material condition could not be worse at home than it is here. This may not have been true a few years ago, but it is now.

THE TENDENCIES OF THE DAY.

By Robert Hunter.

Certain tendencies of the day should make all thoughtful men pause and consider.

We all recognize the marvelous increase of wealth that has taken place in this country.

We all see the growing power of the few and the wide-spread poverty of the many.

We all know that the natural resources of the country are becoming the possessions of the few.

We see immensely valuable forests being cut down, incredibly valuable ores taken from the earth, enormous industries arising in all parts of the land.

We see men amassing fabulous fortunes so that our multi-millionaires have already become the wonder of the world.

We see great universities and libraries and laboratories being founded with endowments that pass belief.

We see great funds being put aside to advance education, to pension the clergy and the learned, to reward heroes, to forward the work of research and to carry on a multitude of philanthropies.

We see one man who, in his possessions and power, surpasses Lorenzo the Magnificent.

We see a nation's food, a nation's building, a nation's transportation and a nation's industry owned and dominated by a handful of industrial grand dukes.

We see the political parties, the press and the government of ninety millions passing into the hands of the few.

And not only do we in America observe these tendencies, but the whole world observes them.

Occasionally a foreign inquirer watches our development and warns us that we follow the path of Rome.

French, Italian, English and German visitors return home convinced that we are in the rapids of a revolution that leads not to freedom but to despotism.

They see the sons and daughters of our industrial grand dukes becoming idle and effeminate victims of luxury and vice, eagerly joining themselves to the decaying aristocracies of Europe.

And as the foreigners watch us with curious concern, so, too, more and more of our own people are wondering to what end we move.

August Belmont sees the coming of the man on horseback and the rule of the country by Cossacks.

Leslie M. Shaw sees imminent a mighty civil war, class pitted against class, to end, perhaps, in chaos and ruin.

Henry Watterson fears the rule of a mob that will rob, rape and murder.

And thus we find the whole world troubles about the future in America.

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

OLYMPIA'S EXQUISIT

The Olympia Brewing Company is now on the market with their new brew, rightly called "Exquisit." We want to call special attention to the readers of this journal to this particularly fine article. It was only after months of experimenting and with a great deal of care and labor and the very best materials obtainable in this country and Germany, and with the efforts of a renowned brewer, who has spent a great deal of his life in perfecting fine brews, that this particular article is made possible. We only ask of the reading members of this journal to give it a trial at any of the places where it is sold in the City of Butte, and we feel sure that their verdict will be a satisfactory one as far as the quality of the beer is concerned. There will be no difficulty in finding places where it is sold, as nearly every first-class house in Butte carries the brew.

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And curiously enough, in the midst of these worries and dire predictions comes the message of Socialism.

It alone seeks to discover the causes of our misery, of our economic warfare, of our social wrongs, and it alone pretends to offer a solution.

It offers almost the only note of hope; it alone holds out a great and beautiful ideal and it alone preaches an ethic that leads men to live and work for the common good.

It preaches the abolition of classes, the democratization of industry and the brotherhood of man.

It has something precious and ennobling to offer to a sick, weary and anxious world.

It fills the hearts of men with social idealism and a passion for the common good to take the place of the selfishness of class, or of group or of individual.

And yet, marvel of marvels, it is perhaps the most hated doctrine preached in the world today.

Its very name rouses a passionate hatred. It is attacked venomously by the clergy, by the statesmen, by the press.

They refuse even to try to understand it and seek desperately to hoot it out of countenance, to dam it by lies and wicked insinuations.

And what is most strange of all, they hear without resentment those that speak of the coming of American Czars and Cossacks, of approaching civil wars and even of an American Rome.

But let any one speak of the coming of Socialism and the powerful have no ears to hear or eyes to see or brain to think. Then they cease almost to be human and seem to have only stomachs and appetites and possessions and prejudice.

And therefore once more let it be said, that "the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O.	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O.	ADDRESS
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	.....					
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	.....					
240	Nome	Sat	John Herold	Robert Burton	J	Nome	.....					
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks	.....					
188	Valdez		M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	.....					
ARIZONA							MISSOURI						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	231	Bonne Terre	Wed	Chris Cramp	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
77	Chloride	Wed	E. T. Lyons	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	229	Desloge	Mon	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams	5	Doe Run
150	Douglas M & S				145	Douglas	225	Flat River	Thurs	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	1809	Globe	227	Flat River Eng.	Wed	G. T. McDowell	Wm. Sporra	507	Flat River
116	Hualapai	Sat	W. H. Cassidy	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	217	Joplin		C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart		Joplin
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	Roger Meade	59	Humboldt	MONTANA						
101	Jerome	Wed	O. H. Tanner	Waldrid Holm	120	Jerome	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	57	Aldridge	Wed	H. D. Kelseth	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
70	Miami M. U.	Sat	Arthur Evans	C. Rutledge	728	Miami	23	Basin	Sat	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. F. Chamberlain	Tom Whelan		Bellevue	7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neihart
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Kelvin	1	Butte	Thur	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
124	Snowball	Thur	John Mullen	Thos. W. Bosanko	103	Goldroad	74	Butte M & S	Wed	John H. Matthews	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
103	Star	Tues	Nelson Bond	A. E. Fries		Polaris	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
156	Swansea	Thur	J. P. Dean	P. W. McGovern	66	Swansea	24	Clinton	Wed	J. O. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	Allen Marks	13	Harrington	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	Nels Englund	12	Walker	128	E. Helena M & S	Tues	W. K. Burns	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
BRIT. COLUMBIA							NEVADA						
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
22	Greenwood	Sat	John Dockstader	Lester McKenzie	124	Greenwood	235	Bonanza	Fri	A. J. Gingles	J. B. McCormick	14	Rhyolite
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	W. E. Woodward	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	260	Bucksin	Tues	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Bucksin
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	246	Bullion	2d Sat	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade		Hilltop
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	239	Contact	Thur	Wm. W. Blackburn	Perry Blackburn		Contact
1	Ladies' Aux. WFM	Mon	Rosalie Murray	Ida M. Roberts	355	Rosland	265	Eureka	Wed	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Gorden Nellis	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	243	Fairview	Mon	J. L. Ostrom	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
71	Moyie	Sat	Albert Gill	James Roberts	35	Moyie	54	Gold Hill	Wed	John Sullivan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	220	Goldfield	Thur	August Wenzel	J. J. Mangano	2420	Goldfield
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	Anson A. White	294	Phoenix	251	Lane	2d & 4h Sat	Frank M. Burns	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
38	Rosland	Wed	Samuel Stephens	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rosland	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Mon	Clarence Turnage	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
81	Sandon	Sat	John Ayre	A. Shilland	K	Sandon	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	Wm. O'Brien	168	Manhattan
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Texada	262	Mason	Wed	W. J. Banner	Pat. Mooney	96	Mason
105	Trail M & S	Mon	O. A. Newman	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	264	Millers	Wed	J. S. Graves	L. M. Sidwell	84	Millers
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	254	National	Sat	James Trainor	F. H. Connolly		National
CALIFORNIA							ONTARIO						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Paul	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	146	Cobalt	Sun	J. J. Smith	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
55	Calaveras	Wed	Sam Jensen	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	140	Elk Lake	Sun	John Brady	Patrick Dwyer	348	Elk Lake
141	French Gulch	Sat	Frank O. Wright	Wm. McGuire	19	French Gulch	154	Gowganda	Sun	James D. Cluney	Fred T. Carrroll	610	Gowganda
90	Grass Valley	Fri	T. P. Coughlan	C. W. Jenkins	122	Grass Valley	145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	E. P. McCurry	9	Porcupine
91	Grass Valley						OREGON						
169	Graniteville	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
99	Hart	Tues	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	186	Cornucopia	Sat	A. O. Kessel	T. W. Parry	6	Cornucopia
149	Johnsville	Sat	Chas. Fransen	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	SOUTH DAKOTA						
174	Kennett	Thur	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	Geo. B. Woodcock	23	Central City
206	Masonic	Mon	Geo. Smngton	H. C. Evans	N	Kennett	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
51	Mojave	Sat	Wm. Melville	Robert Sawyer	123	Masonic	84	Ouster	Thur	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Ouster
93	Nevada City	Wed	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	76	Nevada City	14	Deadwood M & M	Fri	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
44	Randsburg	Sat	Robert White	Wm. Angwin	7	Randsburg	68	Galena	Wed	E. L. Delaney	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
211	Skidoo	Thur	Thos. Watchman	E. M. Arandall	248	Skidoo	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
73	Toulumne	Thur	O. C. Walker	S. R. Fredrickson	351	Stent	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	John Sahford	Frank Coyle		Maitland
104	Washington	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	105	Washington	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jos. Richards	J. C. May	174	Terry
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab	73	Winthrop	UTAH						
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	J. B. Whitney	C. A. Smith	73	Winthrop	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Canyon
COLORADO							WASHINGTON						
64	Bryan	Alter nate Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Bingham Canyon
33	Cloud City	Mon	Felix Conley	C. N. Larson	132	Leadville	151	Eureka	Sat	Jas. Hanley	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
20	Oreede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. P. Byrne	543	Creede	205	Eureka E F & B		K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Frank Clayson	65	Mammoth
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	199	Mercur	Sun	P. J. Kelly	Albert T. Mills	415	Mercur
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	144	Park City	Thurs	Jos. Hurley	Pat McEvoy	891	Park City
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	WASHINGTON						
86	Garfield	Sat	Harry Barnes	George Howard	H	Garfield	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
15	Ouray	Sat	Frank Blizel	Geo. A. Shaver	1111	Aspen	28	Republic	Tues	A. McKay	E. Sherman	164	Republic
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. W. Smith	1019	Aspen	WISCONSIN						
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	212	Pence M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Vincent Ponti	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	.....					
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	.....					
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	Howard Tresidder	278	Telluride	.....					
198	Trinidad	Sun	John Terko	Robert Uhlich	387	Trinidad	.....					
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	.....					
IDAHO							WISCONSIN						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke	.....					
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	.....					
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	.....					
9	Mullan	Sat	S. L. Thomas	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	.....					
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mimgassmer	Henry Olson	67	Silver City	.....					
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray	.....					
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	W. H. Irie	47	Wallace	.....					
MICHIGAN							WASHINGTON						
214	Amasa, M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuhn		Amasa	.....					
204	Bessemer	Tues	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	.....					
203	Copper	Sun	Walter J. Toupin	Elias Sinisalo		Calumet	.....					
195	Crystal Falls	1st & 3d Sun	Alex Pesanen	Arthur Dahlbacka	506	Crystal Falls	.....					
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	.....					
177	Iron Mountain			Louis Oechietti		Iron Mountain	.....					
153	Ironwood		Oscar Kaari	John Korpi	13	Ironwood	.....					
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Daniel Paddock	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming	.....					
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Y. Vainionpaa	Victor Toija	125	Mass City	.....					
128	Negaunee	Sun	Antti Luttinon	John Maki	1281	Negaunee	.....					
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River	.....					
196	South Range	Sat	Chas. Bartalini	Nils Filpus	105	South Range						
223	Winthrop M W	Sat	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine						

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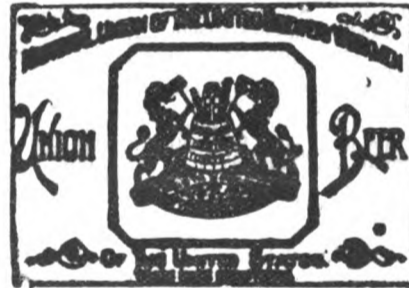
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