

331. 805  
MIN

LIBRARY OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL LIBRARY,  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
DEC 10 1910



LABOR  
PRODUCE  
ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

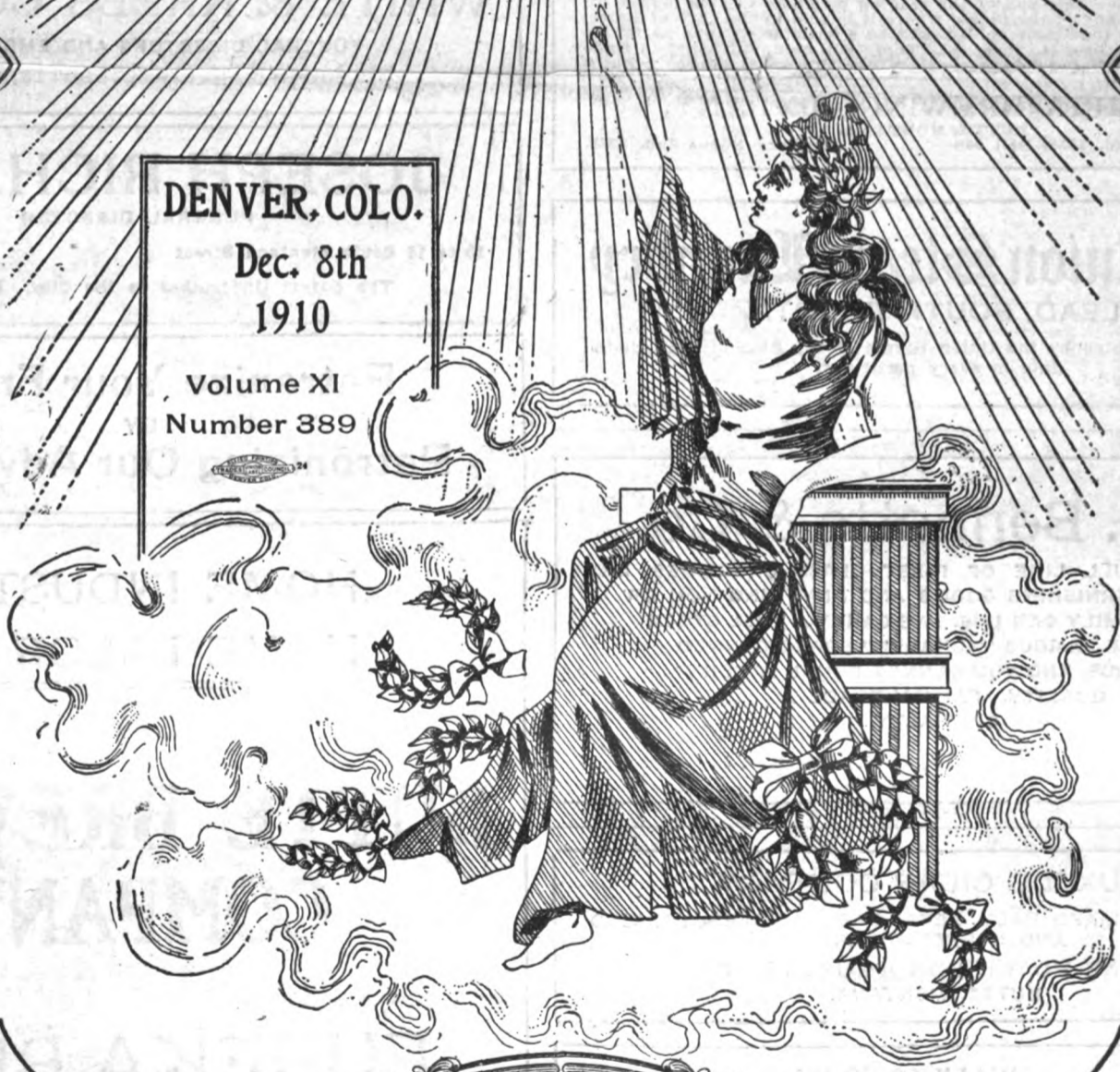
*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

Dec. 8th  
1910

Volume XI  
Number 389



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



**THE COLORADO HOUSE**

**W. H. KISTLER**  
 STATIONERY COMPANY  
 1589 to 1548 Lawrence Street  
**DENVER, COLO.**

STATIONERY. PRINTING. LITHOGRAPHING.  
 ENGRAVING. BLANK BOOKS.


**M & O**

MADE BY **The Cuban Cigar Co.** DENVER COLO.

Headquarters for Union made goods for men's wear. The largest and most complete stock in our line in the Black Hills, at prices within the reach of all and everything guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

**THE BLOOM SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.**

DEADWOOD, S. D.



**FIRST CLASS SHOE SHINE**

---

**FIVE CENTS**

---


59 WEST PARK  
 BUTTE, MONTANA.

Agency for these machines same address

**THOUSANDS OF UNION MEN**

ALL OVER THE WEST ARE WEARING

Made in  
 Denver  
 by  
 Union  
 Labor.



UNION MADE

**ALL  
 DEALERS  
 SELL  
 THEM**

**AND SHIRTS .. OVERALLS**

AND TESTIFY TO THEIR STERLING QUALITY AND HONEST VALUE

**THE BAYLY-UNDERHILL MFG. CO.**

**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.

**OLYMPIA BREWING COMPANY,**  
 BUTTE, MONTANA.

Office Phones Ind. 1558, Bell 558      Brewery Phone Ind. 2225.

BELL TELEPHONE 311      INDEPENDENT 1311

**WHITE & KREBS COMPANY**

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS  
 129 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA.

**The Union Steam Laundry**

**LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA**

Owned and operated by the Union people of the Black Hills. Up-to-date in every particular.

**JOSEPH RICHARDS**

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

15 to 19 South Montana Street      Butte, Montana  
 The Oldest Undertaker in the City. Both Phones

**T. J. Bennetts & Co.**

HANDLE A FULL LINE OF FIRST CLASS GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS AND ANYTHING YOU OR YOUR FAMILY CAN USE. WE CARRY A FULL STOCK OF THE FAMOUS "MONARCH" BRAND CANNED GOODS, AND YOU CANNOT EQUAL IT FOR QUALITY. FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

Centerville, Montana

**Patronize Your Friends**

BY

**Patronizing Our Advertisers**

**TUXEDO CIGAR COMPANY**

POOL AND BILLIARD HALL. RETAILERS IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND CONFECTIONERY.  
 FINE PLACE FOR AMUSEMENT  
 BUTTE, MONTANA.

**HOME INDUSTRY**

**HOME LABOR**

---


**BUTTE BREWING COMPANY**

---

**EUREKA BEER**

---

BUTTE, MONTANA



**WALK-OVER SHOES**

From Factory to your Feet

W. F. HALLOWELL.      G. R. McDONALD.  
 No middle-man's profit—\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.  
 UNION MADE.  
 WALK-OVER SHOE CO., 46 West Park St., Butte, Mont.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, December 8, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 389  
\$1.00 a Year

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

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

**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

ALL WORKING MEN are urged to stay away from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. A strike is on against a raise in board and a refusal to raise wages proportionately.

THE MEMBERSHIP of the Western Federation of Miners will make Christmas Day a memorable occasion for the 700 children, whose fathers are the victims of a lock-out.

THE SAILORS in Brazil demanded an increase of wages and when refused used the war ships to compel obedience to their wishes. It is needless to say that the sailors won their strike.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES of New York presented turkeys to all the policemen who acted as strike breakers. The Thanksgiving bird has been prostituted to glut the stomachs of uniformed degenerates.

THE "COSSACK" bill Russianizing South Dakota was defeated by the votes of the people.

The Socialists are blamed for the assassination of a bill that placed labor under the rule of the bayonet.

THE PRESS has made the statement that 300,000 families in the city of Chicago are on the verge of starvation, and yet the same press made known to its readers that a gentleman and three ladies occupying a box at Grand Opera in the same city, wore clothes and jewels valued at \$18,000.

These conditions are produced under the capitalist system, and these are the conditions which "destroy the home."

WHEN THE NEWS was flashed over the country that a revolt had taken place in Mexico, it was discovered that J. P. Morgan was in Washington. It was learned that America's great banker had called on the war department to urge the protection of his interests in the domain of the *peon*.

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON in his sermon at St Louis, during the convention of the American Federation of Labor, made the declaration that "the first labor union was formed in the Catholic Church." If that statement is true and the archbishop is an admirer of labor unions, it might be opportune and appropriate for the archbishop to explain why his \$10,000,000 cathedral in course of erection is being constructed by "scab" labor.

SIX MILLION EGGS were recently dumped into New York harbor. Why? Because they had been kept so long in cold storage that they were spoiled. Why were they kept in cold storage when we were paying such ruinous prices for our food supply? Simply to keep up those extortionate prices. Now, if the people had control of the means of production and distribution, you may be sure that the people would have eaten those eggs instead of feeding them to the fishes. Let the nation own the trusts! Otherwise the trusts will not only OWN, but also STARVE THE NATION.—Political Action.

BEFORE the election Mayor Gaynor of New York was preventing the employment of scabs by refusing to allow unlicensed drivers to handle express wagons. As soon as the elections were over Mayor Gaynor came out for the masters and told the workers that if they did not accept the terms the masters were willing to give, the power of the city would be used to smash the strike. Before elections the politicians love the workers. After the elections the politicians support the masters. The remedy is for the workers to capture the machinery of the state and run it in the interests of labor.—Cotton's Weekly.

THINGS ARE MOVING in England. Lord Roseberry in the course of a speech last week, said:

"The House of Lords has ceased to exist; it has surrendered its powers to the nation. This is a fact of enormous importance."

Roseberry declared that behind the government was visible the giant specter of Socialism waiting until the barrier of the way.

The Socialist sentiment throughout the nations of the earth can no longer be ignored, and the robbers who have plundered the people under forms of law are realizing that the oppressed will not be satisfied with anything less than justice.

THE REPORT has gone out from Chicago that there are 300,000 people in that city suffering for the necessities of life. The Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States and the proclamations from the governors of the various states, seem like a burlesque when the condition of millions of people in this country is considered. The charity organizations are swamped with appeals for aid, and the multi-millionaires are being importuned to open their purses to save starving humanity, but the crumbs that are thrown to the poor are like a few drops of oil tossed upon the billows of an angry sea. *Justice* and not *Charity* is wanted.

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard University has studied the labor question in his library. After years of study when time had carved wrinkles on his brow, the learned professor discovered that the "scab" was a "hero."

It certainly required a massive brain to discover that the man who sold himself for money was a "hero."

No one but a professor in a famed institution of learning could have such a fine conception as to detect the "hero" in a "scab."

Let us now crown Judas Iscariot with immortality and urge coming posterity to emulate the example of Benedict Arnold

**T**HE MACHINISTS on the "Big Ditch" to the number of 100 declared a strike for increased wages. The grievances of the machinists were presented to "Injunction Bill," but Taft knew his constituency, and the machinists are still yearning for an increased wage scale.

**T**HE FOLLOWING appeared in a late issue of the Mining and Scientific Press:

"According to the report of the State Mine Inspector, recently filed at Pierre, the gold production of the Black Hills for the past year was \$4,921,304, which is a decrease of \$1,500,000 from what has been considered the normal production. The cause of the decrease is ascribed chiefly to labor troubles at the Homestake mine."

The above paragraph in the Press needs no editorial explanation. The paragraph contains the absolute evidence that the labor of "scabs" and strike-breakers is not productive of dividends

It may be that the Homestake Mining Company can stand another loss of \$1,500,000 for the coming year, but it is doubtful.

**S**Ocialism does not consist in violently seizing upon the property of the rich and sharing it out amongst the poor. Socialists do not propose by a single act of Parliament, or by a sudden revolution to put all men on an equality and compel them to remain so. Socialism is not a wild dream of a happy land where the apples will drop off the trees and into our open mouth, the fish to come out of the rivers and fry themselves for dinner, and the looms to turn out ready-made suits with gold buttons, without coaling the engine. Neither is it a dream of a nation of stained-glass angels who never say damn, who love their neighbors better than themselves, and who never need to work unless they wish to. No! Socialism is none of these things. It is a scientific scheme of government, entirely wise, just and practical.—Robert Blatchford, in Merrie England.

**T**HE ATTORNEYS of the Northern Coal Company of Colorado secured an injunction against the striking coal miners last week.

The Northern Coal Company used every effort to prevail on Governor Shafroth to call out the state militia, but the governor of the state was fully convinced that the authorities of Boulder county had complete control of the situation and refused to farm out the state militia to aid the coal operators in breaking a strike at the expense of the state. The coal operators appealed to Judge Whitford of Denver, and a restraining order was issued prohibiting the striking miners from picketing, from accosting non-union workmen, and from congregating at the railroad station at Lafayette, Louisville, Superior and Marshall.

The attorneys representing the United Mine Workers will take an appeal on the grounds that Judge Whitford is without jurisdiction.

The laboring people are being taught lessons from every strike, and it may be that the dictums from courts will yet unite the working class into an army that will prove invulnerable.

**T**HE SENTENCE of Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, to a fine of \$1,000 and six months in jail has been confirmed by the United States Court of Appeals.

Warren's counsel assured him that his sentence could be reversed on technical legal grounds. But Warren is not made of the stuff that tries to secure its purposes by means of evasions and hair-splittings. Warren fights straight from the shoulder. He demanded a reversal of the decision on the ground that it was unwarranted in legal principle. He demanded a reversal of the decision in order to establish the principle that the same law applies to rich and poor, to representatives of the capitalists and to representatives of the working class. Failing to secure the establishment, in actual practice, of this principle, he succeeded in compelling the United States courts to proclaim from the housetops their new principle of law, that there is one law for the capitalists and their representatives and another law for the workers and their champions, and the former are permitted to do what the latter are punished for doing

The existence of this new principle of law has long been known

to every one familiar with the actual operation of capitalist law in all countries. May the sentence of Warren help in opening the eyes of many workmen who still delude themselves with the belief that all American citizens are equal before the law! May the sentence of Warren help in making clear to the American working class its true position in capitalist society!—New York Call.

**T**HE PRESSMEN have been on strike in Denver for a number of weeks, and at present writing, there seems to be no settlement close at hand. Notices have been posted requesting the people to withdraw their patronage from the Post, Republican and News," as these publications have been declared "unfair."

The Trades Assembly of Denver at a recent session discussed the strike of the Pressmen on these publications, and against the protest of the delegates from the Typographical Union, placed the Post, Republican and News on the "unfair" list

When the Trades Assembly of Denver declared these publications "unfair" that body should have gone farther and declared every man working on those publications as "unfair." If these daily journals are "unfair" to organized labor, then what must be said of the members of the Typographical Union who have continued to work on these journals?

Can these journals be considered "unfair" and the members of the Typographical Union who work on these "unfair" publications be looked upon as fair to organized labor?

The Pressmen on strike are a part of the Allied Printing Trades, and yet, all the other crafts of the Allied Printing Trades have remained at work, regardless of the fact, that strike breakers have taken the place of the striking Pressmen.

If the Post, News and Republican are "unfair" then let the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver have the courage to declare the men working on those journals as "unfair."

**T**HE THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor adjourned after a session of two weeks. While this convention was in session there was eloquence galore, and quite a number of "jaw-workers" endeavored to impress upon their hearers that if they had lived in the days of Cicero or Demosthenes, that these famed orators would look like "thirty cents" compared with the human megaphones of the twentieth century

As usual there were scores of resolutions in denunciation of exploiting combinations who failed to respect that "identity of interest" that should always manifest itself between master and slave. These vigorous resolutions couched in bristling language will give capitalism palpitation of the heart, as such men as Post, Parry and Kirby will moan with pain as they realize that their dignity has been insulted by the delegates in the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It is lamentable that a convention representing nearly two millions of members of organized labor would waste its time drafting meaningless resolutions and expending energy in formulating ways and means in conducting the campaign of an organization that merely excites the contempt and insolence of a master class. The American Federation of Labor imprisoned by its present policy, is as helpless on the industrial battle-field as a dwarf in conflict with a giant, and until that organization sweeps away the barriers that keep the labor movement divided and scattered into regiments, it will only merit the derision of the common enemy, who knows that labor divided into craft and trade battalions, can win no victories from organized greed.

It is to be deplored that "labor leaders" who stand at the helm of various national and international labor organizations have their vision focused on the reservations occupied by the membership of their respective organizations, and that such "labor leaders" look upon these reservations as the pastures that furnish the per capita tax to pay their salaries.

It is apparent that "labor leaders" are the brakes on the wheels of progress, and that a time has come when the intelligence of the rank and file who pay the salaries of "labor leaders" shall demand a labor movement so constructed that every strike will not go down in defeat or be settled on the basis of a cowardly compromise

It can no longer be denied but that the working class is confronted by two enemies—First, the exploiter who profits on the brawn of the exploited, and secondly, the "labor leader" who has a greater interest in his salary than in the class who make it possible for him to be recognized as a "labor leader."

## Capitalism Becoming Desperate

**T**HE PAN-AMERICAN PRESS has sent out the following:

"Preparing public opinion for the passage of a bill during the coming short session of Congress which will increase the standing army of the United States to a quarter of a million men, the War Department has instructed certain of its officers to obtain newspaper interviews and pave the way for rapid legislative action while the Republican party still holds power. This publicity campaign has been opened by Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who, after asserting that "The standing army is inadequate to meet disturbances," and that "we ought to have 250,000 men in training at all times," leaves it to Col. E. M. Weaver, chief of the militia division of the department to explain that strikes are the "disturbances" which the War Department is preparing to handle with a mailed fist.

Col. Weaver says that "as unions are well known to be unsympa-

thetically disposed towards the organized militia, the sentiment extending to the limit of actual hostility, it is almost hopeless to expect any relief from those conditions by the enactment of state laws or any laws that would seek to restrain the labor unions from their unfriendly attitude."

"The most serious effect is," continues the colonel, "that it operates to prevent many good men from becoming members of militia organizations. The preaching of patriotism has had no effect. Urging the fact that the organized militia has for its sole object the maintenance of law and order has already failed to have any influence on the attitude of the unions."

"In conclusion Colonel Weaver suggests that the example of Pennsylvania with its troops of mounted constabular should be followed in other states.

"Gathered from the mouths of different officers the plan of the

War Department appears to be that from now on the militia will not be used for strike duty and, instead, the regulars will be ordered to suppress strikers where the state constabulary has been unable to do the work."

The member of organized labor who has had any doubts as to the purposes for which the various state militia has been organized can no longer hug this phantom to his breast that the armed power of state or nation is for the purpose of upholding the majesty of the law. The men "higher up" in military circles are to be admired for their brutal frankness in coming out into the open and without any equivocation, disclosing the real reasons for such legislation as will make the army more formidable.

The army is to be increased for the suppression of strikes and "bisturbances" between master and slave, are to be handled by the War Department "with a mailed fist." If the signs of the times do not fail, the power which capitalism is endeavoring to create through legislation for its supremacy, will be the power which may accomplish its overthrow and downfall. The royal rulers of the Old World built up

an army to perpetuate the reign of regal domination, and now, many of the crowned heads are in fear of the army that was created to prolong the life of imperialism.

Capitalism in its alarm in this country may be forging the weapons that will destroy the profit system. The military officials are forced to admit that appeals to "patriotism" can no longer create a thirst for human blood. The declaration that the "organized militia has for its sole object the maintenance of law and order" can no longer delude the man of average intelligence, and now, the army must be built up by some act of legislation that will compel the young manhood of America to enter the army, in order that the "Captain of Industry" may be able to perpetuate the system of legalized robbery that has enriched a few and pauperized a multitude.

The war-clouds can already be seen, but manhood will win the fight against the piracy of conspirators who realize that enslaved humanity will remain but little longer on its knees begging for the crumbs that fall from the table of Mammon.

## The Infamy of the Homestake Company

THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY is still making heroic efforts to fill the places of the locked-out miners with strikebreakers. The agents of the Homestake have been around Angels Camp and Watsonville, California, and have hired Slavonians under misrepresentation.

Last week these agents, through their brazen perfidy, were able to induce fifty Slavonians to take transportation to the Black Hills, by representing that the lockout was called off and that union miners were now employed by the Homestake Company.

This falsehood was made out of whole cloth, as the lockout has not been called off and no men are working on the Homestake property, save the servile chattels who have sold their manhood and their honor for a job under the despotic terms dictated by a corporation that has resorted to shameless falsehoods to secure strikebreakers.

The lockout is still on, and no one can call off the lockout save the

Homestake Company, and such a lockout can only be called off when the Homestake concedes the right of an employe to belong to organized labor.

Some time ago, in different mining districts, the agents of the Homestake Mining Company made the statement that the company was anxious to get rid of the foreigners, and for that reason the agents were visiting the mining districts to supplant the foreigners with American labor.

Now these same agents are in California resorting to the most infamous misrepresentations to secure *foreigners* to take the places of *foreigners* who refuse to prostitute themselves for a job at the expense of honor.

The Homestake Company is as shameless in its depravity as the social outcast in a "red light" district.

## A "Merry Christmas" in the Black Hills

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miner's Magazine appears a lengthy article from the Ladies' Auxilliary No 1, W. F. M. of Rosslund, British Columbia, asking the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners to remember the children of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills. The Ladies' Auxilliary of Rosslund is to be complimented for keeping in mind the families of the brave and determined men who for more than a year have presented a solid front to the Homestake Mining Company and scorned to accept employment at the sacrifice of principle.

These men have borne the brunt of battle in waging war against a *despotism* that has been as cruel and as merciless as ever cursed or disgraced the empires and monarchies of the old world.

They have lived on the bare necessities of life, denying themselves every luxury, in order that the organization might wrest victory from the iron grip of a corporation that has become a stranger to justice and a foe to human rights.

The generous men of the Western Federation of Miners will not be indifferent to the appeal that comes from the women of Rosslund, British Columbia, for in the breasts of the miners of the West there beats warm and big hearts that will turn to the children who have shared

the sufferings and hardships of the fathers who bravely refused to place their names on the payroll of a mining company at the price of their honor.

Christmas will be celebrated in the Black Hills by the children of the locked-out miners, and the donations will be sufficiently generous to bring joy and gladness to the hearts of little ones whom a mining company would starve to death, if in doing so their fathers would forget that they were men.

A donation from every local union of the Western Federation of Miners will bring sunlight into the homes of men who have shown to the labor movement of the country that they are dauntless soldiers in the world-wide struggle for economic liberty.

The local unions of the Western Federation of Miners have never been found wanting, and the appeal from the Ladies' Auxilliary of Rosslund, British Columbia, will be met with such generous donations that even the Homestake Mining Company will be forced to acknowledge that men who believe in the principles of organized labor have respect and reverence for that beautiful quotation: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

## Blind to the Cause

THE MEN in the pulpit are continually hurling their denunciation against vice and crime, but scarcely any of the learned divines are condemning the causes that breed vice and crime.

The well-fed and well-groomed preacher lifts his eyes towards the starry canopy and implores the people to permit the Spirit of Christ to enter their souls, but it seems that money has locked the doors of the soul to Christ and crime goes on, regardless of all the bursts of eloquence that stream from the lips of the exhorters who are making such fervid supplications to the sinners scrambling for gold.

In nearly every issue of the daily journals we can read of the traffic in white slaves, and yet, with all the power of churches and the influence of preachers, the traffic goes on, because the eyes of church and preacher seem blind to the cause that makes it possible for human vipers to deal in the virtue of womanhood. Men who boast of their knowledge of Scripture, moral philosophy and theology, seem like children when confronted with economic conditions that debauch the hu-

man race and that make *virtue* cheaper than cotton.

The fallen woman can never be regenerated by appeals from the pulpit.

Tracts on virtue and quotations from the Bible will scarcely remove extreme poverty and extreme wealth, from which are bred the moral epidemics that jeopardize the homes of the masses of the people.

Ham and eggs in the larder of a woman and decent, respectable clothes in her wardrobe will have a more powerful influence on her life, than all the sacred oratory that ever came or will come from the temples of God. Faith and confidence in the world beyond the grave and to believe in the redeeming power of Christ, may be consoling, but such is very light diet for an empty stomach.

If the preachers and the professed Christians are sincerely yearning for a higher moral standard, they must take off their coats and roll up their sleeves, to give battle to a system that has put profit above virtue and the *dollar* above the *man*.

## Stelzle Still Suffering

THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE, the gentleman who is proprietor of the Department of Labor of the Presbyterian church and who makes it convenient to attend the convention of every prominent labor body, sent out the following gush relative to the character and

type of men who were attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as delegates.

"The American Federation of Labor Convention now in session in St. Louis is probably the biggest in the history of the organization.

There are about four hundred delegates—veterans, almost every one of them, and all on the job. I have attended six consecutive conventions, and I've had a chance to know practically every man who attends these conventions, for most of them come year after year. Any man who attempts to deceive these delegates is hauled up short and sharp. They know the game and they can't be fooled. That's the advantage of sending veterans, although it's a good plan to inject some new blood into the convention each year. The way they follow an argument in the discussion is an amazing thing even to the newspaper men, who are accustomed to listening to debates and being always alert to the points being made.

"President Gompers' annual report was a great document. It showed the acumen of a statesman. All talk about ousting him from the presidency is nonsense, for there will be no real opposition to him, and he will undoubtedly be unanimously re-elected. The Socialists will make no open fights on him, and they will not offer the usual "Socialistic Resolutions." They will fight—if they fight at all—as bona fide trades unionists, and they will declare warfare against the common enemy. It's a healthy sign that the Socialists in the convention are becoming more opportunist in their propaganda.

"But the jurisdictional strifes—what a bane they are! It will be a great day when the various organizations can get together and honestly talk through their differences, and then stand by the decision arrived at. But we're very human—most of us—and this accounts for a lot of the cussedness that often crops out.

"On the whole, there's a fine spirit among the delegates. The general character of the men is improving. This is evident during even the short space of half a dozen years. To see them in the lobbies of the hotels they look as keen and as clean as any group of business men. They are a crowd of which the laborers of America may well be proud. Let's stand back of them. They have a pretty tough job at best."

The above slobbering of Stelzle is about as disgusting as the senseless drivel of an imbecile. Stelzle uses fulsome flattery as a means to ingratiate himself into the good wishes of men who attend labor conven-

tions. He desires to be recognized as a power among the delegates of such gatherings and what for?

To the intelligent man who is observing closely in these days when trusts and corporations are consolidating to enslave labor, there comes a suspicion that Stelzle needs investigation. Stelzle depends upon his oratory to hypnotize the labor audiences and he knows that if he can win the trust and confidence of the working class, that he is a valuable man to capitalism.

No man has ever been swindled except through misplaced confidence. *Confidence* has been the magic word that has left countless thousands of wrecks on the shores of time.

Stelzle in his gush, makes a covert stab at the Socialists in the late convention and attempts to convey the impression that the Socialists had partially hatched a conspiracy, having for its object the dethronement of Samuel Gompers.

The Socialists in the convention, while not in harmony with the Gompers' policy, had no designs upon the office which Gompers holds. The fact that Gompers is confronting a sentence of imprisonment unless reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States makes Gompers secure as executive head of the American Federation of Labor.

Every Socialist in that convention believed in presenting a solid front to capitalism, and until Gompers stands secure in his liberty, the Socialists will never make any attempt to oust him from office.

Stelzle admits there are "jurisdictional strifes," that are a "bane" and declares that it will be a "great day when the various organizations can get together." What is preventing them from getting together? Why is it that the learned man, Stelzle, fails to tell the reasons of jurisdictional strife?

If Stelzle is an honest man and yearns for labor to "get together," why does he fail to make known the cause that keeps labor apart? Does he not know that "jurisdictional strife" is the product of the present construction of the labor movement, and that until craft and trade organizations have resolved themselves into industrial unions, that there can be no such thing as the solidarity of labor? Stelzle should take a moral bath.

## Launching the "Merger"

THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT article appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune of November 25th, and if the statements in the article are based on facts, then, every man engaged in the mining industry is vitally affected. The article in the Tribune reads as follows:

"The Boston Financial News says that it is in a position to state that the plans for the big copper consolidation, so much talked of and worked on several months ago, are now nearer completion than at any other time since the idea was first conceived. The consolidation when made will take form similar to that of the Steel Corporation. It then says:

"We understand from an amalgamated interest who is involved in bringing about the merger that while details have not been attended to, the general plan is about completed and ready to be put into operation at the will of the big copper interests. John D. Ryan is the guiding spirit in perfecting matters in the consolidation end, while J. P. Morgan & Co. will look after the financial end.

"Being like the Steel Corporation, the new company will not take in all the copper companies in the country, but it is safe to say that most of the big producers will be taken over. As was understood when the merger was talked of before, companies in various camps will be consolidated into one big operating concern. The Anaconda will take in all the Butte properties, another company will take in the Arizona properties, another the Mexican mines, etc., and the securities of the companies taking the mines of the various camps will be held by one big holding company. This latter concern will be new and in all probability Amalgamated will be dissolved.

"Another feature of the plan is that the parent, or holding company, will market its own copper, just as the Steel Corporation sells its product. This means that the United Metals Selling Company will be bought out by the new company and dissolved. In fact, the same plan in the consolidation will be followed as in the case of the consolidation of the various Amalgamated properties with the Anaconda. Stockholders of the different mining companies will be given shares in the operating company in whatever district their properties are located, and later will be offered the shares of the holding company for their holdings in the operating companies.

"It is not planned that the merger have complete control of the copper situation, and for this reason a large number of the smaller mining companies will be left as independents. But by the consolidation of the prominent mines in the different camps, as in the case of the Anaconda, it is assured that large economies can be made and the cost of production considerably reduced.

"By leaving out many of the smaller companies the copper market will still be competitive, and thus the consumer will not be at the mercy of the producer. At the same time stockholders will receive the benefit of the lower costs brought about by the consolidation of the properties.

"Let it be understood, however, that as yet no definite agreement has been reached toward bringing about the merger. Besides the details there are some important matters to be settled. We can state, nevertheless, that the plan which is now being considered is the most practical one yet drawn up, and as stated above, it is about ready to be launched."

The above article from the Tribune will dampen the ardor of those millions of thoughtless individuals, who entertained the opinion that the *trust* could be "busted."

The danger to the *trust* has passed, and now comes the *merger*—the federation of trusts—the national result of the private ownership of the means of life.

The article claims that the smaller mining companies will not be taken into the *merger*, so that there will still be competition in the copper market, but what chance will the smaller mining companies have against the *merger* that is backed by hundreds of millions of dollars? This *merger* when completed, sounds the death knell of every mining company engaged in the production of copper that is outside the *merger*.

But the *merger* means something else besides absolute control of the copper market. The *merger* means that labor is to be assaulted, and that all the power of the coming octopus will be directed towards lowering the standard of living of those engaged in the copper industry. The near future seems to be pregnant with conflicts between the exploiters and exploited, and the time is here when labor must become fortified to meet the struggle.

## Success at the Expense of Honor

SOME TIME AGO a young lady in the city of New York, before attempting the act of self-destruction, left the following letter to be forwarded to her mother:

"Never reproach yourself for what I am about to do. The force of fate has proven too strong for me to cope with, and it has driven me against the wall, and being defenseless, I resort to this cowardly act. Then, too, I hate the insincerity, sordidness and disillusionment of life. That is all I met with face to face in the last two years, and now I seek the unknown. I can hear you say, dear, it is very wrong for one to take one's own life, whatever the motive be and I reply that it is really deplorable that a girl cannot get along honorably in New York. In some things I might have succeeded had I conformed to the wishes of men. Cultured? Yes, usually moneyed? Yes, but never

moral, I could never submit to such things. Death is preferable. Ill-fortune has followed me since my father's death."

The above pathetic letter was published in many of the daily journals of the country, but few of the daily journals gave the same an editorial comment.

The young woman who came to the conclusion that the grave was more preferable than success at the expense of honor, brings an arraignment against the damnable system under which we live, that cannot be swept aside by the eloquence of priest or preacher who orates on the good accomplished by the power and influence of Christianity. This woman, bidding farewell to life and looking into the unknown, impeaches the civilization which press and pulpit covers with tributes of adulation. For two years she bravely struggled in the greatest city of

America to earn the means of life, and though gifted beyond the average woman, yet, she is forced to admit that she could not reach the goal of her ambition, unless she succumbed to "cultured" and

"moneyed" men, who had no respect for the sanctity of womanhood.

The letter of this woman to her mother is the story of thousands of women, who have put on the armor in the battle for bread.

## Suspicious of the Courts

THE DENVER POST of last week had the following editorial:

"Once more the corporations line up for the struggle with the people.

"This time it is the constitutional amendments, adopted at the recent election, which are to be attacked in the courts. Of course, it is the initiative and referendum they are after; the others being only incidental to this *one paramount issue*.

Legislatures may be handled, law makers may be bought, officials may be intimidated, but the interests have discovered that the people are too *numerous* and too *strong* to be coerced. To leave the statute-creating power in the hands of the people is a dangerous plan not to be tolerated.

"And so the initiative and referendum must be declared incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial and an idle dream. So say the interests.

"This battle of the voter against corporate wealth and power seems never-ending.

"The corporations appear to be *always* decked out in war paint and war bonnets and to be off the reservation.

"If the people want any reform—no matter what it is—the corporations must be clubbed into submission and the reform *taken* from them.

"If any new law is proposed in the legislature, the corporations must first be driven from the state house grounds before it can be *passed*.

"If the people would revel in the luxury of calling their soul their own, the corporations must be beseeched to surrender claim to the soul while the *revelling* is going on.

"Nevertheless, it is a contest which will end—and it will end in only one way: *The triumph of the people*.

"The initiative and referendum was passed at the last election by the most overwhelming majority ever given any constitutional amendment in this state. The people *wanted* it—and they will *have* it.

"To attack it on the shaky ground of unconstitutionality or illegality—and to win out—is merely a postponement of the day when it will come back in such form that *no court, no judge, can declare it void*.

"But the thing which appears clearest is that the corporations are laying up trouble against a day of wrath. The engagement is becoming general and the voters are, at each election, drawing nearer to the breastworks of the enemy.

"If the men behind the monopolies and trusts are still gifted with the business sagacity which built the great institutions they control, then they should be able to see one thing, and that is:

It would be better for the corporations to mind their own corporate business and keep their corporate hands out of politics.

"It is a good business rule to give the *other* fellow something once in a while. And besides, people and concerns who constantly edge up to kick will feel it land some day."

The Denver Post in the above article, declares that, "legislatures may be handled, law-makers may be bought and officials may be intimidated," but the Post refrains from being specific in pointing out the particular *officials* that "may be intimidated."

To have the initiative and referendum "declared incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial and an idle dream" it becomes necessary for the corporations to enter the judiciary to accomplish such an ending to the amendment overwhelmingly adopted by the people. Did the Post have in mind the courts when it made this statement that "officials may be intimidated?"

The Post again says: "If any new law is proposed in the legislature, the corporations must first be driven from the state house grounds before it can be passed."

The Post in its editorial manifests a fear that the courts will plunge the judicial dagger into the amendment passed by the people, and if the courts can nullify constitutional amendments, then why should corporations be driven from the state house grounds?

If laws passed by a legislative body can be assassinated by the judiciary, then what interest is served by "driving the corporations from the state house grounds?"

The editorial in the Post—one of the leading daily journals of the West—furnishes the evidence, that reverence for the integrity of the judiciary is passing away, and that a time is coming when the Caesar on the bench, will not dare to murder the voice of the people expressed at the ballot box.

## The Man of Many Masters

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING differences between the system of chattel slavery and the present wage system is that whereas, under the former one master had many slaves, under the latter one slave has many masters. Not only is this so in the matter of corporations, with their innumerable stockholders and bondholders, but in many other less apparent ways also. In fact, so many are the masters of one slave and so difficult is it to trace the intricacies of his bondage, that one can only say that he is a slave to the master class; that class exploits class.

This point is of importance because it is in the attempt to think out economic problems in terms of individual masters and individual slaves that many students of economics become inextricably befogged.

Just as production is a social process, so exploitation also is social. As no worker produces anything but merely embodies his quota of labor into whatever article passes through his hands, among many others, in its process of production, so also the surplus values he creates are dispersed among numberless exploiters. To say that the workers in any factory, no matter how large or small, are the slaves of the owners of that factory is neither correct or true. A landlord may be drawing rent from the surplus product of their toil. A bank may be appropriating a large proportion as interest on loans and thereby its numerous shareholders be participating in exploitation. Interest on mortgages may eat up much of the profit. In some cases the factory may be merely a marketing agency for some supply house or larger manufacturing concern, a branch distant perhaps and apparently apart, wherein the larger concern's products are finished for the market. And thus, in one way and another, the apparent employers of the workers be actually no more than over-men and agents for those who appropriate the profits.

So tortuous and intricate are the ramifications of the wage system that a almost absolutely safe rule for guidance in its study is always to regard the obviously apparent with suspicion, for nearly everything, the very reverse of what at first glance it seems to be and what it is usually accepted as being. And it is generally unsafe to seek to apply the underlying economic laws of the system to its superficial phenomena.

For instance, to take it that commodities exchange on the average at their value and to assume therefrom that all commodity sellers receive the value of the commodities they appear to sell will lead one a merry dance. For many of these, appearing to sell other commodities, are actually engaged in marketing their labor-power under more or less of a disguise. Thus it would appear that the chain workers of England, who work at home at their forges, are making chains and selling them, while in truth they are only making chains at so much per pound and are no other than wage slaves on piece work. Moreover, they are not even making chains; they are merely putting iron a part way through the process of being made into chains. And then, who exploits them? Immediately we can see the horde of leeches upon them—the owners of the hovels and hearths, the lords of the land upon which these stand, the brokers in iron and chains, the bankers who lend these money, the great millowners whose product they are finishing, an endless chain.

And so is all the world. One vast factory belonging to the capitalists, wherein toil slaves innumerable, men, women and babies, Christian and heathen, docile and savage, white, black, yellow and brown, by their united toil heaping wares upon wares; receiving therefore a bare subsistence, all over and above which passes into the hands of the capitalist class to be distributed among its members unto each according to the degree and extent of his ownership.—Western Clarion.

## Tolstoy

By Robert Hunter.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to believe the world has known another such man.

Tolstoy stood out among the great of the world of today like a lone peak of surpassing height and grandeur.

And his greatness was not alone that of the prophet, or of the artist, or of the pure intellectual, or of the noble. It was the greatness of all, incarnated in the rough and rugged form of the Russian peasant.

We saw the blouse, the high boots and the face of the Russian serf amidst his fields.

Yet this was perhaps our most learned man. He knew the literature of all ages and of all countries.

He had drunk at the fountain of the ancients—the Asiatic, the Semite, the Greek, the Roman—and from there he had followed the main current down through the ages.

He knew the religions of all time and loved to unite himself with the spirit of those who, in all ages, have sought the divine.

And from literature and rebellion be turned to politics, studied economics, watched the development of sociology, metaphysics and philosophy, art and music, agriculture and science.

If "to know the best that has been said and thought in the world" is culture, as Mathew Arnold has said, then Tolstoy was the most cultured man of our age.

And he knew men. He made them live, sounded the depths of their profoundest passions, interpreted the inner and most secret thoughts of saint and sinner, of tryant and slave, of sportsman and toiler, of the sweet, fresh girl and the abandoned woman.

Tolstoy saw, felt and portrayed vice, disease, death, the degradation of man, woman and child, the hideous brutality of the Russian bureaucracy.

In his acquisition of knowledge, in his participation in the religious passions of the world, in his interpretations of men's souls and in the joy of his creative art, his life was but partially expressed.

His own innermost personal struggles and passions, his own sins and trials, his doubts and agonies, were like a world-drama seen by all mankind.

For decades he lived in spiritual torment, torn first by doubt and questioning, and then prostrated by a deadly pessimism.

With other sensitive Russians, he suffered from a morbid conscience. He fought with confusion, doubt and pessimism as a god fights with devils.

Yet, depressed as he was with that mental malady which has destroyed so many men of genius in his sad country, he saved himself from mysticism and spiritual death.

With a soul given to retrospection, ever ready to laugh at its own sensations, to scorn or approve its own acts; with a heart of good, ever

battling with a heart of evil, this man of mental and spiritual turmoil fought his way, Titan-like.

Tolstoy was a vain man, who loved to humble himself; a good man, who maligned himself; a great artist, who despised his art; a learned man, who was contemptuous of his learning; a nobleman, who aspired to be a peasant; a refined man, loving perfumes and fine linen, who yet condemned himself to work in the dung of the stables.

He was a man who, inheriting power through land, voluntarily became landless; a soldier of promise, who became a nonresistant; an artist of masterly power, who had pride only for his work as a common laborer.

To know Tolstoy's life, to review all its contradictions, to scale its greatest heights and to descend into its abyssal depths, is to journey once again by proxy through inferno, purgatory and paradise.

His spiritual struggles for forty years recall the trials and temptations of the forty years in the desert.

His pilgrimage from deadly sins and bestial gods recalls exodus. His revolt against authority reminds one of the Greek Prometheus.

His glorification of the soul of the peasant calls to mind that dim, almost vanished medieval, Piers the Plowman.

His battles with the church revive memories of the great struggles of Wickliffe.

His struggles against the artificial and the feudal remind one of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

He was modern and ancient, incarnating in his varied, contradictory life, the struggles of a multitude of great souls and the battles of ages.

## The Question Must Be Answered

THE BUFFALO REPUBLIC in a late issue had the following editorial under the caption: "What Are You Going to Do About Buffalo's Starving Children?"

"The city's Health Commissioner says that 40 per cent of the school children of Buffalo are underfed, and the reports of his trained investigations sustain him.

"What are you going to do about it—shrug your shoulders, say it is too bad and forget it?"

"Perhaps you say, 'Well, that's a shame,' but doesn't it occur to you that this is YOUR business and that it is up to YOU as a citizen to get busy and DO something about it?"

"Or are you going to wrap yourself up in your own little selfish holiday spirit and let the other fellow worry about the school children who don't get enough to eat?"

"And you Christian ministers who are thinking now about your Christmas sermons, and who become terribly excited about the saloon-keeper in your brother's parish—what have YOU to say in answer to the indictment that you haven't even been aware of the fact that 40 per cent of the children of your parish have been going to school on empty stomachs?"

"Have you been so busy airing your views on the infallibility of the Bible that you haven't had time to find out whether the children in the family around the corner from your high-toned mission house have anything to eat?"

There are but few people who can doubt the statements made in the editorial of the Buffalo Republic.

The Republic could not afford to make such a statement, unless

the statement was based on facts. To do so would mean that the people of Buffalo would rise up in their indignation and demand that the Republic be suppressed.

When a journal published in the city of Buffalo, one of the prominent cities of America, heralds to the world the statement backed by the Health Commissioner, that 40 per cent of the school children are underfed, it is an arraignment of our boasted civilization which should demand the serious consideration of every man and woman in this country who places a higher value on human life than upon the dollar.

If this condition only prevailed in Buffalo it might be remedied without much difficulty, but the condition that exists in Buffalo is found in a more or less degree in every city throughout the United States.

The question is not what are the people of Buffalo going to do about the underfed children in that city, but the whole people of the United States must answer the question as to what shall be done with the countless thousands of hungry and starving children that are a part of the population of every city of this nation.

As the hungry and starving army of human beings reach greater proportions, such a question will appeal more forcibly to the people, and the question must be answered and answered in such a manner, that millions of people will not be haunted with the fear of death by starvation.

Archbishops, bishops, priests and ministers who are now arraigning Socialism and declaring that "Socialism would destroy the home," should permit their vision to grasp the conditions that are produced under capitalism, and direct their energies toward removing the cause that covers the earth with poverty and crime.



### CARD LOST OR STOLEN.

Goldroad, Ariz., November 29, 1910.

Brother S. Esteves of Randsburg, Cal., M. U. No. 44, reports his W. F. M. card lost or stolen. Anyone finding same please return to No. 44. I am,

Fraternally yours,  
THOS. W. BOSANKO,

(Seal.) Fin. Secy. Snowball No. 124.

### CHRISTMAS DONATIONS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Anaconda, Montana, November 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our meeting last night was read a communication from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, asking that something be done in regard to making a Merry Christmas for the children of the locked-out miners in Lead, so by a unanimous vote our membership send you a draft for \$25, which I enclose. Hoping you will receive many donations towards making the little ones happy, I remain, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,  
NEIL COLLINS,

Secy. Anaconda M. & S. Union No. 117, W. F. M.

Millers, Nevada, November 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I received a communication from Ida M. Roberts of Rossland, B. C., in which she asks for a small contribution for the chil-

dren's Xmas in the locked-out district of the Black Hills, the contributions to be sent to you, so please find enclosed \$25, donated by our local to be used for the little ones in North Dakota.

Fraternally yours,  
L. M. SIDWELL,  
Secy. Millers Miners' Union No. 264, W. F. M.

Tuscarora, Nevada, November 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Several days ago I received a letter from Ida M. Roberts of Rossland, B. C., wishing that the members of the W. F. M. would remember the children of the families of our locked-out brothers of South Dakota, and while the members of Tuscarora are not doing much they are full of the spirit of humanity and hope their little donation will be an inspiration to the youngsters of South Dakota to do all they can throughout their lives for the under dog in the fight for the bone.

Kindly thank the women for giving us the opportunity to help the cause of humanity, even if it is small.

W. I. PLUMB,  
Secy. Tuscarora M. U. No. 31, W. F. M.

Swansea, Ariz., November 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$10 as a donation from Swansea Miners' Union No. 156, W. F. M., to provide a Merry Christmas for the children of the locked-out brothers in the Black Hills.

Fraternally yours,  
P. W. M'GOVERN, Secretary.

Goldroad, Arizona, November 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We have received a communication from the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., suggesting a Christmas tree fund for the benefit of the children of our locked-out brothers of the Black Hills. Our members donated \$5 from our general fund and have started subscription papers to add to our donation. Enclosed please find check for \$5.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

THOS. W. BOSANKO,  
Secy. Snowball M. U. No. 124, W. F. M.



Kendall, Montana, November 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find a check for \$25, this being a donation by the membership of North Moccasin Miners' Union No. 111, W. F. M., to the children's Christmas tree in South Dakota.

Yours fraternally,  
WILLIAM BRAID, Secy.

Iron River, Michigan, November 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find check for \$6.15, a collection taken up in our meeting November 27th on request of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., Roseland, B. C., to be used as a Christmas present fund for the children of our locked-out brothers in Lead, South Dakota.

Fraternally yours,  
FAHLE BURMAN,  
Secy. Palatka M. U. No. 209, W. F. M.

**PARK CITY UNION ON THE LANGFORD CASE.**

Park City, Utah, December 1, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The undersigned committee was instructed by the Park City Miners' Union to draw up a statement about the case of Langford versus No. 144, W. F. M., as the unprincipled traitor who ate our bread for seven years is now whining in our local paper about not having a square deal in court. The fact of the matter is, that we were notified to appear at Coalville and defend our case on Monday, November 21st, and the court calendar was sent to every one having a case there. Acting upon the notification, we were there ready for trial at the time set and at least some of us defendants were disagreeably disappointed when both of Langford's lawyers got up in court and quit the case, because that meant that we would not have a chance to fight the battle for which we were fully prepared, and to show to the world what a jackal this "friend of the working man" really is. Langford was not present and had no one representing him. Our attorney urged one of retiring counsel on the other side—W. I. Snyder—to stay with the case and try it on its merits, as we were there already and under heavy expense, but he refused to act, which goes to show that the case must have seemed pretty rotten even to him, because it has been our experience with certain of our Utah lawyers that they will stay with a case as long as there is a nickel in sight, by fair means or foul, even if they have to adopt the shadiest kind of slyster practices to get it. If some of this gentry would embark in the pickpocket business outright it is our opinion they would be much more honorably employed. As for our local "penny-a-liner" and its editor, he tries to take the same position as a boy at the dog fight—sick 'em on—but at times he shows that his sympathies are with the traitor and against the organization, which would improve the lot of the downtrodden and oppressed. It may be good business for his paper at the present writing to befriend the insect who is trying to injure this organization, but it may not always be such. In the not far distant future the W. F. M. will again have an organization in Park City which will command the respect of even its enemies, and whose members will know how to take care of its friends. The moral degenerate who once posed as a saviour of the working class now claims that he will start another suit, but bluff don't scare the membership of No. 144, and wind will never win anything for him among honest men. His reputation is too well known for him to gain much support, even among our enemies.

The W. F. M. can now afford to drop this slimy reptile into the well-deserved contempt and oblivion from which he temporarily broke out when he started this proceeding. We can again begin to perfect our organization here without let or hindrance from this Judas and others of his ilk, and in a short space of time Park City will again shine forth as the beacon light of unionism in Utah and as one of the bulwarks of protection for the working men of the West.

One word to the non-union working man of Park City and elsewhere who may read these lines, we invite you to join our organization and take active part in its deliberations, to wake up and do your duty to yourself and those dependent upon you by supporting the only organization that stands between you and organized greed and corporate tyranny; that stands between you and the worst form of slavery human mind ever conceived.

Don't be a jelly-fish any longer and crawl on your belly to a boss for a chance to kill yourself in a smoky hole, but stand up on your hind legs and demand some of your rights and you will find that you will get some of them and be respected in the bargain. Park City, in common with other mining camps, has plenty of room for improvement of the lot of the men who toil, and this improvement can only be accomplished by themselves through organization. The union of Park City has a record of which we do not need to be ashamed. We have in the past shortened hours and raised wages; built a hospital which filled a long-felt want, taking care of our sick, injured and dead; established a reading room, where the miner can spend his leisure hours, away from the saloons and places of ill repute. And at a time when the coal combine tried to shake the few remaining nickels out of the pockets of the poor by raising the price of coal, the Miners' Union stepped into the breach and broke up the combine. The same conditions practically confront us now through your neglect of the organization, not only in coal, but in all the necessities of life. What has been done once can be done again and your remedy for low wages and high cost of living is always right at hand. What are you going to do about it? Hand your hard earned paycheck right back to the boss, or join your union and try to keep some of it for yourself? There is only one answer to the riddle, and that is: Join the union and fight for your rights with all legitimate means at your command; use your influence through the union politically and economically, and we can solve the riddle which has puzzled us for ages, and abolish that foul spectre—Poverty—from the face of this earth.

(Signed,)

JNO. EDENSTROM,  
JOHN McCLEAN,  
PAT McEVOY,  
Committee.

**VOTED FOR MORE STRIKES.****American Electorate Drunk With Stupidity—Some of Its Assinine Achievements.**

By Henry T. Jones.

Let us review the political situation in the United States and see if we can ascertain what the great American electorate has done. Keep it in mind that of the 15,000,000 votes, more or less, cast at least 14,000,000 of them were the votes of workmen or those whose interests are identified with the interests of the workers.

The misleading information we get from the capitalist press is neither refreshing nor instructive. Views as expressed in the capitalist press are either intended to satisfy the capitalists now in control of our industries or to tangle the minds of the working class voters so they will continue to throw away their ballots as they have in the past, in the great majority of instances.

The election is by and gone and the capitalist editorial writers in explaining the somewhat general Democratic victory have been loud in their claims that "the result simply renews one's faith in the intelligence and sobriety of the American electorate."

Now, let's see whether it does or not. Let's see how much intelligence and sobriety the working class voters have expressed at the polls.

Take Pennsylvania as a starter. Working people in that commonwealth are exploited by capitalist greed as brutally and mercilessly as in any part

of the nation and the intelligence, as shown by the returns, indicates that the workers went to the polls and voted for the further continuance of the system which they don't like. Out of the hundreds of thousands of ballots cast in the state's industrial centers only 65,000 were cast by workers in their own interest. Call that an expression of intelligence of the American electorate? Not I. I rather would review the result as an expression of satisfaction regarding the strikes, lock-outs, low wages, high cost of living and clubbings by the police and state constabulary and other refreshing things which the people of the that corporately-ruled state have just cause to remember. And if the result is not an expression of satisfaction because of the capitalist anarchy that has prevailed there, it is a plain indication of the stupidity of the voters.

**Approve of Their Foes.**

Then turn to Ohio and see what the "intelligent" electorate did there. It elected Governor Harmon, a corporation lawyer, governor of the state on a Democratic ticket. Harmon is the same man who went into court when he was governor and defended the interests of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company as against the interests of the people he was supposed to represent, and he is the same man who refused to use his influence to induce the Columbus Street Railway Company to arbitrate the differences between the striking carmen and the company officials. Harmon is the same man who called out the state troops to aid the company in forcing the men to terms.

And in the face of all this the workers went to the polls in Ohio and elected this outspoken foe of labor to the high office of governor, and as a result this creature is now favorably mentioned as the logical candidate for president of the United States in 1912.

And if the workers in other states are as stupid as they have demonstrated themselves to be in Ohio this creature of plutocratic interests will probably be sent to the White House to further manifest his contempt for the class electing him. For don't forget that all governors and presidents are elected by the votes of the working class. Surely the intelligence of the American electorate was not demonstrated in the victory of the Democratic ticket in Ohio. Simply another expression of their admiration of strikes, poverty, child labor and other beauties of this capitalist game, or that they are too stupid to realize when the other fellow has given them a kick in the pants and proposes to repeat the dose at the next opportunity.

**Workers Love for Tammany Bosses.**

Next take a look at New York and learn what the "intelligent electorate"—the working class voters—did there. They cast hundreds of thousands of ballots for a corporation lawyer whom the Republican machine put on the ticket and they also cast hundreds of thousands of ballots for a banker and prominent business man whom the Democratic machine selected as a candidate for governor. The Democratic ticket, supported by the unspeakable Charley Murphy, the Tammany boss, was elected and Murphy is evidently the political leader the workers want, for their ballots further strengthened his power in state and national politics. Murphy will have something to say at the national Democratic convention as to the next probable president of the United States and he will have that say because the majority of the working class voters didn't know enough to vote in their own interest. And if they had elected Roosevelt's candidate instead of Murphy's it would have been the same kind of an expression of stupidity, as Murphy's candidate was no better nor worse than the Roosevelt choice. Both were on platforms representing predatory wealth and both were men trained to favor legislation against the interests of the wage-earner.

**Stamp of Approval on Corruption.**

And what did the "intelligent electorate" do in Illinois? The working class voted there for Roger Sullivan to be among the "come-backs" Roger Sullivan, who made known his contempt for the working class at the beginning of the taxicab strike in Chicago. Sullivan of Illinois and Murphy of New York, together with Hinky Dink Kenna, "Bath House" John Coughlin, "Gas House" Kerrigan, Tim Sullivan and other worthies, whose records in the shape of betrayal of public trust are a stench in the nostrils of decent company, have either been retained in power or returned to positions of political prominence and all because the votes of the workers were used in electing candidates these scurvy politicians had placed in the field.

The working class of Illinois also placed its stamp of approval on such Democrats and Republicans as Lee O'Neill Browne, John Broderick, Robert E. Wilson and others of "jack-pot" and bribery fame. Their old party opponents may not have been an improvement, but there were Socialist candidates in the districts where these men were elected, and there is no excuse for accepting the lesser of the two evils when both evils could have been avoided.

Next go over into Indiana and learn that Tom Taggart, gambling house owner, is again a power in national politics and he will be found in the national convention lined up with Charley Murphy and Roger Sullivan, who in the last election were for the first time in many years permitted to handle a Wall Street election fund wherein the amount was reckoned in six figures.

**Wisconsin Still in the Mire.**

Even in Wisconsin the result of the state elections is not one for the working class to be particularly proud. There the votes of the workers elected the men on the ticket which was approved by such corporate interests as hope for the overthrow of the workingmen's party. Hundreds of thousands of workers in the badger state voted either the Republican or Democratic tickets, and the legislature being in possession of the capitalist parties, will not permit the working class representatives there to get the legislation that is due to the great majority class.

And the working class made the foregoing mess of their power in the face of the fact that working class interests in New York were represented by Charles Howard Russell, in Pennsylvania by John W. Slayton, in California by Stitt Wilson, in Connecticut by Robert Hunter, in Wisconsin by William A. Jacobs, in New Jersey by Wilson Killenbeck and in every other state by men who were standing on platforms that were undeniably in the interests of the workers who threw away their voting strength in the direction of issues that insure a continuance of power of such enemies of working class interests as Murphy, Sullivan, Taggart, Taft, Cannon, Dix, Harmon, Wilson, McGovern, Cary and others whose influence will always be exerted in the interest of the capitalist system which insures profits to the owners of the means of life and for legislation which means more complete subjection of the wage earner.

**Drunk With Stupidity.**

Viewing the situation from a sane point of view, Mr. Workingman, of the mill, mine, factory, office and field, do you believe that the result of the election "renews one's faith in the intelligence and sobriety of the American electorate?" No, instead of any indication of sobriety and intelligence, the writer is of the firm conviction that it was a demonstration that proves that the the working class voters were DRUNK WITH STUPIDITY AND IGNORANCE. The only bright rays of hope came from Milwaukee in the election of Victor Berger and the entire Socialist county ticket, and a vote of 700,000 or more Socialist votes in the entire nation of which the working class of Columbus, Ohio, Minneapolis, Minn., Sunbury, Pa., Los Angeles, Cal., contributed its share.

A vote of 700,000 for yourselves and many millions for interests that are opposed to yours! Workingmen, you haven't much to be proud of. Milwaukee stands alone as a sane expression of the intelligence of the workers.

Well, we workingmen who understand our interests, rights and duty can stand it as long as you can! If you want more strikes and gatling guns you will get them; if you want more panics and unemployment, with starvation you will not be disappointed; if you get more high prices and low wages you must not complain, for that is what you voted for whether you knew it or not. And if you don't know it is no fault of ours. We have been pleading with you long enough. We now demand that you get together and wake up!

**"THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE" PLEADS TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.**

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M.

Rosslund, B. C., November 14, 1910.

To the Friends of Little Children Amongst the Membership of the Western Federation of Miners:

Dear Brothers—The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners has with diffidence, but with enthusiasm, undertaken a task that, although it is not an easy one, is a function that they believe to be particularly their own.

Amongst the children of the well-to-do the coming season of festival and good will is being looked forward to with happiest anticipation. Far away from most of us, in the Black Hills of Dakota, is a band of brothers and sisters struggling so bitterly with the sterner realities of life that to their little ones this Christmas time may not be all that childhood has a right to expect it to be, so it has occurred to us that it would be a noble and a kindly action did the membership of the Western Federation of Miners take into their hands the task of ensuring Yuletide fare to the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills.

It is not the intention of the suggesters that a fund of any considerable magnitude should be rolled up. Just the odd nickels and dimes that any man would trade for a little one's smile. Our idea is that we should collect as much by voluntary contribution as possible, forward the money to Brother Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the W. F. of M., and have him put it in the hands of a committee and subcommittees in the Black Hills district, which latter would be supposed to organize Christmas trees and entertainment, provide the children with little gifts and generally see to it that the babies in the house of the honorable man who sacrificed a pay check for a principle had as good a time as the children of the man who took the locked-out brother's place. In no way, shape or form do we look on it as a matter of charity. If I had a washing machine and my sister had a sewing machine there would not be much restraint should we exchange their uses. Those men and women in Dakota have courage and fidelity; why should they, or we, or anyone else feel constrained if we whose income is still moderately regular take upon our shoulders that, which in the carrying will afford us a greater happiness than it will to those whom the project aims to benefit. We believe, and with due deference to masculine superiority, we know, that a compliment of this kind paid to the children will reach beyond its specified scope. It will hearten our brothers and our sisters in Dakota and it will bring to each of us that helps a feeling of happiness that will compensate us over and over again for any little sacrifice that we may make. It will demonstrate to those who do not see things as we see them that not only are we willing and able to maintain the fighting line, but are as well willing and able to remember the kiddy that is the power behind the throne of every true man's struggling.

This is the first time that the feminine section of your organization has made a direct appeal to you and we want very much to be successful. The smallest contribution will be welcome. We, as well as you, know the sacrifices that maintaining the right to organize has cost in South Dakota, but this is Christmas time and children's time, so let us smile a little oftener and try a little harder, always hoping that the day will come to the workers when strikes and lock-outs with all their hardships and privations will no more be needed.

Whilst it is not a feature of our original plan, we still cannot help hoping that the contributions will be liberal enough to admit of a Christmas celebration in the Black Hills that will include the adults as well as the children.

Fraternally yours,

IDA M. ROBERTS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Kindly forward all contributions to the secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, advising me at the same time of the amount contributed, and oblige.

(Seal.)

IDA M. ROBERTS.

**FRED WARREN AND DRED SCOTT.**

The fact that the Court of Appeals has confirmed the sentence imposed upon Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, is not startling, because it was generally expected. But it was not expected that the court would render its decision so soon after the election.

For it is scarcely to be imagined that the honorable justices of the court are unaware of a very important judicial occurrence that took place just on the eve of the Civil War.

On that occasion a man in Springfield, Ill., candidate for United States senator, delivered a speech. And in part he said:

"The negro's name was Dred Scott. Before the then next presidential election, the law case came to and was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States; but the decision of it was deferred until after the election.

The election came. Mr. Buchanan was elected. The presidential inauguration came, and still no decision of the court; but the incoming president in his inaugural address, fervently exhorted the people to abide by the forthcoming decision, whatever it might be. Then, in a few days, came the decision."

The man who said the above was Abraham Lincoln.

Now, it does not follow that, because our courts, whether this Court of Appeals in this corner of the Moyer, Haywood case, or the United States Supreme Court, in their direct decision against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, are imitating the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, their decision is final.

The men of the law are great sticklers for precedent. Not unlike Poo Bah, in the "Mikado," they delight in the prospect of tracing their thought back to the first speck of life.

To get a good or useful decision from a court, supposing other things to be equal, all that is necessary is to pile up a stack of precedents, say twice as high as that of the counsel for the other side.

In court practice, the lawyer who is best adapted for burrowing through ancient cobwebs, musty records and stifling dust, is apt to be the most successful practitioner, irrespective of the merits of the case.

Consequently, the safest thing to say is that, in nine cases out of ten, where property rights are involved, the decisions handed down by the courts in one generation are overturned in the next.

The Dred Scott decision did not hold water ten years.

The Fred Warren decision may be overruled in a shorter time than that.

For, whether the Federalists who framed our form of government saw it or not, whether the Democratic party before the war saw it or not, whether the Republican or Democratic party today sees it or not—the court of final resort is the American people.

The American people decided that the Federalists, clever enough to plan a monarchical government disguised as a republic, were not clever enough to keep themselves in power perpetually.

The American people decided that the Supreme Court, which handed down the Dred Scott ruling, may have been very learned gentlemen, but not in the law.

And when we come to count where the American people count—at the ballot box—the justices of the Court of Appeals and even of the Supreme Court of the United States total up very few. In all likelihood, then, the Appeal to Reason will be able to have its half million subscribers count more than the members of all the federal courts in the country.

In this most solemn moment, as the august court hands down the de-

cision against Fred Warren we can do no more than quote from that profound philosopher, Mr. Dooley, to this effect: "The constitution may or may not follow the flag, but the Supreme Court follows the election returns."

And the election returns will reverse the Fred Warren decision.

JOS. E. COHEN.

**GRAFT IN MILWAUKEE.**

**Mayor Seidel Is Caught Red-Handed Holding Up Big Business and Ho Boasts of His Perfidy—Defies Grand Jury to Probe Into His Peculiar Methods.**

By Henry T. Jones.

(Special Correspondence.)

Milwaukee, Wis.—Graft has finally been unearthed in the political life of Milwaukee under the Socialist administration, and Mayor Seidel has been caught red-handed in the act of holding up big business. The amount secured by the grafting official was \$200,000 and when the mayor was caught with the goods he insolently admitted his perfidy and at the same time defied the grand jury to interfere.

It appears that the Socialist administration has been granting special privileges to big business which the people of Milwaukee did not know anything about. An ordinance was quietly slipped through the city council by the Socialists granting the Milwaukee Grain and Feed Company the privilege to maintain a grain bin beneath the sidewalk on Commerce street.

It is reported that some of the Socialist aldermen went around to "see" Mr. William Wallace, the president of the feed company, before the ordinance came up for consideration and after learning that the company would have to spend about \$2,000 or more to get a few square feet of land on which to erect the necessary feed bin if the city council did not permit the use of the space beneath the sidewalk for which the city didn't have the slightest use. At any rate, the ordinance was passed and signed by the mayor and a day or two after the people's rights had been sold by the city council, or rather given away, Mayor Seidel sneaked around to see the president of the feed company and held him up for \$200.

"Shall I make the check payable to cash, so there will be no record of the transaction?" inquired Mr. Wallace, as he prepared to fulfill his criminal part of the boodle transaction. "No, make the \$200 payable to the Children's Playground Association," replied the Socialist grafter, and when he had secured possession of the price of the Socialist administration's dishonorable part in the peculiar performance he hastened back to the city hall to make known to the promoters of the Children's Playground Association that special privilege had been held up for two hundred. Thus endeth the first case of Socialist graft and Mayor Seidel promises more of it.

**HISTORY OF THE LANGFORD CASE.**

Park City, Utah, November 23, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

If space is permitted, I will endeavor to give the readers of the Magazine a brief outline of the Langford vs. Park City Miners' Union case. On March, 1905, he was elected secretary of the Park City Miners' Union, which carried with it the secretaryship of the Park City Miners' Hospital, being that there was not work enough in the hospital to keep a secretary. It was agreed and understood that the secretary of the Miners' Union was at all times to be secretary of the hospital for the one salary. And in most places, as the readers will understand, the secretaries of locals act as walking delegates and being that the secretary of No. 144 accepted the proposition of filling both offices, Park City local did not think it fair to make the secretary act as walking delegate, and placed another man on the field, and at all times kept said delegate on when they were in a position to do so. Previous to this, for about two years, Langford was president and walking delegate of No. 144. Langford at all times drew as good a salary as any miner in this camp, if not better, who had to be out at 5:30 a. m. each morning with their lanterns wading snow and struggling to get there in time for the whistle. This, of course, only happens in the winters, which are very severe as a general rule.

In a regular election of the Park City Miners' Union, held in September, 1909, the membership came to the conclusion that it was about time to make a change, as there was nothing but strife and turmoil at all meetings of the local, and after he who was delegate to the Seventeenth Annual Convention made his report to the local, the membership was doubly satisfied that there was something wrong and proceeded to oust him by ballot.

On the second day of October, the new secretary was installed and entered upon his duties. On the morning of the 3d, the trustees of the local who were elected at the same election talked the matter over with the membership and decided not to call a special meeting of the hospital stockholders, as the regular meeting was only a few months off. During said period it was necessary to pay the new secretary a living wage, which was done so by the Miners' Union.

Also, the directors of the hospital decided to do the same with his honor until his term of office expired, and paid him \$3 per day. On December 4, 1909, a man who had been kept and fed by the miners of Park City for at least six years, under the pretensions that he was not healthy and unable to work in the mines, and on various occasions stated to the membership that he could not get work in any of the mines of the camp if he needed it, presented a bill for \$1,522.99, alleged back salary for the years 1909 and 1910, founded in a clause in the local by-laws, which through him had been kept off for reasons which it is not necessary to mention here. The bill, of course, was considered a joke and no more thought of it until March of the present year when court proceedings was instituted against the local to show cause why the members should not pay to this specimen whom they had well paid for six years, \$4,979.50, together with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum from the first day of October, 1909, and costs of the suit.

After some months had elapsed with demurrers and so forth, the trial was finally set for the 21st day of November, 1910, at Coalville, Utah. We were on hand with our witnesses and a trunk full of evidence, which no doubt would show up this hypocrite.

The Miners' Union was represented by Bernard Olson of the law firm of Weber & Olson of Salt Lake City, Mr. Weber being detained on account of sickness, and Harry Orchard, the second, was represented by Henry Shields of Park City and W. I. Snider of Salt Lake. After the case had been called, Mr. Shields wished to be excused from taking any part in it, and he was granted the request by the court. A few minutes after, Mr. Snyder wished to be granted the same privilege as Mr. Shields. Our attorney, Mr. Olson, insisted on going on with the case, being that it had dragged along for several months and instituted for no other purpose than blackmail. Harry, the second, was to be found no place in town, in fact, he never showed up. Judge Armstrong, who was presiding, dismissed the case. No doubt it has put the local to some expense which we hope to be able to recover by due process of law.

I remember in the early part of 1907 almost every man, woman and child in Park City was friendly with the same Langford, but today I don't think that there is over a dozen men in town that would even recognize him, and the readers of the Magazine can best judge for themselves whether those are men or not when they associate with a man who has violated all obligations of himself and honor, knowing fully well that he is a traitor, a menace to himself and to society, and therefore cannot be trusted even by nude criminals.

Dear editor, I do not wish to take up too much of your space, because

volumes could be devoted to this one-time reform genius. Previous to his engaging Shields, Snyder and Snyder, he scoured the state in an effort to secure counsel, but he was utterly helpless, as they could immediately see "where he was at."

The present officers of the Park City local have the confidence of the miners, and when a man wishes to speak to them, they can look him straight in the face, quite a change from one of the former officers.

I wish to state in this article that the local unions in the state of Utah are in fairly good circumstances, although Utah is very quiet at present and the securing of employment is very difficult, especially in Park City.

You will also find enclosed a photograph of Harry if you would care to grace a page of the Magazine with it, so that the workers of the country can size this fellow up.

Very respectfully,

JERRY P. SHEA,

Executive Board Member, District No. 4.

(The editor of the Miners' Magazine has no desire to place the measly mug of Langford in the official organ.—Editor.)

**A MUNICIPAL STONE QUARRY—SHORTENING THE HOURS OF LABOR.**

By Carl D. Thompson.

The commissioner of public works in Milwaukee has finally succeeded in securing an option on a site for a municipal stone quarry.

The city of Milwaukee uses thousands of cubic yards of crushed stone each year in its various public works. The present administration has already greatly reduced the cost of this crushed stone by means of greater care in purchasing. The saving in this respect has amounted to \$8,000 per year.

But the administration is not satisfied with this saving, realizing that if the city owned its own quarry, and in addition its own sand pit and street construction machinery, it could still further reduce the expense of construction in public works. Hence the effort to secure a municipal quarry which now seems to be assured.

The superintendent of street construction, Mr. Mullen, has drawn careful estimates upon the basis of a municipal quarry, sand pit, etc., in which it appears that hereafter the pavement that cost the city \$2.30 per yard to lay, will cost not much more than \$1.30.

There are in Milwaukee a great many bridge tenders employed by the city on the numerous bridges that span the rivers. Heretofore these men had been on duty long, consecutive hours, with short periods of rest. The administration realizing the need of improvement, has revised their schedule of hours. Heretofore they were on duty seventy-two consecutive hours with twenty-four hours off. Thus they were compelled to spend all the seventy-two hours in and about their little shacks on or near the bridges. The new schedule permits them twelve hours on duty and twelve hours off, thus permitting them to go to their homes.

**WEEKLY LETTERS ON A WORLD-ROUND LECTURE TOUR, BY WALTER THOMAS MILLS.**

Garden Cities.

The question of where we live and how we live is so large a share of the other question "what we are" as well as the web and woof of life itself that no one can be indifferent to these questions.

In Great Britain and in Europe as in America, the question is not a serious one as to how or where those shall live who can pay for what they want, but everywhere it is becoming a question of the most serious public concern as to how and where those shall live who necessarily want what, under present conditions, they cannot pay for.

Among the European and British studies and adventures in the effort to secure a rational answer to these questions, the experiments in "Garden Cities" now hold the public attention side by side with the "Town Planning" and municipal dwellings which are doing so much to make the worker's world more a world of safety and of comfort.

Of the municipal dwellings I shall write at another time.

Liverpool has more than 11,000 people living in publicly owned municipal dwellings. Glasgow has more than \$10,000,000 invested in such dwelling places. Other cities are rapidly following these examples and in no case has more than the merest beginning yet been made in that direction. But today I want to speak of Garden Cities only.

Garden City means a town built for the purpose of covering the modern sanitary requirements of light, air, open space and the garden, as a part of every house. Elaborate plans have been devised and just to the north of London, the whole problem of the factory town, the home town, the self-owned town, that is, the town as the only landlord and that the landlord of all, is now in process of construction.

But there are several Garden Cities already of considerable size, great beauty and with records of public advantage, sanitary perfection and of social progress worthy of our attention.

It was my privilege recently to visit New Earswick, near York, and Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, and to spend time enough in their streets, parks, homes and shops to get a fairly accurate impression of these model towns.

As to the business basis, I was already familiar with it. It is simply George Pullman's idea over again. They are towns built and owned by great manufacturers for the housing of employees. The disaster of Pullman, when the ideal of the founder fell under the control of the money-maker, is no more than the usual misfortune which always overtakes a tenant when a kindly disposed landlord loses control of his own business, as was the case at Pullman, or the fortunes of life bring new masters as the heirs, interested only in income, succeed their fathers, interested also in some kindly purpose.

So far, there is every evidence that the original purpose of Rowntree, owner of New Earswick, and the Lever Bros., owners of Port Sunlight, has not been outgrown or seriously modified.

Anyway, both places show for how very little money per family can ideal dwelling places, even for the poor, be provided.

I have seen no places anywhere of greater beauty. It was with great difficulty that I left New Earswick. Mrs. Mills and our boy were with me at Port Sunlight and we have lingered nowhere, either on the continent or in Great Britain to enjoy one more glance at the beauty which simply foresight and common sense can place within the reach of all.

We have seen a good deal of the parts, said to be the best of the streets, where, as in Berlin, we were told "this is the street where the 400 have their homes," of palaces, cathedrals, castles, the fragmentary ruins of the ancient architecture, the places where tourists wait and watch and look again. "None of these," said Mrs. Mills, "compare with the simple, quiet beauty, the clean, glad life of the healthy and happy lot of the fortunate dwellers in the Garden City."

Each home has a grass plot in the front, a small garden in the rear and then the blocks are so laid out as to leave quite large tracts available for special allotments for those who wish for larger gardens.

There are grass and trees and parkways and pretty nooks and corners everywhere. The architecture could not be better done, were palaces instead of cottages in process of construction.

The rents are the cheapest in Great Britain. The houses are well built, comfortable, with all modern conveniences and the rents run from 5 shillings (\$1.25) to 9 s. 3 d. (\$2.25) per week. In both these places the claim is made,

the same as Pullman made the claim in Chicago, that the rents only pay the cost of maintenance and 5 per cent on the investment. In Port Sunlight there is no claim for profits at all, the company each year charging certain sums to profit and loss. But the people get the homes and they are the best which people of like income are living in anywhere.

The people seem very interested and capable. The people we talked to were not living under any delusions. They realized their relation to the owners, but were glad for the light and life the place was able to afford them.

The people are healthy. Nowhere have we seen groups of school children, or of working people or house wives who looked so well, so full blooded, so clean blooded. This was shown in the complexion, the bodily movements, in the glow of health and the tones of the voice. There was so little of the discouraged or the disgusted which so easily slips in between the words, no matter what is being said.

As an example of the improved physical being under such conditions, conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of the report of Dr. Arkle of Liverpool who at the request of the Liverpool Educational Committee, made a most careful examination of the school children of Liverpool and the report of Dr. J. MacKenzie on the Port Sunlight school children.

Dr. Arkle classified the schools into four classes—higher grade schools, where the sons of leading wealthy citizens are educated.

Council schools (a). Type of the best council schools, where the parents of the children are well-to-do, and the children have mostly comfortable homes.

Council schools (b). Type of school where the children are mostly of the laboring classes, whose parents have constant employment.

Council schools (c). The last of the council schools, where the parents of the children belong mostly to the unemployed or casual labor sections.

To this list may be added the Port Sunlight schools which may be taken as equal to the type (b) of the Council schools, the parents are mostly of the laboring classes, in constant employment, but with the difference that the houses in which the children mostly live are built with ample air space, not more than seven houses to the acre.

At seven years of age we find the average weight and height of boys to be as follows:

	Height—Inches.	Weight—Lbs.
Higher grade schools	47.4	49.3
Council schools (a)	45.3	44.1
Council schools (b)	44.8	43.0
Council schools (c)	44.0	43.0
Port Sunlight schools	45.7	50.3
At Fourteen Years of Age—		
Higher grade schools	61.7	94.5
Council schools (a)	58.2	75.8
Council schools (b)	56.2	75.9
Council schools (c)	55.2	71.1
Port Sunlight schools	60.7	105.0

The schools, hospitals, playgrounds, club buildings, the things of social consideration and advantages were of the highest order and of the first importance to the people.

The one thing which I missed in both cities was any sense of a permanent and abiding interest, either in the place or the homes occupied by the people I talked with. The trail of the landlord was over all.

How shall this be taken away? I shall attempt to show that the co-operative towns now building and the municipal house of the first-class will be able to escape, not only the necessity of the landlord, but the sense of insincerity and lack of abiding interest which must forever be a characteristic of the passing tenant of a private master, especially when the landlord is also the employer.

**WALL STREET'S CHOICE.**

By Burke McCarty.

Now that it is apparent that the Tammany-Sullivan-Taggart forces have put the Wall Street tag on Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1912, it may be of interest to know just what kind of the several Democratic brands Wilson is.

Teddy got his "new nationalism" idea from this Princeton wisecracker. Teddy always gets his ideas from someone. He was never guilty of having an original one in all his strenuous life.

The fact that Woodrow Wilson is a Democrat cuts no ice, for that is a distinction without a difference, anyway, and, then, Theodore is not a bit particular where, or from whom, he swipes. If he was, he wouldn't have swiped Wilson's new nationalism.

Believe me, it will prove a boomerang to both these "classy" gentlemen before the end is seen.

I have lifted a few nuggets from Wilson's political essays, published in the Atlantic Monthly of March, 1901, and December, 1902, entitled "Democracy and Efficiency," page 292, and "Ideals of America," page 728.

To begin with, this esthetic college professor has no regard at all for an American brand of democracy, or any other, in fact, which DOES NOT BEAR THE ENGLISH LABEL.

HE COMPLAINS that our laws have been made by "mass meetings" and says "MASSES OF MEN CANNOT BE SELF-DIRECT;" that questions of government are "infinitely complex and NO MULTITUDE CAN OF THEMSELVES FROM CLEAR-CUT, COMPREHENSIVE, CONSISTENT CONCLUSIONS TOUCHING THEM."

He says, "NEITHER LEGISLATION NOR ADMINISTRATION CAN BE DONE AT THE BALLOT BOX."

He neglects to tell us just what he thinks of the "masses"—the "multitude" ARE good for, but he makes it very plain that they should have nothing to do with legislation nor administration! No, no, THAT must be done by A LEADER, or a very FEW leaders who have been trained for this special thing.

"LEADERSHIP AND EXPERT'S ORGANIZATION," he says, "HAVE BECOME IMPERATIVE, and OUR PRACTICAL SENSE MUST BE APPLIED TO THE TASK OF DEVELOPING THEM WITH A WILL." (N. B.—Mushroom Teddy proved to be a toad-stood.)

The sage of Princeton has overlooked the fact that Washington, the surveyor; Adams, the farmer; Lincoln, the rail-splitter; Grant, the tanner, and thousands of others of our representative men came from that great "multitude" which he holds in such contempt and which vote he'll need if he is nominated for the presidency in 1912.

In his "DEMOCRACY AND EFFICIENCY," he says: "OUR OWN FORM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IS, fact, by no means the ONE NECESSARY and INEVITABLE FORM."

"ENGLAND is the OLDEST HOME OF SELF-GOVERNMENT in the MODERN WORLD. OUR OWN PRINCIPLES and PRACTICES of self-government were DERIVED FROM HER."

"SHE has SERVED as the MODEL and INSPIRING EXAMPLE of self-government for every COUNTRY in EUROPE THROUGHOUT a CENTURY of DEMOCRATIC REFORM."

Doesn't that just take your breath, gentle reader?

HOW ABOUT IRELAND? Now, even a Princeton professor couldn't accuse the Irish of being a slow race, or dull, or stupid and they haven't found any English self-government lying around loose that you could notice, and they have been watching for centuries!

Why, the Irish people have LONGED, AND WORKED, AND FOUGHT, AND STARVED in the hope of getting that beautiful English brand of model

self-government. He would, with his hypnotic passes, have us believe exists.  
**HOW ABOUT INDIA?**  
 Why at the unspeakable conditions of that wretched country under British rule, the whole world stands aghast!  
 Surely Mr. Wilson wouldn't wish to give us a sample of the English brand of government in that country?  
**HOW ABOUT EGYPT?**  
 This "English self-government" pill of Wall Street's candidate seems to have upset the poor, calloused stomach of Egypt, that has had every brand of government doped in the shop administered to it for twenty centuries and Egypt says the ENGLISH DOSE IS THE WORST EVER, and EGYPT OUGHT TO KNOW!  
 Nay, nay, Mr. Wilson may be very foxy, but he'll have to go some before he will rope in our Uncle Samuel on that kind of a shell game.  
 We all know that Australia and New Zealand have the SOCIALISTIC BRAND OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.  
 That the Canadian brand is not the English brand—but smacks of the American brand that we used to have in our country before capitalism adulterated it till scarcely a particle of the original ingredients remain.  
 SOCIALISM is ADMINISTERING THE ANTIDOTE, however, and by 1916 this country will be on a speedy road to recovery.

**THE POWER OF UNITY.**

By Eugene V. Debs.

There is increasing evidence day by day that the workers of all trades and occupations are beginning to realize at last the essential unity of the working class and are getting in closer and closer touch in the struggle for emancipation. Only the effective unity of the working class can emancipate the working class and when this simple fact is clearly understood, as it will be in the near future, there will be such a mustering of the sturdy sons of toil as has never before been known.  
 The weakness and the sole weakness of the labor movement, both economic and political, is its lack of cohesiveness, solidarity, and this is due in the main to the still benighted condition of many of the workers who fall easy victims to the wiles and connivances of the scheming emissaries of the master class, whose business it is to see to it that the wage slaves are kept divided and at war with each other as the sure means of keeping them in helpless subjection.  
 It is not only the wily politician who deceives and misleads the trusting workers but not infrequently the very fellow who poses as a union man, wears the largest badge and is most blantant in his profession of loyalty to the labor movement. Such creatures infest the unions for the very purpose of sowing the seeds of disruption and where they are tracked to their holes they should be promptly exposed and rendered harmless to further betray the cause. But while it is necessary to keep a sharp lookout for such spies and sneaks it is also well to bear in mind that undue suspicion of one member by another is equally to be avoided and quite as certain to be fatal to efficient unity of the rank and file.  
 The workers themselves must insist upon getting together, uniting their forces and acting in concert for the good of all. Too much reliance upon leaders is not the part of wisdom or good policy. After all the best of leadership can do little for the workers and plays but a relatively insignificant part in the great struggle of the workers to free themselves from wage slavery. The solidarity of the workers, based upon the intelligence and self-reliance of the

workers themselves, is all-important and when this fact is realized the very stars in their course will fight for labor's emancipation.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Tuscarora, Nevada, November 25, 1910.  
 Whereas, The Grim Destroyer has again visited us and taken from our ranks our beloved brother and fellow worker, Wesley T. Lofeman; therefore, be it  
 Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy, and, be it further  
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of this local and a copy sent to the mother of our deceased brother.

W. I. PLUMB,  
 J. E. SNIDER,  
 B. TREMBATH,  
 Committee.

Central Ave. **VERGE'S** GREAT FALLS,  
 at Fifth St. MONTANA  
**Montana's Greatest Outfitting Store**  
**FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**  
 We will make your living expenses less, provided you are consistent and will give us the opportunity. Help yourself by cash trading at a cash store—VERGE'S.

**MODEL CAFE—Meisel & Leubeck, Props.**  
 222-224 FIRST AVE., SOUTH, GREAT FALLS, MONT.  
 Special Attention to Wedding Suppers, Banquets and Family Parties.  
**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. DINING ROOM FOR LADIES.**

**MRS. JOHN McALLISTER - - Undertaker & Special Licensed Embalmer**  
 Special attention given to ladies and children by lady attendant. Mrs. McAllister is a graduate of the Champion College of Embalming and holds a state license.  
 Prompt attention given to city and out of town calls.  
**Open Day and Night Phone 149 GREAT FALLS, MONT.**

**Great Western Publishing Co.**  
**PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS**  
 1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

**The Miners Magazine**  
 WEEKLY PUBLICATION  
 of the  
 WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS  
 —◆—  
**JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor**  
 —◆—  
 Subscription Price  
**\$1.00 A YEAR**

**The Big White Store**  
 P. A. SORENSEN, President.

**\$1 on \$10**

It's the constant dripping water  
 That wears away the stone;  
 It's the little monthly payment  
 That adds comfort to the home.

**I X L STORES CO.**

**The Big White Store**  
 J. J. DALY, Vice President.

**\$10 on \$100**

It's easy to pay  
 the I X L way

Write for our mail order catalogue. Our stock being the largest and best selected in the west, will afford you anything you can possibly wish for in the way of furniture

**I X L STORES CO., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

**BUTTE  
MONTANA**

**HENNESSY'S**

**CORNER GRANITE  
AND MAIN STREETS**

**WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE**

**Pure Food  
Groceries**

Nothing but the best.  
Prices the lowest  
consistent with  
Quality.  
Everything for Ev-  
erybody.

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, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.

**WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN**

The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

**The Choicest  
Fresh Meats**

Every piece must  
pass government  
inspection.  
None but the best  
sold here.  
The cleanest, most  
sanitary meat de-  
partment in the state.

**BUTTE COMMERCIAL CO.**

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

Sole Distributors of

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer, Clicquat Champagne, Old Quaker, No. 6, Saratoga, Monogram Rye, Spring Hill and Copper Spring Bourbons.

105 W. PARK ST. BUTTE, MONTANA

PHONES: IND. 2213; BELL 1251.

**UNION MADE GOODS**

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings

The Palace Store

53 EAST PARK STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA.

**L. DUGGAN**

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Open Day and Night.

Ind. Telephone 1864.  
Bell Telephone 770.

322 North Main St.  
BUTTE, MONT.

**SYMONS**

BUTTE, MONTANA

THE ONE BIG MONTANA STORE OF BEST STOCK AND SMALLEST PRICES. COMPLETE WINTER LINES NOW READY. COME TO THE STORE OR MAIL YOUR WANTS TO

**Symons Dry Goods Co.**

Butte, Montana

**O'Rourke Shoe Co.**

**SHOEMAKERS**

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST.

BUTTE, MONT.

Ind. Phone 1385  
Bell 85

Courteous Treatment

**M. J. WALSH FUNERAL DIRECTOR**

125 East Park St.

Butte, Montana

Manufacturers of Celluloid Buttons and All Kinds of Celluloid Advertising Novelties.

**BESSETTE-STORK COMPANY**

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS

Ind. Phone 2007.

21 EAST QUARTZ ST., BUTTE, MONT.

**Sale of \$125,000**

Men's and Boys' Clothing and  
Furnishings and  
Hats

SIEGEL CLOTHING CO.

**DARNELL "WHY"**

131 EAST PARK STREET

**The Holland Commercial Co.**

GROCERS AND IMPORTERS

301 TO 305 NORTH MAIN STREET

Telephones } Bell 1183X  
Ind. 1764

SOLE AGENTS ELECTRIC LIGHT FLOUR

KIMBALL

HALLET & DAVIS

J. & C. FISCHER

WHITNEY

CHICKERING

KRANECH & BACH

HARDMAN

HINZE

**Orton Bros.**

Leading Piano  
House

LOW PRICES  
EASY PAYMENTS

**OATES & ROBERTS :: :: Butte's Pioneer Printers**

Everything in Printing 114 East Broadway Butte, Montana

We Make a Specialty of Union Work--Such as By-Laws Stationery and Monthly Dues Cards

Union Label on all Work Write for Prices Butte, Montana

DRINK

**CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER**

Best Brewed in Butte — None But Union Labor Employed — On Draught at All First-Class Saloons

PATRONIZE OUR SILVERTON ADVERTISERS

**COAL** and Feed, Brick, Cement, Lime  
Building Paper, Roofing, Etc.  
**SAN JUAN LUMBER CO.,** SILVERTON  
Phone Silver 12

**FRED GOBEL**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Lumber and All Kinds of First-Class Building Material, Coal and Feed  
SILVERTON**SAMUEL WITTOW**

You can do better by buying your merchandise from this store than at any other store in San Juan County. TRY IT

Outfitter for Men, Women and Children

**SAMUEL WITTOW**

BOOST SILVERTON by BOOSTING HOME INDUSTRY

**Silvertown Brewery**

CHAS. FADEN, Prop. PHONE SILVER 23

KEG AND BOTTLED BEER, AND CRYSTAL ICE

**LAURA G. PROSSER**

FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING

Wholesale and Retail

House and Office Furniture and Fixtures

MINERS' BUILDING, SILVERTON

The Consolidated Silvertown Meat  
and Produce Co.

Wholesale and Retail

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

ESTABLISHED 1876

**J. M. CLIFFORD**General Merchandise, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Cigars and Tobaccos  
BAKERY GOODS A SPECIALTY

PHONE SILVER ONE :: :: SILVERTON

Albert L. Brown, Mgr. R. W. Ptolemy, Sec'y J. E. Ptolemy, Stock Buyer

**The Bert Brown Market  
and Live Stock Company**

OFFICE AND MARKET SILVERTON ::: SILVERTON, COLORADO

**S. D. CUNNINGHAM****The Druggist**

Cigars, Toilet Articles and Stationery

SILVERTON, COLORADO

**McCRIMMON MERC. CO.**Make a Specialty of Good Clothing, Good Shoes and Good Furnishing Goods,  
and carry a big line of Union Made Goods

WYMAN BLOCK, RIGHT ACROSS FROM CITY HALL

Order a Case

OF

**Anaconda Beer**

From Your Dealer and

Get the Best

**Busy Bee Cafe** HART BROS.,  
Proprietors

First Class Meals

Private Rooms for Families

Lowell

Arizona

**TAYLOR BROS. CO.**Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Organs, Stoves, Ranges Hardware  
Crockery and Glassware

PROVO AND EUREKA

**CROMAR & NELSON**

The Only Union Grocery

EUREKA, UTAH

**JOHN MORLEY**

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician

EUREKA, UTAH

**The Eureka Hotel**

F.W. LAMB, PROPRIETOR

EUREKA, UTAH

**If You Don't Think the Eureka Business Houses Are Wide-Awake and Up-to-Date---Read the Ads Below and Get Wise---Eureka is on the Map**

**Heffernan-Thompson Co.**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS**  
 One Price to All. Never Undersold. Largest Stock. Newest Goods  
**"THE BIG STORE"**

**Bullion Beck Mercantile Co.**  
 THE LEADING MERCHANTS  
 WATCH OUR PIANO CONTEST  
 Eureka - - - - - Utah

**NOTICE**  
**I. SAM LOCKE**  
 The only UNION live Shoe Shiner in Utah that holds up UNIONISM. Call on him at 76-78 Main St., Eureka, Utah. Why not patronize him when in town?  
 Opposite Independent Telephone Company

**L. FRANK, CLOTHIER**  
 Carries a full line of UNION made goods---Headquarters for Headlight Overalls---All other goods bearing Union Label. --- Give us a call  
**EUREKA, UTAH**

**Union Shoe Shop**  
**JOE. CHIVRELL, Prop.**  
 First class Repairing done, New Shoes made to order  
 All work guaranteed  
 Two Doors West of Tintic Merc. Co. Eureka, Utah

**TINTIC MEAT CO.**  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
 Fresh and Cured Meats, Beef, Pork, Sausage, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables and Fruits  
 Both Phones No. 58 Eureka, Utah

**W. J. TREGONING**  
 Cigars and Tobaccos :: Candies and Confections  
 Periodicals and Stationery  
 EUREKA :: :: :: :: :: :: UTAH

**E. G. HANSON**  
**The Tintic Druggist**  
 EUREKA, UTAH

**M. D. HOWLETT**  
**Eureka Drug Store**  
 A. D. S. AGENT --- Eureka, Utah

**A. N. WALLACE**  
 Undertaking and Furniture  
 Eureka, Utah

**P. J. FENNELL**  
 Fresh and Cured Meats, Fish and Game in Season  
 Complete line of high grade Groceries  
 EUREKA, UTAH

**BADGER BROTHERS--BROKERS**  
 Offices at SALT LAKE CITY and EUREKA, UTAH  
 We have the only private line between Salt Lake City and Tintic Mining District. Consult us for quotations and information in regard to Tintic Mines

**TINTIC SECURITY & AGENCY CO.**  
 Will you have a job after 50 or 60 years of age? Then, while you are young and in good health FIRST INVEST IN LIFE INSURANCE---the safe guard for old age---you don't have to die to win.  
 FIRE, LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE  
 S. B. FREED, Mgr. IND. PHONE No. 5 EUREKA, UTAH

The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten, if bought of  
**W. F. SHRIVER**  
 The Men's & Boys' Outfitter  
 EUREKA - - - - - UTAH

**UNION MINERS**  
 When you go to Eureka, Utah, stay at the  
**Keystone Hotel**  
 W. D. MEYERS, Proprietor

**Eureka Meat and Produce Co.**  
**FRESH AND CURED MEATS**  
 Both Phones No. 10 - - - - - Eureka, Utah

IND. PHONE 26A J. E. O'CONNOR M. J. CLARKE  
**O'CONNOR and CLARKE**  
 Furnishings, Clothing, Shoes  
 Fine Tailoring, Cleaning and Pressing EUREKA, UTAH

**The Eureka Fruit Store**  
 FRANK SCAPPATURA, PROPRIETOR  
 Dealer in Green and Fancy Groceries --- Pipes, Cigars and Tobaccos  
 Ind. Phone 47; Bell Phone 47. Eureka, Utah

**If You Want Good**  
**FLOUR, CEMENT,**  
**COAL, HAY or GRAIN**  
**Call on J. D Stack** BOTH PHONES 68

**Tintic Mercantile Co., (Inc.)**  
**DEPARTMENT STORE**  
 Eureka, Utah  
 We offer our patrons high class merchandise at popular prices, large stocks to select from, prompt service and a liberal credit policy.  
 We invite a charge account with all responsible people

**Millinery**  
**MRS. A. I. EAGLE**  
 Across from Heffernan-Thompson

Complete lines of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware Cutlery, Drugs, Candy, Cigars, Saddlery, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and M'n's Clothing, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Trunks, Carpets, Hay, Grain, Coal, Ice, Etc.

# DRY CLIMATE HAVANA CIGARS

Made in 1910 are blended of five different kinds of imported leaf tobaccos, selected for their un-



usual bouquet and excellent aromatic natural leaf taste.

You will enjoy the rich fragrance of the 1910 Dry Climate Cigars.

**UNION  
MADE**

The Solis Cigar Co., Denver

## Largest Holiday Display of MEN'S WEARING APPAREL

in Butte at

### Weins' Clothing Store

A Necktie free with every \$5.00 purchase. Save your coupons.

## SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER YEAR

Address

Miners' Magazine  
605 Railroad Building  
DENVER, COLO.

### THE HABERDASHERY

Exclusive Men's Outfitters

I. BROWN & CO., Props.  
BISBEE, ARIZONA



## BADGES BANNERS

Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Society Pins, Metal Checks, Signs, Door and Bell Plates

STRICTLY UNION HOUSE ADVERTISING NOVELTIES  
ALL GOODS BEAR THE UNION LABEL

1752 Champa Street

Denver, Colorado

## We Pay Spot Cash

Quick returns on Placer Gold, Retorts, Amalgam, Rich Gold or Silver Ores and all kinds of clean-ups containing gold and silver values.

RELIABLE ASSAYS.  
Gold.....75 cents Gold and Silver.....\$1.00  
Lead.....75 cents Gold, Silver, Copper \$1.50  
Samples by mail receive prompt attention. Send for free mailing envelopes and price list.

OGDEN ASSAY CO.  
1536 COURT PLACE DENVER, COLO.

### LISA CASH GROCERY CO.

Importers and Dealers in all Kinds of TABLE DELICACIES

Italian, Swiss and French Produce Sold to Jobbers.  
Proprietor of the Eagle Wine Vaults. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.  
107-109 E. Park Bell Tel. 152. Ind. Tel. 1152.

### MARCO J. MEDIN CO.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.  
California Wines a Specialty.

53 WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA.  
Indep. Phone—6919. R. M. Phone—749-F.

## The Connell Store

SHOWS THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF UNION MADE CLOTHES IN BUTTE, FOR MEN

## M. J. Connell Co.

BUTTE, MONTANA



This Label should be pasted on every Package containing

**BEER, ALE OR PORTER**

As the only guarantee that the package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

## Never Furnish Your Home Without First Getting Our CREDIT TERMS

We offer the most liberal Credit Terms, whether you desire to purchase one article or furnish your entire home.

### ALWAYS QUALITY

Being the oldest and largest credit store in Butte, it is our policy to maintain our supremacy by continuing the big values, the fair prices, the good qualities, the liberal credit which have built this splendid institution.

### BROWNFIELD CANTY CARPET CO.

E. West Park Street

BUTTE, MONTANA

## THE IMPERIAL

41 North Main St., Butte

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND LIGHTS AND MIRRORS

\*

LIFE PORTRAYALS

PICTORIAL MELODIES

\*

THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS