

LABOR  
PRODUCES  
ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

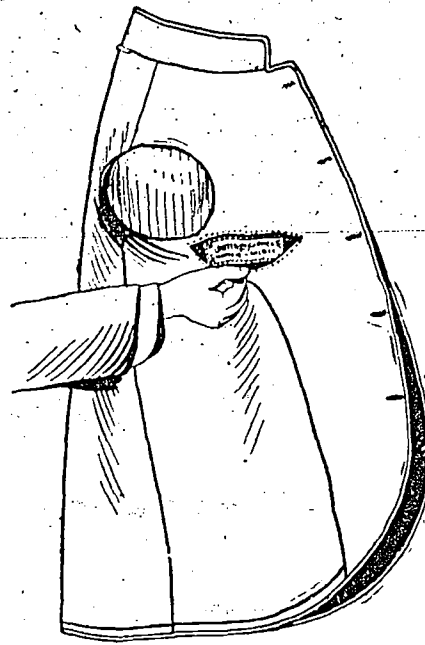
DENVER, COLO.

August 27,  
1903.

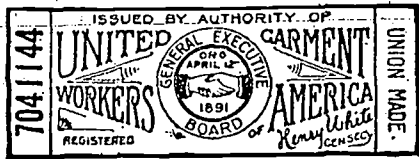
Volume V, No. 9.

22 TRADES UNIONS COUNCIL  
DENVER, COLO.

WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF

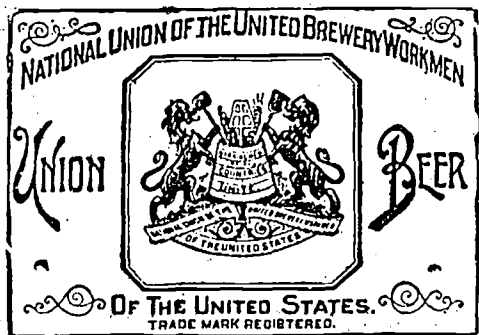


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As the only guarantee that said package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

# This is the Union Label OF THE United Hatters OF NORTH AMERICA



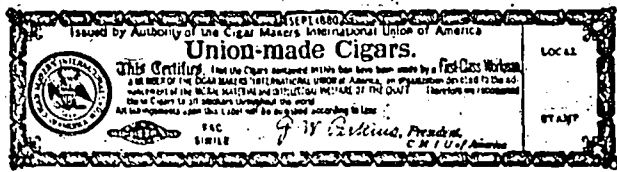
When you are buying a FUR HAT, soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp look-out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern.

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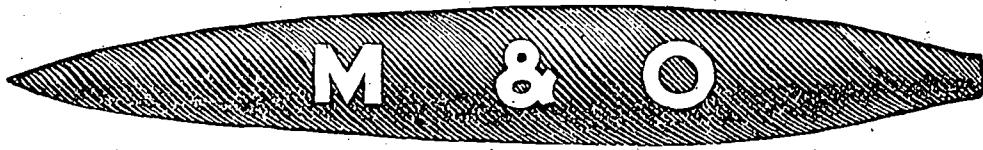
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### Miners' Magazine,

625 Mining Exchange,

DENVER, COLO.

# MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS.

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, Aug. 27, 1903.

Volume V. Number 9.  
\$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.

JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

Address all communications to MINERS' MAGAZINE,  
625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

## The Debut of the Weekly Magazine.

THE DELEGATES in the eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners empowered the Executive Board to take some definite action whereby the Miners' Magazine would be substituted by an official organ that would reach the members of the Federation every week. The question of consolidating the Magazine with the American Labor Union Journal was thoroughly discussed by the Executive Boards of both organizations, and, after mature deliberation, it was decided that a consolidation was impracticable, owing to the fact that the headquarters of both organizations are located in different states. In order that a joint publication might be a success and satisfactory to the members of the Federation and American Labor Union it would be absolutely necessary that the headquarters of both organizations should be at the same place, so that the editor-in-chief would be at all times in close touch with the officers who have the destiny of both organizations in their hands.

The Miners' Magazine, as a monthly publication, has been in existence for a period of three years and eight months, and since it sprang into life has fearlessly and unflinchingly battled for the economic liberty of the working class, and attacked with all its power the fortified citadel of a system that stamps on labor's brow the brand of slave. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion among the delegates to the last convention that a monthly publication failed to meet the wants of the members of the Federation, and that the exigencies of the times demanded a weekly official organ that would keep them thoroughly acquainted with the many phases of the industrial situation developing upon the economic field.

The Miners' Magazine, as a weekly publication, will be a far more potent advocate of human liberty, and in the near future is destined to become a powerful tribune against the masked machinations of corporate conspirators.

Men and women in every department of manual and mental toil, who permit their vision to scan the industrial horizon, behold in the years that are to come a struggle between poverty and wealth, between right and might, between justice and injustice. Advanced thinkers, who have probed the labor problem to the marrow, realize beyond the shadow of a doubt that no industrial peace can come until every human being is crowned with the restored inheritance of "equal opportunity." The mission of the Magazine is to keep alive the flame of freedom's purest inspiration in the breast of the toiler, and batter down the fallacies of false economics that have fettered the limbs of labor with the shackles of wage slavery. The workingmen of the world are awakening from the stupor of indifference. The philosophy preached by the hirelings of capitalism can no longer enthrall the victims of squalor and wretchedness, nor can the narrow

bigotries of race and creed prejudices stem the intelligent discontent that is demanding a glimpse of paradise on earth.

The crawling, venomous press, that mortgages its columns and endeavors to mould sentiment that will be in harmony with the depravity of commercial brigandage, is redoubling its efforts to earn the price of its treason to the people; but conditions are rising up against the flowery rhetoric of a subsidized press and are demanding a solution and a settlement that is not contained in the verbal vocabulary of purchased journalism. Every nation upon earth is rushing at the speed of an express train towards a panic that will leave in the wake of the financial cyclone millions of human wrecks, and from the ruin of blighted hopes and lives will rise the sun of a co-operative commonwealth, whose rays of light will dispel the miasma of the long night of despair. The cry of the stunted factory slave, who has known no childhood in life; debauched judiciaries, from whose sanctuaries justice has fled; the naked and unblushing corruption of legislative bodies; the ceaseless war that is raging between those who have and those who have not; the moans of hunger and the revelry of heartless wealth, is ushering in at a gallop a crisis that will culminate in the liberation of the industrial slave.

The labor unionism of the world is turning its attention to the "Declaration of Independence" promulgated by the Socialist party, and the millions who toil are becoming "class conscious" and class loyal; and the signs of the times indicate that the obituary of capitalism will soon be written.

The crumb labor legislation that has been buried in unconstitutional graves has risen from unhallowed sepulchers to haunt a civilization that puts a premium on property and a discount on human life.

The workingman is looking into the face of his child and asking himself the question: "What shall be its future?" He is looking upon his offspring with tender solicitude, and upon his brow can be deciphered a determination that he must end the struggle that bequeaths want to the many and luxury to the few.

The mission of the Magazine is to gather facts from the field of labor and hold them up to public inspection, so that the wronged and oppressed will come closer together upon the political battlefield and ultimately wrest the functions of government from the clenched grip of a monied oligarchy that has torn from its frigid and unfeeling heart every moral sentiment that rises in opposition to the piracy of ravenous greed. The day of compromise and conciliation has passed. Conservatism in the lexicon of a labor union is becoming a cowardly word. The labor leader or the journal that bears the endorsement of organized labor that fears to put on the armor and meet the shot and shell of corporate artillery, should be labeled as junk and consigned to the useless scrap pile. The future demands men with red blood in their veins, whose temperature will rise as the battle grows fiercer, and whose heroism will be dauntless amid the wreck of empires and the crash of thrones. The future demands men of valiant mould, whose courage will breathe into enslaved humanity the patriotism of the sires of '76, whose stalwart valor will know no surrender or compromise until the brotherhood of man has planted the flag of victory on the silenced battlements of lawless and insolvent autocracy. The craven and the poltroon have no place in the army of brave men and women who are looking down the avenue of the future with stern and set faces, buoyed with the consciousness that the political might of the landless and disinherited shall seat liberty upon its blood-bought throne, and entwine around the cross

that labor has borne upon its back for centuries the evergreen of hope. The misery of millions appeals to the courage of men. The starving babe in its cradle calls to enfranchised manhood to strike a blow at the ballot box for the emancipation of the race, and kill for once and forever the hydra-headed monster of monopoly that mocks the agony of a homeless world. The harlot in the den of shame, the criminal in the iron cell of the prison, the vagrant in the jail, the friendless in the poorhouse, the forgotten dead in the potter's field, and the penniless living, are protests against a system that has wet the soil of nations with the rain of human tears.

The laboring people have the power in their own hands to harness the Niagara of corporate despotism and make the nation an Eden, where the Adams and Eves of the human family can enjoy the sunlight of happiness and joy. The ballot box is the depository of a freedman's will and the Magazine shall continue to hold up to public odium the plutocratic combinations until organized labor shall rise as a unit and sweep from political power the upholders and defenders of an industrial system that has put man upon his knees as a beggar for the right to live.

The Magazine expects no favor from its enemies and will give no quarter. The fight is on for industrial emancipation and the battle will continue until the last hated vestige of wage slavery is expelled from a civilization that is reeking with the leprosy of dishonor and debauchery.

~~JOHN M. O'NEILL,~~  
Editor Miners' Magazine.

### The Magazine Invites Communications.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, as a monthly publication, was unable to do justice to the many correspondents who forwarded communications for publication. With an official organ issued weekly we take pleasure in extending an invitation to the members of the Western Federation of Miners, to all members of organized labor and to every man and woman of advanced thought to contribute articles upon all phases of the industrial question. The liberty of the toiling millions depends on their education. Ignorance is the greatest enemy of the race. The brain of laboring humanity must be stripped of capitalistic sophistry and the superstition of creeds. Upon the thinkers in the ranks of labor devolves the duty and obligation of pointing out the pathway to economic liberty. The workingmen of America in the past have been using their political power to make more formidable the position of wealth and labor weaker in the struggle for justice. As long as the laboring man cast his ballot with the capitalist for the political supremacy of either of the two old parties the labor organization escaped the deadly fire of plutocratic wrath. Since men, who work for wages, realize that political liberty means nothing without industrial liberty, the "class conscious" capitalists are concentrating their forces to exterminate the labor organization that teaches its membership self-defense that lies in an intelligent ballot.

All readers of the Magazine are invited to send contributions on all subjects that have for their object the liberation of enslaved man. The education of the masses means industrial freedom. "Education and slavery can not exist together in one land" and "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

### Important Notice to Subscribers.

IN THE CONSOLIDATION of the Colorado Chronicle and the Colorado Socialist with the MINERS MAGAZINE it has become necessary to change the expiration numbers of the subscribers to the Chronicle and the Socialist to conform with the number which will run consecutively on the MINERS MAGAZINE. The initial number of this paper is Vol. V, No. 9. To determine when a subscription expires the subscriber will take the number printed on the label opposite his name, deduct nine, and the balance will be the number of weeks that the MAGAZINE will be sent to fill the unexpired time. This rule applies alike to all the subscribers to each of the three publications in the consolidation.

THE GREAT STRUCTURE of our commercial supremacy has been built upon the destitution of labor. The document known as the "Declaration of Independence" is mocked by the degradation of the child, whom necessity has forced into the factory and the mine, to give its life for profit. The babe born in poverty is fortunate if death closes its eyes before it is able to crawl from the cradle and have its name registered on the pay-roll of a cruel and pitiless master. When death claims the bonded child slaves of the nation, whose infant forms and faces bear the indelible scars of want and suffering. Well may they exclaim in the language of the poet, "O Grave where is thy victory? O Death, where is thy sting?"

### The Smelter Trust.

THE SMELTER TRUST has scoured the states of Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri to secure strike-breakers to take the places of the members of the Smeltermen's Union No. 93, who are standing firm in their demand for an eight-hour day. The sixty-two men who were imported at the expense of the trust, under misrepresentation, refused to work when informed of the true situation of affairs. Many of these men, who were brought to Denver ignorant of the fact that a strike was on, have written to their friends in the East, and their letters have been published in the press, which has made it far more difficult for the trust to gather a force to resume operations. The few men whom the trust has enlisted are working under the supervision of deputies, who carry the implements of war as tokens of law and order. The management of the smelter employed carpenters for the purpose of making some repairs. The matter was brought to the attention of the Carpenters' Union of Denver, and at the first regular meeting of the organization the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The members of Denver Smeltermen's Union No. 93 are now on strike against the long hours and unjust conditions imposed upon them by the American Smelting and Refining Company; and,

Whereas, The demands of these struggling workingmen are so manifestly just and reasonable that the refusal of the American Smelting and Refining Company to grant them is absolutely inexplicable to men with reason and conscience; therefore, be it

Resolved, That so long as these men remain on strike the smelters of Globeville and Denver are unfair to local union No. 55, and that our business agent be instructed to call off all carpenters who are or may become employes of the said American Refining and Smelting Company until such time as the said company shall grant the reasonable demands of their oppressed employes.

W. I. MOODY,  
E. SMITH,  
T. M. HYDER.

The business agent of the Carpenters' Union, acting under the above resolutions, called out the carpenters, and all but one obeyed the mandate of the organization. Manager Guiterman, in his desperation to resume, gathered together twenty-seven Greeks and brought them to the Globe plant; but five of the number deserted, when understanding the situation.

Franklin Guiterman, on the 1st of August, filed a complaint against Joseph Scott and Charles Allen, charging them with a violation of the injunction that was issued by Judge Dixon at the request of the smelter trust. A hearing was held on August 4th, which resulted in the discharge of Allen and the conviction of Scott. Judge Dixon sentenced Scott to sixty days in the county jail, but an appeal was immediately taken to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Scott furnished bond in the sum of \$1,000, awaiting the action of the higher court. The Court of Appeals has confirmed the sentence of the lower court, and Scott is now in jail. The attorneys of the Federation will now apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

The smeltermen are standing like a stone wall, and the great trust, with its capitalization of \$100,000,000, is practically powerless in resuming operations. The manager of the Denver plant has been "resuming" so often (through the daily press since the strike of the smelter employes) that he is now known by the euphonious cognomen of "Resume."

MANY OF THE COLLEGE STUDENTS who left the eastern cities, believing in the fake reports contained in the press dispatches that the farmers of Kansas were offering princely wages for harvest hands, went up against the "real thing" in the Sunflower state. A number of the classic gentlemen were suffering from the "shorts" when they landed in the oasis of wheat and oats and, being unable to find employment, have become sadder but wiser men. There are quite a number of them having a little experience with tramp ordinances, and are beginning to discover that men "without visible means of support" are not welcomed by the citizens who have borne disasters of floods and inundations of grasshoppers. The few who were fortunate in securing employment did not suffer from the gout on account of being overfed, and as they slumbered in suites of rooms located in cow stables their dreams of wealth in the agricultural districts of the West vanished in thin air. The college term in September will open with some vacant chairs.

DURING THE PAST YEAR moisture to the extent of more than \$100,000,000 has evaporated from the stocks of the steel trust. It is no wonder that the great trust was willing to offer some of its stock for sale to employes and accept the fellows with muscle into partnership.

# "Law and Order" Anarchy at Idaho Springs.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, July 28th, the transformer plant of the Sun and Moon mine at Idaho Springs, Colorado, was wrecked by an explosion. Since last February the miners of this district have been out on strike for an eight-hour day and a uniform schedule of wages. Some of the mines granted the request of the members of the union, but the management of the Sun and Moon property has stubbornly refused to recognize the union or to concede any of the demands presented by the different committees, who have at various times waited upon the company's officials. A strike of five months has had a tendency to array the business interests with the mine owners and, as a result of the bitterness engendered through the strike, the business men consolidated themselves into an organization known as the "Citizens' Protective League." This new-born association proffered every assistance that lay within its power to aid the mine owners in the resumption of their properties. As a result of the concerted action of the Citizens' Protective League and the Mine Owners' Association strike-breakers were gradually imported from time to time into Idaho Springs until about seventy "heroes" of the Eliot brand were working in the unfair mines.

The machinery in the cash registers of the business men of Idaho Springs having become more or less rusted through want of exercise in manipulating the coin of the miner, things assumed a desperate shape and something had to be done in order that the vendors of merchandise might be afforded an opportunity to restore prosperity, under all circumstances and at all hazards, for the business man. It mattered not that the miner should work long hours for low wages. The business man knew that the miner must eat and wear clothes, and he must be forced to either accept the terms dictated by the mine owners or be driven out of the county, to give room for an element in the industrial world who have no respect for the principles of unionism.

The explosion was the very excuse wanted by the Citizens' Protective League to put their carefully arranged plans into execution. No sooner was it discovered that an explosion had occurred, and that a union man was found wounded unto death in close proximity to the transformer plant, than the sheriff of Clear Creek county and his deputies and the city authorities of Idaho Springs became willing accomplices of the league and obeyed without a murmur the lawless instructions of the self-constituted commercial brigade. The prominent members of the union were arrested in the dead hours of the night, without warrant, and thrown into jail. Some of them were dragged from their beds, while others were taken from the mines—their places of employment—and placed in confinement to await the vengeance of the "law and order" pharisees. Fourteen members of the union were kept in a vile pen, unfit for swine, and were denied the liberty to even obey the demands of nature. After being incarcerated for a period of nearly twenty hours the fire bell of Idaho Springs was rung, summoning the members of the league to meet at the City hall, where the hatched conspiracy of the leaders was ventilated and, by incendiary oratory, the mob was incited to wreak their vengeance on defenseless prisoners. The city attorney, who, when taking his office, swore with uplifted hand to uphold the majesty of the law, was made chairman, and a banker and mine owner fanned the flames of prejudice as the first sneaker of the evening. The cringing vassals of the userer followed in a similar vein, until reason was dethroned and the spirit of justice had flown. There was but one man among the gathering that displayed any respect for law and had the courage to defend his position with an unanswerable argument. J. W. B. Smith, assistant district attorney, took the floor and made a vehement protest against mob violence; but this gentleman, with the chivalry of southern ancestors permeating his being, was taunted by a lick-spittle politician with the interrogatory: "If he was here as a representative of the union, or if he had been employed recently as counsel of the union?" The southern blood of Smith boiled at the imputation cast upon his honor, and thundered back "No!" to the mongrel whelp, who barked to win the approbation of his boss—the banker. A motion was carried that the miners in the city stench pound be taken out and escorted beyond the city limits, and told never to return. The motion was put into effect, and the mob was given free rein by the sheriff and city authorities. The fourteen miners were forced to walk a distance of nine miles to Forks Creek, where they remained until they boarded the morning train for Denver.

Among the miners who were unlawfully forced to leave their homes and families were men who are members of different fraternal organizations, and these men beheld their brothers of the Maccabees, Select Knights, Red Men and United Workmen among the law-defying crowd, who clamored for their banishment.

The press dispatches contained statements to the effect that when the men who were driven from Idaho Springs complained that they were without money that a purse was raised, but that statement was an infamous falsehood. The only money which the exiled miners received, before their departure, was a few dollars that were given by friends, who were not in sympathy with the mob.

When the miners arrived in Denver they visited the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, and immediate arrangements were made for the deported men. On Friday, July 31st, the following petition was presented to James H. Peabody, the governor of the state of Colorado:

"Denver, Colorado, July 31, 1903.

"To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Colorado:

"We, the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the citizens and residents of Idaho Springs, who have been unlawfully driven from our homes, petition your excellency to afford us the protection that is guaranteed to every citizen under the constitution of the state.

"We have been arrested, imprisoned and banished from our homes without warrant or due process of law.

"An organization known as the 'Citizens' Protective League,' aided and abetted by the sheriff and his deputies, and by the city authorities of Idaho Springs, forcibly took us from our homes and from our places of employment in the mines, and after subjecting us to the indignity of arrest and imprisonment, commanded us to leave, never to return.

"We have committed no violations of law, and we ask as citizens of this state, that you shall tender us such protection as will return us to our homes, and, furthermore, that we shall be guaranteed no further molestation from a lawless association that has become a law unto itself. If we are guilty of violating any law, we claim the right of being heard before a legal tribunal.

"Some of us have families and have been residents of the state ranging from one to thirty years, and you, as the governor of this state, and of the whole people, have the power in your hands to grant us that protection which will secure us our rights as American citizens.

(Signed.)

"THOMAS WALSH,  
"HOWARD TRESSIDER,  
"ALBERT D. OLCOTT,  
"GEORGE J. DECKER,  
"LEVI T. BENDER."

The above petition was handed by the committee to the governor's private secretary, who immediately carried the same to the chief executive. When the secretary returned he informed the committee that the governor was very busy and was about to depart for his former home on a temporary visit. The secretary further informed the committee that the governor would present the petition to the attorney general, and be guided by his advice. The governor was interviewed by a reporter of the Rocky Mountain News at the Union depot as he was about to take his departure for Canon City, and was asked what action he intended taking upon the petition of the miners. The governor is reported by the News to have given utterance to the following:

"Why, I don't know anything about it. What is it?" he replied. When the petition was handed to him he read it over and declared: "Why, I never saw this before. Are you certain that it was brought to the office to-day?" When assured that such was the case he explained it by saying: "Perhaps it came in late and Secretary Wood did not think it important enough to bother me with, as I was getting ready to leave.

"I don't know why he said that it would be referred to the attorney general. I see no need of doing that.

"I shall answer it the first thing Monday morning. I shall tell these petitioners that they must first apply to the civil authorities for protection. After they give that a fair trial, if they are unable to get justice, let them come to me again and I will take such steps as will guarantee them from further molestation.

"This is the only thing I can do. Even if I wished I could not take matters in my own hands until the efforts of the civil authorities had proved futile. The law strictly provides that. So they must go to the civil authorities there first, and then come to me if they don't get justice."

The private secretary, when shown the report of the interview that took place between the reporter and the governor, maintained that he presented the petition to the governor and reported the answer of the governor correctly to the committee.

The committee, upon learning the position taken by the chief executive of the state, drafted and forwarded the following letter to the sheriff of Clear Creek county:

"Denver, Colorado, Aug. 1, 1903.

"Andrew Sanberg, Sheriff of Clear Creek County, State of Colorado:

"We, the undersigned committee, have waited on James H. Peabody, the governor of the state of Colorado, and in behalf of the twenty or more men who have been unlawfully driven from Idaho Springs, have asked the chief executive of the state for that protection that is guaranteed to every citizen under the constitution of our commonwealth.

"The governor has stated through the press that we 'must first apply to the civil authorities for protection.' Relying on the assertion made by the governor as quoted in the press, we now make application to you as the chief executive officer of Clear Creek county, to grant us the protection that is due to American citizens, so that we may return to our homes and our families. This committee further asks that you shall answer this communication by return mail. Address,

"THOMAS WALSH,  
"HOWARD TRESSIDER,  
"ALBERT D. OLCOTT,  
"GEORGE J. DECKER,  
"LEVI T. BENDER."

The sheriff received the letter from the miners' committee, and the following appeared in the News, in its issue of August 3d:

"This afternoon Sheriff Sanberg and County Attorney John White, of Georgetown, were in Idaho Springs and they held a short consultation with District Attorney Smith. Nothing was given out and Sheriff Sanberg returned home to-night. Before leaving he said:

"I have received the petition from the miners who were expelled from here last week asking for protection if they should return. What answer I will send to them I do not know. I will probably tell them that they will be protected in so far as I am able. I will certainly not advise them to return."

"Will you guarantee them protection should they come back?" I asked.

"No, sir. I will not do that, but I will simply tell them I will give them what protection I can."

The committee, on August 3d, received the following answer from the sheriff of Clear Creek county:

"Messrs. Thomas Walsh, G. J. Decker, L. B. Bender, E. C. Compton, C. F. O'Brien, Denver, Colorado: Gentlemen—I have your esteemed communication of the 1st instant, which was received by me this day. In reply will state that as sheriff of this county I will maintain the peace, law and order of the county to the best of my ability, and will execute the laws of this commonwealth without favor or partiality toward any person or class of persons, to the extent of those powers afforded me by the laws of this state. All American citizens will receive the protection of my office in so far as the duties of my office under the law can afford them protection. I cannot be expected to do impossible things.

"If you are advised of your rights consider them. Be sure you are right under all circumstances and act in accordance with your own judgment. Yours very truly.

ANDREW SANBERG,

"Sheriff Clear Creek County, Colorado."

The committee called on the governor and, through his private secretary, was handed the following answer to their petition:

"State of Colorado, Executive Chamber, Denver, Aug. 3, 1903.—Mr. Thomas Walsh, Mr. Howard Tressider, Mr. Albert D. Olcott, Mr. George J. Decker, Mr. Levi T. Bender, Committee, Denver, Colorado.: Gentlemen—I have your communication of the 31st ultimo, stating that you have been arrested, imprisoned and banished from your homes, without warrant or due process of law, and that you have committed no violations of law and claim the right of being heard before a legal tribunal, and requesting me, as governor, that I afford you the protection that is guaranteed to every citizen under the constitution of the state.

"I have given the matter my most careful consideration, and in reply I would say that the injuries of which you complain are such as the courts have been given by the constitution full power to redress.

"If you have been falsely or wrongly imprisoned, without warrant or due process of law, your right of action against the person or persons so falsely or wrongly having imprisoned you is clear.

"I am informed that you have, before applying to me, employed able attorneys to bring such suits and prosecute such actions as they deem wise to protect your interests and enforce your rights in the premises, and I am confident that you have acted wisely in that matter and they will be found competent to accomplish all that it necessary.

"The constitution of this state guarantees that courts of justice shall be open to every person and a speedy remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character; and that right and justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay. Your claim of the right of being heard before a legal tribunal is, therefore, amply provided for.

"By the constitution it is expressly provided that the powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial—and no person or collection of persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any power belonging to either of the others, except as by the constitution expressly directed and permitted.

"Any action on my part would, therefore, be in violation of the constitution as an attempt by the executive department to exercise the powers of the judiciary.

"By another provision of the same constitution, it is also expressly stated that the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power, and until the civil power has been exhausted and found incapable of preserving order and protecting persons and property, and the fact is made to appear to the governor by the sheriff of the particular county, or the mayor of the particular city or town, the governor is not empowered to call out the militia.

"You will, therefore, readily see, as no such fact has been made to appear to me by such authorities, that I have no authority to furnish military protection, as your communication possibly suggests, and that your remedy is to be found in the institution and prosecution of proper actions in the local courts.

"You will also appreciate the chaos and anarchy that would result, if every person, upon his statement of false imprisonment, had the right to apply to the governor for military interference.

"I have, therefore, to inform you that under the constitution and laws of this state I am vested with no right, power or authority to act in the matters referred to in your communication. Respectfully yours,

"JAMES H. PEABODY, Governor."

John H. Murphy, the attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, being absent from the state attending to legal matters connected with the Federation, it became necessary for President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood to engage extra legal service. They secured Messrs. Richardson and Hawkins of the firm of Patterson, Richardson & Hawkins, who sent a legal representative to Idaho Springs to make an investigation; but all efforts on the part of the attorney to interview the men who were held in jail on the suspicion that they were implicated in the explosion were comparatively fruitless.

The members of the union at Idaho Springs issued the following statement to the public:

"This trouble has been brewing for fully six months. A number of the men organized and became a branch of the Western Federation of Miners for the purpose of securing shorter hours and an increase in pay. For a while our position was such that the Citizens' Protective League could not assail us. Finally, however, the business men and mine owners got their heads together and the trouble began. We already had a strike on. Non-union workmen had taken our places at the majority of the mines and the business men agreed to support the mine owners in their attempt to reopen the mines and operate them. Then this affair of the dynamiting of the Sun and Moon transformer house came. The fact that Philip Fuoco was a member of the Idaho Springs Miners' union does not in the least signify that the union was the instigator of any plot or was cognizant of Fuoco's deed. The miners' union was not in any respect guilty of or connected with that unfortunate affair. This dynamiting case, perpetrated by a union man, was made the excuse for a general outbreak of the sentiment against the union.

A large number of our members were arrested and dragged from their beds in the dead of night. They were thrown into jail without a warrant being issued for their arrest or charges of any nature whatever preferred against them. They were kept in that tiny prison pen, not half large enough to accommodate the number, and were rarely allowed to communicate with their friends or relatives. When a legal counsellor arrived from Denver they were not allowed to communicate with him. William Bates was moved from place to place without authority in order to prevent the attorney from locating him.

"Contrary to all law and order, a mob of citizens Wednesday night committed the unconstitutional act of expelling fourteen of our members, free-born American citizens, from the town. They were forced to go without being

allowed to communicate with their families or to get their personal effects. They were also warned never to return. The Citizens' Protective League has constituted itself the governing body of the town of Idaho Springs, and the sworn and paid officers of the law are obliged to do their bidding. Our members are taken from jail and rushed before this self-constituted court of business men, where they are repeatedly examined without counsel in order to oblige them to tell what they do not know. Our members have been kept in jail at the pleasure of the bosses of the Citizens' League, not being allowed bail, a thing that is not denied the blackest criminal in the state of Colorado unless he is charged with murder. While in jail they were poorly fed.

"From the very beginning of this affair we have been deprived of all the rights of American citizens, wholly for the reason that we were union men. Justice demands that this mob rule be set aside.

J. E. Chandler, the financial secretary of the union, had gone to Kansas several days before the explosion occurred on account of the illness of his wife. Owing to the fact that he was a prominent and active member of the union the league entertained a suspicion that he was one of the guilty parties to the plot which resulted in the destruction of the transformer plant, and had a warrant issued for his arrest; but at present writing he has not been found.

On August 10th the District Court opened at Georgetown. In the absence of Judge De France Judge F. W. Owers occupied the bench. Attorneys Richardson and Carney appeared before the court and asked for an injunction restraining the members of the Citizens' Protective League from interfering with the exiled miners in returning to their homes; and, furthermore, asking that the said miners shall be protected from lawless molestation. Judge Owers, after having carefully read the legal document, granted the prayer of the injunction. After the injunction was granted criminal complaints were filed against eighty-three members of the league and bench warrants were immediately issued for their arrest. On August 11th forty-two men were before the court to answer for participating in the mob which drove the miners from Idaho Springs. Among the group of "law and order" culprits were the mayor of Idaho Springs, the members of the city council, the city marshal and night marshal, the city attorney, city clerk, the secretary of the school board, the county coroner and the postmaster. Mine owners, bankers, bank cashiers, bank clerks, merchants and dance hall directors were likewise before the court to answer for the reign of anarchy which took place at Idaho Springs on the night of July 29th. On the following day another bunch of christianized "law and order" hypocrites were brought before the court and arraigned for playing star engagements in the drama of "A Hot Time in Old Town To-night." With but few exceptions the parties arrested were requested to give bonds in the sum of \$500 as a guarantee that they would obey the Scriptural mandate, "Thou shalt not kill."

When the infallible gang who could "do no wrong" stood before the fearless judge, who knows no friend or enemy in the discharge of his judicial duties, they received a rebuke that will be treasured as a ghastly souvenir of their moral depravity. The telegraphic dispatches report Judge Owers to have spoken as follows:

"Judge Owers said that as far as he had been able to determine, the people of the county seem to have divided into two camps—those friendly to the Western Federation of Miners and those friendly to the Citizens' union. 'Both are unions in a sense,' said Judge Owers, 'and it appears that the miners' union is suspected of having conspired to blow up the transformer at the Sun and Moon mine. This court is anxious to know who committed that offense. Personally, I have known of such offenses being committed to break strikes, and I have known them to be paid for by interested parties, the purpose being to have troops ordered out after the offense had been committed. The so-called "higher-law" is nothing but a sop to the conscience of those who break the law.'

"Continuing, Judge Owers said that the whole affair is but another phase of the unending struggle between those who produce wealth and those who produce nothing. He called attention to the fact that nearly all the members of the Citizens' Protective League, so-called, are non-producers. 'Many of them,' he said, 'are engaged in the arduous task of measuring ribbons in a dry goods store, selling soap by the pound, or other non-productive tasks. He had checked the list of men for whom warrants have been issued and found it to be divided as follows: Eleven mining men, five bankers, nine mine managers, two foremen, three lumber dealers, two promoters, one hardware man, three teamsters, two detectives, one barber, one carpenter, one liveryman, five laborers, three attorneys, two grocers, two reporters, five money lenders, three druggists, one postmaster, one assayer, one city clerk, two saloonkeepers, one flour and feed dealer, two policemen, one insurance man, one dance hall keeper, one deputy sheriff, one confectioner, one undertaker, one bookkeeper, one bowling alley proprietor, one physician and one real estate dealer.

"On the one hand," said Judge Owers, 'is the toiler and on the other the consumer of the product of toil. A community cannot thrive when it contains interests so antagonistic.'

The exiled miners have returned to their homes. Several of the deported men were arrested on returning to Idaho Springs, charged with "conspiracy to commit arson." Their preliminary hearing is set for August 19th. All are out on bonds.

The juvenile fraternity, made up of the progeny of the Idaho Springs Protective League, hanged Judge F. W. Owers in effigy, in retaliation of the judicial insult offered to their sires.

The injunction will be heard September 8th.

The "law and order" combination have been taught a lesson, and the old proverb has been verified: "He who laughs last, laughs best."

The preliminary hearing of the deported miners who returned to their homes came up before Justice of the Peace Morris on August 19th, and several of the arrested miners were discharged at the request of the district attorney for lack of evidence. Eight of the arrested men were bound over to the district court in the sum of \$500 and \$1,000 bonds, which were promptly given. There have been quite a number of damage suits entered against prominent leaders in the mob of July 29th, and when the full history of the Idaho Springs affair shall have been written, in all probability, there will be "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" among the "law and order" fraternity.

# The Situation in the Cripple Creek District.

ON MONDAY, August 10th, the miners of the Cripple Creek district responded to the call of the District Union and threw down the implements of their hazardous vocation. The walkout in the Cripple Creek district has been the result of the arbitrary action of the United States Reduction and Refining Company in the treatment of members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Manager MacNeill of the mill trust has been an unrelenting foe to organized labor, and has used every power at his command to occupy the position of a czar. A year ago the Western Federation of Miners organized the mill men of Colorado City, and as soon as it was known that a union had been established the management of the United States Reduction and Refining Company commenced a system of discrimination against the members of the organization. This discrimination led to a strike last February, which involved not only the plant under Manager MacNeill, but, likewise, the Portland and Telluride mills. The strike had not been declared more than two weeks when the sheriff of El Paso county, who was the willing tool of the mill trust, called upon the governor of the state for the use of the militia. The governor, without making the slightest investigation, complied with the request of the corporation sheriff, and three hundred members of the national guard of the state of Colorado were hurried to Colorado City to do service in the interest of Manager MacNeill. The citizens of Colorado City and the press of the state protested so vigorously against the unwarranted action of the governor sending the militia (upon the unsupported statements of the sheriff) that the executive of Colorado was forced, through public sentiment, to issue an order recalling the troops. Shortly afterwards the governor appointed a commission to investigate and gather evidence to be submitted to him, to acquaint himself thoroughly with existing conditions at Colorado City. This commission consisted of Rev. Father Carrington, Rev. Thomas Uzzell, Judge Hayt (an ex-member of the Supreme Court of the state) and Frank Frewen, a representative of the Fourteenth General Assembly, which assembly ignored the sovereign will of the people for an eight-hour law. The commission was practically a farce. The two ministers of the gospel, in all probability, had fond recollections of donations to their respective churches, and could not conscientiously be ungrateful for past favors received from exploiters of labor. Judge Hayt and Frewen have political ambitions to satiate, and they are well aware of the fact that corporations control conventions and furnish the "sinews of war" for political campaigns, and they could not be expected to go against their own interests. The commission, together with the business men of the Cripple Creek district, made eloquent pleas to the committee who had charge of the strike to place the manager of the mill trust on probation, actuated by the belief that Mr. MacNeill would grant, ultimately, the demands of the Western Federation of Miners. President Moyer declared an armistice until the 18th of May. When the delegates met in the eleventh annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners on the 25th of May, the situation was minutely surveyed, and the consensus of opinion was unanimous that the mill trust antagonized every principle of organized labor, and that Manager MacNeill had no intention of giving the slightest recognition to the demands of the Federation.

The members of the Cripple Creek District Union No. 1 exhausted every effort to bring about an amicable adjustment of differences that would be fair and honorable between employer and employe, but failed to clear the sky of the storm that was gathering and which has now burst between organized labor and organized capital.

The Denver Post, in its issue of August 11th, under the caption of a "Page of History That Won't Stay Turned Down," has the following to say:

"Impending in Colorado is what is believed to be the greatest fight ever waged between the mining interests and their employes:

"Many blame this condition of affairs to corporate interests whose influence prevented the enactment of an eight-hour law by the Fourteenth General Assembly in response to the demand of more than 70,000 voters of Colorado. By a majority of more than 40,000 the people of Colorado demanded of the Legislature an eight-hour bill in mine and smelter and kindred industries.

"The political platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties declared in favor of an eight-hour law, and on this platform every one of the sixty-five members of the House and thirty-five members of the Senate was elected.

"In both House and Senate the corporations got in their work in the beginning of the session. Although Stephen, a Republican in the House, and Moore, a senator, introduced eight-hour bills—No. 1 in each branch, these bills were made light of and jobbed throughout the session of ninety days only to defeat the will of the people and obey the dictates of the corporations.

"In the two political state conventions and in the state election the corporations were idle. They bided their time. They knew it was not necessary to spend money either in conventions or elections. They knew that it could be done easier in the Legislature. How well the representatives of the corporations had gauged the situation is apparent. They were successful in keeping down an eight-hour day.

"The Stephen bill included 'underground workings, attending blast furnaces, in smelters or ore reduction works, stamp mills, chlorination or cyanide mills, leechings works, attending smelting furnaces producing metal or matte.' The Moore bill included 'underground mines and workings, smelters, chlorination or cyanide ore reduction works and blast furnaces.'

"The introduction of two bills, one in the House and one in the Senate, was only for confusion and as an excuse to dicker and fight through ninety days, so that the eight-hour law would fail and the demands of the people of Colorado could be ignored and the demands of the corporations granted.

"While there is seemingly no connection between the various strikes and labor troubles all are traceable in a general way to this failure on the part of the Legislature.

"First came the strike of the Colorado City mills, when the governor rushed the troops to that point. There was a partial settlement of this trouble and the men returned to work.

"Numerous minor strikes in scattered mines followed, including one in the Sun and Moon in Idaho Springs, and then the men in the Globe and Grant smelters in Denver, numbering 1,000, walked out.

"Starting Monday was the walkout of miners in the Cripple Creek district, and now comes word from Telluride that the miners of the San Juan district, commenting on the mistakes of the Legislature, have demanded that they be given an eight-hour day not later than September 1st.

"There is no doubt that the demand of the San Juan miners will be refused, resulting in a general walkout of the men in that district. That the trouble will spread to every mine and kindred industry in Colorado there can be no doubt.

"This means idleness for thousands of men; loss of millions of dollars to the state; crippling of every business in Colorado.

"This demand for an eight-hour law dates back a dozen years, when the miners and smeltermen's union requested an eight-hour day. Out of this request, indirectly, perhaps, grew the troubles in Leadville, the Cripple Creek district, the Telluride district, Aspen and other districts, the smelter strikes and other difficulties. It was to forever end these differences that the miners and smeltermen brought about the submission to the people for an eight-hour day that peace might be guaranteed. The request was indorsed by a majority of more than 40,000 votes, but the corporations defeated it in the Legislature.

"Realizing now that they cannot hope to secure from the Legislature needed relief, the miners and smeltermen of the state have taken the matter in charge, the result of which will be the greatest struggle ever waged in this or any other state between the unions on one hand and the allied corporations on the other."

The above article, from the Denver Post, is a fair, unvarnished and condensed history of the different phases of the situation in Colorado, which has at last culminated in a battle between unionism and corporate might.

The Cripple Creek Daily Press, in its issue of August 10th (after a suspension of a few weeks) had the following able editorial, which has aroused the members of the Western Federation of Miners and every department of organized labor to a sense of duty. The editorial reads as follows:

"Members of the Western Federation of Miners, you are again called upon to uphold the principles of American freedom. The time has arrived when it becomes necessary for you to make great sacrifices to maintain inviolate your organization and the grand principles of humanity it stands for. You are called upon to support your brothers of the Mill and Smeltermen's union in their struggle for the rights to organize and the benefit of the eight-hour workday. The people of Colorado have spoken on this proposition with no uncertain voice. Forty thousand majority was given for an eight-hour law. At the last state election both old political parties in their platforms declared that if the candidates were elected they would enact such a law. Corporation money has proven to be greater than the will of the people and the corrupt and venal Legislature has had the effrontery to override the sovereign will of the people. Who are the anarchists? Upon members of the Western Federation of Miners falls this burden of maintaining the sacred rights and sovereign will of the people as expressed by the ballot.

"You are pitted against the greed of the smelter and mill trust. It has been found strong enough to debauch the representatives of the people in the legislative hall. Is it strong enough to defeat THE PEOPLE themselves? This is for them to say. In its strong, robust manhood the Western Federation of Miners has stepped forward to lead the fight for the rights of the people of this state. This being so, the federation has a right to ask and expect the support of the great majority of the people. That they will have this support there is no question, and having it, the result of this struggle is not in doubt. Let every member and every person whose heart throbs with the blood of freedom and justice stand firm and uncompromising and this smelter greed will no longer attempt to defeat the wishes of the people of this state. There will be no signs of weakness or uncertain action upon the part of the members of the federation. If it becomes necessary every member will cease work and every mine of the district will be closed down to win this fight. The enemies of the people, the enemies of labor, and every mining or smelting corporation are arrayed against the Western Federation of Miners because they know it to be the one strong bulwark that forces them to pay a living wage to the men who are risking their lives every day to make dividends for their watered stocks. Evidences are not wanting to show that this fight against you members of the federation has been craftily prearranged. Having secured an administration that they considered favorable to their interests, they are now ready for the fight. There is no middle course. There must be no compromise. Your plain duty is marked out and you are to follow it."

The members of the Mine Owners' Association met in the bank of Victor on August 12th, and immediately after adjournment issued the following statement:

"A general strike has been called on the mines of the Cripple Creek district by the executive heads of the Western Federation of Miners. At the time this strike was called and, in fact, ever since the settlement of the labor difficulties of 1894, the most entire harmony and good will has prevailed between the mine owners and employes in the district. Wages and hours of labor have been satisfactory and according to union standards, and general labor conditions have been all that could be wished. Notwithstanding all this the heads of the Western Federation have seen fit to compel the cessation of all labor in the district, not because of any grievance of their own against the Cripple Creek operators, but for reasons entirely beyond our control.

"A no more arbitrary and unjustifiable action mars the annals of organized labor, and we denounce it as an outrage against both the employers and employes. The fact that there are no grievances to adjust and no unsatisfactory conditions to remedy leaves the mine operators but one alternative, and that alternative we propose to adopt fearlessly. As fast as men can be secured our mining operations will be resumed. Under former conditions preference being given to former employes, all men applying for work will be protected to the last degree. In this effort to restore the happy conditions which have so long prevailed we ask and confidently count on the co-operation and support of all our former employes who do not approve the methods adopted, as well as the business men of the district, who are equal sufferers with us.

"In resumption of operations preference will be given to former employes, as before stated, and those desiring to resume their old positions are requested to furnish their names to their respective mines at an early date."

The above statement was signed by nearly all the mining companies of the Cripple Creek district.

The members of District Union No. 1, Western Federation of

Miners, held a meeting on August 14th and issued the following reply to the statement made by the mine owners:

"That philosophical organization of dividend grabbers and professional stock gamblers known as the Mine Owners' Association, have inflicted upon the public a statement that is based on the corporate idea of justice of coining dividends out of the toil of the workers, regardless of the conditions that surround their employment. Their statement is the usual corporate appeal to union strikers, when making a stand for justice and fair conditions to renounce their union (the only protection that the wage-earner has under the armed protection of the deputy, thug and corporation vassal). It is needless to say that the union men will stand true to his obligation and hurl back in the faces of the would-be bribers this offer to sell his manhood for corporation gold.

"The statement of the Mine Owners' Association says, in part:

"The fact that there are no grievances to adjust and no unsatisfactory conditions to remedy, leaves the mine operators but one alternative, and that alternative they propose to adopt fearlessly. As fast as men can be secured, our mining operations will be resumed, and all men applying for work will be protected to the last degree.

"Which from their language means that the man who is willing to sell his manhood and become a Benedict Arnold to the miners of the Rocky Mountain region will have the protection of the corporation armed guards until the trouble is settled, when the traitor will become an outcast in the field of industry.

"The fact nevertheless remains that it has required an eternal vigilance on the part of the unions of the Western Federation of Miners to maintain the partially fair conditions which existed prior to the present strike, which is well known to all the miners of this district. The position taken by the Mine Owners' Association that this is a sympathetic strike is known to all, whether members of the Western Federation or not, to be untrue, and only those who have given little or no thought would give publication over their signatures to such shallow argument.

"The absurdity of the position taken by the Mine Owners' Association is shown in the argument advanced that the mill and smelter employes should not be affiliated with the miners in the same organization from the fact that the two work under entirely different conditions, and are distinctly separate industries, is extremely flimsy. When we vote the sentiments of prominent members of the Mine Owners' Association that the interests of the employer of labor in the mining industry, whether he be the operator of a mine, sampler, mill or smelter, is identical, and the doors of the Mine Owners' Association are open to them, why should they deny the same rights to the employes that they take for themselves?

"There is no disposition on the part of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, or (district) No. 1, to deprecate the spirit of fairness

shown by some mine operators of the district in the past and we hold only the kindest regards for them.

"The Mine Owners' Association in their statement would have the members of organized labor, as well as the public, believe that they, the miners, are being coerced by their officers to take part in an unjust and unreasonable strike. This sort of rot is too flimsy to be taken seriously by any members of the federation. The officers know well that the rank and file of the federation have implicit confidence and are fully in accord with the action of the officers whom they have elected and whose duty it is to manage the details of the strike and will stand as a unit in carrying out the policy of the organization in the efforts to establish living conditions, not only in the mines, but in the mills and smelters, and to maintain the right to belong to a labor organization without endangering the chance of making an honest living.

"By order of District Union No. 1."

The unions of the Cripple Creek district held a picnic at Pinnacle park on August 15th and thousands of people gathered to listen to the addresses made by President Moyer, Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, John C. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor, and other local leaders, who presented masterly arguments in support of the position taken by the Western Federation of Miners.

The Dorcas mill, which is located in Florence, Colorado, and which treats ore from several mining properties in the Cripple Creek district, became involved in the strike, but the management of the Dorcas mill held a conference with the members of the Cripple Creek District Union and all differences were amicably adjusted.

President Moyer and Sherman Parker, of the District Union, held a conference with James Burns, the president of the Portland Mining and Milling company, on Saturday, August 22d, and after a two hours' discussion of the situation a settlement was arrived at which was considered honorable to both parties in the controversy. On Monday, August 24th, the Portland was making preparations to resume, and it is expected that before the end of the week the greatest producer in the Cripple Creek district will be in full blast with more than 500 men on the pay roll.

The Mine Owners' Association is making strenuous efforts to complete the drainage tunnel which will unwater the mines, but the efforts of the federated capitalists have been handicapped by the members of the Union standing like a stone wall.

## The Industrial Situation in Other Parts of the Jurisdiction.

THE CORBIN MINERS UNION No. 191, of Corbin, Montana, which was recently organized, demanded an increase of wages for men that were employed in the mill operated by the American Smelting and Refining company. The men were compelled to go out on a strike, which was of short duration, resulting in the demands of the Union being granted, increasing the wages from \$2.50 per day to \$3.00 per day.

The Miners at Van Anda, British Columbia, are on strike on account of discrimination against the members of the union.

New unions have been organized in Camborn, British Columbia, West Jordan, Utah, Mokelumne Hill, Plymouth, and Engineers at Jackson, California, and Smeltermen at Salida, Colorado.

L. J. Simpkins, the member of the Executive Board from district No. 2, has organized the miners at Monte Cristo, Washington, and will organize other mining camps of that state in the near future.

The Leadville Smeltermen's Union No. 192 is forging ahead and gaining membership, notwithstanding the fact that all smelter employes are surrounded by an espionage that is antagonistic to every principle of organized labor.

Joseph Ulmer, president of Utah State Union No. 1, has resigned from office. His departure is to be regretted as he performed excellent work as state organizer. Lewis A. Prather has been elected president, and he started out by organizing the miners of Mercur and adding 210 charter members. The local union has now a membership of over 300.

The Executive Committee of Searchlight Miners' Union No. 164, of Searchlight, Nevada, has issued a circular containing the following

"We control the situation. Pay no attention to anything you may read or hear to the contrary. Secretaries of unions will be notified when a settlement is made."

All the boarding houses have been closed in Searchlight, and the union men who are working are boarding at a hotel operated by the Union. One of the features of this boarding house is the water bill, which reaches \$100 per month.

Organizer W. M. Burns, of Ouray, Colorado, who is at present in Joplin, Missouri, reports that agents of the mine operators and smelting trust have been busily engaged in an effort to recruit strike-breakers in the state of Missouri to take the places of members of the Western Federation of Miners in Arizona, Colorado and California. The mine owners and smelting trust are meeting with disappointment, as the workmen of Joplin, Chitwood and Webb City no longer manifest a disposition to be used as allies of corporations for the further impoverishment and degradation of the laboring class of the west.

MARION W. MOOR has telegraphed headquarters that the strike at Cumberland, Van Couver Island, B. C., has been settled.

A satisfactory settlement has been effected at Stent, California, where the members of the Union were involved over the question of recognition and an increase in wages.

The Atlantic City Miners' Union No. 147, of Atlantic City, Wyoming, has demanded an eight hour day from the Clarissa company. Other mines in that locality are working on an eight hour basis.

The Eleventh Annual Convention indorsed the strike of Mojave Miners' Union No. 51, of Mojave, California. The strike has continued since the adjournment of the convention and the members of the Union are standing firm for their demands.

The miners at French Gulch, California, who have been working on the Gladstone mine, have been locked out. The Gladstone is reported to be one of the richest mines in the state of California, but the management has refused to consider a slight increase of wages asked by the employes.

The city of Aspen, Colorado, where miners have enjoyed an eight hour day longer than any mining camp in the west, holds the banner for the largest contribution to the "eight hour fund." Aspen has been struck harder through the low price of silver than any other mining town in the metalliferous regions, but the miners and the laboring men of Aspen have shown their loyalty to their brothers who are making a fight for a shorter work day.

The representatives of Yavapai District Union No. 8, of Arizona, having in charge the strike that has been waging in Yavapai county since the eight hour law went into effect in the Territory of Arizona, have recently held conferences with the Mine Owners' Association without satisfactory results. The mine operators have been unsuccessful in reducing wages, as the miners are determined to accept no reduction, the present wage being so low as to admit of barely a respectable living. Some of the mine operators have acceded to the demands of the Union, which simply means an eight hour day at the wages prevailing previous to the passage of the eight hour law.

The members of Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44 have been out on strike since last June, owing to the arbitrary action of the several mining companies. When the Union submitted for the consideration of the mine owners, a wage scale whereby the minimum wage for men employed by the various companies should be \$3.00 per day, the companies absolutely refused to treat with the Union or its representatives in any way whatever, or to consider the wage scale presented by them, thereby forcing the Union to strike in support of the wage scale and recognition of the Union. The cost of living in Randsburg, California, is very high, the price of the necessaries of life being far in excess of any mining camp in the west. In some instances provisions are 30 per cent higher than in mining camps where the scale is \$3.50 per day.



### The Contempt of the People.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, until recently, have looked upon the judicial department of our government with reverence that has been almost sacred. When the lawyer has been lifted to the bench the great mass of the people have closed their eyes to the fact that the judge is a lawyer still. Though he may have been an infamous, licensed scoundrel in the practice of his profession, the fact that he has reached the bench and been clothed in the ermine of the judiciary seems to obliterate from the memory of many of the people his former shattered record as a lawyer. The press of the country has been prone to exhibit a reluctance to cast any aspersions upon a judicial tribunal, no matter how apparent its decisions and judgments may have seemed to have been tainted with bribery. It is a well-known fact that the lawyer has a fondness for money, and it is not reasonable to suppose that he changes his nature when he acquires a seat on the bench. Through a lack of criticism of acts and decisions of judges the courts have become more haughty and arrogant, and through the silence of the press and people have become so bold as to question the right of the people to even enter a protest against decisions which bear the uncontrovertible evidence of dishonor. The Supreme Court of the state of Missouri, a short time ago, furnished a sample of its despotism by having an editor thrown into jail because he dared to question the infallibility of that body. The people of the community in which the editor lived seemed to have been in hearty sympathy with the criticisms offered by the journalist, who delegated to himself the constitutional right of giving publicity to his opinions. The Associated Press dispatches contained the following:

"James Shepherd, editor of the Warrensburg Sentinel, who yesterday was fined \$500 by the state Supreme Court for contempt in printing an article criticising a decision rendered by that body, was accorded an ovation by his townspeople when he arrived home from Jefferson City to-day.

"As soon as it was learned yesterday that Editor Shepherd had been fined some of the leading men here telegraphed him to draw on them for the amount. To-day these men formed into a committee and, heading a big crowd of citizens, met Shepherd at the depot as he came from the state capital, cheered him to the echo and escorted him to his home."

The editor of the Sentinel merited the displeasure of the august department of justice but won the approbation of the people among whom he lived. He was a criminal in the eyes of the Supreme Court; was guilty of contempt, fined and imprisoned, but the sovereign people tendered him an ovation because he had the manhood and the spirit of independence to beard the judicial lions in their den and puncture with his pen the hypocrisy of the pharisaical dispensers of justice. The people of Warrensburg, Missouri, in greeting Editor Shepherd with cheers on his home arrival, and tendering him an ovation, were all guilty of contempt of the Supreme Court of the state, but it is safe to say the judicial tyrants will take no action to appease their wounded honor. The contempt of the people is more powerful and awe-inspiring than the contempt of a court, when the ermined representatives defame the dignity of their honored positions of public trust. The court in the future will only be respected when it respects itself, and the people will feel less reluctance in hurling their denunciation when the court is made an auxiliary to legalize dishonor.

"MOTHER JONES" WAS DENIED THE RIGHT to parade the streets of New York with her army of child slaves that she took from the city of "Brotherly Love," and brought to the Empire City of the nation as living examples of corporation cruelty. The Shylocks of Wall street were not anxious that victims, upon whose poverty and rags dividends are declared, should be placed on exhibition to arouse the antagonism of men and women with hearts and souls. It is a significant fact that "Mother Jones" and her child followers to the great commercial city of America were assisted by the Socialist party in the cities of Newark, Paterson, Hoboken and Jersey City. The press has failed to report that the parties of Jefferson and Mark Hanna came to the rescue of the exploited babes of Pennsylvania.

IF STRIKES ARE EMBLEMS of prosperity the nation is riding on a tidal wave. If strikes are indications of prosperity we wonder how it fares with the fellows who are doing the striking? Strikes are indications of discontent, protests against living under the galling yoke of wage slavery. When universal prosperity reigns supreme there will be no strikes. Strikes are declarations against adversity.

THE INTERCHANGE of thoughts through industrial discontent is bringing health to the mental faculties of the working class.

THE WORKINGMAN can not buy his wife a silk dress as long as he works for another on calico wages.

IF SYMPATHETIC STRIKES are to be condemned under the present industrial system, why does organized labor proclaim "that an injury to one is the concern of all"?

THE RICH LIBERTINE, who ruins the working girl, considers the victim of his wanton lust amply paid through the notoriety she gets for being honored with recognition from the "smart set."

HON. ROBERT BAKER, congressman from the Sixth district of New York, has put a crimp in the warlike spirit of the patriots who are growing military crazy. Congressman Baker refused to appoint a cadet to the military academy, and he further refused to accept free transportation from railroad corporations. In refusing to appoint a cadet, Congressman Baker made the following statement:

"I most emphatically differ from those who contend that war is unavoidable. To my mind it is as morally cowardly for a nation to make such a plea as its excuse for training men to the art of murder, as it is for individuals to contend that their honor required that almost any affront, however trivial, should be wiped out in blood by a duel. To me moral cowardice is much less excusable than physical cowardice, and we, the American people, could do no greater service to humanity everywhere than by openly condemning war and warlike preparations, and stating that we would not be parties to any war unless an actual attack was made upon the United States by force of arms. I regret my inability to reply at great length."

Baker is a courageous man, and recognizes the fact that there is no more morality in a nation committing murder on the wholesale plan under the sanction of the laws of war than it is for an individual to kill under the impression that his honor has been assailed. War has ever been precipitated by capital, and the victims of exploitation have fought the battles. Baker's position on the question of war is in strict conformity with sound Socialist philosophy.

THE MAGAZINE made the statement some months ago that the government would be involved in the next financial panic. The following appears in the press dispatches to prove the assertion:

"Secretary Shaw will not insist upon his order, made some time ago, that the national banks which a year ago, in the financial stress of that time, were allowed to deposit state and city bonds with the treasury as a security for government deposits, substitute government bonds for the state and city bonds by August 1st. Last August and September the government accepted about \$20,000,000 of state and city bonds and the banks have taken up only a small part of the amount, notwithstanding that it is now some months since Secretary Shaw issued an order that they be retired from the treasury by August 1st. The secretary will not revoke his order, but it was announced at the Treasury Department to-day that owing to the unsettled conditions obtaining and likely to obtain in the money market for some weeks the secretary will allow the banks a little leeway to make the exchange."

A year has passed away since Secretary Shaw went to the rescue of the Wall street gamblers with \$20,000,000 of the people's money. The bankers and speculators have been unable to substitute government bonds for the uncertain collateral which the generous Shaw holds as security. If the bankers fail to make restitution, where does the government come in, and what action will be taken against Shaw? The capitalistic press complimented the business sagacity of Shaw when he came to the aid of the usury pirates, but if he had loaned the money to the farmers on gilt-edge security the same month-pieces of the gambling horde would have shrieked "paternalism."

VARIOUS LABOR PAPERS throughout the nation have contained eloquent eulogies upon the deceased executive of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The daily journal, backed by millions, has squandered some of its rhetoric to do homage to the dead chief. How is it possible for a labor leader to be loyal to the class he represents and win the plaudits of the muzzled mouth-pieces of capitalism? Could Mr. Arthur serve God and mammon? Could the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers be faithful to members of the organization from whom he drew a corpulent salary, and at the same time be numbered among the stockholders of the Lake Shore railroad? Can a man be identified with the interests of the wage slave, who left behind him an estate valued at a half million dollars? Don't all speak at once.

Dillon Miners' Union No. 189 of Dillon, Wyoming, has notified the secretary-treasurer that William Brown, Fred Herrick and Job Baker were initiated in local No. 189, and after taking the obligation left the country without paying their initiation fees. All unions of the Western Federation of Miners are requested to take notice of the same.



# Correspondence

## A LETTER FROM AN ANTHRACITE MINER.

The following letter has been received by Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, and explains itself:

Plymouth, Pa., July 25, 1903.

W. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners:

Dear Sir and Brother—I must call you brother, although we are not connected with the same organization. Nevertheless, in reading the first and only Magazine I have had the pleasure to lay my hands on, proves to me beyond a doubt that the Western Federation of Miners far surpasses the American Federation of Labor or the United Mine Workers of America. I am only sorry that your noble organization has not reached the anthracite coal regions. After the last great struggle that we went through you would think that our leaders would say: "Boys, get into politics." But it seems they would rather give us another industrial struggle in 1906 than to educate the masses to use the most powerful weapon that lies within the possession of organized labor—the ballot. While there is a great deal of corruption connected with our locals, yet we look with hope and trust to the Western Federation of Miners. I believe that your organization, through its educational work, will open the eyes of organized labor in the East. We are divided, and will be as long as our leaders can keep the members from a united ballot. I am not the only one in the East who entertains the opinion that your organization will reach here and be our guiding star in the future. God hasten the day when our leaders will stand out for principle in the uplifting of down-trodden humanity, as Boyce and Moyer, your fearless leaders, have done. Such men are to be long remembered for their tireless and noble work. Their names are on the lips of a great many eastern miners, who would be only too glad to affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners.

I have been a member of the United Mine Workers of America since it was organized in the anthracite regions. Our organization bars political discussion; therefore, we are doomed to destruction at no distant day. I can give you any amount of reference, from John Mitchell down to my own local, and I am just as willing to work in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners as I was to work for the United Mine Workers of America. Why should I offer myself to the Western Federation of Miners? I will explain. I can see in the political policy adopted by your organization an adjustment of all troubles without resorting to strikes and persecution, while in the United Mine Workers of America I see nothing but a repetition, year after year, of struggles, trials and, finally, disaster.

In conclusion I will say that I will do everything to further the Western Federation of Miners. Yours fraternally,

[We have refrained from giving the name of the writer of this letter, owing to the fact that he is a prominent member of the United Mine Workers of America, and his repudiation of the policy pursued by his organization would, in all probability, bring down upon him the severest censure of the leaders. The secretary-treasurer is in receipt of many letters of a similar character, which indicate a growing discontent among the members of the United Mine Workers on account of "no politics in the union."—Ed.]

## NOTICE TO MINERS.

Bowerman's Camp, August 10, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—At a meeting that was held here August 8th, 1903, by all members of the Western Federation of Miners in good standing, I was instructed to forward you the following information:

There is no pay-roll in this camp that would warrant any man to come here and look for day's pay. So far there are no shipping mines in this district, the deepest workings being less than twenty feet. There is a surplus of men here, who would work for day's wages if they could find employment. Furthermore, if work starts up the miners will be notified through the Magazine. If this camp becomes permanent it will be a strictly union camp, for we are on the ground and intend to stay here. If the camp does not amount to anything there is nothing lost by our getting together and becoming acquainted with each other. We have had two meetings so far. We have agreed to meet Tuesday and Saturday of each week. We can not select permanent officers at present, as the men are coming and going every day. If the camp happens to be a failure, the minutes of the various meetings will be forwarded to headquarters.

P. MERTZ,

Secretary Western Federation of Miners at Large.

## A PROTEST FROM IDAHO.

Spokane, Washington, July 15th, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I wish to address a few words to the union men of Idaho, suggested to me by the election of Jim Hawley as mayor of Boise on a union labor ticket. Was it ignorance of his record that allowed the Boise union men to place Hawley at the head of their ticket, or are the ranks of organized labor in Boise so barren that among the thirty-seven unions there was not a man capable of bearing their standard? Do they know that in '92 Hawley betrayed the Coeur d'Alene miners in the injunction proceedings? Do they know that he assisted in persecuting them in '99, and that he is accused of having organized the Industrial Union, or "union of industrious scabs," in Wardner at that time? Do they know that he publicly made the assertion in '99, when addressing that infamous jury (that didn't cost much), that "every union man and woman in Burke was a perjurer," and when Mr. Robertson protested he yelled: "Let the galled jade wince, my withers are unwrung"?

His withers were unwrung, though his witnesses ranged downwards from a horsethief adulterer to a scab. The former swearing that he was dealing in horses raised on his own ranch, at a time when he was "doing time" in Deer Lodge for stealing the animals. One of the latter swore that he was on the 1,300 level of the Tiger-Poor-man mine when that company was not in existence, and the deepest shaft in the district was only 700 feet. Still, Hawley's withers were unwrung.

"Every union man and woman in Burke is a perjurer." Just think of it! Every union man, and especially you of Idaho. Think how you would feel if you heard a man denounce you, your wives and sisters, as perjurers at a time when you were powerless to resent the insult. Well, when he said that to the union men and women of Burke, he said it to all of you, and now the union men of Boise elevate him to the highest position in their gift, and if the union miners of the state do not bestir themselves they will be further insulted by seeing him go to the United States Senate.

No wonder politicians say: "To h—l with the labor vote. They are as liable to support an enemy as a friend."

When Hawley spoke those infamous words every union man in the Coeur d'Alene district was in the bull pen—train loads of scabs were coming in every few days. No union in the state making a protest, therefore Hawley thought it was off with organized labor in Idaho, as did his co-conspirators; but, subsequently, as they saw the unions grow in strength all over the state, they tried to "square" themselves, and evidently Hawley has succeeded in convincing some that he was justified as a lawyer. But no honorable lawyer would align himself for an hour with a conspiracy such as that was to deprive men of their liberty, and some of life, in total disregard of the laws of the state.

There is an obvious lesson to be learned from this. The unions of Idaho must get in closer touch, that the union man in Silver City or Boise may know who has been the enemy of his brother in Burke or Mullan, and vice versa, and have the dignity to treat him as such.

When the union men adopt a platform, they should put a man from their own ranks standing on it, but, above all, is the necessity of reading labor literature, that they may know who has been a friend and who has not.

I send you my name, but for good reasons, as you can understand, not for publication.

ONE OF HAWLEY'S VICTIMS.

## NOTICE.

Charles Overlander, a member of Confidence Miners' Union No. 47, Western Federation of Miners, was charged with exposing the business of meetings and calling the members of said union vile names. He was tried and found guilty, in accordance with Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Western Federation of Miners. This union imposes a fine of \$5.00 (five dollars) and suspension from membership for a period of six months from date.

Description—Six feet one or two inches; dark brown hair; wears a mustache; has a stooping walk and speaks with a strong German accent.

GEORGE THOW,  
Secretary Committee.

N. B.—Local unions take notice.

Dated July 14, 1903.



## MILITARY DESPOTISM IS UPON US.

From letters received, and other evidences, it is plain that many of trade unionists and Socialists of this country do not yet comprehend the full enormity of the military law passed by the recent congress and promptly and triumphantly signed by the only Roosevelt.

Under the military law hitherto existing the state troops were under the sole charge of the governors of those states. The president of the United States, or the commander of the regular army could not interfere with the governor's right to direct them. In fact the president was obliged to wait until the governor of a state found himself unable with the guardsmen under his control to cope with emergencies, real or fancied, with in his state, and until said governor asked to have help from the regular army.

This wasn't always adhered to, it is true, as for instance when Cleveland sent the government troops to Illinois, over the protest of Governor Altgeld, during the big Debs strike of 1894—but we hardly expect the master class to obey the laws, anyway, the laws were not made for them!

The great trouble with the old arrangement, from the capitalistic standpoint, was that the troops of a state often mutinied when ordered out in times of strikes and commanded to shoot down their fellow citizens. They hated to shoot the people they knew. Capitalism reasoned, not without cause, that if these state troops could be sent into other states where they are among strangers, they would be more ready to commit legalized murder!

**THE CAPITALISTS ARE BRUTALLY FRANK ABOUT IT. "IF THERE HAD BEEN A MORE LIBERAL EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION IN PENNSYLVANIA," SAYS THE FINANCIAL RECORD, "THERE WOULD BE AT THE PRESENT TIME NO LABOR PROBLEM WORTH SPEAKING OF IN THIS COUNTRY!"**

So a military bill was quietly drafted. Owing the press of the country, this devilish assault on the people's liberties was put through by capitalism and the people kept in ignorance of it. Even the lobby of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, rendered sleepy by the Hanna-Gompers Civic Federation opiate, did not sound the alarm. Not until after the "hero" of the toy battle known as the Capture of San Juan Hill had signed the bill and made it a law, were the people allowed to know about it.

Now what IS the new law? Boiled down into simple language, it is as follows:

Every able-bodied male citizen of the United States, and every foreigner who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, shall be considered members of the militia. They are divided into two classes: the organized militia, to be known as the NATIONAL GUARD of the state or territory they reside in; and the rest to be known as the RESERVE MILITIA.

The organization, armament and discipline of the National Guard shall be THE SAME AS THAT PRESCRIBED FOR THE REGULAR ARMY, WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LAW!

Whenever the country is invaded, or in danger of invasion, or there is REBELLION AGAINST AUTHORITY, the president can call out such part of the state troops as he needs, for a period of not longer than nine months, to enable him to execute the laws, etc., or to issue such ORDERS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA "as he may think proper!"

Any person within the prescribed age refusing or neglecting to answer the call of the president will be subject to military court martial, and SHOT or otherwise punished, as may be decided.

When acting under the president's command the state troops will be UNDER THE SAME RULES AS THE REGULAR ARMY.

The law directs the Secretary of War to issue, on demand of the proper officers, such guns, belts, and other necessary implements of murder as are required for the United States army.

The above is a true abridgement of the new law. Under it every citizen is a soldier under control of the President—under one man. Whenever capitalism is ready to venture a military despotism in this country, the laws will not have to be changed.

The laboring class is nicely cornered. The manufacturers are organizing and becoming more and more aggressive. Capitalism is becoming a world power. It will brook no interference with its aims. It proposes to have its profits in increasing ratio and to make them out of underpaid labor.

At the time of the great strike of 1894, when it looked as if the workers would win, the rulers of the country were on the verge of declaring martial law. This would have made Debs and his lieutenants "traitors to the government," and the plan was then to take them out on the lake front and shoot them down as political enemies of the country.

Great labor battles are impending, no one can doubt that. With the new military law the people may be goaded and lashed into a new and horrible French revolution.

That they will not submit to be slaves, shorn of the right to revolt against oppression, we are confident.—Social Democratic Herald.

## THE PRAYER OF THE WORLD.

Oh! Almighty Dollar, our acknowledged governor, preserver and benefactor, we desire, to approach thee on this and every other occasion with that reverence which is thy due of superior excellence, and the regard which shall ever be cherished for exalted greatness. Almighty Dollar, without thee in the world we can do nothing, but with thee we can do all things. When sickness lays its paralyzing hands upon us thou canst provide for us the tenderest of nurses, the most skilful of physicians; and when the last struggle of mortality is over, and when we are being borne to the grave, thou canst provide a brass band a military escort to accompany us thither, and, last but not least, erect a magnificent monument over our graves, with a living epitaph to perpetuate our memory; and while here in the midst of misfortunes and temptations of life, we are perhaps accused of crime and brought before the magistrates, thou, Almighty Dollar, canst secure us a feed lawyer, a bribed jury, a packed jury, and we go scott free. Be with us, we pray thee, in all thy decimal parts, for thou art the only one altogether lovely and the chief among ten thousand.

We feel there is no condition in life where thy potent and all-powerful charms are not felt. In thy absence how gloomy is the household and how desolate the hearthstone; but when thou art with us, how gleefully the beefsteak sings upon the gridiron, how grand is the warmth that anthracite coal or cordwood diffuses throughout the apartment, and what an exuberance of joy continues to swell every bosom! Thou art the joy of our youth and the solace of our old age; thou canst make the gentleman and adorn the jackass; thou art the favorite of the philosopher and the ideal of the lunkhead. When an election is to be carried, O Almighty Dollar, thou art the most potent argument of politicians and demagogues and the umpire that decides the contest. Almighty Dollar, thou art worshiped the world over; thou hast no hypocrites in thy temple, nor false hearts at thy altars. Kings and countries bow before thee, and all nations adore thee. Thou art loved by the savage and civilized alike with unfeigned and unfaltering affection. We continue to regard thee as the hand-maid of religion and the twin sister of charity. O Almighty Dollar, be with us, we beseech thee, attended by an inexpressible number of thy ministering angels made in thine own image. Even though they be silver quarters and dimes, whose gladdening light shall illuminate the valley of penury and want with heavenly radiance, which shall cause the awakened soul to break forth in accumulations of joy. Almighty Dollar, thou art the pride of our footsteps and the goal of our being. Guided by the silvery light, we hope to reach the golden gate and triumphantly enter while hands harmoniously sweep the golden harps as we enter the golden street.

Almighty Dollar! thy shining face bespeaks thy wondrous power. In my pockets make thy resting place. I need thee every hour.—The Craftsman.



Jackson, California, June 28, 1903.

Whereas, It is an established fact that our brother, W. D. Ould, as president of this union, has given the cause of unions in this section a great and lasting service in the face of many obstacles, and was instrumental in carrying our recent troubles to a successful issue; and,

Whereas, We can not too highly commend the tireless efforts of our brother in behalf of our struggle against discrimination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Brother W. D. Ould a hearty vote of thanks for his unselfish devotion to the cause of unionism; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and that a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

THOMAS JOY, President.

H. GOBISH, Financial Secretary, No. 115.

Helena, Montana, August 3, 1903.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, Philip Bowden, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Mount Helena's Miners' Union No. 138 of the Western Federation of Miners, deeply mourn the loss of our brother and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and copies of same be forwarded to his relatives and to the press; also that a copy be forwarded to the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners.

REES DAVIS,  
JOHN KAISER,  
JOHN P. SCHMIDT,  
Committee.

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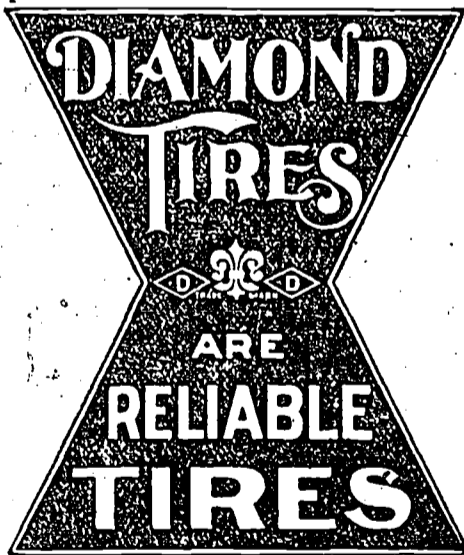
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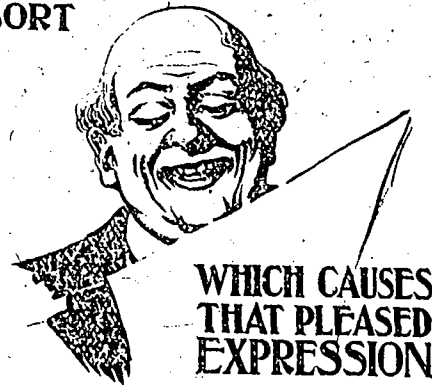
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Sixteenth and Larimer Sts.

Be sure and place your Labor Day contracts where you KNOW they will do you the most good.



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Census Bulletin No. 150 says that the value of the wage earner's products was in 1890 \$2,451.00

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That means that every worker in the manufacturing institutions of the U. S. received less than one-fifth of what his hands created.

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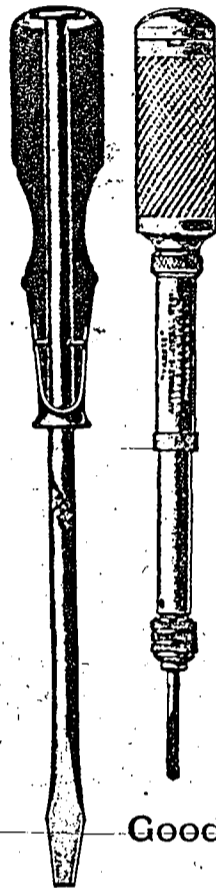
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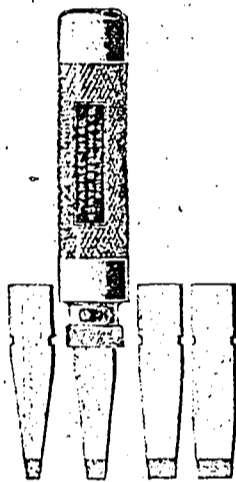
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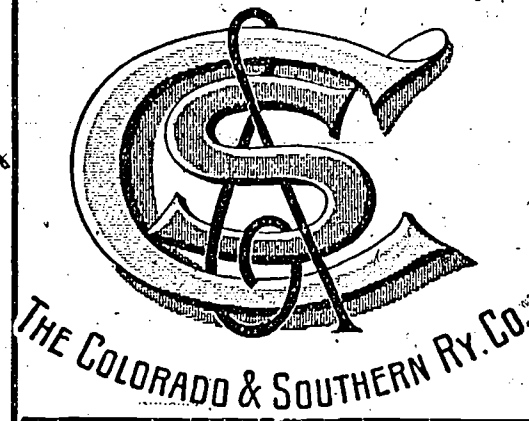
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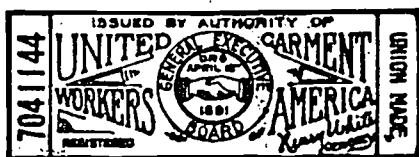
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UNION MADE  
ALWAYS FAIR

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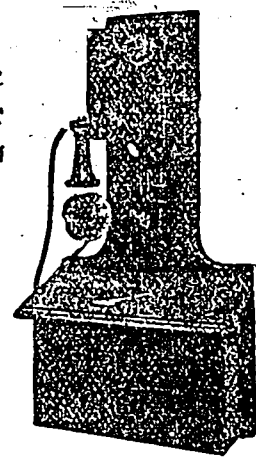
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