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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

September 17,

1903.

Vol. V, No. 12.

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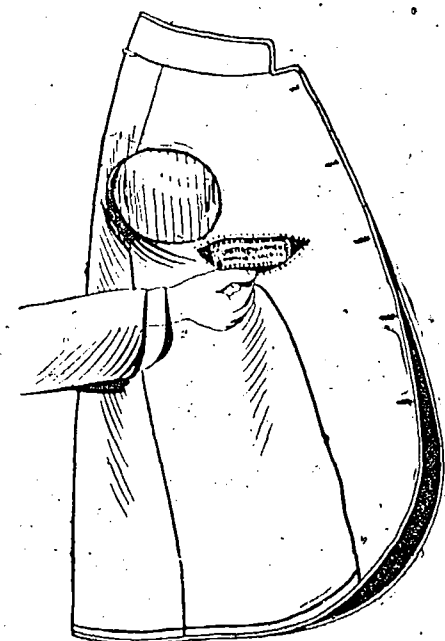
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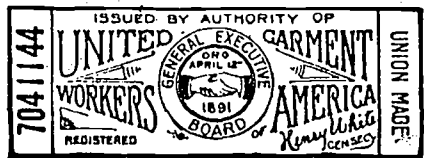
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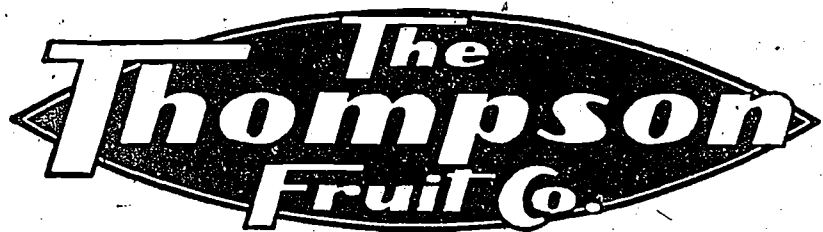


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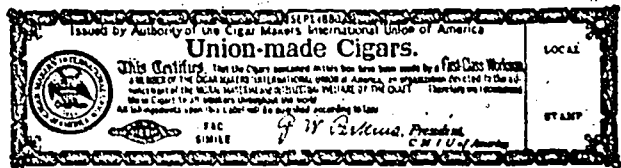
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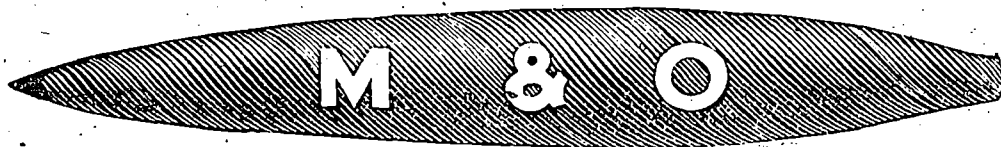
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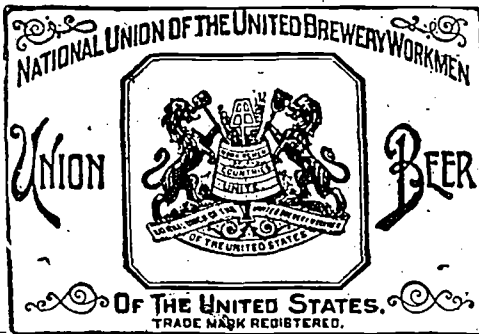
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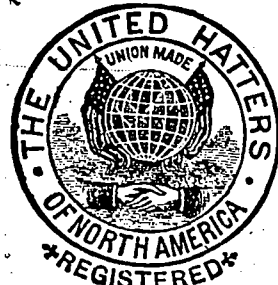
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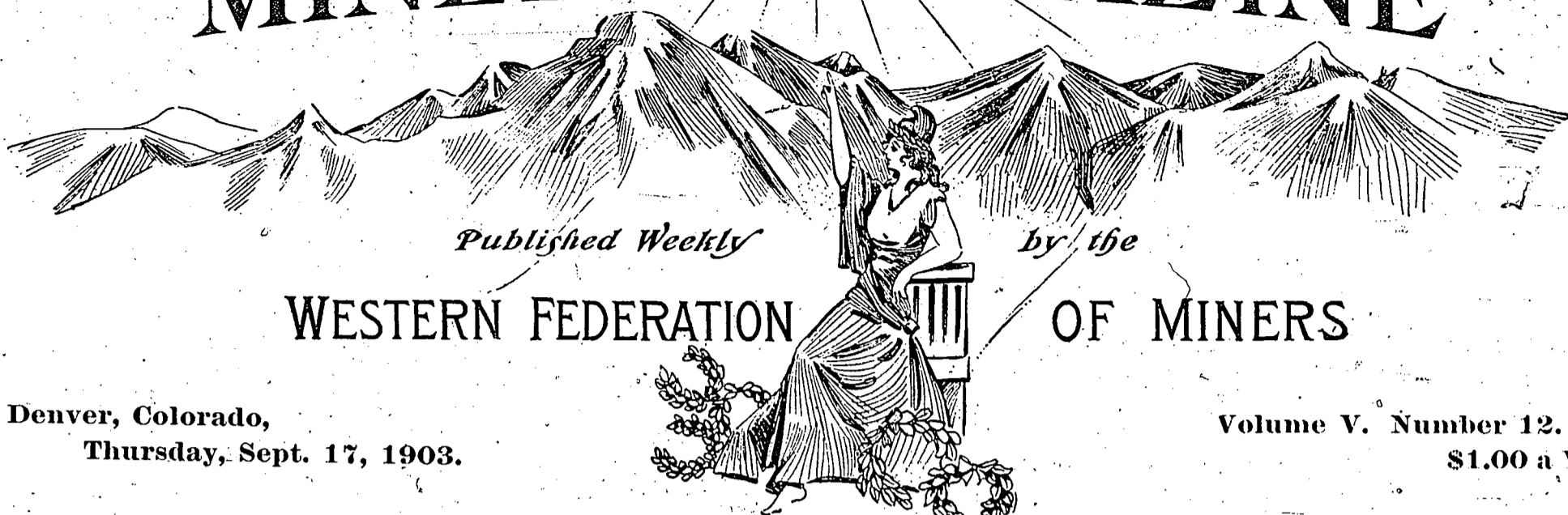
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

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

JOHN M. O'NEILL, EDITOR.

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

GIRLS OVER FOURTEEN years of age work in the mines of Belgium. Some of these mines are more than 4,000 feet in depth, and the female slaves of toil spend twelve hours of imprisonment in the bowels of the earth to earn the pittance that prolongs a life of miserable poverty. The American citizen, whose bosom swells with patriotism, may censure the dynasty of King Leopold; but in the "Land of the free and the home of the brave" the mills and factories of the cotton kings present a spectacle that makes Belgium look like "A garden of the gods."

THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN organized labor and organized capital are striking fear into the hearts of the revenue heroes of the Democratic and Republican parties. The men who manipulate the machinery of both parties are becoming alarmed at the Socialist sentiment that is being expressed throughout the length and breadth of the country. Democratic and Republican states furnish about the same number of strikes, and the laboring people are beginning to learn that capitalism is as despotic under Democracy as it is under Republicanism. Both parties, under different names, mean the same to labor.

THE MINE OWNERS of the Cripple Creek district who are members of the Mine Owners' Association, have manifested a disposition to touch the vanity of the miners who are out on strike, by declaring to them that the great gold camp contains the best class of skilled miners in the West; but this compliment, in language that costs nothing, has had but little effect upon the men, who realize that they are making a struggle for the maintenance of the most vital principle of organized labor. If they are in earnest in their good opinion of the miners of the Cripple Creek district, let them repudiate Baer MacNeill, and follow the example of James Burns, of the Portland, and the industrial machinery of Teller county will not be rusting under the bayonet anarchy of the state.

THE CHICAGO EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION has been doing a little figuring lately, and has arrived at the conclusion that the cost of living during the past five years has increased 15 per cent, and decided to recommend that employers of labor should grant a corresponding increase in wages. This seeming voluntary act upon the part of the association would have met with generous compliments, had it not been that the labor commissioner of the state had been collecting statistics and doing a little figuring himself. The labor commissioner has discovered that the cost of living in the state of Illinois during the past five years has increased 32 per cent., and the Employers' Association will now escape the flood of eulogiums that would otherwise have deluged them had not their dishonesty been exposed.

DEMOCRATIC ORATORS and journals are making political capital out of the scandals connected with the Postal Department; but these Democratic critics have but few words of denunciation to offer when the odium of a Democratic hoodling Legislature of Missouri is held up for public inspection. Political corruption will continue, and men will fall through the evil influence of trusts and corporations, until the people shall tear every root and branch of the Upas tree of profit from our civilization. Men will be sound and healthy morally when surrounded by proper environments.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, the United States labor commissioner, who acted as umpire to settle the five points of dispute between the United Mine Workers and the coal barons of the anthracite regions, has shown his loyalty to corporate wealth by rendering a decision in favor of the operators. The responsible Carroll holds that the mine operators have the right to discharge an employe without disclosing the cause of his discharge. Such a decision enables the mine operator to practice discrimination against the members of the United Mine Workers, and under that decision the coal baron has been equipped with a weapon that will be used in driving from the coal fields of Pennsylvania the bravest and brainiest members of the United Mine Workers.

The American people, and even the labor press of the country, showered congratulations upon Mr. Mitchell for the skill and diplomacy displayed in the settlement of the great strike; but from the rumblings of discontent that are being heard in the coal regions, the settlement is but a truce, and long before the three years have passed into history, the coal miners will rise again, and the justice of their cause will not be left in the hands of a tribunal selected and appointed by the President of the United States. Judges, bishops, naval officers and politicians will have no authority in the settlement of the next labor earthquake in the anthracite coal fields.

THE TRINITY OF CAPITALIST SLAVES who sat as a commission to investigate the labor troubles of British Columbia, have been awarded the sum of \$10,000 from the government for their loyalty to the corporations, and for the outrageous report rendered against organized labor. It is said that the commission was appointed and selected at the instigation of Ralph Smith, M. P., for the purpose of disrupting the Western Federation of Miners, the U. B. R. E., and the Socialist movement in general throughout British Columbia. Rev. Mr. Rowe, a preacher who formed one of the shameless and corporation-mortgaged trio, made a tour of the Kootenay and other sections of British Columbia some three years ago, and urged the working class to use every effort to resist the oppressive hand of capitalistic greed. This devout disciple of the Carpenter of nineteen hundred years ago has demonstrated to the workingmen of British Columbia that scriptural and theological dispensers of heavenly tonics are not immune from the blandishments of amalgamated wealth, and that the pulpit representative longs for the coin, even though his conscience must be strangled to win the price of treason to ragged and impoverished humanity. The government of Canada, like the government of the United States, is completely under the absolute dominion of the corporate interests, and the brazen decision of the royal commission will have the effect of forcing the laboring men to use their political might in rescuing the functions of government from the hands of pirates, who obtain their booty in the shape of profit from the callous-handed army who have been disinherited by the cunning infamy of a system that makes the few, multi-millionaires, and the many paupers. The decision of the royal commission is a blessing in disguise, and will quicken the pace of the labor army in its march towards the co-operative commonwealth.

"A Law Unto Himself."

JUDGE GREGORY, of the County Court of Albany, New York, has made the following declaration from the bench:

"I will not naturalize any person who comes before me and is unable to speak the English language sufficiently to make himself understood. I will compel them to answer questions regarding their age, place of nativity, when they arrived in the United States, and any other questions which I deem essential to good citizenship, and if they fail to make satisfactory answers I will refuse to grant them the necessary papers. When a man has been in this country five years and is unable to talk our language, in my opinion he is not fit to be admitted to citizenship, and I will act accordingly."

Under the ruling of this brilliant limb of the law, a foreigner might be a linguist and a scholar, and yet, if he failed to meet the requirements of this judge (whose friends in all probability placed him on the bench to escape the necessity of supporting him), he can not become a citizen of the glorious "land of the free and the home of the brave," unless he speaks the English language. This judge has appropriated to himself the right to say what shall be the qualifications of citizenship, regardless of the law or constitution of the state. The judge has become "a law unto himself," and the speaking of the English language seems to be his highest ideal of American citizenship. If the nation was involved in war, would the judge prohibit a man from carrying a rifle because he was unable to speak English? Would not this judge hold every man amenable to law, regardless of the fact whether he could speak English or not, and if so, upon what legal or moral ground can he refuse the right of citizenship to any man whom the constitution covers with the right of suffrage? The moment that any foreigner lands in this country he is responsible to every law, and if he declares his intentions to become a citizen, he should be clothed with political power. If speaking the English language is a qualification for American citizenship, then there are thousands of American citizens behind the walls of our prisons. The judge is warped by ignorance and prejudice, which he mistakes for patriotism; and patriotism in a bum lawyer is the cheapest sentiment that ever decorated an apology of Blackstone or Kent.

THE ECONOMIC LEAGUE, and all other organizations of a kindred character, will hasten the crisis, bringing in the reign of Socialism and the exit of capitalism. The literature of the Economic League will unite the Democratic and Republican parties, and when both these old political parties resolve themselves under one flag, the laboring man will no longer be taking a choice between two evils. When Democracy and Republicanism are united, the labor fakir who has minted revenue through the scattered political strength of the working classes will be out of a job. He will be forced to stand with humanity, or bear the odium of a Judas.

MAN SHOULD RECEIVE the full product of his labor, less a just per cent. for capital invested.—The Labor Journal, Gainesville, Ohio.

It seems strange that a labor journal that makes a pretense of dedicating its columns to the cause of the laboring man should cull such buncombe from the fallible philosophy of capitalism. The "per cent. for capital invested" is to-day the power which the exploiter uses to keep labor forever upon its knees a suppliant and a beggar for the privilege to earn a miserable living. This "just per cent. for capital invested" is the power that debauches courts and legislatures; that invalidates labor legislation; that brings forth injunctions against strikers, and calls upon the industrial battlefield the armed power of the state and nation when labor rises in rebellion against the imposition of being starved to death. In the same editorial column of the Labor Journal appears the following food for reflection:

"Congested wealth is as sure to breed corruption as congested blood."

The Journal will permit a "just per cent. on capital invested," and yet tells us that "congested wealth breeds corruption." Again, the Journal fires the following shot:

"They say that Adam, the original owner of the world, never gave a quit-claim deed to Rockefeller and Morgan—at least it has never been recorded."

How consistent are the editorial squibs of the Labor Journal! It is no wonder that the laboring mass are groping for a remedy, when blatherskite journals with senseless editors hand out such a conglomeration of Babylonish ideas, that confuse instead of clearing the brain of the workers. Labor is entitled to all that it produces, and there never would have been any capital to exploit the masses if this moral law had been strictly obeyed.

More Democratic Duplicity.

THE DELEGATES of the Democratic party met in state convention in the city of Denver, on Labor Day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the supreme bench of the state. These delegates, without even the slightest apology for the treachery of Colorado Democracy in the past to the laboring men of the state; without even a reference to the perjured obligations of a Democratic Senate, again draft a platform, in which is incorporated a plank demanding an eight-hour law. The Denver Post, in its issue of September 8th, contains an editorial which holds up to the gaze of the people the unblushing hypocrisy of the two old parties whose legislative debauchery is responsible for the labor war that is now pending in Colorado. The editorial reads as follows:

"In the late state campaign, resulting in the election of Governor Peabody, both the Democratic and Republican parties advocated the eight-hour law in their platforms.

"Both solemnly pledged themselves to enact it if the people adopted the constitutional amendment authorizing and commanding the Assembly to act.

"The people gave the amendment 40,000 majority.

"The Assembly met, but instead of both parties carrying out their pledges, they jockeyed and juggled, and the eight-hour law, so sacredly promised, was not passed.

"Then came a special session of the Legislature. Again the eight-hour law was deliberately avoided by those who had declared their faith to it from the housetops.

"The last episode of this monumental cowardice and hypocrisy was Governor Peabody's threat to publish the names of members of the Assembly who publicly shouted for the law, and privately declared to him that if he included it in the call for the special session, they would filibuster against it until the snow flew.

"As a consequence of this cowardly and corrupt game of betrayal, there has come a great strike, tying up great industries and mobilizing the militia at vast expense.

"If the people had not been flouted; if the constitution of the state had not been disobeyed; if the principle of popular government had not been repudiated, the strike would not have taken place.

"The Democratic state convention yesterday was the first official assembling of the party since its representatives helped betray the people.

"Again they go on record for the law to which they were traitors.

"In a short time the Republicans will meet in state convention, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Court of the state.

"They, too, will write a platform, and they, too, will declare in favor of the eight-hour law, which they helped to knife and kill.

"Is there no limit to political dishonesty?"

"Is there no limit to this extraordinary exhibition of rottenness?"

"Do the politicians of both parties think that they can flaunt this foul hypocrisy in the faces of the people forever?"

"Do they believe that there is no day of reckoning?"

THE OURAY PLAIN DEALER, in commenting on the Miners' Magazine as a weekly publication, closes its wail by declaring: "The plan of the Socialists to abolish all private ownership of property and competition will never be endorsed by the American people." The fact that the Plain Dealer makes the statement that Socialism aims to abolish "all private ownership of property," is conclusive proof that the ignorant editor of the San Juan sheet has no conception of the fundamental principles of Socialism. Socialism only contemplates the abolition of the private ownership in the natural resources of the earth, and that character of property which is used collectively in the production and distribution of the means of life. The bakery, under Socialism, would be owned collectively by the people, but the loaves of bread which the bakery produced would be privately owned by the people. The woolen and cotton factories, under Socialism, would be collectively owned by the people, but the cloth from these factories would be privately owned by the people. Is this illustration sufficient to demonstrate to the Plain Dealer what is contemplated by Socialism in the abolition of private ownership in property that is necessary to be owned collectively in order that all the people may be economically free? The men who own the natural resources of the earth, together with the machinery of production and distribution, own the jobs which the millions of human beings must have in order to live. To be without a job, under the present system, means starvation and death to the wage slave. The Plain Dealer seems to have a high appreciation of "competition," and declares that the American people will never endorse its abolition. Competition is being abolished now. The small business man is now crying out against the trust, and no power on earth, under a competitive system, can save him from being ground to atoms. If competition is a good thing, and enjoyed by the Plain Dealer, why does not the editor of this rural journal invite other journalists to establish plants in the city of Ouray? Would he enjoy rivals grabbing for the subscriptions and advertisements upon which he now manages to sustain a lingering existence? The Plain Dealer does not condemn Socialism, but only condemns the editor's misconceptions of Socialism.

Extermination the Ultimatum.

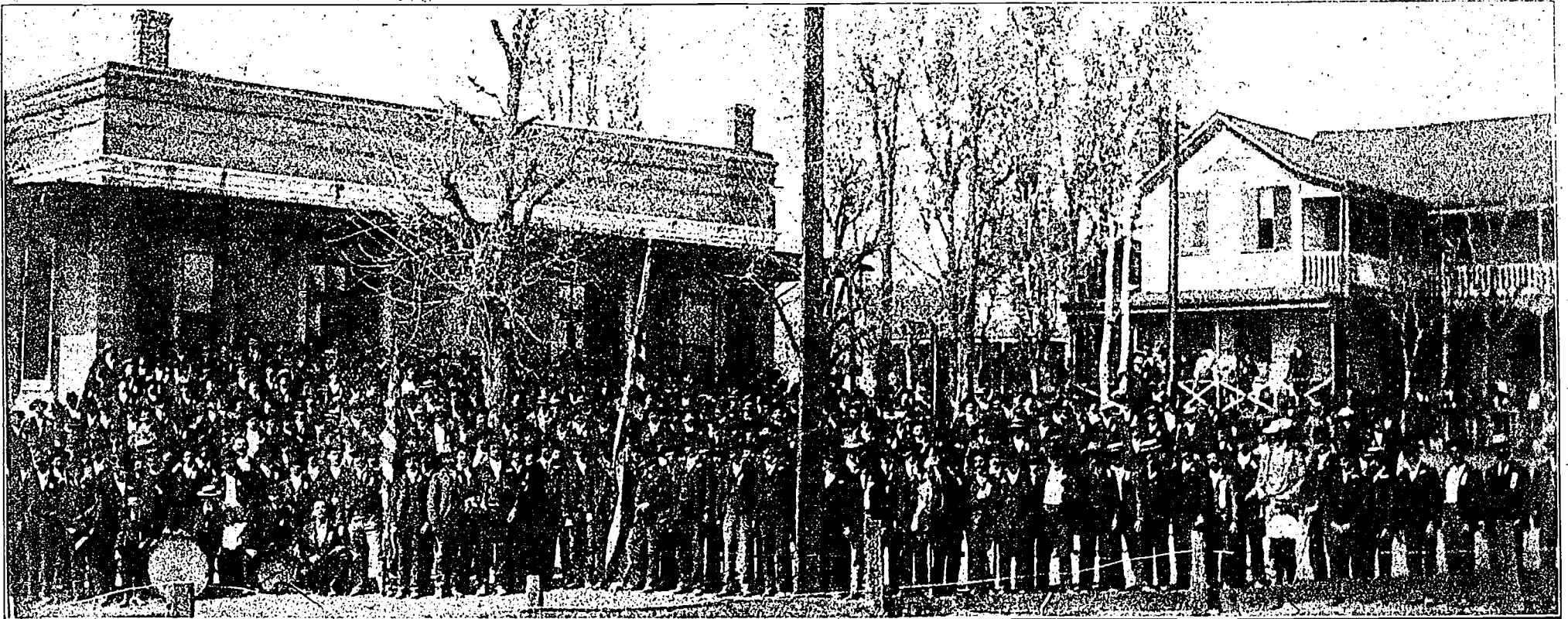
THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION of the Cripple Creek district has issued its ultimatum, that the Western Federation of Miners will no longer be recognized as an organization, but that miners must do business individually with the mine operators who belong to the association. The mine owners have delegated to themselves the right to organize, but deny the same right to the miners whose labor has made Colorado the greatest gold-producing state in the Union. The Mine Owners' Association insists that every member of the organization shall only treat with the members of the Western Federation of Miners as individuals, through an executive committee of the Mine Owners' Association. If the mine owners are justified in becoming members of an association, upon what grounds can the right be denied to miners to enter and maintain an organization? The mine owners have lost sight of every principle of justice, and have concluded that with the armed power of the state, the Federation must submit to the law of might. The Western Federation of Miners, during the ten years of its existence, has met corporate force upon many a battle field in the industrial arena, and has never yet surrendered its right to organize the inmates of the mines. The Federation has been confronted with the state militia serving the interests of the mine owners in this state, in the great strike of 1896 in the "City Above the Clouds;" and while the Federation was overpowered at a cost to the state of \$225,000, after a battle lasting from June to February, yet the Federation maintained its organization in Leadville, in the face of all and every opposition. The Federation has been fought in Idaho, but in spite of

Democracy Loves Labor.

THE LABORING MEN of the West, particularly the metalliferous miners, for the past ten years have been voting the Democratic ticket, caught by the delusive cry of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The workingmen of the West have entertained the belief that the Democratic party felt some friendship for the class whose hands were hardened by toil; but the "Constitution Democrat," published at Chillicothe, Missouri, contains an editorial which must dispel the hallucination from the mind of the most radical Democrat in labor's ranks, who entertains the slightest respect for himself or the class to which he belongs. The editorial reads as follows:

"To a resident of the average peaceful and flourishing Missouri town this Labor Day celebration is a joke. Not a day passes that he does not read of idle workmen raising Cain instead of applying themselves to honest labor. It sounds like a jest to create a Labor Day holiday, when the daily press dispatches indicate that a perpetual holiday is being taken by laboring men of one brand, from one end of the country to the other.

"Some coal digger takes a notion that he needs fifteen minutes off, with pay, to smoke an extra cigarette, and when the man who pays the wages fails to see it that way, all the coal diggers and lifters on this hemisphere take a holiday and starve their families until the 'concession' is granted. It is the same with all classes of labor that are unionized; and if Congress would pass a law requiring Labor Day to be celebrated by a full day's work, it would be the only day in the year on which full hours would be put in by all classes of labor. Every other day in the year they would be out on strike in one section or another of the country, clubbing some fellow to death for laboring, and some fellow for protecting the laborer. In



Jackson Miners' Union No. 115, W. F. M., of Jackson, California, Celebrating Victory of Strike, April 26, 1903.

"Bull Pens," in spite of the federal troops that became accessories in all the infamy that was perpetrated in the Couer d'Alene mining district, the Federation still lives in the state of Idaho, and will be a giant in the state of Colorado when the MacNeills, the Hamlins, the Bainbridges, the Peabodys and the military doped Bell will be relegated to oblivion by the omnipotent political might of outraged labor.

The Mine Owners' Association of California boasted of a treasury of \$300,000, with a promise of a half million more, to exterminate the Federation from the boundaries of the Golden State, but only a few months ago the combination met the Federation on the field of conflict in Jackson, California, and this cut represents the warriors after victory was wrested from the clenched grip of the exterminators. Go on, Mr. Mine Owner of the Cripple Creek district; you are "sowing the wind," and you "will reap the whirlwind." You are educating the miner to realize that upon the industrial field, all the power which wealth can array confronts him, and you are teaching him that he has one weapon—the ballot—which will destroy forever the system that demands injunctions, armed guards, state militia and the federal troops to maintain it.

THE PRICE OF DIAMONDS during the past six months has advanced fifteen per cent. As the poor working man never has anything about his person which resembles a diamond, except during the winter months, the advance in diamonds will not bring on a stroke of apoplexy.

Chillicothe there are no unions, and Labor Day amounts to nothing more or less than an inconvenience occasioned by the closing of banks and county offices."

The above editorial, from a Democratic sheet, published in a Democratic state, where the Democratic party has been supreme and powerful, should furnish some food for the mental digestion of the workingmen of the West who have been casting their ballots for a party whose official organs hurl calumny and slander upon the laboring man's legal holiday.

THE SUCCESS of a business man is gauged by the amount of profits which he can add to his bank account. Such being the case, the press of the country should cease arraigning the legislators of Missouri who have done business with the baking powder trust, and had souvenirs in the shape of \$1,000 bills as proof of their sagacity in the business of politics. Nearly all the bribe givers, and some of the bribe takers, have been citizens of standing in various communities, and a few of them are now World's Fair directors, and if the press continues in its exposition of fraud in public life, it may interfere with the individual citizens doing business as directors at St. Louis. Let the press be considerate and give the Missouri legislator a chance for further development as a business man. The baking powder trust will want medals at the World's Fair, and let us give the Missourian a chance to do "business."

WILL SOME UNION MAN who votes the Democratic or Republican tickets inform us when or where a capitalist voted a labor ticket?

✕ Strikes are emblems of intelligent discontent.

Cripple Creek Situation.

Official statements issued by the Executive Committee of District No. 1:

SEPTEMBER 9TH.

The guards that were upon the El Paso mine have been displaced by the National Guardsmen and are being distributed upon other mines that have been making a bluff at resuming for some time past. The Findley mine has about five of them, the Strong mine has ten men, including the officials. There are from fifteen to twenty men working at the Golden Cycle. The balance of the scabs are at the El Paso mine, so that the public can know just what success the mine owners are having in their attempt to resume working the mines. There has not been any additional men to go to work. The strikers are remaining out and what men are working are the same men who have been working at the El Paso. It appears to be the policy of the mine owners to make these men an endless chain, distributing them around the different mines, at will for the purpose of creating the impression that new men are going to work.

However, the fact is generally known, and is not having the effect hoped for and desired by the mine owners.

A member of the executive committee was successful in calling off all men (about ten) who were working on the C. K. and N. mine, this mine being guarded by the militia and Manager Taylor called for their aid to have this committee escorted off his property where he was peaceably talking to the men. The militia promptly responded and the committeeman had the honor of having a military escort, a la Sherman Bell, the ten men going with him. No other incident has occurred to mar the peaceful serenity of the day. The committee calls the attention of the public to the inconsistent position taken by Manager Hill of the Golden Cycle, who has stated to the miners that if they will name to him a mill that is fair he will cancel his contract with the Telluride mill and ship to it, but when the committee wish to confer with him he refers them to the owners' association, declaring that he can not do business with them. Manager Hill also demands that his men deal with him individually and will not confer with their committee. The position taken by Manager Taylor of the C. K. and N. is practically the same, thus these mine managers arrogate to themselves rights that they deny to others.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEPTEMBER 10TH.

The committee is entirely satisfied with the strike situation. They are not making extravagant claims, preferring to leave this to the other side to do. The same number of men are working as heretofore, there is positively no break among the ranks of the strikers and they are amused at the statement given out by the newspapers that men are being gotten in Missouri and other places to go to work to break the strike.

Charles G. Kennison, a member of the strike committee, was assaulted by three scabs working on the El Paso mine. As he was on the Florence & Cripple Creek suburban train at the time and had spoken to one of them whom he was acquainted with and requested him not to go to work, when he was set upon by three of them. However, the train men interfered and stopped the fight. The whole affair amounted to very little, but great capital is being made of it, and Mr. Kennison is now in charge of the sheriff, where he will remain, as the military authorities are trying to place him under arrest to suit their purposes.

The Independence mine (Stratton's) is working two machines cross-cutting and no ore is being broken.

Union men are doing the work. Two men were arrested by the militia to-day without warrant or due process of law.

No charges have been preferred against them and no one can find out why they were arrested, but it is understood it was at the instigation of the Mine Owners' Association because they wished to get these men out of the way. As the militia have no authority to make arrests the committee wish the people of Colorado to know the high-handed, unlawful methods that are being pursued by the military authorities in their zeal to assist one class of citizens against another.

The question is asked whether the militia was sent here to enforce the law or to break the law? Were they sent here to protect all the citizens or one class of citizens?

Ex-Attorney General Eugene Engley of Colorado went to the military camp and demanded of General Chase the immediate release of these men, stating that he had been employed to defend them and to know upon what charge they had been arrested. The only charge that he could find was that the mine owners wanted them out of the way. Attorney Engley has arranged to see the military authorities in the morning on this case. It is his intention to have the law enforced.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

District Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.

The executive committee wishes the public to understand that the Gold Belt Electric Power Company is not unfair, this company not being in any way connected with the present strike.

The La Bella Power Company is furnishing the power for the Gold Belt company, and the La Bella employes quit work because that company was also furnishing power to some unfair mines. The only new development in the strike situation is the fact that it is evident that the militia was not sent here to preserve law and order, but to assist the mine owners in winning the strike. It is evidently the program to arrest all the prominent union leaders without warrants and in open defiance of the law. In fact the law is a superfluous not recognized by those gentry, and the committee desires that the people of Colorado be acquainted with this fact. James Lafferty was arrested to-day, the only charge against him being what is termed military necessity. This must be a very terrible crime, as it annuls the American constitution, the habeas corpus and all other laws, and does this in times of peace.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISTRICT UNION NO. 1, W. F. M.

The following supplemental statement was given out late to-night by the strikers committee.

"The executive committee desires to inform the public that, owing to the fact that the calling out of the engineers and electricians at the La Bella power plant has worked a hardship on the citizens in general, in that it has crippled the service of the Gold Belt Electric Light Company so that a great many of the patrons are without electric lights, and the committee has therefore decided to forego its advantage in stopping the power necessary to work some unfair mines, and in the public interest places the union engineers and electricians back to work upon the La Bella plant, trusting that the public will appreciate this action of the committee in the spirit that it is taken.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISTRICT UNION NO. 1, W. F. M."

W. F. Davis and C. G. Kennison left the Cripple Creek District on the afternoon of the 12th of September and the corporation press immediately heralded the fact that their disappearance from the district was for the purpose of avoiding arrest. Davis and Kennison have been attending to business matters connected with the federa-

tion at Colorado City and upon learning of the report in circulation, issued the following signed statement:

To the public in general: Whereas it is stated in a number of papers that we had mysteriously left the district in private conveyance, to avoid arrest by the militia, we declare that said statements are absolutely false, as we have done nothing that conflicts with the laws of the state and we are not trying to evade arrest. Our mission from the district is one of business, and we expect to return to Cripple Creek district as soon as it has been attended to. (Signed)

W. F. DAVIS and C. G. KENNISON.

The State Militia under the command of Chase and Bell are carrying out the instructions of the Mine Owners' Association and every member of the Western Federation of Miners in the Cripple district who has taken an active part in the strike is slated for the military "bull pen." As the Mine Owners' Association is pledged to pay cash for certificates of indebtedness the State Militia is expected to obey every order without question. The mine owners, previous to the sending of the state militia, declared that the great majority of the miners were anxious to return to work if they only had protection, but with nearly 1,000 armed men in the district the mine owners have been unable to resume operations and have concluded to commit the Couer d'Alene infamy to break the solidarity of the strikers. The latest outrage upon the civil rights of the miners has made them more determined in their stand for justice.

Socialism Spreading.

THE AMERICAN Flint Glass Workers of America, in their annual convention, which was recently held in Cincinnati, Ohio, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, method and spirit of labor organization are absolutely important to resist the aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and

"Whereas, The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class;

"Therefore, It is as a class conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of the classes, the restoration of land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

This is the seventh national organization which has torn down the prison walls of simple trades unionism and issued a declaration of independence that appeals to laboring humanity, to solidify at the ballot box for the redress of every wrong that is suffered on the industrial battlefield. How long will Gompers stand against the rising tide, which in the near future will drive his "no politics in the union" upon the rocks of everlasting destruction? Gompers will soon behold the sunset of simple trades-unionism.

THERE ARE NOW, according to the federal census, more than 5,000,000 women in the United States who are forced, through necessity, to work for wages. Does Teddy, the "trust buster," and spiked club inventor, want this army of female wage slaves to resolve themselves into incubators to populate the earth with a new edition of their kind, to make profit for dividend foragers? Does he want these millions of petticoated serfs to carry weightier burdens on their shoulders, to appease the ravenous appetite of the proprietors of mills, factories and department stores? How would the "First Gentleman" of the land appreciate his adored daughter Alice slaving in a mill, factory or department store, and when her paltry wages forced her to ask for increased remuneration, to be told by the boss to hustle for a "friend"? Is the Roosevelt beauty, whom a lunatic recently longed to snare in the coils of matrimony, a lovelier and more fragrant flower from the garden of femininity, than the daughter of an honest man in wage servitude? Is her virtue more sacred and valuable than the virginity of the woman who, in wage slavery, is told to become familiar with a "friend"? Does the advocate of prolific reproduction entertain the opinion that the pauperized millions of men and women of this nation are going to shackle themselves in wedlock, to produce progeny that will be starved into criminals to fill jails, prisons, poorhouses and dens of prostitution? Does the Yellowstone Park explorer hug the delusion to his bosom that working men and working women are going to rear sons to be drafted by a President, and daughters to be dishonored through destitution and hunger? In the plebeian language of the street, we rise to exclaim, Nit!



COLORADO'S GREAT WAR CHIEF.

The Bell-Cow.

WITH THE PERMISSION of the Denver Post we present to the readers of the Magazine, and the members of the Western Federation of Miners, the "Hot Air" scrapper in modern warfare. Spartacus, the gladiator of Rome, and Alexander the Great, who wept for more worlds to conquer, were bottle-sucking infants compared to this "Bell-Cow" who leads the military hosts of Colorado on the bloodless summits of the Cripple Creek hills. Napoleon, who wrapped the patiens of Europe in the flames of war, and Funston, who swam the river and belched great gobs of tropical atmosphere in eulogy of his "Sunflower" patriotism, pale and dwindle into phantoms compared with the Ajax of the Centennial State. When Bell issues an order the state has an earthquake and the governor becomes a flea-body. Pike's Peak, the snow-capped monarch of the Rocky Mountain range, is said to be making preparations to retreat before being overwhelmed by his Mighty Majesty, who has carved upon his gloves a red-hued B, so that if he falls from exhaustion on the field of battle, from working his mouth, the gloves will identify the hero who planted "Old Glory," in the silence of the night, 11,000 feet above the level of the briny ocean.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS: "If Secretary Haywood is to be believed, the Western Federation of Miners is pretty thoroughly committed to the doctrine of Socialism, and, if such is the case, we would suggest that there never was a better time for them to put their theories to an actual test. Instead of having a thousand idle miners loafing around Cripple Creek, let them grubstake these men and put them into the hills to uncover another Cripple Creek, of which there are dozens as yet undiscovered. Then when a rich mine is found, let them work it and divide the profits according to their theories. If Socialism will work at all, it ought to work under conditions as favorable as these would be." The journalist who wrote the above

has but a limited grasp of the meaning of Socialism. Socialism can never be brought about until the united political power of the majority of the people shall rescue the functions of government from the hands of the capitalist class. Suppose that the Western Federation of Miners should carry out the suggestions as offered by our exchange, and another Cripple Creek should be discovered, would not the miners be at the mercy of railroad corporations, the smelting trust, the barons of the coal fields, and every other commercial institution that is operated for profit? There can be no Socialism in the full meaning of the term, until all the natural resources of the earth shall become the heritage of all mankind; until all the machinery of production and distribution shall be collectively owned by all the people, and democratically managed for the use and benefit of all the people. One thousand or ten thousand miners owning any part of the natural resources of the earth, and sharing the products of their labor, would not be recognized as Socialism.

Notice.

To Secretaries of Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners: The seal of Anaconda Local No. 117 has been missing since August 22d, therefore, all secretaries of local unions are advised to not recognize any communication from Anaconda bearing the impression of the old seal, a description of which is here given: Upper half of outer rim contains the following: (Mill & Smelters Union). Lower half of outer rim: (Anaconda, Mont.). Upper half of inner circle: (W. F. of M.). Lower half of inner circle: (117). If the seal is recovered in the very near future, I shall give notice to that effect through the Magazine. Fraternally yours,

P. F. McNERNEY,

Fin. Sec'y Anaconda M. and S. Union No. 117.

Anaconda, Montana, September 12, 1903.



For the Senator.

HONORABLE FRANK A. MOORE, late Florence journalist, and State Senator from the OIL district of Fremont county, is squandering editorial space in an insane attempt to exonerate the Democratic party for any responsibility in the defeat of the eight-hour law in the Fourteenth General Assembly, but the indisputable evidence is against the apostle of Bryan and Jefferson, whose snores in the senate chamber during the expiring hours of the last General Assembly drowned the oratory of the bought patriots who "fought, bled and died" politically in a sham battle for a suffering constituency. Frank has lived so long in the lubricating district of the state that he has become smooth and oily, but his sleek and polished exterior and suavity of words will no longer enthrall the workingmen who tendered him their political confidence, to be rewarded with deception and betrayal. If Senator Moore had been loyal to the working people, had he been even faithful to the command of the 40,000 majority that was polled for the constitutional amendment, he would not have been charged with being wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, while the eight-hour bill was being daggered to death by Democratic jugglers and Republican jobbers. Some people have been so unkind as to hint that the "Honorable Senator" who was "dead to the world" during the dissolution hours of the last General Assembly, was sleeping off the effect of copious libations, quaffed at the banquet board of "Gentlemen," who were interested in the defeat of the eight-hour law. The Senator declares: "Had the working men of Colorado been faithful to their friends last fall, and not strolled after false gods and prophets, the Democrats would have been elected, an eight-hour bill passed, and all of the present trouble and confusion avoided."

Yes, dear Senator; the workingmen "strolled after false gods and prophets when they elected a Democratic and Republican combination of unprincipled grafters, who became the tools of the corporations that put collars on the necks of the "servants of the people," and put an inscription on the collar: "Our Property."

With the permission of the Denver Post, we reproduce a cartoon, and request the "Honorable Senator" to gaze upon it, and while his vision rests upon the mugs of these two noble visaged specimens of Demo-Rep. buncoism, we would respectfully ask the Senator from the "Oil" district to search the archives of his memory for some personal reminiscences which the cartoon suggests.

The State Federation of Labor of the state of Colorado is in session at Cañon City. There are many delegates attending the convention who are members of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Blue Ticket in Anaconda, Montana.

IN ORDER THAT LABORING MEN throughout the West, and particularly the members of the Western Federation of Miners, may have some idea of corporation infamy in the great smelter city of Montana, we clip the following from the Reveille, of Butte City:

"Going to leave town, Jack?"

"I got the 'Blue Ticket' this morning," was the answer. "You know what that means."

This conversation, audible to the little crowd which had gathered at an outgoing train at the Anaconda depot to-day, was the means of divulging to the Reveille correspondent a remarkable state of affairs in this city.

The very latest in Standard Oil infamy is the "Blue Ticket."

Preliminary to the opening of the Washoe works here, the Standard Oil blacklist, so well known in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has made its appearance in Anaconda.

The "Blue Ticket" is what the men call it, and if you find your name on a blue ticket you might as well go home, begin to pack up your belongings and get ready to walk out of town, if you haven't the money to ride.

The introduction of the "Blue Ticket" discloses a condition that has never been equalled in the trust-cursed existence of the city. It proves that the infamous "Blue Ticket" is but the beginning of another era of tyranny which will incense the independent citizens of the state.

To describe the "Blue Ticket" it is necessary to go back a few months. Soon after the Amalgamated Copper Company sprang into existence, one of the most convincing proofs that it was an offshoot of the Standard Oil company was the introduction of the "pedigree slip" and the "brass tag" in the Anaconda works.

Most of the readers of the Reveille are familiar with the "pedigree slip" and the "brass tag." The former is a form which must be filled out by every applicant for work. In it he must state his age, his nationality, his birthplace, and, in short, supply the company with a complete and satisfactory biographical sketch.

The "brass tag" was but a part of the new system of keeping track of the employees. It is the same plan which the Standard Oil company has worked successfully for years in its refineries in the east.

If the applicant for work passed the rigid examinations and his credentials satisfied the agents of the company, he was given a brass tag with a number on it.

When he went on shift he passed this tag through the little window at the timekeeper's office and got a red card, on which was registered with an automatic machine the time of his arrival.

This, now, became his authority to go to work. It served at once as a check, a means of identification and a convenience for keeping the time of the employe.

At the conclusion of the "shift" he passed in the red card which was again stamped by the automatic timepiece, and received the brass check in return, which he presented in turn at the beginning of the next "shift."

Recently many of the men on returning from work found when they passed in their red tickets at the timekeeper's office that they were not given the customary brass check in return, but that a blue ticket was displayed where the check was usually hung.

In many instances the men thus summarily discharged were recognized as thoroughly competent and reliable at their work, and the only cause of

their dismissal could be found in the fact that they refused to follow the dictates of the bosses in politics and vote the ticket the Amalgamated had decided to support.

It was some time before the men knew the extent of the company's new method of blacklisting. First, several of them tried for work in the other departments of the Amalgamated company's works in Anaconda. They found that the "Blue Ticket" stood against them at the foundry, at the brickyards and on the B., A. & P. railroad.

Then they left town and found that the "Blue Ticket" had killed their chances of employment in the Amalgamated works in every part of the state.

Many of them inquired concerning the chances of getting work in the Amalgamated mines in Butte, when these latter reopened.

They found that they could not get work in any of the company's mines, in the Colorado smelter or in the Butte and Boston smelter. The unenviable notoriety of the "Blue Ticket" had preceded them.

The man with the blue card is marked by the company.

He can't get work in the smelters at Great Falls.

He can't get work in the coal mines at Belt.

He can't get work in the lumber mill at Hamilton.

He can't get work at the coal mines or coking plant at Storrs.

He can't get work in the coal mines at Gebo.

In logging camps and coal camps, in mines and smelters, the "Blue Ticket" has done its deadly work.

The "pedigree card" has aided in identifying the men, and from the few who have come back to Anaconda to gather their belongings and move out with their families it has been learned that after making the circle of the entire state, in no place where the Amalgamated company controls is it possible to obtain work with the stigma of the "Blue Ticket" attached to the man who seeks employment.

It is difficult to imagine the feelings that this new tyranny of the company has engendered in the minds of the men. A few simple comparisons made among themselves show that there exists at present in this city of Anaconda as complete a system of espionage as prevails around the person of the Czar of Russia, and that any kind of a public declaration of political independence will win for the thoughtless person the dreaded "Blue Ticket."

It is remembered by many that they were led into apparently innocent conversation concerning politics; the question was asked if they approved of the course of the county assessor, who has raised the assessment of the smelter several million dollars, or if they agreed with the sentiment which compelled the company to do something toward abating the smoke nuisance in the valley.

Too late; many of the "Blue Ticket" men discovered that they should have been more reticent and recognized in the apparently innocent inquirer one of the company's "spotters."

There is no longer the slightest doubt in the minds of the people of Anaconda that the works were closed down to weed out all who are politically opposed to the Amalgamated company or who have opinions of their own which they voice on election day. Whatever doubt previously existed has been dissipated since the inauguration of the "Blue Ticket."

In effectual co-operation with the "Blue Ticket" is the company store. No man marked with a ticket of azure hue can get a pair of shoestrings at the company store without the money.

It is not generally known outside of Anaconda that the company store methods are just as pernicious as ever. Men still are required to go to the store to get their pay checks, and the amount of their indebtedness to the store is deducted from the check before payment.

The independent merchants have made several ineffectual attempts to compete with the "store," and for a time it seemed as if the men were going to have an opportunity to trade where they desired, but the shut-down, the "Blue Ticket" and the return to old-time coercion on the part of the company have intimidated the employes so that the commercial branch of the Standard Oil tree is flourishing as of old.

The Copper City Commercial Company—the euphonious name of the company store—employs one man solely to spend his time at the works and watch the men. He goes to the timekeeper's office and finds out the exact amount to the credit of every man employed on the hill.

If the books showed that you had \$45 coming to you at the Washoe works you may rest assured that you can get \$45 worth of goods at the Copper City.

It has been learned that the "Blue Ticket," like the "brass check" and the "pedigree card," is a Pennsylvania importation, and that for some years the Standard Oil Company had employed this method of blacklisting men whom they could not manage politically.

Assessor Levengood is still standing the fire of the Amalgamated newspapers, which have taken a keen dislike to this officer for his fearless stand on county valuation. Mayor Frinke was elected by the votes of the people of Anaconda, yet the company is throwing every stumbling-block in his way and trying to hamper him, as it is Mayor Mullins in Butte.

Judge Smith of Lewis and Clarke county, before whom the municipal election contest was tried, decided that the mayor was duly elected and duly qualified. Still the Amalgamated newspapers are keeping up the fight and are, in every conceivable manner, trying to tie up the new administration—much of their work being done under the guise of legitimate interest.

These are the methods by which the Amalgamated company is trying to reform Anaconda and by tyranny and injustice win fights that they can not win by fair means.

But the workingmen do not take kindly to this "Blue Ticket" plan, and while it may have the effect of making men more reticent and cautious in expressing their opinions politically, it will defeat its own end on election day, when the Standard Oil crowd will discover once more that coercion and tyranny do not win elections in Montana.

WESTERN FEDERATION NOTES.

President Moyer departed for the San Juan district on the evening of September 9th, and will visit all the unions of that district before his return to headquarters.

The grand jury, which has been in session in Denver for several weeks, has brought in indictments against nineteen members of the Smelters' Union No. 93. Many of the parties against whom indictments were found have left the country. Five arrests were made and the parties released on \$300 bonds.

Ouray Miners' Union No. 115 held a special meeting to consider the strike situation. Sympathy was expressed for the men who are waging a battle for an eight-hour day. As there are but a very few twelve-hour millmen in Ouray county, no definite action was taken at the meeting for a shorter workday. It is, however, generally believed that a request will be made in the near future for an eight-hour day for millmen, and it is expected that the mine owners will grant the same.

Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.
BETTER THAN EVER.

The Solis Cigar Co., Manufacturers, Denver, Colo.

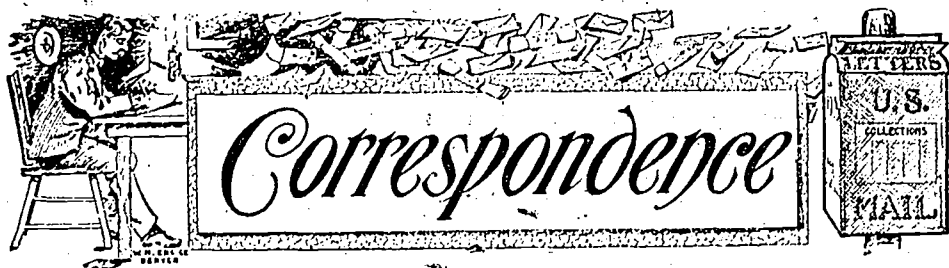
All the miners employed in the Frisco mine at Gen, Idaho, quit work on September 10th. The reason given by the men is, that they are afraid to work in the mine because of explosions and earthquake shocks. Some of the explosions are felt in town, and are taken by many for earthquakes. Mining engineers say the explosions are caused by cracking rock, and that there is no danger.

Joy Pollard, of Free Coinage Miners' Union No. 19, has gone to the state of Michigan in the interests of the Western Federation of Miners. It is the purpose of the Federation to organize the metalliferous miners of that state, and Mr. Pollard, who is a pioneer in the ranks of organized labor, has been selected to add Michigan to the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners.

Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. M., of Park City, Utah, celebrated Labor Day by one of the finest parades that was ever witnessed in the history of that city. More than 1,500 men were in line, and after parading the principal streets of Utah's greatest mining camp, the vast concourse of people who assembled to honor labor's holiday listened to an eloquent address by Hon. D. C. Coates, of Denver, Colorado. The state of Utah is rapidly forging to the front, and is rapidly becoming one of the strongholds of unionism in the West. With such tireless workers as Joseph P. Langford and Edward Boyle, of Park City; E. G. Locke, of Bingham; Nick Cones, of Eureka; and E. J. Smith, of Murray, Utah is destined to keep abreast with the procession that is moving toward the industrial heights of economic freedom.

Sherman Parker, the financial secretary of Free Coinage Miners' Union, was arrested Saturday morning at 1:30, at his home in Independence, by a detachment of militia, under instructions from Adjutant General Bell. Mr. Parker was aroused out of his bed, and was arrested without warrant and without even the specification of a charge being filed against him. The militia have established a "Bull Pen" at Goldfield, and there are now several of the leading members of the Western Federation of Miners of the Cripple Creek district being held by the state militia, and the only excuse offered for their arrest is "military necessity." The recent high-handed outrages committed by the state militia, instigated by the Mine Owners' Association, have aroused the people, and there is now a movement on foot to ascertain, through the courts, whether military anarchy or civil law shall reign supreme.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Charles T. MacLaferty, financial secretary of Oakland Lodge No. 284, of the International Association of Machinists of Oakland, California, to Secretary-Treasurer Haywood: "We look upon your body as a great example to us all in unionism, and as we look back upon our years of strife in 1901 and 1902, your locals appear to us as a bright and shining light, that aided us in many dark days. We are happy to say that we won our battle, and there is no work for non-union men in our trade on San Francisco Bay; but after our troubles, came the eastern miners, and the Union Pacific, and many calls through the Association, and all our income has gone, until we find ourselves unable to do more now. We will never be able to repay the miners for their kind favors, but we hope to be able in the near future to in part at least, show our appreciation of them as union men, and of the substantial way in which they aided us in our bitter struggle for one hour of sunshine."



Laws of Colorado Interpreted One Way for the Capitalist and Another Way for the Laborer.

When the supreme court of Colorado was asked to uphold the validity of the eight hour law it, in effect, said that it was unconstitutional because Article XVI of the constitution of Colorado provided for certain safeguards for the miner, and among the things mentioned was no provision for the eight hour day in that section, nor in any other section. Therefore, Chief Justice Campbell said that

the mention of certain things in the constitution restricted the law making power from going beyond such specification on the principle that when authority to do a particular thing is given and the mode of doing it is prescribed all other modes are excluded. Applying this doctrine to the calling out of the militia, where does the governor get his authority? The constitution says: "He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion."

There was certainly no invasion in the state unless it was an invasion of scabs to take the place of striking miners. There was no insurrection because no one was resisting any lawful authority, and, therefore, according to Judge Campbell's interpretation of the constitution, the circumstances mentioned in the constitution under which the militia may be called out, excludes all other kinds of circumstances which may arise and to call out this force when any of the enumerated circumstances does not exist is a violation of the constitution.

The sheriff was able to readily and uninterruptedly enforce the law within his county. The sheriff is the highest authority of the county; he is the executive officer thereof and is able to execute the law, and then the military forces can, as a matter of law, only assist him. It can not, except in direct violation of law, supersede him, or act independently of him, for it is written in the constitution: "That the military shall always be in STRICT SUBORDINATION to the CIVIL POWER; that no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner provided by law."

Let all "the better class of citizens," who are outwardly clamoring for obedience to and enforcement of law, and who are now passing laudatory resolutions praising James H. Peabody's conduct in sending the military forces into the Cripple Creek District against the will of the executive officer of the county for the purpose of superseding him and making the civil authority subordinate to the militia, throw off their hypocrisy and give their inner thoughts expression, which would be something like this: We had a banker at our head at Idaho Springs and he gallantly led us over the law, both statutory and moral, and drove the miners from their homes, and now we have a banker who is governor and he is also gallantly trampling all law, even the fundamental law of the state, and giving our avarice, passion and prejudice the effect and force of the law. Long live the governor who will substitute our sordid interest for the law of the land!

A CITIZEN.

Situation at Durango.

Durango, Colo., Sept. 8, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—I will give you herein a few items in reference to the conditions existing in Durango since the walkout of the smelter men.

The Navajo Indians working in the smelter demand their pay, \$2 every shift, and get it.

I wonder what would be the answer if the ordinary working force should ask for pay at the end of each shift?

A. F. Hood, undertaker, is one of the "Alliance," who makes the loudest howl about this strike ruining his business.

Several of the Indians have been badly injured in the smelter, getting burned and having the misfortune to get their fingers and feet crushed in the machinery. The Durango papers are significantly silent about these happenings.

One Higgins, who was at one time secretary of Telluride or Silverton Miners Union, is now running a daily paper here known as the Telegraph—is a member of the Alliance—is in favor of an eight hour day and the strike, but the strike should not have been called in Durango. He thinks there is no objection to it anywhere else.

We are making gains on them every day, getting men away, and they are not getting any in.

The Democrat, Durango, is publishing all sorts of lies, such as "the strike is a failure," "the smelter has more men than they can use and are turning men away every day," "that the Silverton miners won't respond to an order to come out," and that "there is a forfeit of \$20,000 on the agreement between the men and the mine operators," etc. There is no forfeiture and no bond; I know positively; I saw the contract last Sunday.

Miners had a big meeting on Saturday night at Silverton. It was election of officers. Frank Schmelzer was re-elected president and Clifford Fin secretary. Fraternally, COPLEY.

A New Hall Dedicated.

Index, Washington, Sept. 3, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Although our hall is not yet completed, we moved in last meeting night, August 29th, and held our dedication ceremonies on Saturday evening, August 30th, by members of Index Union No. 168, W. F. of M., members of Granite in which we were materially assisted by a large delegation of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Everett, who came up for the purpose of establishing a branch of that order here. The evening passed very pleasantly to all. The hall, which is 66x30, was crowded by an enthusiastic concourse of people. Union labor was well represented by members of Index Union No. 168, W. F. of M., members of Granite Cutters' Union and members of Quarrymen's Union, besides many members of the Order of Eagles and many other citizens of Index. Addresses were made by Colonel Howard Hathaway, the noted orator of Everett, Washington; President L. W. Callahan of Index Union No. 168, W. F. of M., and others.

President Callahan's opening address was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Fraternal Order of

Eagles—I am pleased to meet you here this evening and in the name of the Western Federation of Miners extend greetings and welcome to all.

I am proud to be able to make the statement that I stand this evening as a local representative of the greatest evolutionary movement of modern times, namely, organized labor.

This is no idle boast, but is literally true, and can be substantiated by facts. First, no other movement, either political, industrial or economic, ancient or modern, has had the effect or been the means of causing capital to loosen its purse strings and disgorge so large a percentage of its increased millions as organized labor. Any one can see at a glance how beneficial to society an organization of this kind is, for ever since that reign of ignorance, bloodshed and superstition known as the Dark Ages, every reformer, advanced thinker and philanthropist, have continually struggled for a more equal distribution of the wealth of the world. Cold-hearted avarice has been the cause of more misery, privation and degradation than either war, pestilence or famine. And, secondly, labor unionism is a powerful and potent factor in spreading the spirit of harmony, fraternity, brotherly love, and that broad and philanthropic sentiment of a community of interest that is to-day permeating the hearts of men. And last, but by no means least in the list, labor unionism lends to labor a dignity, an independence, and a social prestige that it could not otherwise enjoy. "United we stand, but divided we fall." is to the member of organized labor a profound truth, and the maxim, "In union there is strength" a glorious fact, for we realize there is also harmony, prosperity and equity.

Cases might be cited where, according to press reports, organized labor has been found at fault in certain controversies that have arisen over wage scales, hours of labor, etc.; but for every crime or error committed by labor against an employer, capital has and is committing hundreds of crimes. As an example, anyone who has ever lived in a mining town knows that men are ruining their health and filling premature graves for wages that are ridiculously and shamefully low, compared with the deadly work they are obliged to perform. Then, all through the list of mine, shop, mill and factory work, of all kinds, we find the toiler contending with noxious gases, close, poisonous and unhealthy atmosphere, together with many other conditions that are more or less injurious to health, while the employer sits in a comfortable home or office, enjoying the pure air, sunshine and pleasant surroundings that, according to the law of eternal justice, should be the heritage, not of a few, but of all the children of the earth.

It is the mission, as well as the duty, of organized labor to as far as is consistent with reason, common sense and justice, and as fast as is practical, to change all this, and make the earth a better and more comfortable habitation for the toilers in the ranks of labor of all kinds. Can anyone question the worthiness of such an ambition? Could any sect, creed, party or organization set as their goal a higher ideal?

It must not be understood, however, that we have entered into an organized opposition to capital; on the contrary, we ask nothing better than the arbitration of all differences that may arise between employer and employe. Organized labor is at all times willing to abide by the decision of an honest tribunal of arbitration; for the history of labor has always been, and is to-day, one of patience and long suffering, and never has it rebelled except when urged on by the hard task-master and the ruthless hand of the oppressor. Sincerely and fraternally, L. W. CALLAHAN.

We have published the above address by Mr. L. W. Callahan, delivered at Index, Washington, on August 30th, at the dedication of the new hall that has been erected by the local union, No. 168, of the Western Federation of Miners. But while we have given space to the sentiments expressed by Brother Callahan, we do not wish the members of the Federation to entertain the opinion that such sentiments receive our sanction or endorsement.

Brother Callahan says: "It must not be understood, however, that we have entered into an organized opposition to capital; on the contrary, we ask nothing better than the arbitration of all differences that may arise between employer and employe."

Is the arbitration of differences the highest summit to which Brother Callahan's ambition soars? Is arbitration the solution of the labor problem? If organized labor is not in opposition to the oppression of the capitalist, then tell us the reason that organized labor demands the right to exist and the right to be recognized; and tell us, again, why the capitalist, through organized associations, is using every effort to shatter labor unionism into fragments? If the labor organization is a mutual admiration society to present the capitalist with compliments and bouquets, why have the mine owners of the West, the manufacturers, the merchants and employers of labor in nearly every state of the Union, entered into organizations to weaken and disrupt organized labor? Necessity gave birth to organized labor, and that necessity was born in the womb of capitalist oppression. The individual workingman was forced, through the cruelty of greed, to join hands with his brother on the industrial field, knowing that collective strength was stronger than individual strength to resist the tyranny of capitalism.

Brother Callahan again says: "Organized labor is at all times willing to abide by the decision of an honest tribunal of arbitration, for the history of labor has always been, and is to-day, one of patience and long suffering, and never has it rebelled except when urged on by the hard task-master and the ruthless hand of the oppressor." Where in the history of labor can Brother Callahan point to an "honest tribunal of arbitration?" Was Roosevelt's "arbitration tribunal" an honest commission? Did that commission render

justice? and if they did, why is it that it has required all the efforts of conservative Mitchell and his per capita-tax-paid cabinet to keep the anthracite miners from open revolt? If there has ever been an "honest tribunal of arbitration," and justice has been rendered, why does Brother Callahan speak of labor being "patient and long suffering?" The very use of the words on the part of Brother Callahan is corroborative of the fact that an "honest tribunal of arbitration" has never existed, and never will exist under the present murderous system of exploitation. Organized labor is struggling for shorter hours and higher wages, while organized capital is battling for larger dividends. The larger the dividends which organized capital puts in its coffers, the less wages the employe receives for his toil. The very fact that the labor organization and the capitalist organization exist, is positive and undeniable proof that the system under which we live is wrong. The very fact that we have strikes, black lists, injunctions, deputy thugs, state militia and federal troops to awe and intimidate the efforts of organized labor is conclusive evidence that there can never be any harmony between the laboring class and the capitalist class. There will be harmony and peace between capital and labor when labor receives the capital which it produces, and when labor receives the full product of its toil, there will be nothing left out of which to create a capitalist. When the workers of the world receive all that they produce, there will be no necessity for the appointment of "honest tribunals of arbitration," and the laboring man will not have to be "patient and long suffering;" he will not have to "rebel;" he will have no "task-master," nor will he suffer from "the ruthless hand of oppression." Labor receiving the full product of its toil will eliminate that parasite in society known as the capitalist, and there will be "nothing to arbitrate." Come again, Brother Callahan, and answer, in your next communication, this question: If labor is not entitled to the full product of its toil, then who is?—Ed.

Labor Day at Black Hawk.

Black Hawk, Colo., Sept. 8, 1903.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Black Hawk has just passed through the first Labor Day celebration in its history. A good crowd from the surrounding country was present. The different prizes were well contested for. A good parade was had in the forenoon. A large banner was carried with the words: "Who is the Cause of the Labor Trouble in Colorado? Governor Peabody." "The people of Colorado voted for the amendment to the eight-hour law and we shall have it." "United We Stand; Divided We Fall." One float illustrated "Ten Hour Shift in the Mines," with the men working just enough to get pay day, and when the boss' back was turned they "touched pipe a bit," and didn't work until the boss would urge them on again. Another float illustrated "Eight Hour Shift in the Mines," with the men working steady right along with no boss at all, doing a decent shift's work in less time.

On account of John M. O'Neill being unable to be here as speaker of the day local talent was substituted. One speaker made a few remarks in English and another speaker spoke in the Italian language for the benefit of his countrymen. The whole thing wound up with a grand ball in the evening, which was well attended. Everybody seemed to be well satisfied and went home feeling that they had spent a profitable day in old Black Hawk for once. C. H.

Labor Day Celebration.

The union forces of Yavapai county were concentrated in their efforts to celebrate the one "National Holiday" granted the "producers of wealth" at McCabe, Arizona, under the auspices of No. 118. The day was an ideal one for such an eventful occasion.

Great credit is due to the various committees for the splendid management and the efficient manner in which they conducted the affairs of the day. The parade was a surprise to the men themselves in its numbers and brilliancy, so befitting the "sturdy sons of toil," there being fully 300 men in line. Marshal of the Day, Abe Leggett, artistically arranged the parade so that the gay colors blended beautifully, and merited the thanks of all.

At the grand stand Brother S. D. Murray, president of No 118, W. F. M., introduced Brother Hall as master of ceremonies, who in turn proved himself equal to the occasion in a brilliant and masterly speech. He told us that this was the day of all others when labor celebrated her progress in the pages of history. He then introduced the speakers of the day, Col. J. F. Wilson, delegate to Congress, and Hon. Henry Ashurst of Coconino county.

PROGRAM.

The ball game was one of the special features of the day. Iron King vs. Prescott for a purse of \$150. The Iron King miners out-classed the Prescott team in every particular, winning easily by a score of 34 to 11.

The double-handed drilling contest (\$150 and \$75) was the next event that commanded the attention of all. The prize was carried away by H. H. Cole and S. T. Ryan, with Hugh McDonald and Bob Daley second.

Third—Single hand, \$75 and \$25, H. H. Cole, first; Gus Dahlin, second.

Fourth—Races—100 yards dash, P. A. Everts first; Ray Munn, second.

Fifth—Ladies' race, Mrs. Dave Chammell, first.

The barbecue was a howling success. To cap the climax, the ball in the evening was an enjoyable event.

Yours fraternally,

"LEWIS."

... POETRY ...

SAID BRAVE ADJUTANT GENERAL BELL.

(By Henry O. Morris.)

[Respectfully dedicated to my friends, Cholly Soreyes, Clarence Doughface and Willie Mush of the Colorado National Guard.]

"When I strut down the street on parade,
I'm as proud as a 'tin horn' can be;
All the small boys of me are afraid,
I'm a hero to them, don't you see?"

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"My underwear's all trimmed with lace,
Though concealed 'neath my uniform gay.
And I powder my beautiful face,
Just as nice girls do, every day,"

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"Like the girls who languish and droop
When their dear sojer beaux march away,
Marching off with their heroic troop
To bluff miners who ask for more pay."

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"I wear corsets of delicate pink,
And my hose is of silk, the same shade,
O, I look 'just too cute,' don't you think,
When I strut down the street on parade?"

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"Yes, I'm aching to bluff unarmed men,
And to pose in my shoddy blue clothes,
While my press agent wiggles his pen
In versification and prose,"

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"Yes, it's true that my warriors are bums
Full of booze, and dirty-nosed boys,
Fit only to follow the drums,
And get scared at the least little noise,"

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"But with odds of a hundred to one
They might fight like the heroes they are,
All the stray dogs and cats have to run,
When my 'tin horns' swoop down from afar."

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"We were never enlisted to fight,
We were only intended for show,
Thus to 'show off' is our chief delight—
We're make-believe heroes, you know."

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"So, indeed, I do think it's real mean
To expect us to fight fullgrown men,
With a gang of cheap kidlets so green—
Should they soil their blue panties, what then?"

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

"What then?"

Said brave Adjutant

General Bell.

A GENTLE HINT.

Jim Citizens' Alliance was suffering with the gout,
Brought on by eating puddings, drinking champagne, ale and stout,
So he growled and limped and fretted, put on goggles colored blue,
Making everything he looked at bear that same despondent hue.

He went out to look for trouble and he met a brawny cuss,
Didn't stop o size him up much, he'd been spoiling for a fuss,
He'd been spoiled by being petted, made him saucy as the deuce,
He was full of "legal meanness"—had the courts for his excuse.

'Twas Joe Labor Federation he had sullenly espied,
He'd have known and played meek cripple if his glasses hadn't lied,
But his moral worth was wilted and he didn't care a whoop,
He was out to show off "smarty" and was bound to make a scoop.

Joe could see that Jim was ailing, he'd been sick a month or more,
His doctor down on Wall street sent him stuff that made him sore,
But his mind had got so feeble, and, to question party style,
Would require some mental effort which disturbed his mental bile.

Like all these "house-plant" citizens, "he would never face his man"
He hadn't much to arbitrate, wrapped up in a selfish plan,
But on one point, he said to Joe, he'd never give one inch—
The working people ask too much, that's a dead immortal cinch.

He exhorted very flippantly of property rights supreme,
Said working people's arrogance would make Christian faith a dream,
Said Joe: "We've found an error in this Christian faith applied;
Constantine at Shylock's Congress and his rounders since have lied.

"The creditor class has a legal claim on all of labor's wealth;
They got it by false 'Christian faith,' legal lies and party stealth,
A little bunch of Christian (?) bilks hold 'promises to pay'
That you and all of Labor can't redeem till Judgment day.

"You poor blind fool, my Brother Jim, ask your conscience for advice,
By the law three shysters own the loaf, ninety-seven get a slice!
You're acting like the sluice-box where Labor mines out Shylock's gold—
He has confiscated Silver, for which Socialism sold.

"You count it very dangerous for workmen to pack a gun,
But Shylock has an army, legions strong, his game to run;
You middle classes better stop, you know not what you do;
It wouldn't take twenty minutes to turn his guns on you."

C. A. STRICKLAND.



Arthur Bagnall, a member of Searchlight Miners Union No. 164 W. P. M. of Searchlight, Nevada, has recently died of typhoid fever. The funeral was held under the auspices of the union, the service was read by Vice President Edward Burtch and the charter of the union was draped for a period of thirty days.

SHOTS FROM THE IOWA SOCIALIST.

- Labor sows, but others reap.
 - Labor creates capital, but has none.
 - Labor builds palaces, but lives in hovels.
 - Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff.
 - Labor weaves fine vestments, but is clothed in rags.
 - Labor has the ballot, but doesn't know how to use it.
 - Labor manufactures pianos and plays the Jew's harp.
 - Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.
 - Labor elects representatives, but has no representation.
 - Labor manufactures guns and is shot down with them.
 - Labor makes books and libraries, but reads penny newspapers.
 - Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever.
 - Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.
 - Labor digs coal from the bowels of the earth, but shivers with the cold.
 - Labor makes furniture, but eats a cold meal out of the "full dinner pail."
 - Labor builds streets and public highways, but is not allowed free assemblage upon them.
 - Labor digs diamonds and precious metals from the earth, but wears glass beads and brass jewelry.
 - Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power.
- Everybody should read "One Free Life at a Time." Just published; price, 25 cents; six books, \$1; one dozen books, \$1.75. Address C. A. Strickland, Box 798, Salt Lake City, Utah.
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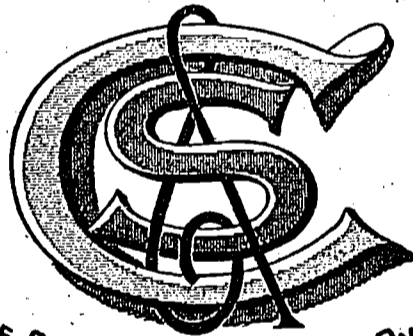
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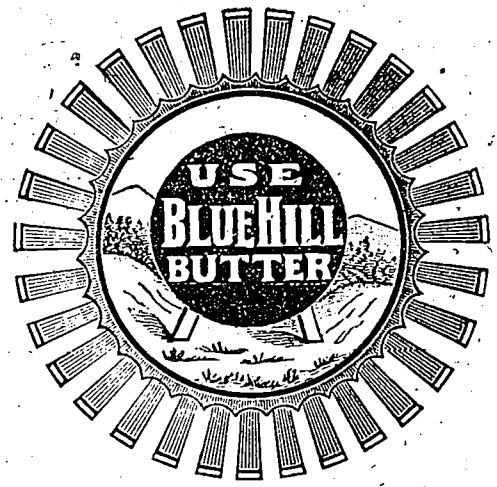
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