

is authorized to take full charge in the direction of affairs or negotiations until the arrival of the president. The members of the executive board receive \$4 per day and legitimate expenses. The revenue of the federation is derived from charter fees (\$10) and a per capita tax of 25 cents per month and, in case of emergency, by such assessments as in the judgment of the executive board or convention may be necessary. The constitution provides for the publication of a weekly official journal, the pages of which are open to all members of the organization for the discussion of social, industrial, economic and political questions, etc., and must at all times advocate the principles of what is termed "industrial unionism."

Strikes and Adjustments.—Under the article pertaining to strikes and adjustments, local unions are enjoined from entering upon a strike unless ordered by two-thirds of the votes cast upon the question, such vote to be decided by referendum, of which three days' notice is to be posted, and vote to be taken by ballot, polls to be open for not less than eight hours. No referendum vote on a strike can be taken until after having received the approval of the executive board. In case of a union or unions being on strike, regularly ordered, and if in the opinion of the president and executive board it is necessary to call out any other union or unions in order to carry the strike to a successful termination, they have full power to do so. When a strike has been approved, the president is empowered to appoint, with the consent of the executive board, a representative to take charge of the funds furnished by the federation for the relief of members involved in a strike or lockout. The representative is required to make complete itemized returns of all receipts and expenditures to the executive board. Local unions or groups of local unions are empowered to enter into wage agreements for a specified time, provided such agreements have the approval of the executive board. Negotiations for such agreements must be made between the representatives of the local or locals affected and the employers, with at least one member of the executive board or representative of the general organization being present.

Reinstatement of Strike Breakers.—Methods for dealing with offences against the federation, its officers or members by members are outlined in article XI. One section is as follows:

"Any one acting as a strike breaker or scab during a strike in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, who professes to have seen the error in his ways, may be placed on probation by the local union involved, or by any local union in whose jurisdiction he may be employed when such charges are preferred against him, provided the local involved grants permission; provided, that this shall in no way apply to any man who has been a deputy sheriff or gun-man in the employ of any corporation. Such men shall remain on probation until such time as the local union, in whose jurisdiction he is working out his probation, shall declare his offence expiated in full by good work for the cause."

When a member becomes a foreman or shift boss, or assumes a position that cannot be termed as part of a mining industry, he loses his active connection with the local union, but may continue as a beneficiary member or may be granted a withdrawal card.

The constitution provides for the initiative and referendum in all legislative questions of the federation, and the executive board has power to submit to a referendum vote any question of an urgent nature.

As with the constitution of the United Mine Workers, the federation provides for the issuance of transfer cards and also for the acceptance of similar cards from members of any chartered labor organization, subject to the rules governing the members of the federation.

From 1893 onward the federation grew in strength and influence, and not only concerned itself with mining difficulties, but championed the cause of workingmen generally.

Officers of the Federation.

The following is the full list of officers of the Western Federation of Miners: President, Chas. H. Moyer, Rooms 503-11, Denham Building, Denver, Colo.; vice-president, C. E. Mahoney, Rooms 503-11, Denham Building, Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Mills, Rooms 503-11, Denham Building, Denver, Colo.; editor Miners' Magazine, John M. O'Neill, Rooms 503-11, Denham Building, Denver, Colo.; Executive Board, J. C. Lowney, 450 North Idaho street, Butte, Montana; Yanco Terzich, 503-11, Denham Building, Denver, Colo.; William Davidson, New Denver, B.C.; Guy Miller, Box 300, Joplin, Missouri.

The Coeur d'Alene and Other Strikes.—In 1894 the organization was involved in a strike in the mining district of Cripple Creek, Colo. This dispute developed into a most bitter struggle in which assaults and bloodshed occurred. In the spring of 1899 the miners at the Bunker Hill mine in Wardner, who had only recently organized, made a demand for the same rate of wages as that paid in the other mines in the district. The demand was refused, and a strike occurred on April 24, 1899. On April 29 the concentrator at Bunker Hill mine was blown up, by whom it was never established, but the strikers were accused, and riots ensued. Federal troops were sent to the strike zone and martial law was declared. Some 1,600 arrests were made, and the men were imprisoned in sheds (termed at the time "bull pens") without any conveniences. Of these about twenty were tried for a stated offence and eight were convicted.

The trouble in the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho continued for some time, and was renewed with considerable violence in 1902. The whole strike situation was made the subject of an inquiry by a commission appointed by the United States Senate. Martial law having been twice declared in Coeur d'Alene district, a proclamation was issued by Governor Steunenburg, jointly with the general commanding the troops, forbidding the employment of men who did not hold a permit from the State authorities. The holder of such permit renounced all allegiance to the miners' union and promised not to seek membership in any other society. The actions and utterances of Frank Steunenburg, the Governor of Idaho at the time of the dispute, created bitter resentment on the part of the members of the federation, who applied to him the epithet of "Bull-pen Steunenburg." On the night of December 30, 1905, ex-Governor Steunenburg was assassinated. A few months later Chas. H. Moyer, president of the federation, and Wm. D. Haywood, secretary, and Geo. Pittibone, a former member, were charged with the crime. At the trials, which were delayed eighteen months after the arrests were made, the accused were acquitted. Vincent St. John, president of Burke Miners' Union, was also arrested in February, 1906, on the charge of being implicated in the Steunenburg murder, but there being no evidence against him he was acquitted.