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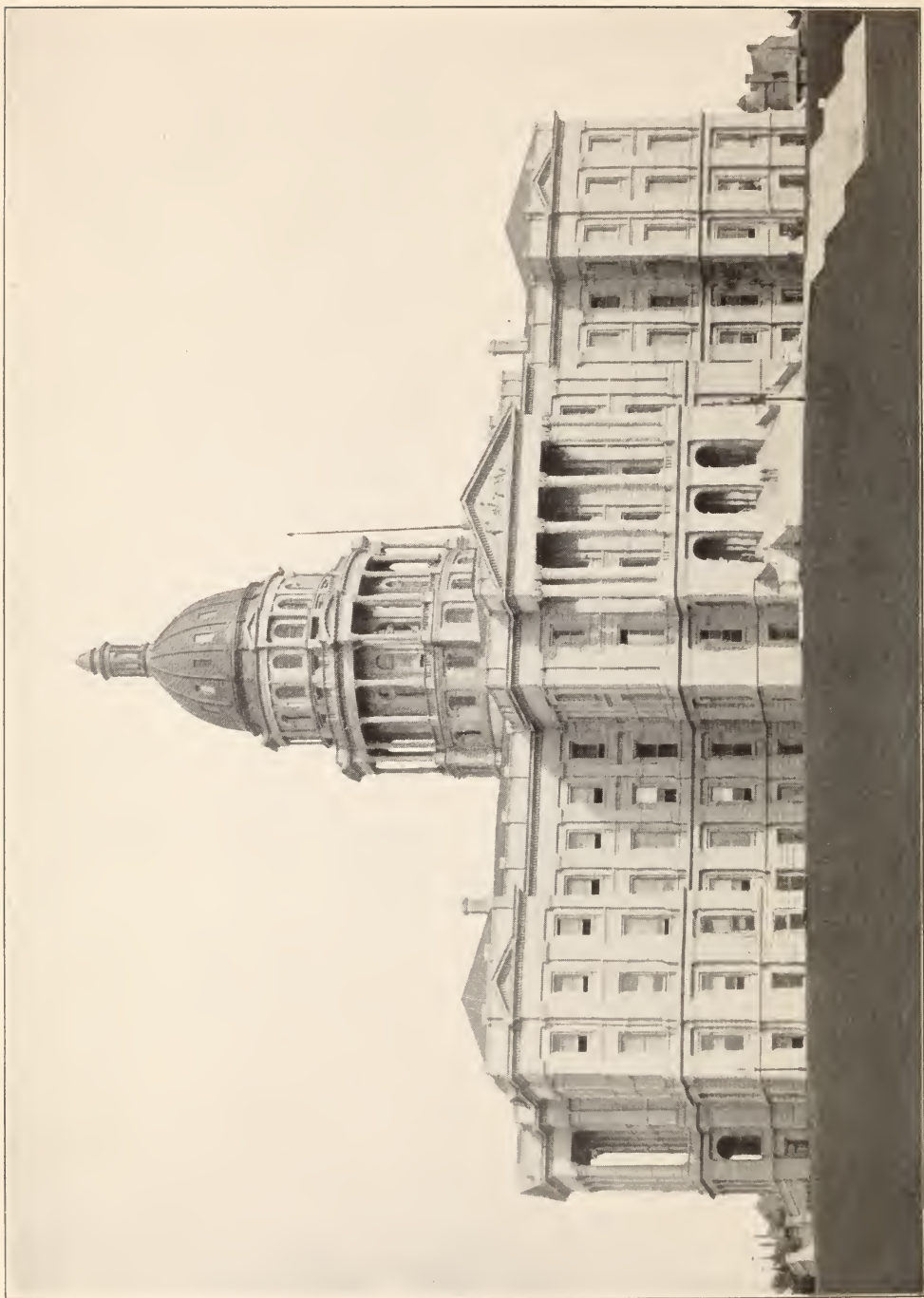






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EDWIN V. BRAKE

*Deputy Labor Commissioner, Colorado*





Twelfth Biennial Report

OF THE

# Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

State of Colorado

---

1909-1910

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JAMES B. PEARCE, Secretary of State, Commissioner ex-officio  
EDWIN V. BRAKE, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector



DENVER, COLORADO  
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS  
1911



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JAMES B. PEARCE  
Secretary of State and Ex-officio Labor Commissioner.





## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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To His Excellency,  
JOHN F. SHAFROTH,  
Governor of Colorado:

Sir—I herewith submit for your consideration the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In doing so I desire to call attention to the widening of its scope and adding to its responsibilities by the legislative enactments of 1909, in creating the Department of Factory Inspection and Licensing and Supervision of the Private Employment Offices of the State.

The law requires that this report shall be limited to 300 pages, which I find wholly insufficient to give the detailed report on each branch of this department that I should desire and also give statistics on labor organizations and the conditions of labor and the resources of the State; for report thereon the department was created.

I have had to abbreviate this report on all subjects treated to come within the prescribed limit.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN V. BRAKE,  
Deputy Labor Commissioner.

## PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

---

January 1, 1911.

JAMES B. PEARCE, Secretary of State, Commissioner ex-officio.

EDWIN V. BRAKE, Deputy Labor Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector.

JOHN W. VANDEVENTER, Statistician.

MARGARET McDERMOTT, Stenographer.

CHARLOTTE M. FRY, Stenographer.

LENA COUCH, Bookkeeper.

GENEVIEVE MILES, Factory Inspector.

ELI M. GROSS, Factory Inspector.

FREDERICK WEINLAND, Factory Inspector.

JOHN BIBLE, Factory Inspector.

DANIEL M. WARD, Factory Inspector.

PATRICK MORAN, Factory Inspector.

R. E. CROSKEY, Superintendent Free Employment Office, Denver.

LOUISE M. VAN HORN, Assistant Free Employment Office, Denver.

LEE A. TANQUARY, Superintendent Free Employment Office,  
Pueblo.

ELIAS ANDERSON, Assistant Free Employment Office, Pueblo.

HAL L. BISHOP, Superintendent Free Employment Office, Colo-  
rado Springs.

MAUD L. HENDERSON, Assistant Free Employment Office, Colo-  
rado Springs.

I. I. FRANKS, Collector of License and Supervisor of Private  
Employment Offices.



TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Bureau of Labor Statistics**  
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

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**CHAPTER I**

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**WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.**

BY EDWIN V. BRAKE, DEPUTY LABOR COMMISSIONER.

The Department of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in Colorado in 1887, providing for designating the Secretary of State as Commissioner ex-officio, with authority vested in him to appoint a deputy who shall have charge of the department and be its executive head.

This original law provided that the deputy commissioner should gather statistics on thirteen different subjects, namely:

First—In agriculture.

Second—In mining.

Third—In mechanical and manufacturing industries.

Fourth—In transportation.

Fifth—In clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above mentioned.

Sixth—The amount of cash capital invested in lands, in building and machinery, severally, and means of production and distribution generally.

Seventh—The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various skilled industries; the numbers of hours of labor per day; the average length of time employed per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments within the State.

Eighth—The number and condition of the unemployed, their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness.

Ninth—The sanitary condition of lands, workshops, dwellings; the number and size of rooms occupied by the workers, etc.; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each

locality of the State; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed to the displacement of hand labor.

Tenth—The number and condition of the Chinese in the State; their social and sanitary habits; number of married and of single; the number employed and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at each employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions respectively; to what extent their labor comes in competition with the other industrial classes of the State.

Eleventh—The number, condition and nature of the employment of the inmates of the State prison, county jails and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment comes in competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions.

Twelfth—All such information in relation to labor as the commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be obtained by this statute.

Thirteenth—A description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in the State, and what they accomplish in favor of the class for which they were organized. (Mills' Ann. Stats., 300.)

No appropriation was made for the department, other than the salary of \$1,800 per annum for the deputy commissioner. The Sixteenth General Assembly provided an expense account of \$500 per annum for the deputy commissioner in addition to his salary. The Seventeenth General Assembly amended the original law, increased the salary of the deputy commissioner, allowed him a stenographer and created the office of statistician. The same session of the Assembly created the Department of Factory Inspection, making the deputy commissioner the chief factory inspector, without additional compensation.

After two years' experience in settling labor disputes and gathering statistics upon the various subjects as specified in the bill creating the department, I find that it is almost impossible to secure accurate data on these various subjects by means of correspondence through the mail, and I have recommended a further amendment to this bill creating the department, to the Eighteenth General Assembly, which provides for a slight increase in the salary of my statistician, which I consider is amply warranted by the amount of ability that is necessary in a person to acceptably fill this position, and also provides for the creation of an officer to be known as the assistant to the deputy labor commissioner. The creation of this office and the slight expense to the State that it will entail will be many times recompensed for by the duties that I desire this officer to perform.

The added work of the department has made a condition that I find that my time should be almost wholly spent in my



EDWIN V. BRAKE  
Deputy Labor Commissioner



office. I therefore desire an assistant that I can send to whatever part of the State that his services will be valuable in adjusting industrial disputes between employer and employe. A large number of these industrial controversies could be adjusted without loss of time and money to both employers and the employe if a competent arbitrator or go between could be on the ground when these disputes arise, to bring the contending factions together. Such a man's services will be valuable to the business and wage earners, and he will be well worth the salary paid him. My experience in these matters teaches me that a competent man on the ground can settle many disputes before they are allowed to crystalize into an acute stage, and with this additional help I hope to reduce industrial differences and disturbances to a minimum.

#### NORTHERN COAL FIELDS STRIKE.

Colorado, in the past two years, has been fortunate in having a limited number of labor troubles, which can be attributed to the fact that there is a growing disposition on the part of employer and employe to adjust these matters on a business basis. The exception has been the strike in the northern coal fields, which is referred to in other parts of this report, but in this connection I take pleasure in inserting the report of the Hon. James B. Pearce, Secretary of State and commisisoner ex-officio, upon his personal investigation of this trouble.

"Under the statute the Labor Commisisoner makes a separate report. I shall use some space, however, in relating to your Excellency the ex-officio Labor Commissioner's personal and individual action concerning the northern coal field strike.

"April 1, of this year, twenty-two hundred miners, principally employed by the Northern Coal and Coke Company, went out on a strike on account of differences between the union and the operators, the merits or demerits of which I do not propose to discuss. During the summer charges were made by the coal operators and their attorneys against the striking miners. These charges were of such serious character that, if true, indicated that a spirit of lawlessness was abroad in the district, and that the sheriff of Boulder county was either incompetent or negligent in performing his duties.

"The miners' union, through committees, denied that any of their members were violating the law, and maintained most strenuously that they were, on the contrary, using their best efforts to keep peace in the various camps, and had been so successful that the strike section was, if anything, more peaceful and quiet than when the mines were operated on full time. After a discussion of the matter at a meeting of the executive officers it was suggested that the Secretary of State, being the ex-officio Labor Commissioner of Colorado, should go in person and make a careful examination of the situation.



"On August 19 the Secretary of State, accompanied by his deputy labor commissioner, Mr. Edwin V. Brake, and Mr. Eli M. Gross, one of the assistants in the Labor Bureau, went to Boulder, and, with Sheriff Capp added to the party, started on a tour, in an automobile, of investigation of the various coal mines and coal mine camps of the district in Boulder county. Two days were spent in this work and ten different coal mines were visited. The mine superintendents were interviewed and interrogated fully as to the conditions at the mine and property in their respective charge. The professional and business men, likewise the town officials of the incorporated towns in the district, were interviewed and asked many questions as to the conditions.

"During these two days, although accompanied by Sheriff Capp, he merely conducted us to the places, but was not present when these various people were interrogated, and was not informed as to what questions were asked or given any information as to their answers.

"The result of my two days of investigation was to convince me that the people of Boulder county had elected a man for the office of sheriff who was a real sheriff, and that he was fearlessly and impartially giving his time to preserve the peace, and, with the exception of a few instances of petty violation of the law, the whole district was actually more quiet and law abiding, if possible, than when all mines were operating on full time and the miners receiving full pay.

"A few instances of where children called 'scab' at different people as they were passing by a street or alley was exaggerated into the most dangerous condition of lawlessness, and designing persons were using these instances as a basis for a demand on the Governor to send the State militia into the field to preserve order where nothing but the best of order already prevailed.

"It is a well known fact that where a large number of miners, or railroad men, or those engaged in work of such character, have regular employment and money to spend, that too often a considerable portion of their wages finds its way over the bar and into the till of the saloonkeepers. This expenditure results occasionally in difficulties among the men, and sometimes in crime. But during the strike in these camps the striking miners were remaining at their homes or at their union headquarters. Officers of the union were exercising their best influences over the men, constantly urging them to obey the law, keep sober and do nothing that would injure their cause with the general public, well knowing that they had everything to lose and nothing to gain by unlawful acts.

"The mine operators had employed a detective agency from Virginia, whose specialty is breaking strikes. This agency had shipped in a number of gun men, who constantly went armed,

and, from their general demeanor in some instances, where I observed them, appeared to invite trouble. I was told by the superintendents of the various mines that they had informed these men that they should stay on the property which was being guarded, and, if they did leave, it was on their own responsibility.

"There were instances where some of these men would go into the towns with their arms conspicuously displayed, which served as an irritant, and was not conducive to good feeling.

"Considering everything as a whole, a most remarkable condition existed throughout the district of peace and quiet, and serves as a mile post on the long road that organized labor has traveled, profiting by many sad and disastrous experiences of lawlessness in the past, to advanced ideas of decency and higher ideals of American citizenship, and is a beacon light of hope that the time will come when organized labor and organized capital will find it profitable to give and take, and settle their troubles without the aid of gunpowder and dynamite.

"One will travel through many a coal mining district of this country before he will find as high a class of citizenship engaged in the business of mining coal as was found before the strike in the northern coal fields, principally composed of English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and American miners, with some Italians, who generally owned their own homes in the little towns in the district, sending their children to the public schools, enlightened, industrious and, to a considerable extent, economical, interested in their town governments and their public institutions, many having resided in that section for a period of twenty years—such a class of men as was found in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia coal fields twenty or thirty years ago, and is seldom found working in the coal mines of any state in this year, 1910.

"For the past ten to twenty years a gradual change has taken place in the character of the men who mine coal. Mine operators, for some reason known to themselves, have filled their mines with a class of miners who know little of their rights, if they be American citizens, and if not, are too ignorant to understand or appreciate the advantage of becoming such. They are sheltered in houses built on company's lands, in many instances surrounded by stockades or wire fences. In a body of one hundred there will probably be five or six nationalities—each clannish and suspicious of the other. They do not become enlightened, and, under the present system, it is not intended they shall. For, should they arrive at a full understanding of their rights, coal mines would cease to be human slaughter houses, and those who grow rich and fatten on cheap foreign labor would be compelled to spend some of their wealth in making it reasonably safe for men to dig coal.

"After arriving in Denver I reported to your Excellency that it would be a crime to send the State militia into the northern coal fields, and none were sent."

## THE COMPILING OF STATISTICS.

I had hoped to be able to furnish accurate statistics on the manufacturing industries of the State. This is impossible, for the reason that out of 1,800 schedules furnished to these manufacturers, 470 replies were all that was received from them, and a great many of these were incomplete and, therefore, valueless. The various chambers of commerce and business men's organizations, not only of this, but of other States, are constantly sending to my office for statistics of this nature. It will be to the interest of the general business prosperity of the State that accurate statistics should be furnished. I am seeking to do this, and in the bill now before the Legislature, to which I have before referred, I ask for a slight increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of Statistics, to enable the statistician to travel to different towns and agricultural districts of the State, when necessary, that he should gather on the ground those statistics that I find it is impossible to get by correspondence.

During the convention of the International Association of Labor Commissioners last year arrangements were made with the U. S. Director of Census to furnish advanced copies of the manufacturing statistics of the various states, so that they could be included in the reports of the various state statisticians and commissioners, thus finishing, earlier than the U. S. government could possibly do, the statistics on manufacturing, gathered by the Thirteenth U. S. Census, and not duplicating the work at the expense of the State departments. My advice from the Director of Census is that these advanced sheets will not be ready before March. As soon as they are received I propose to issue a manufacturing bulletin, giving the people of the State the United States census upon manufacturing at least two years before they could get it by the regular channel.

## COAL MINE DISASTERS.

The last two years Colorado has been shocked by the number and frequency of the disasters and loss of life that have occurred in the coal mines of the State. They have been the subject of a great deal of investigation by this department, which investigations were conducted under the authority given the department by the Seventeenth General Assembly.

You will find elsewhere in this report, reports on the Primero and Starkville disasters. My deputy, Mr. Gross, was also sent to investigate the Delagua disaster, but he was overcome by after damp while assisting in rescue work, and was not able to finish his investigations. For this reason we have no report upon the Delagua disaster. At this time I desire to mention the fearless and efficient work done by Mr. Eli M. Gross in conducting these investigations and assisting in the rescue work at those places. The reports on Primero and Starkville are the result of a most thorough and careful examination of conditions at those places.

Coal mining, under the most favorable conditions, is a dangerous occupation, even when every effort is put forth by the operators to safeguard the lives and limbs of the miners. Every man who goes underground takes the chance of never returning alive, and in Colorado the difficulty, in my judgment, is, that the great majority of the operators do not use good discrimination in the employment of their miners. One-half of the miners in this State are men without any previous experience in coal mining. I would recommend to the Legislature that in order to protect, not only the lives of the men employed, but also the property of the operators, that a board of examiners be created to examine, as to his competency, every coal miner before he be allowed in the mines of Colorado, and I would further recommend that in no case should an inexperienced man be allowed to work in a coal mine in this State unless he was put with an experienced miner. It is unfair, not only to the inexperienced man, but to the other employes on the property, to allow inexperienced workers in dangerous occupations to endanger their own and fellow employes' lives.

It is true that a great many things can be done by the operators to safeguard human life. It is equally true that none of the serious disasters that have occurred in this State is likely to have occurred had only experienced miners been employed in the properties. I feel that it is inhuman and un-American to operate coal mines with inexperienced men. In this connection I cite you the report upon the Primero and Starkville disasters.

The general public never know of the numerous deaths that occur almost daily by falls of rock and local explosions in the coal mines. They only hear about the death rate when a large or serious disaster occurs.

I wish to call your attention to the following table, showing that Colorado leads in the death rate in the coal mines of the United States, and that the United States leads the death rate of the world in coal mine disasters.

COAL MINE MORTALITY STATISTICS.

	No. of Miners Killed.	No of Miners Employed.	No. Killed per 1000 Employed.
Illinois, 1909 .....	213	72,733	2.9
Pennsylvania, 1909 .....	475	152,424	3.11
Colorado, 1909 .....	89	13,156	6.76
Colorado, 1910 .....	319	14,768	21.6

Illinois and Pennsylvania figures include only men employed underground.

Colorado figures include men employed in and about the mines.



## FREE AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

I desire to call your attention to the report of the free employment offices. The law creating these offices was passed by the Sixteenth General Assembly. It provides for two offices in cities of over 200,000 population, and one office in cities of 25,000 or over. At the time of the establishment of these offices, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo had one each. During the first two years that these offices were operating, aside from the Colorado Springs office, very little was accomplished. This no doubt was due to the fact that the enterprise was new, and sufficient funds had not been provided to properly advertise it.

I wish to congratulate the superintendents and assistants upon the splendid work accomplished during the last two years, a record of which is published in detail in this report. I desire to recommend that the superintendents and assistants be given a slight increase in salary—other states are now paying such increase for like services—and to ask the Legislature for an increase of \$1,000 per year for the maintenance of these offices, necessitated by reason of having, under the last census report, to establish a second office in Denver. Too much cannot be said in behalf of this branch of the bureau; the splendid work accomplished and the abuses that have been eradicated by the work of this department. I found, however, as a result of this work, that the root of the private employment agency evil could not be eradicated by the free offices, and, therefore, had a bill introduced in the Seventeenth General Assembly requiring all private employment agencies to take out a State license through this bureau, and placing them under the control of the department.

For years employment agencies in Colorado have conducted their business as they pleased. While some conducted a legitimate and honest business, a great many did not. The law giving the Deputy Labor Commissioner power to control the actions and, if necessary, revoke the licenses of these offices, has had a salutary effect upon the actions of the many who heretofore conducted their business in an unlawful manner. Thousands of dollars have been saved to the wage-earners seeking employment, and abuses that existed exist no more.

The licenses collected from these employment agencies are not intended to be revenue producers for the State, the law providing that this money shall be used to enforce the law. The financial statement of this branch will show how this money has been used. I feel justified in saying that never in the history of the State have the wage-earners been treated as fairly as in the past year. Abuses still exist, but I feel warranted in saying that in the course of a short time these will be reduced to a minimum. It is our business to protect all employment agents who do business in accordance with the statute,



and to ultimately drive out of business all those who are repeatedly violating the law.

#### FACTORY INSPECTION.

The Seventeenth General Assembly created a new department known as the Department of Factory Inspection, making the Deputy Commissioner of Labor the chief factory inspector. This law in a great measure is a copy of like laws existing in many states of the Union, which have had years of experience in this matter. I realized, when advocating the passage of this law, that it, at that time, would be impossible to get enacted if it carried with it a sufficient appropriation to make the law effective. As the result of this the bill provided that an inspection fee of ten dollars (\$10) should be charged upon those premises coming under the law, when inspected. This was a new departure in legislation in this State, and one that, with the exception of the fee collection, has been generally approved of. Much good has been accomplished by the operation of this law; thousands of dollars of improvements have been made in the factories, workshops and hotels of the State, in the way of sanitary measures installed, and safety devices for the protection of the lives and limbs of the workers, and hotel guests and workers have been protected from fire by adequate fire escapes being installed in the various hotels and establishments, where none existed before. I have yet to find or hear of a single individual who is opposed to factory inspection, with the possible exception of the proprietors of a few dangerous and unsanitary places that require many hundred dollars' worth of improvements installed before they are fit places for human beings to work in. As a general rule the citizens of the State approve of this law, and I have been highly complimented for the many improvements that have been made to better conditions in many directions. This department can become more effective, and better results obtained, by the Legislature making a direct appropriation to pay the inspectors' salaries, and the abolishment of the fee system altogether. A bill is now pending in the Legislature to this effect. I would earnestly recommend that the same be passed.

It should be remembered that the factory inspection law was not passed for the purpose of producing revenue to the State, but for the purpose of safeguarding the lives, limbs and health of the wage-earners of the State and the traveling public.

#### CHILD LABOR AND CHILD PROTECTION.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that Colorado has no adequate law for the protection of the children. Numerous of these laws have been passed from time to time, but these have been so drafted and so amended that they are either inoperative or been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. I have had drafted and introduced in the present ses-

sion a bill to remedy the defects that exist in the present laws. The trouble with child labor legislation heretofore has been the distribution of responsibility in the issuance of permits. This defect is overcome in the proposed law now pending in the Legislature. The tendency of the times is to concentrate power and authority in as few hands as possible in order to place the responsibility upon some official for the execution of the laws. I propose in this bill to place this responsibility upon the Bureau of Labor, and that its officials shall have the power to issue all employment permits to children. If there is any virtue in the commission form of government in the concentrating of power and responsibility, it seems to me that the issuance of these employment permits should be controlled by one department alone. Child labor has not become as great an abuse in Colorado as some other states. However, there is enough to warrant the passage of stringent laws so that the abuse will never be allowed to grow in this State.

#### METALLIFEROUS MINING INDUSTRY.

The metalliferous mining industry in the last two years has practically been at a standstill. Very little development work has been done. Less men have been employed in the mines and smelters than at any time within the last twenty years. However, the indications point to a revival of this industry. It is to be hoped that this will be the case. Greater opportunities present themselves to the investor in Colorado at this time in the mining industry than has been the case at any other time.

The State has suffered in the past from the dishonest actions of promoters. There are legitimate mining promotions and there are "wild cat" ones. Plenty of legitimate propositions are open to the investor, where good returns can be made upon the investments.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

At the beginning of my term of office Mr. W. C. Johnson, of the Stockman's Journal; Senator Ammons, Governor Shafroth and myself held a conference, at which these gentlemen asked me to send out no agricultural schedules, but to leave this to the Agricultural College. I readily consented to this arrangement and no agricultural schedules have been sent out from my department. But the growing importance of this branch of our State's industry has prompted me to issue some statistics upon this important subject, which will be found elsewhere in the report.

#### ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED LABOR IN ITS RELATION TO THE DEPARTMENT.

It is said by some of the employers of labor in Colorado that the creation of a labor department and the enlargement of the same is done purely in the interest of organized labor. This

is not the truth. It is very seldom that this department, in its various branches, has any business whatever with organized labor. They, acting as a unit, protect themselves, and our business is almost entirely confined to looking after the interests of the unorganized wage earners and common laborers.

It has been said that the factory inspection law was passed purely through the efforts of organized labor. Such is the fact. They assisted materially in the passage of this law, and I frankly say that 75% of all the people protected by the factory inspection law belong to no labor organization whatever. In our free employment offices, our private employment agency regulation, in our collection of wages department, we have very little work to do for members of organized labor. Our efforts to protect, in these three branches of the department, wage earners of the State are confined almost exclusively to the unorganized laborers and domestics. These are the class of people who require the assistance of a department of this character. As a rule their wages are such that they never accumulate any money ahead, and when a controversy arises they are in no position to protect their interests under the law, consequently there must be some place where they can appeal for assistance. A great many abuses of this class of laborers have grown up in this State, and it requires constant hard work from the members of my department to get a measure of justice for these people.

I wish to call your attention to one of the abuses that should be corrected by some stringent legislation. It is a common practice for employers of common labor to exact a hospital fee. This system was established by the railroad companies in the early days, and was then beneficial to both employers and employes. But at this time nearly every construction company have adopted this system, which has degenerated into a graft upon the employes, in most instances. These companies or individuals deduct from their employes' time checks from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per month, even if the men only work a week on the job, for what they term "hospital fees". The injustice of it is apparent to anyone, for if the person is hurt, in most cases he is sent to the county hospitals and made a charge upon the people. Another injustice, which has come to the attention of the department, is the manner in which common laborers are employed in construction for the railroads, and the manner in which they are paid off.

While we have little complaints from the local companies, we are constantly called upon to endeavor to get pay for men who have been paid off in time checks of companies having their offices outside of the State, and who are compelled to wait from ten to thirty days for pay earned and due them. Under the laws of the State, as interpreted by the department, a person quitting the services of another must wait until the next regular pay day for his pay due; but when an employer discharges a person the person's pay is due immediately upon his or her discharge. The companies should provide sufficient funds in Denver to imme-

diately pay off their discharged employes. The same condition exists during the last nine months with employes in the mines of the northern coal fields. Hundreds of men have been imported, assured of good wages and steady employment. No effort had been made by the agents of the operators to ascertain whether or not the applicant was qualified as a miner. The result was that in practically 75% of the cases of employment the men proved inefficient or incompetent. As a result they were discharged and given time checks dated as much as thirty days ahead. The result has been that these men were compelled to discount their checks or lie around the city of Denver and be a charge upon the public until the time checks were matured. This is a direct violation of the laws of Colorado that the department has been helpless to remedy, from the fact that we could not hold the men here on expense until we could get the matter adjudicated in court, no funds being provided for the protection of such cases. And in most instances it has been impossible for this department to get any of the laws to protect the wage earners enforced by the district attorney.

#### NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

The four departments comprising this bureau are asking for direct appropriations so as to give the bureau an opportunity to become more efficient and get better results, not only for the employe, but also for the employer. The money asked for the maintenance of this department, which has for its purpose the protection of the wage earners of the State of Colorado who number over 150,000, to say nothing of the numerous domestics that are employed in families, or farm hands employed in the agricultural districts, is much less than is now provided for other departments in the State House. It is not my purpose to secure greater appropriations at the expense of other departments of the State, but I believe that the Bureau of Labor Statistics should be provided with sufficient money to enable it to protect the vast army of both men and women wage earners of the State. A strong labor department will result in industrial peace in the State, and by this, to the betterment of conditions for both employer and employe. Colorado's resources are so great that it will become, eventually, one of the greatest of the manufacturing states. At this time I feel that we should build with the view of safeguarding all interests involved, so that we shall not be compelled to undo a great deal of our legislation, such as occurred in other states of the Union, after they have allowed abuses to accumulate. It takes greater effort to change an abuse than it does to start right in the beginning.



## CHAPTER II

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### REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS ON THE PRIMERO MINE DISASTERS OF JANUARY 23, 1907, AND JANUARY 31, 1910, TOGETHER WITH THE GENERAL CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE BI- TUMINOUS FIELDS OF COLORADO.

To the Honorable John F. Shafroth, Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—In compliance with section 6, page 301, of the Session Laws of 1909, wherein this department derives its authority for making an investigation of the recent disaster at Primero, Colorado, together with the general conditions under which coal is mined in that section of our State, two of my deputies, Messrs. Coray and Gross, and myself, have carefully inquired into, and submit these reports.

I shall refer back to the explosion that occurred in the Primero mine on the 23d day of January, 1907, to show that the conditions that prevailed in this mine at that time, and that caused that explosion, have in nowise been improved upon since that time, and that the investigation made by this department of the recent explosion in the same property, warrants us in saying that nothing has been done in the past three years to avert any of the dangers that resulted in the previous explosion and loss of human life. ✓

In the explosion of January 23, 1907, twenty-four men lost their lives, and it was charged at that time that the disaster was caused by gas, augmented by a dust explosion. In order that you may have a complete understanding as to the conditions that prevail in that section of Colorado, I embody in this report the findings of the coroner's jury, which was supposed to have made an investigation of that explosion. You will notice that there were two verdicts rendered by the same jury, the first on the 26th day of January, 1907, and the second on the 7th day of February, 1907, in which the jury found that twenty-three of the men came to their death by an explosion from causes unknown to the jury. Eleven days later they rendered a verdict in which they stated that the cause of the death of Rees J. Lumley was an explosion of gas. Now, it must strike the reader as rather a peculiar circumstance that these two verdicts should differ as to the cause of the explosion, when the men were all killed at one and the same time. It has been the contention of the miners that in both of the explosions that have occurred at the Primero mine, the primary cause was gas,

J. J. R.

augmented by dust. I insert here verdict of the jury at the explosion January 23, 1907:

"We, the undersigned coroner's jury, duly impaneled and sworn to try the issue of the cause of the death of Angelo Della-Maddalena, Encio Stiffi, C. Casagrande, Robt. Fatur, John Omobone Stufiatti, Modesta Formilli, Fortunato Gacamozi, Angelo Pesseta, Luis Sipos, Jos. Sipos, Frank Hobert, Dominic Pessetta, John Hamecke, John Sine, Frank Urich, Frank Smurdel, John Paulich, find that the said parties came to their death in Primero in said county and State, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1907, by an explosion in the Primero mine, and that the cause of said explosion is unknown to this jury.

"In testimony whereof, the said jurors have set their hands at Primero, Colorado, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1907.

"CHAS. TREW,

"LUIS SANSTATIS,

" (X. his mark),

"FRANCH STATIGNER,

"JESSE SHAW,

"HENRY BROWN,

"CHARLES THOMAS,

"JOHN R. GUILFOIL,

"Coroner of Las Animas County, Colorado."

At the time of the explosion, or three days after it occurred, I, at that time occupying the same position that I do now, was furnished information by the miners that led me to believe that there was no question but that the explosion was the result of the gaseous condition of the mine, and I did everything in my power to get the State officials to make a proper and thorough investigation, so as to place the responsibility where it rightfully belonged. This I was unable to do, not being able to interest any of the officials of the State at that time, and it was not until the Seventeenth General Assembly met that this department was given authority for making these investigations independent of any other state department, which authority I referred to at the beginning of this report.

On May 19, 1907, five men lost their lives in the Engleville mine by suffocation from inhaling noxious gases, generated by fires that had existed in the mine, and had necessitated the closing down of its largest producing district for a year.

I mention this incident merely to show that the C. F. & I. Co. have supreme control over the officials of Las Animas county. The verdict of the jury in this case as herein quoted, maintains that the men having knowledge of the dangerous condition of the mine, assumed the risk incurred in working in it. Anyone conversant with the policy of the C. F. & I. Co. in its dealings with its employes knows that had the



men refused to have gone to work in the property they would have been discharged immediately. In support of this assertion, I wish to give an illustration of the policy pursued by this company in its dealings with its employes. On the 20th day of January, 1907, there was working in the Primero mine an Irish-American miner. After going into the mine, and finding it was full of gas, he reported to the fire boss that it was dangerous, and he did not propose to work under that condition. He was immediately told to go into the mine and keep his mouth shut and not let the foreigners know of the condition, for it would cause a stampede, and they would all leave the mine. This man refused to return to work, stating that the property was in a dangerous condition, and was told to go into the mine and get his tools and leave the camp. Upon returning to the mine to get his tools, a local gas explosion occurred, and the man was very severely injured. This explosion took place three days before the explosion occurred that cost the lives of twenty-four employes, thereby showing that the officials in charge of the Primero mine knew of the dangerous condition at that time, and did nothing whatever to protect the men. Now, if they will do these things in one property controlled by this company, why not in the Engleville mine? And I submit to you, and to the citizens of this State, that the verdict in the Engleville disaster is a disgrace to American justice.

Commissioner of Mines Jones, in his thirteenth biennial report, which was issued after the explosion of January 23d, laid down certain rules whereby he thought to minimize explosions of this kind. On page 10 he says:

"The usual and most common mode of origin of dust explosion is from local gas combustions and from blasting of any kind, especially where it results in blow-out shots. However, at a certain stage of conditions, a dust explosion can be started through any form of compression of sufficient intensity, when combined with the required temperature for ignition. The explosion of a loose quantity of powder, a runaway trip of cars, or fall of roof, covering a large area, occurring suddenly, might agitate and compress the dust and air and bring about explosive conditions. Therefore, a mine which is very dusty, and whose dust is of high and inflammable nature, is never safe from explosions. To reduce the chances of explosion in such cases to the lowest minimum, it is necessary that all of the following rules be put into effect and strictly and continuously obeyed:

- "1. All places to be kept free from unnecessary dust accumulations.

- "2. All entries, rooms and traveling-ways to be sprinkled with sufficient water to lay all dust on the floors, sides, timber and roof, and this method further assisted by water sprays of

such degree of fineness as to permeate the air of the mine to the highest point of saturation, and thus purge the air as much as possible of suspended dust.

"3. All shot to be charged and fired by shot lighters, who are qualified by a thorough practical knowledge in the handling of powder, and able to gauge the charges necessary to remove the load assigned each shot.

"4. Blasting to be prohibited until all employes, other than the shot lighter, have left the mine.

"5. All coal to be blasted should be undercut at least eight inches deeper than the hole for the powder.

"6. All holes should be tamped, or stemmed, with an absolutely non-combustible material.

"7. The size and strength of shots should be regulated so as not to require an amount of powder to exceed a specified maximum charge.

"8. No shots to be fired where there is the least visible quantity of explosive gas present.

"9. The quantity of powder taken into a mine at any one time should be restricted to the lowest possible minimum, and not exceeding the amount needed during the shift."

Commissioner Jones, in his thirteenth biennial report, made a recommendation that I consider fair, just and humane, concerning the employment of inexperienced miners. It is a well known fact that it is the policy of the C. F. & I. Co. to employ inexperienced men to the exclusion of experienced ones. The reason for this is that these non-English speaking foreigners are not conversant with the rate of wages or the conditions that prevail in this country, and they will submit to conditions that men will not tolerate who have had experience as practical miners. It does not require a knowledge of mining to know that an inexperienced miner not only endangers his own life, but also the life of every other employe in the mine. In order to overcome this dangerous condition, it has been suggested by practical miners for years that an examination should be held of all miners making application to go under ground to determine whether they had had sufficient experience to warrant their being employed, and in order to fill up the ranks of the miners, it has been recommended by Jones and various industrial leaders that an experienced miner, and an apprentice or helper, should always work together. Objection to this has been raised by some. If the men worked upon a tonnage basis it would not be fair to the experienced man to receive the same compensation as the inexperienced man, but this could be avoided by an agreement that each should receive a certain percentage of the money earned.

Too much cannot be said in condemnation of the employment of the non-English speaking miners in Southern Colorado.

There is no disposition on the part of this department to blacklist or boycott the non-English speaking people. We believe they should have an opportunity to earn a livelihood, but I do believe that the State of Colorado should exact from the company protection for those men as well as for the English speaking miners of this State.

I wish to call your attention to the different conditions in Colorado in the northern and southern coal fields. In Northern Colorado the coal is of a cheaper quality and brings less in the market. Being lignite, it is impossible to store the coal for any length of time, and the operators are at a greater expense in producing their coal, as it is necessary to market it very soon after mining. On the other hand, the coal in the southern fields is of a harder and better quality, and can be stored for an indefinite period. These two coals are competing in the markets of this State, one with the other, and I feel as though it is the duty of the State of Colorado to see that the conditions are the same in both fields, as far as practical. In Southern Colorado every law is violated in order to cheapen the cost of production. In Northern Colorado every law is obeyed, thereby increasing the cost of production. In Northern Colorado the operators meet and confer with their employes with reference to hours, method of paying, conditions in the mines, and, in fact, treat them humanely and fair. In Southern Colorado the contrary policy is pursued, and the coercive measures used arbitrarily fix the rules and the prices, and if an employe makes any complaint of the conditions under which he works, he is fortunate if he only receives a discharge. In most cases he receives personal, physical abuse at the hands of the paid thugs, known as Deputy Sheriffs, in the employ of the C. F. & I. Co. I mention this to show you it is not necessary in the production of coal in Colorado to use coercive measures. In Northern Colorado the operators pay the wages to the miners instead of expending it for armed thugs. In Southern Colorado the C. F. & I. Co. maintains an army of Deputy Sheriffs, and by a system of unfair dealing and unfair weights, make the miners pay for the men to guard them, which I consider un-American, illegal and against all the traditions that an American holds dear.

While the Commissioner of Mines, John D. Jones, in his report of the accident of January 23d, could not locate the cause of the explosion, his recommendations as herein quoted are calculated to safeguard the miner in the future. From the investigation that I have made through Deputies E. G. Coray and E. M. Gross, I cannot find any evidence that the company paid the slightest attention to the recommendations of the Mine Commissioner. On the contrary, the same policy was continued after the explosion of January 23, 1907, until the explosion of January 31, 1910. The C. F. & I. Co., which is owner of the Primero mine, as well as various other properties

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in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, has used every means in its power to nullify and violate every law upon the statute books, calculated to protect the interest of the miner, and has even gone further than that by using its powerful influence to defeat the enactment of any law that had for its purpose the safeguarding of the lives and health of its employes. It fights every kind of legislation that it feels adds to the cost of mining, and every one familiar with legislation in this State knows that this is the attitude of the company. I herewith insert House Bill No. 147, by Hurd of Boulder county, that was introduced during the session of the Seventeenth General Assembly:

## A BILL

### FOR

### AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROPER VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That there shall be adopted what is known as the split air system for the ventilation of all coal mines, situated in the State of Colorado, employing fifty (50) or more persons. The main current shall be so split or subdivided as to give a separate current of reasonably pure air to every fifty persons at work, and the inspector shall have authority to order separate currents for smaller groups of employes, if in his judgment special conditions make it necessary.

Sec. 2. That all cross-cuts shall be made not more than sixty feet apart in flat veins, and in all pitching veins cross-cuts shall be made as often as the inspector shall determine, and no room shall be turned or opened in advance of the air current.

Sec. 3. In case the chambers, roadways, or entries of any coal mine are so dry that the air becomes charged with dust, the operator of such mine must have such roadways and chambers regularly and thoroughly sprayed, sprinkled or cleaned, and it shall be the duty of the inspector to see that all possible precautions are taken against the occurrence of explosions which may be occasioned or aggravated by the presence of dust.

Sec. 4. Whenever the inspector shall find men working without sufficient air, he shall at once give the mine manager or superintendent notice and reasonable time to restore the current. Upon his or their refusal or neglect to act promptly, the inspector may order the endangered men out of the mine. The inspector shall have the authority to restrain said operator, manager, superintendent or any person or persons from working or operating any coal mine or portion thereof, if the provisions of this act are not complied with. Any person or persons proven guilty of violating this act shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500)



for each violation of this act. Justices of the peace of any county where the law has been violated, shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine any violation of this act, subject to the right of appeal as in cases of assault and battery. All acts and parts of acts conflicting herewith are and the same are hereby repealed. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

This bill was introduced for the purpose of safe-guarding the miners against explosions and it is sufficient for me to say that the C. F. & I. Co. used its influence to defeat this bill and accomplished its purpose. The object of giving causes that led up to the explosion of January 31, 1910, is to show the general attitude of the C. F. & I. Co. as antagonistic to any law or rule that has as its object the protection of the miners in its employ. On January 31, 1910, an explosion occurred at the Primero mine, wherein from 75 to 125 people were killed. I have been unable to ascertain the exact number. I, therefore, instructed E. G. Coray and E. M. Gross, deputies in this department, to proceed to Primero and make an investigation as to the causes that led to the explosion. It was not my intention to make a technical examination or report upon the condition of the mine after the explosion, but my instructions to the deputies were to find out the conditions that prevailed in the mine the day, the week, the month and for several years past, believing that it was practically impossible to learn the causes of the disaster after the explosion unless I knew the condition that prevailed in the mine previous to it. I also instructed the deputies to make an investigation as to the conditions that generally prevailed in Las Animas county in the coal camps. From the result of Messrs. Coray and Gross's investigations, I find the conditions prevailing at the mine in Primero, where the recent explosion occurred, to be substantially as follows:

In the first place, the law provides for the watering down and sprinkling of all known gaseous mines. By information furnished the deputies from this department, by men who were working in the mine covering a period from the day before the explosion back to the time of the first explosion, they learned that never, at any time, had the mine been sprinkled as provided by law. In fact, the only sprinkling they could get evidence of having been done, was in the main entry between the tracks for transporting the coal out of the mine, and that only when the dust became so deep as to interfere with the efficiency of the mules in hauling the coal out of the mine. There was no attention paid to the sprinkling of the walls, roof or timbers, nor spraying the atmosphere, which is charged with dust, as recommended by Jones in his report. In fact, all evidence goes to show that at no time was the mine properly sprinkled. In the partial report submitted by Messrs. Coray and Gross, reference is made to sprinkling the mine previous to the visits of the mine inspector,

but as near as we could find out from the employes working in the property, this sprinkling was confined to the roadways. We also find that at the time of the explosion, notwithstanding that safety lamps were being used as a precaution against gas explosions, the company thereby pleading guilty to the knowledge that the mine contained gas, the miners were working 220 feet ahead of the air, which, to say the least, was an act of criminal carelessness. We also find from the evidence of the employes working in the property that local gas explosions were of very common occurrence, which leads us to believe that the primary cause of the recent disaster was a gas explosion augmented and intensified by the dust in the mine as evidenced by the dust coking found in all parts of the mine affected by the explosion. We further find by undisputed evidence that a sufficient amount of timber and props were not supplied for the miners to work with and that in many cases miners had to go into the old workings of the property and take out props in order to be able to work at all. This, to put it mildly, was infamous. To compel men who are working in a gaseous mine filled with dust, to work under conditions imposed by the company at the time of the explosion was cold-blooded barbarism. That the mine was known to the company to be dangerous goes without saying, as it certainly employs men who are competent enough to determine the conditions of the mine. If it does not, it is criminal negligence on its part to employ inexperienced help. During the past year the C. F. & I. Co. has left orders with Mr. Lee Tanquary, superintendent of the Free Employment Bureau at Pueblo, for miners, and Mr. Tanquary reported to this office, after the explosion of January 31, that it was almost impossible to get an experienced miner to work in the Primero mine. After offering them employment there the universal reply was, "not in that death trap. I have worked there before and know the conditions that prevail."

The attitude of this company toward their employes is one of lawlessness, fraud and corruption. Not only are the conditions the very worst in the property where the men are compelled to work, but it maintains a system of stores, which is a violation of the Statutes of Colorado, 3rd volume Mills' Revised Statute, 2861 F. 1. It maintains at Primero a saloon and the company receives part of the profits therefrom. The houses that are rented to the miners are cheaply constructed and barren of the ordinary comforts that laborers enjoy in other occupations. They are debarred from the privilege of having a check weighman which the law provides for in 3rd Mills' Revised Statute, 3404 F. This denial of the right to check weigh the coal, when you take into consideration the fact that the miners are paid by the ton, is grossly unjust. It must be apparent to fair-minded citizens that the only reason for the violations of this statute and the denial to check weigh, is in order to deprive the miner of his just due. We also find that the eight-hour law, which is a part



of the constitution of the State of Colorado, giving to the miner who is employed under the ground, an eight-hour day, is violated on every property controlled by this company, openly and with defiance. The privilege of buying goods to supply the families of the miners is restricted to the company's stores and I feel warranted in saying, from the evidence gathered by this department, that any attempt by miners to purchase supplies from any other than the company's store would mean instant dismissal to the purchaser.

The system, as employed by the C. F. & I. Co. in Las Animas county, is not only in open defiance of all the laws of the State of Colorado, but it maintains, under the thin guise of law, an armed force consisting of deputy sheriffs, in all its camps, who are used to not only violate all of the laws, but to maltreat any one who attempts in any way to assert his rights as an American citizen. The county officials of Las Animas county are in league with this company so that it is absolutely impossible for an American citizen to get anything like justice from the hands of the legally elected officials of that county. This is so apparent to any one who cares to make investigation of the conditions that prevail in that section of the State, that it is a wonder it is tolerated at all, and the only reason that it is, is because they have to deal with foreign-born, non-English-speaking people who do not understand what their rights are and who have been subject to such treatment before coming to the United States. In order to thoroughly understand to what extremes those so-called officials of the law go, I will state that after the company exacts a rent for their houses from their employes no home is sacred or has any privacy, the company taking the ground that, as they own the property, they have the right to enter it at all times, and I have been told by women in Primero that there was no privacy in their home life, that whenever a representative of the company or deputy sheriff desired, they entered the house unannounced.

In order to show the control this company has over the inhabitants and officials of Las Animas county, it is sufficient to call your attention to the action taken by the County Coroner and the Coroner Jury after the recent disaster. The explosion occurred on January 31st, and five days later the jury of six, five of whom were employes of the C. F. & I. Co., rendered the following verdict: "That the jury find that Ciskra, Emery, Anderson and others came to their death by an explosion in the Primero mine, January 31st, 1910, and the cause of the said explosion is to this jury unknown." If it was not for the seriousness of the conditions that surround coal mining, as conducted by the C. F. & I. Co., the action taken by the authorities would seem ridiculous. Here is an explosion which occurred on January 31st, which killed from 75 to 125 human beings, and the officials in their anxiety to protect the interests of the company against the widows, mothers and surviving relatives of the dead

miners, five days after the occurrence of the explosion rendered a verdict without making any kind of an investigation that would determine the cause. Here were the State officials trying to ascertain the cause of the explosion so they might place the blame where it belongs. Here comes the county officials with a jury of employes of the C. F. & I. Co. exonerating the company without any investigation whatever. It does seem that in that portion of the State of Colorado law and order certainly have ceased to exist. We find that children are employed in the mines, at the coal washers and at the coke ovens, in direct violation of the laws of Colorado which make it unlawful to employ any children under sixteen years of age in any dangerous occupation, and the only excuse that is offered by the officials of the company is that it is none of their business, that these children are working with the consent of their parents. In fact, this subterfuge is used by the company in all its actions as an excuse for violating the laws of the State of Colorado. I herewith submit partial reports of E. G. Coray and E. M. Gross:

Hon. E. V. Brake, Deputy Labor Commissioner,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—In pursuance of your request of February 2nd I left Denver with Mr. E. M. Gross for Primero, Colo., to make an investigation of the disaster at the Primero mine and, if possible, to locate the responsibility and cause of the disaster, the party or parties responsible, and to ascertain whether or not boys under the age of sixteen were employed in the mine at the time of the disaster.

Upon arriving at Primero I met the State Mine Inspector, Mr. Jones, who accorded me all the courtesies possible, and I consider him a thorough and competent official. The small community was in a turmoil at the time, as but few of the bodies had been taken from the mine. Wives and mothers were anxiously awaiting the recovery of the bodies of their loved ones (one of the saddest sights I ever witnessed), and in many cases bodies were brought from the mine and taken to the machine shop, which was being used as a morgue, and the wives and mothers in some cases were refused the privilege of viewing them. I approached a deputy sheriff and asked him why they were not permitted to see the bodies. His reply was that in many cases they were in a horrible condition and the company didn't want them to see the bodies until they had been prepared. But the company did permit a photographer to enter the temporary morgue for the purpose of taking a photograph of the bodies in order to put the same on the moving picture circuit, and he did so.

Mr. Gross entered the mine with the view, if possible, of locating the cause of the explosion, while I visited the miners in that community. I learned after talking to many of the miners, some of whom have worked in the mine for the past ten

years, that the mine was known to be a gas mine and also that there was an abundance of dust in the mine, not only on the floor, but on the side walls and ceiling. I also learned from them that there was no attempt made by the company to sprinkle the mine except in the center of the track, same being necessary in order that the driver could remove the cars, but no attempt, so far as I could learn, ever had been made to sprinkle any other part of the mine. I interviewed a number of miners, who told me they had quit the mine, as they were constantly in fear of a dust explosion; others quit because they were unable to get the proper timbers, and in many cases men were instructed by the superintendent to go into the old workings and remove the timbers and use them in the new workings. In one case a miner requested the superintendent to furnish props and was informed that there were none to be had at that time. This miner laid off four or five days until his credit was exhausted at the company's store, when it became necessary for him to return to work, which he did, and he was told that they didn't have props, that he could go into the old workings and remove the props and use them. This he attempted to do, with the result that there was a cave-in and he lost his life. Similar instances were related by many other miners. I also learned that inexperienced men were permitted to enter the mine for the purpose of mining who knew nothing whatever about mining, and particularly the danger of carrying matches and smoking in the mine. I was told by an old miner that they feared every day just such a catastrophe would be the result by allowing these men to work. Many quit and went to other mines or other occupations.

You also requested me to ascertain whether boys under the age of sixteen were employed. I found that two boys under sixteen were employed and that both of them lost their lives. They were employed as trappers and were Mexicans, one by the name of Samuel Lacove, age fifteen, and Epifanio Romero, age fifteen years and nine months. Both boys had been working in the mine more than six months. I made inquiries of what seemed to be the only official, or, I might say, the most officious person on the ground, to wit, one of the deputy sheriffs, whether permits as required by law were filed for the above named boys. I was informed they paid no attention to permits, as in all cases the parent took the boys into the mine. However, this would not hold good in one case, as the boy's father was dead.

I will admit that it isn't the easiest matter to get evidence as to the various matters you wished me to investigate. First, for the reason that the deputy sheriffs would promptly inform you that any information you want they will be glad to furnish, but when questioned they invariably fall short. Second, most of the men are afraid to say anything for fear of losing their job or being run out of camp. It is almost impossible to carry on a conversation with the men without the presence of one or more deputies. For instance, in one case I was in a small house



talking to three widows of men killed in the mine, when two deputy sheriffs entered the house unannounced and remained until I had finished talking, they taking the position that as the property belongs to the C. F. & I. Co. they had a perfect right there and that I was the trespasser. There is a common expression: "Don't ask too many questions, or it will be the canyon for you," meaning by this you will be walked out of town. If a stranger is seen talking to a miner they at once go to the miner and ask what he wanted to know, and for these reasons it was hard for me to get an audience with many of the men, and another reason, that the majority of them are foreigners and couldn't understand me. I talked to prominent men in Trinidad, who informed me that they knew of these conditions for many years and most of these conditions existed in all the camps of the C. F. & I. Co. Boys as young as ten years are permitted to work. Check-weighmen are unknown in all the camps. I was unable to test the scales at Primero, as the building was locked, but at Sopris I found that my weight, which is one hundred and fifty-five pounds (155), added to a car of coal only increased the weight 70 pounds. At Starkville my weight added to a car of coal added only 35 pounds. At Ingleville my weight added to a car of coal increased it 92 pounds. I also learned, from what I consider good authority, that the number killed in the mine was one hundred and twenty-four (124), instead of seventy-six (76) as published.

X My opinion is, after a thorough investigation, that every miner's life (and it is estimated there are 8,000 of them in this district) is in danger, owing to the same conditions that existed in the Primero mine. As to the party or parties responsible for the disaster, there can be no question; certainly the superintendent of the mine knew it to be a gaseous mine and that there was an abundance of dust in the mine. He must surely have known that that alone was dangerous, as the mine inspector's report of a similar disaster in the same mine of the date of March 12, 1907, made to the Hon. H. A. Buchtel, then Governor of the State of Colorado, sets forth. He says: "However, it is safe to state that the large amount of dust cokings deposited, and this found at so widely separated localities, proves conclusively that in spite of the wet condition of the roadways dust took an important part in augmenting the explosion, and I believe that its transmission from the starting point to the other remote districts was wholly due to the same agency." Thus showing that sprinkling road-beds only is not an absolute preventive against the explosion of dust, and that the roof and sides should be sprinkled as well. On page 10 of the Mine Inspector's 13th Biennial Report he says: "The usual and most common mode of origin of dust explosion is from local gas combustions and from blasting of any kind, especially where they result in "blow-out" shots. However, at a certain stage of conditions dust explosion can be started through any form of com-

pression of sufficient intensity, when combined with the required temperature for ignition. The exploding of a loose quantity of powder, a runaway trip of cars, or fall of roof, covering a large area, occurring suddenly, might agitate and compress the dust and air and bring about explosive conditions. Therefore, a mine which is very dusty, and whose dust is of high and inflammable nature, is never safe from explosions. To lessen the chances of explosion in such cases to the lowest minimum it is necessary that the following rules be put into effect and strictly and continuously obeyed.

(1) All places to be kept free from unnecessary dust accumulations.

(2) All entries, rooms and traveling ways to be sprinkled with sufficient water to lay all dust on the floors, sides, timbers and roof, and this method further assisted by the water sprays of such degree of fineness to permeate the air of the mine to the highest point of saturation and thus purge the air as much as possible of suspended dust." All of the above causes and results were well known both by the company and superintendent and, notwithstanding, they allowed the dust to accumulate in the mine and often requested men to remove props that caused large falls of rock.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. CORAY.

Hon. E. V. Brake, Deputy Labor Commissioner,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—In pursuance of your instructions of February 1st I have, to the best of my ability, examined into the conditions surrounding the Primero mine disaster and the general condition of the workers in the southern coal fields. Immediately upon my arrival at Primero I sought to gain the confidence of the men there who had been working in the ill-fated mine at the time of or just preceding, the explosion. To this end I went among them freely, and where possible talked with them concerning the disaster. It was at once apparent that they gave information as to the condition of the mine with the greatest reluctance. They were sullen and suspicious, they tendered no confidence and seemed to feel that my interest in the matter could not possibly be in sympathy with theirs. To combat that feeling and in order to converse more readily I secured the services of a competent interpreter, whom I convinced that if the men would talk freely to me they could not possibly suffer by it. In this way I won somewhat their confidence and they talked more or less freely upon the subject that was foremost in their minds. Almost to a unit they were agreed that the disaster could have been avoided had the company taken the precautions deemed reasonable by the State law, that is, kept the dust down by frequent and copious sprinkling. This, I am convinced, was not done. When asked how often the mine was sprinkled the reply

was that sprinkling was done always just previous to a visit of the Mine Inspector, and at no other time unless the dust got so thick that it interfered with the mules that were used to haul the cars to the main entry. Lest you be inclined to doubt the ability of the company officials to know just when the Inspector will visit the mines, I want to say right here that one does not need to be a sleuth to become acquainted with the elaborate and complete system of surveillance that is maintained by the fuel companies of this district, a system that has Trinidad as a center and radiates to all camps in the southern field. Under this system of espionage it is an easy matter for one of the Trinidad agents to notify a mine when to expect a visit from the Inspector. I, myself, have been trailed about the streets of Trinidad, and parties that I have conversed with have been approached and asked as to my future movements.

Practically every one is convinced that a dust explosion represented the cause of the disaster, though how it started, through what agency the primary explosion was created, is all shrouded in mystery, and to me it does not seem important, in view of the fact that, if it was started by human agency, that man is now dead. I made several trips into the mine to get an idea how the top had fallen and to note the manner of the blowing out of timbers. Rock was blown down in vast quantities, almost blocking the ways, showing the terrific force of the explosion. Timbers were blown both in and out of the stopings, showing that the force was not all in one direction. Two of the victims were Mexican boys, 15 and 16 years old, respectively, who were employed as trap boys. The younger of the two was killed on his 15th birthday and had been working in the mine for a matter of six months or more. If this boy were as illiterate as most of the Mexican workmen are, then he was employed in direct conflict with the State law, which forbids the employment of boys under 16 years of age who cannot read and write.

Wishing to ascertain the attitude of the company on the question of child labor, I dropped down to Segundo and found several boys working there under the legal age. A small lad told me that he had received 25 cents per day for assisting in driving coke from the ovens. He was 10 years old. For his name, and the names of others under 14 years of age, I refer you to Segundo schedules that are filed in your office. The company officials explained the presence of these children on the ovens by stating that drawing coke is contract work; that is, the workman receives 95 cents per oven for drawing, and if he can use his children to advantage it is no business of theirs; that is, for the officials to interfere. Now I wish to call your attention to this, that in the work of drawing coke from the ovens the opening is broken out, displaying a mass of molten coal, which is brought to lower temperature by playing a stream of water on it. This results in clouds of gas and smoke rushing out and



enveloping those who must draw the coke. It is in that gas-charged atmosphere that these children must work.

It was on February 11th that I was in Segundo, and at that time there were no age certificates on file in the office of the superintendent. On February 23rd I was in Sopris, a camp just a few miles below Segundo, and found five age certificates on file, signed by parents, certifying that the boy named therein was over 14 years old, and each certificate was dated February 15, 1910. I only mention this to show that there is a master mind at the head and nothing is overlooked or left to chance when the interests of the company are at stake, and I might mention that I have found that the officials of the company, that is, the men in charge of the work, from the division superintendent down to the lowly washer boss, are all men of high efficiency, excellent, likable men and thorough gentlemen in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but they have all been trained in the same school, whose first lesson is, "loyalty to the company." So imbued are they with this idea that to their minds anything that is profitable for the company is right and anything that threatens dividends is wrong. Curious as it may seem, this spirit ends at the last boss; it does not extend to the men who actually load the coal or draw the coke, and the supers see nothing strange in this; they accept it as natural facts that the rank and file should have no love for the company for which they work. This seems significant to me when coupled with the fact that, as you know, we have had numerous complaints from this district representing that the miners did not get credit for all the coal they sent out. As you know, there is not a check-weighman in the district. To ascertain the extent of short weighing I thought to test the scales on the tipples of the camps I visited, but after I saw the system used it seemed folly to do this, for if the company wishes to rob the men they do not have to use crooked scales. There is no one in the scale house but the weigh boss, and should the car register 4,000 pounds there is nothing to prevent him crediting the miner who sent it out with 3,500 pounds, if that is the policy of the company. The men have no way of knowing how much coal they send out; they can see their ticket at the end of the day and see how much they are credited with, but they have no way of proving the figures or disproving them. Another curious fact is that at none of the mines are the cars uniform in size; some are larger than others and consequently hold more coal, which tends to prevent the miner from estimating his coal; he knows how many cars he sent out, but he don't know how much coal was in them. I have found no good reason for this lack of uniformity in the size of the cars. It is the doctrine of "caveat emptor" reversed; the miner who sells his labor in the form of coal to the company at so much a ton should "beware," but he is helpless, he is absolutely at the mercy of the weigh boss. This seems to me to be wrong. In no other work that I recall,

where the men work by the piece, are they without means of knowing how much work they turn out.

To revert to the Primero disaster, as I said on another page, I am convinced that the explosion was the result of too much dust being allowed to accumulate in the mine through the lack of sufficient sprinkling. The way I look at it, it is a case of one carrying his own insurance. If the C. F. & I. Co. owned only one mine they could not afford to be without every protection known to the mining world, but operating so many mines, and deeming the chance of disaster to be slight, it is figured cheaper to run that chance than to incur the expense of installing, maintaining and operating the apparatus necessary to properly safeguard all of their mines. Thus, until we make the risk too great to be borne, we will be facing the liability of another such calamity, and the only way and a sure way to make the companies safeguard their mines is in the enactment of a compensation law making the company liable for \$500.00 for every miner killed in the mine and barring the doctrine of contributory negligence as a defense.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. GROSS,  
Deputy.

In conclusion, permit me to offer a suggestion as to the proper action that in my judgment should be taken by you. It is too late to save the lives of the men that are dead, but it is not too late to compel the coal operators of southern Colorado to put their mines in a safe and sanitary condition, a state which does not now exist. In a former conversation with your Excellency, regarding the appointment of a commission to make a thorough and complete investigation of the conditions in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, the question as to how the commission could be paid arose, and the question of the legality of the commission was discussed. I said, "I don't believe the citizens of Colorado are in favor of this unnecessary and wholesale slaughter of the miners of this State, and I believe they will support you in any action you may take calculated to improve the conditions." As far as the legality of the commission is concerned, you will recall that President Roosevelt, during the disastrous strike in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, assumed the authority to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions and make recommendations, which met with the hearty approval of all good citizens of the United States. I believe you would be supported by every citizen of Colorado who believes in justice and equity, but in order to provide for the expenses of this commission, together with giving it the authority of law, I offer the following plan: That you appoint a commission of three, one from the Commissioner of Mines' office, one from the Department of Labor and one from the State Engineer's office, with an attorney from the Attorney-General's office, who could

examine witnesses and attend to the legal details essential to investigations of this character, and I think that a stenographer could be found, or the means provided to pay for one, who could do that part of the work; and I would further suggest, in view of the investigations made by this department, that while it is our purpose to give the coal companies of southern Colorado every opportunity to present their side of the case, when this commission makes its investigation and it becomes necessary to subpoena or summons employes of the various companies, that the commission have a right to hold executive sessions in order to learn the true conditions that prevail in those two counties, without the fear of the deputy sheriffs employed by the fuel company." Too much cannot be said in condemnation of the deputy sheriffs maintained under the guise of law, whose principal duties are to bulldoze and maltreat employes of the various companies. It appears to me that there should be no hesitancy in attacking the conditions that now prevail in Huerfano and Las Animas counties. I feel assured that every right-minded citizen of this State would like to know the true conditions of the coal fields of southern Colorado, and if the company or companies doing business in that portion of the State desire to be fair they will afford every opportunity for the investigation of the conditions; otherwise, they simply demonstrate that they are unfair.

Trusting you may see your way clear to take this matter up and see if some action along the line suggested cannot be taken, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN V. BRAKE.  
Deputy State Labor Commissioner.

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#### REPORT OF ELI M. GROSS OF THE STARKVILLE MINE EXPLOSION WHICH OCCURRED OCTOBER 8, 1910.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—In compliance with your instructions of October 10th, I proceeded at once to Starkville, Colorado, to the scene of the mine explosion which occurred at 10 o'clock, October 8, 1910. I arrived at the camp on the morning of October 11th; I spent the day investigating outside conditions of the miners and the situation surrounding the mine previous to the disaster.

Starkville lies three miles from Trinidad, tucked in a natural valley, the location is naturally ideal for a coal camp, but the residences or houses and living quarters of the miners smacks of the direst poverty. Practically all of the residences are huddled in the shadow of the coal washers and the smoke of the coke



ovens making the surroundings smutty with coal dust and coke smoke. Not all of the houses are equipped with water, and practically none have sewerage; they depend for their water upon hydrants in the streets. The people reflect their surroundings; slatternly dressed women and unkempt children throng the dirty streets and dirty alleys of the camp. One is forced to the conclusion that these people must be very poorly paid, else they would not be content to live in this fashion.

I entered the mine with the 8 o'clock shift the following morning, accompanying the crew of explorers or rescuers headed by State Mine Inspector J. Dalrymple, and the company mine inspector, Bert Manley. We penetrated down through the H entry some 15,000 feet, found and sent out by the following crew four bodies that lay in the first turn. Proceeding further without helmets, they having been left behind, we located eight more bodies in the cut-off, called H 2½. The air in this cut-off was pregnated with a poisonous gas, making it difficult or impossible to live in that entry. The crew, however, in short rushes succeeded in bringing out to where the air was better, the eight bodies that lay there. These men were not burned but had died of after-damp, or some other poisonous gas succeeding the explosion. They had their dinner buckets with them and for the most part they were empty.

On the following day these eight men were delivered out of the mine and we spent practically the entire day in bratticing up the blown in entries so that we might have air to proceed further in our search. On Friday we picked up the trail where we had left off and proceeded down along the same entry, finding bodies continually all in practically the same condition as the eight that we had found in the cross-cut. Practically all of the men, after the first eleven found in J 7, which was before I arrived upon the scene, and the two men who were on the motor going into the mine at the time of the explosion, were killed by the after-damp succeeding the explosion; that is, they showed no evidence of having been in the flame or concussion; their bodies were, as a rule, unbroken, their hair unsinged, and their natural color prevailing except the change which occurs through decomposition. The condition of their dinner buckets is also a means of arriving at the fact that anyway 40 of the 56 men killed in the disaster lived anywhere from five minutes to 24 hours after the explosion.

The ways and entries show considerable dust, enough even to mystify a layman as to why the mine was not completely wrecked. The only satisfactory reason that I have heard advanced is that the explosion lacked not dust, but air to continue its destruction.

While there are a number of heavy falls, especially in the main entries, and while a number of the stoppings are blown out, still the general appearance of the mine shows that the force

of the explosion was not nearly so great as that which occurred at Primero, on December 31st, last.

I feel that the mine at all times was insufficiently sprinkled through the fact that the sprinkling apparatus used at Starkville consisted of two small tank cars hauled by motors or mules. There seemed to be no system of sprinkling any of the ways which were not reached by track. I feel that the company realizes that the mine was insufficiently sprinkled from the fact that at the present time they are laying water pipes into the entries. However it may be, that this is being done in order to engender a confidence in the miners so that they will go back into the mine which so recently accomplished the death of 56 of their fellows. The mine is an old one, having been worked for some twenty odd years, and a vast quantity of coal has been opened and taken out. ✓

As far as I could learn from a study of the map and the mine, there seems to have been no system to opening the coal, or rather there has been a combination of a number of systems; no one seemed to know the mine thoroughly, the map was a poor guide, being incomplete in many instances. The ventilating system seems also to have been inadequate to the requirements of a mine of such vast proportion.

The men killed, as to nationality, are as follows: Austrian subjects, 27; Italian subjects, 13; Russian subjects, 2; Mexicans, naturalized, 5; naturalized Russians, 2; six white Americans and one colored American. On Wednesday, October 12th, I learned upon my return from the interior of the mine that a young electrician in the employ of the company had been killed in the yards by being run over by a car, but when I arrived upon the scene his body had been removed and was in the hands of the coroner. As near as I could learn this was an unavoidable accident.

Later in the week a rumor became current in Trinidad, that a charge of dynamite had been found under the car used by the company to house the rescue crew. Upon investigation I could find no evidence to substantiate this rumor. The work of removing the bodies was necessarily slow on account of the vast falls over which they had to be carried. The bodies were found on an average of 16,000 feet from the mouth of the entry, and more than half of this distance they had to be conveyed on a litter by hand. Men were frequently overcome by the awful stench of the bodies in carrying them out, and were further weakened by the intense heat which existed in the lower workings. I feel that the bodies were brought out as fast as was possible to be done under the circumstances, and criticism along this line was undeserved. The company rescue crew, who lead the 8 o'clock shift which I accompanied, displayed great energy and courage in forcing their way into the bad poisonous air which filled these lower workings.



You have desired me to give an opinion as to what might have previously been done to insure the safety of the miners. In summing up I wish to say this, that I believe the mine should have been sprinkled oftener and more thoroughly.

I feel that the air should have been commensurate with the numerous miles of ways and entries in this mine, and I feel, also, that had the incline safety shaft been built which was contemplated some years ago, that at least some of the men might have escaped through this passage, as a majority of the men traveled anywhere from 100 to 4,000 feet after the explosion before being smothered through lack of air.

Deputy State Mine Inspector Dalrymple was indefatigable in prosecuting the search for the bodies and for the scene of original explosion; he showed knowledge of conditions existing in a mine succeeding an explosion and his idea of ventilation was absolutely correct, and it was to his intelligent nursing of the air we were enabled to make such rapid progress in exploring the further workings.

It is my opinion that the explosion was originated by a run away trip of cars, which served to put up the dust causing combustion and later concussion, though there is some evidence that there was some gas, as a miner was told to stay out of a certain entry as it was dangerous and he contends that the danger spoken of was gas.

Respectfully submitted,

ELI M. GROSS,  
Deputy.

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## REPORT ON THE ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 3 AT THE PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT, PORTLAND, COLORADO.

BY ELI M. GROSS, DEPUTY.

To the Honorable Edwin V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—According to your instructions, I visited Portland, Colorado, the scene of the accident which occurred on the morning of January 3rd by a combustion or explosion of coal dust in the coal crusher of the Portland cement plant, which resulted in the death of nine of the employees.

Upon arrival at Portland I immediately visited the scene of the disaster, which was in a separate building removed from other parts of the plant, and in which the slack coal was crushed to an almost impalpable fineness for use in the kiln of the cement plant proper. The building is a barn-like structure, having a fluted roof, quite a number of windows for light, with small panes in them, and two large doors at the bottom leading outside. The building is probably 40 feet in height at its highest

part and probably 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. In this building are the crushers, hoppers, conveyers and elevator for the purpose of handling and crushing the coal. In the immediate front center is the fire box for the purpose of generating the power; above are stairs, run-ways, ladders, and platforms for the use of the employes in attending line shafts, the elevator and other parts of the top machinery.

There is a continual cloud of fine coal dust arising from the hoppers and crushers, which invades the entire inside of this plant. This dust settles upon all these upper platforms, ladders, etc., to such an extent that it is necessary to clear it and clean these ways occasionally. The company has a rule that this dust shall be cleared off once in fifteen days, i. e., on the day when the crews change shifts. At such times, according to Secretary R. J. Morse, of the Portland Cement Company, the machinery of this plant is shut down, the fires are drawn and extinguished by application of water, and then, and not until then, the men are put to the task of shoveling and sweeping this accumulation of dust from the upper ways and stairs to the floor below, from which it is loaded outside.

The crew of this plant consists of six men and a foreman, but it is customary that when the cleaning is done that the inside crew shall call in the coal unloaders from the outside to assist in the cleaning down of the dust in order that the work may be accomplished more quickly and the plant therefore be closed a shorter time. This speed is important to the company because the bins at the kiln are small and hold only a short supply of the coal dust. As a consequence, if the crusher plant is shut down for any length of time the fires in the kiln are diminished.

When I arrived in Portland eight of the ten men employed in this plant at the time of the accident were dead. The ninth and tenth were in the hospital and in his home, respectively, suffering from severe burns. The foreman was not in the plant at the time of the explosion, having gone down into the railroad yard to see to the unloading of a car of brick. The ninth man was a Russian, who was employed on the original crew of six; the tenth man was a Mexican, who was one of the four called in from the coal cars outside. After going over the plant and taking a sample of the dust, I interviewed these two survivors. The Russian (that is, the man who was employed on the original inside crew) could talk no English and practically no other language, as he was under the influence of opiates to such an extent that intelligent answers were impossible. He died the following night, without my having been able to secure his version of the accident. The tenth man, while a Mexican by blood, was born in Colorado and talked very good English, seemed intelligent and answered readily and intelligently all questions put to him. His name was Juan D. Montoya. He said, in substance, that he

with his three partners were called from the cars they were unloading by one of the inside crew to assist in clearing down the coal dust; that they immediately went inside of the building and up the stairs; that the man who had called them said wait a minute, and they had waited until he had opened one of the outside doors, then he joined them and they went up stairs to the dust platform with shovels and brooms and began sweeping and shoveling the dust from the platform; said he had not thrown more than two shovels of dust when the flame came up. I asked him if there was a fire in the fire box when he entered the building, and he said that he thought there was. I asked him if there was any water on the floor when he entered; said he had no recollection of any water; said he thought he would have noticed had the fires been out or had there been any water on the floor. He said the explosion was a sheet or volume of flame, which arose from where they were throwing the dust and enveloped the entire inside of the building, just one flash of flame, that there was no continuous fire. He said his recollection after the flame was that the men crowded down the stairs and rushed outside; as for him, he went up the ladder to the elevator and out on the platform there and called for assistance. His face and hands were terribly burned, his clothing was on fire, and he put this out by taking off such garments as he could and cutting away the burning portions of the balance. He said that he continued to call for help, but no one was around until he saw three of the men from the inside rush out with their clothing all ablaze. He then re-entered the building, in which there was no fire, he said, came down stairs and walked to his home. This man is the only survivor of the ten men who were in the building when the accident occurred. He is not one of the inside crew of six who would have had the drawing of the fires to do had they been drawn. He said that he had no knowledge of the danger of the dust exploding; that if he had had he would not have gone on the job.

The fact that there was an explosion proves conclusively that there was fire in the building. The company's contention that the fires were out is based upon their rule that the fire *should* be out when this work takes place. There was no foreman directly in charge of this work, thus leaving the duty to the men themselves, with no one on the ground with authority to order it done. Whether any effort was made to draw the fires or not is a matter for conjecture. If effort was made it was not completed, since fire existed in sufficient quantity to set off the dust. This coal dust accumulates too rapidly to be cleaned only once in fifteen days. It should be cleaned oftener and by a different system. A suction-pipe system of cleaning would obviate the necessity of shoveling this dust down, which naturally puts it in suspension, in which form only is it in danger of combustion and explosion.



I submitted a sample of this dust to the secretary of the State Board of Health for chemical analysis to ascertain how much rock was mixed with the coal. His analysis and residue are attached. It seems to me the company was negligent in not having some one in authority at this plant when preparations were made to handle this highly dangerous dust. The men are not supposed to know, and do not know, the full dangers of their occupation. They have no way of making chemical analysis of the exploibility and combustibility of the materials of which they are working. It would seem to me that it was the duty of the company that they provide a foreman to see that proper precautions are taken to safeguard the lives of the workmen. Simply making a rule that a certain thing should be done in a certain manner does not seem to me to be sufficient safeguard when the men are unaware of the danger which this rule is to obviate. The United States Geological Department reports that coal dust is non-explosive when mixed with 40 per cent. of rock. The analysis of the dust in the coal crusher plant showed 16 per cent. of rock, less than half enough to make it safe.

Respectfully submitted,

ELI M. GROSS,  
Deputy.

Exhibits attached.

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## INVESTIGATION OF GRAND JUNCTION MINING & FUEL COMPANY CASE AT CAMEO, COLORADO.

BY ELI M. GROSS, DEPUTY LABOR COMMISSIONER.

To the Honorable Edwin V. Brake, State Labor Commissioner,  
Denver, Colorado.

Sir—On April 30th I left Denver for Cameo, Colorado, to investigate the complaints that came into our office in regard to the miners and operators at that place. Cameo is a small mining camp situated six miles above Palisade, in Mesa county. Upon arrival there I held several conferences with the operators and the miners, and found the situation to be as follows: That on the Sunday previous, which was the 24th inst., the miners had held a meeting in Palisade for the purpose of organizing themselves into a union; that they had succeeded in thus organizing with 23 members. As a result of their meeting they appointed a committee of three to wait upon the manager of the Grand Junction Mining & Fuel Company to convey to him their demand for a check-weighman of their own selection, to be placed upon the tippie, with the privilege of examining all scales, weights and measures, and books having to do with the amount of coal mined by the miners. They were informed by the manager, Mr. McNeil, that their demand would be given no consideration for the reason that they and all of their men who

had attended the meeting were discharged, and that their time checks would be ready for them the following day. On that same day, Sunday, Mr. McNeil called up the sheriff of Mesa county and asked him to furnish them with deputies to protect their camp, as he expected trouble with the men. On the following day the sheriff brought to Cameo five deputies and stationed them at the camp at Cameo. The sheriff met the miners on the platform of the railroad station at Cameo, searched them all for weapons and found none. He told them that the company desired that they evacuate the houses they were then living in at once. The men said they had no place to go and would be unable to move until suitable quarters had been provided. They promised to move as quickly as possible. The sheriff asked if they could get out by the next day at noon; they said that probably they could; would try. The next day at noon, which was Tuesday, April 26th, they had not moved, having been unable to secure quarters. They were not at the camp, but were up in Palisade, six miles away, when their houses were broken open and their household goods and chattels were removed across the Grand river and dumped over the embankment, destroying stoves, cooking utensils, clothing, bedding, etc.

When the men returned they were denied entrance into the camp by the sheriff's deputies. When I taxed Mr. McNeil with having refused the men a check-weighman, as guaranteed under the State law, he said that he had not refused his workman a check-weighman, but that the men were automatically discharged when they joined the labor organization; that he had told them previous to the meeting that any one who attended the meeting and joined the organization would be discharged. I then called his attention to 3 Mills' Rev. Stats., 280, L. R. & S., reading as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any individual, company or corporation, or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any company or corporation, to prevent employes from forming, joining or belonging to any lawful labor organization, union, society or political party, or to coerce or attempt to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to discharge them from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful organization, union, society or political party." (3 Mills' Rev. Stats., 280, L. R.)

#### Misdemeanor—Penalty.

"Any person or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any such company or corporation, violating the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." (3 Mills' Rev. Stat., 280, L. S.)



and asked him if it would not be possible to fix up the difficulty in a manner satisfactory to both he and the men. He said that the men were discharged and he would not have them back under any circumstances. There was nothing further left for me to do except to bring criminal action against Mr. McNeil for the violation of the above statute. I laid the matter before the deputy district attorney at Grand Junction, who filed complaint in the County Court. After several delays the matter came up for trial. Under demurrer Judge Sullivan declared the statute unconstitutional, and the men were left without any protection either of their personal rights or their property. I sought to instigate suits in favor of the deposed miners against the Grand Junction Mining and Fuel Company for the actual damage done to their property, and for punitive damages accruing from the outrage, but on account of the poverty of the men was unable to make sufficient bond covering the costs of the suit to bring the matter to trial.

These men were mostly Montenegrins, having only been in this country a short time. Not being able to speak the language well, knowing little or nothing of conditions, they were at a disadvantage in the matter of protecting themselves from wrong. In this case, however, they are left in the condition of knowing that their personal rights, guaranteed by the State law, and that their property rights have been woefully outraged, and that they were able through the courts to secure no redress. Their idea of the law governing this country is bound to be one of contempt. The law was represented to them by the deputy sheriffs, who at the point of guns forbade them to go about the vicinity of their homes, and by myself, who sought to procure them their lawful rights. They found that one arm of the law represented by the sheriff's office was able to drive them from their homes and their means of livelihood, countenanced the destruction of their property, and was successful; that another arm of the law, represented by our department, sought to protect their rights, both personal and property, and secure redress through the medium of the courts and was unsuccessful. Thus are anarchists made.

Respectfully submitted,

ELI M. GROSS,

Deputy.

Mr. John R. Lawson, International Board Member U. M. W. of A., District 15, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—Recalling your visit of investigation of Cameo trouble, just above Palisade, in this county, I desire to call your official notice to the dilemma in which the fidelity of the locked-out miners to the union has left them.

These poor Montenegrins, ten in number, not able to understand English, have been knocked out of a whole summer's work, and their means are exhausted.

In despair of any cost bond being provided for the prosecution of their damage suits (though the bondsmen have been ready to execute the bonds at any time on deposit of three hundred dollars) I refunded to them to-day five dollars in each case of the ten which was put up with me to cover the labor and expense of investigation and preparation of the suits, and the docket fee, of five dollars in each case, had the suits been filed.

Now, Mr. Lawson, it strikes me that the organization owes it to these men and to itself, its integrity, to send to these men a check of from ten to twenty dollars each (within the next few days, as they may be compelled to leave here), as a partial reimbursement of what they have lost. You probably know that the union provisioned them for only two or three weeks.

If you will send the checks payable to the order of the men, with accompanying receipts, in my care, I will see to their distribution and the procuring of their signatures to the receipts, without any cost or charge. Following is a list of their names:

Steve Kappa, Raje Wulich, Will Millich, Mike Gijovich, Mike Belada, Sava Trebjesanin, Nick Brajich, John Kolovich, Nick Gijovich and Joe Zuner.

Hoping that, for the good of the order, in its own vindication, this will receive your prompt and favorable action, I remain, my dear sir,

Very truly yours,

GEO. BULLOCK.

Mr. Edwin V. Brake, Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—The above is a copy of a letter which goes out this mail, and if there is no impropriety in your office immediately taking up the matter with the proper parties (and it strikes me that there is none), I hope that you will do so. Prompt action is necessary, as these men are not recognized in our local mines because of this matter, and they will have to leave here. My reason for addressing you is the prompt action necessary, and I am afraid that Mr. Lawson may be out of town, and that is also my reason for not addressing Mr. Gross, who knows all about the matter. Kindly write me by return mail, and return this, as it is my office copy.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. BULLOCK,

Reed Building, Grand Junction, Colo.

The cash was forwarded by the United Mine Workers, as requested.

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## REPORT OF WAGE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

While there is no authority of law for the Labor Commissioner to enforce the payment of wages to employes for work

performed, there is a constant demand upon the department to collect wages for both men and women that they are unable to collect from delinquent or dead-beat employers. There has been sufficient of this sort of work to keep one clerk busy all the time, receiving these claims, tabulating them and corresponding with the delinquent employers; in fact, one-half of the mail received in the labor department is from parties all over the State, requesting it to collect money for the writers, and, in addition to this, there is a continual stream of poor people coming into the office and filing their claims. This work has been done freely by the department, being actuated as it is with a sincere desire to carry out the purposes for which it was created, namely, to assist and protect the wage-earners of our State.

These claimants are usually of the very poorest of our citizens; very seldom, if ever, do we receive these requests from members of the trades unions or skilled class of workers. The claims are usually for small amounts due, and they are for the needy that cannot afford to employ attorneys, the claims being too small, in fact, and the people in too much need of their money to wait for this process; the department in every instance endeavors to get the money for these people, but failing, or if the amount is of any considerable size, the claimants are advised to consult with a reputable attorney. The following is the report of the clerk in this department:

REPORT OF CLAIMS FROM APRIL 20, 1909, TO DECEMBER 1, 1910.

Number of claims filed.....	1,782	
Amount of money involved.....		\$50,566.68
Amount collected and turned over to claimants		19,123.09
Number of claims given to attorneys.....	457	
Amount of money involved.....		10,549.26

In no instance does the department charge anything for the collection of these claims, and no provision is made by the State for clerical assistance for the large amount of work that it has thrown on the department, this work being jointly borne by the stenographer in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the bookkeeper in the factory inspection department.

# REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTION, APRIL 1, 1909, TO APRIL 30, 1910.

## LAUNDRIES, HOTELS, MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN THE STATE.

### LAUNDRIES.

	FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
Ault—			Male.	Female.
Pattersons .....	1		1	1
			— 1	— 1
Alamosa—				
B. E. Fallon .....	1		2	2
			— 2	— 2
Aspen—				
Ivy Steam .....	1		2	2
			— 2	— 2
Brush—				
Brush Steam.....	1		2	2
			— 2	— 2
Boulder—				
Elite .....			2	6
Model .....	2		5	14
			— 7	— 20
Canon City—				
Canon Steam .....			3	12
Sing Lee .....			0	1
New Method .....	3		3	6
			— 6	— 19
Colorado Springs—				
Colorado Springs .....			7	40
Cascade .....			3	15
Crowler .....			9	26
Davis .....			15	40
R. W. Davis.....	5		2	6
			— 26	— 127
Cripple Creek—				
Domestic .....	1		8	12
			— 8	— 12
Colorado City—				
R. J. Buckler.....	1		3	0
			— 3	— 0

	FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
			Male.	Female.
Delta—				
Pratt .....	1		2	6
			2	— 6
Durango—				
C. O. D. Steam.....	1		0	0
			— 0	— 0
Denver—				
Best Hand .....			4	7
Star Towel .....			2	5
Lantz Sanitary .....			19	35
Le Grand French.....			2	2
Western Steam .....			25	75
Eureka .....			2	12
White Rose Hand.....			5	6
Colorado .....			37	90
Granthams .....			7	2
Denver Sanitary .....			8	15
Sterling .....			3	5
Silver State .....			14	88
Scholls .....			7	13
Court Place .....			5	7
Jet White Branch.....			0	1
Capitol Hill .....			0	4
Andersons .....			0	5
White Swan .....			11	29
Western Columbia .....			19	38
Model .....			8	9
Progress .....			3	9
Columbine .....			23	40
Domestic .....			4	13
Casey's Superior .....			8	42
Red Star .....			6	23
City Elite .....			24	76
Queen City .....			15	23
Denver Towel .....			10	20
Forward .....			15	35
State Hand .....			7	13
Ideal .....			10	39
French Hand.....			2	4
Royal .....			1	2



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Lincoln .....		1	1
Boston .....		2	2
Fleur de Lis.....		0	7
Citizens Hand .....		5	2
City .....		24	86
Home Hand .....		5	10
Ivory Hand .....		0	6
Jet White .....		9	26
Denver Wet Wash.....		4	3
Railroad Overall Supply.....		1	3
Crescent .....		3	12
Elgin .....		6	9
Goodheart's .....		3	25
Crystal .....		8	2
Imperial .....		0	0
Colorado .....		0	2
Grund Dry Cleaning.....		0	0
New Method .....		10	18
Totals .....	51	— 387	— 971
Eaton—			
Eaton Steam .....	1	3	3
		— 3	— 3
Florence—			
Florence Steam .....	1	3	5
		— 3	— 5
Ft. Collins—			
Ward's .....		6	12
Wheeler .....	2	3	7
		— 9	— 19
Ft. Morgan—			
Morgan Steam.....	1	2	6
		— 2	— 6
Grand Junction—			
Elite .....		4	14
Excelsior ...	2	7	11
		— 11	— 25
Golden—			
Golden Steam .....	1	3	3
		— 3	— 3

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Glenwood—			
Troy Steam .....	1	6	9
		— 6	— 9
Greeley—			
Sing Lee .....		4	0
Allen's Domestic .....		4	8
Greeley Steam .....	3	5	9
		— 13	— 17
Littleton—			
Littleton Sanitary .....	1	0	0
		— 0	— 0
Leadville—			
Troy .....		2	2
Vienna Steam .....		2	4
Electric Hand .....		1	3
City .....	4	2	7
		— 7	— 26
Longmont—			
Wellman Bros. ....		2	4
Irwin Anderson & Co.....	2	1	4
		— 3	— 8
Lamar—			
Elite .....	1	1	2
		— 1	— 2
Lafayette—			
Chris Ward .....	1	1	6
		— 1	— 6
La Junta			
Cook & Brandt.....		2	4
La Junta Steam.....		2	5
Rempsey's .....	3	0	0
		— 4	— 9
Las Animas—			
Las Animas Steam.....	1	1	4
		— 1	— 4
Loveland—			
Loveland Steam.....	1	1	5
		— 1	— 5
Monte Vista—			
Monte Vista Steam. ....	1	1	4
		— 1	— 4

	FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
			Male.	Female.
Montrose—				
City Steam.....	1		2	5
			— 2	— 5
New Windsor—				
Poter House.....	1		0	0
			— 0	— 0
Pueblo—				
City .....			13	20
Pantitorium .....			2	4
Colorado .....			22	65
Pueblo Steam .....	4		9	26
			— 46	— 115
Rocky Ford—				
New Method.....	1		5	2
			— 5	— 2
Salida—				
Campbells .....			3	7
Best .....			3	12
Lewis .....	3		1	0
			— 7	— 19
Sterling—				
C. W. Lindblom .....	1		3	4
			— 3	— 4
Trinidad—				
Troy .....			7	17
Elite .....	2		7	15
			— 14	— 32
Telluride—				
Segesbug & Co.....	1		6	2
			— 6	— 2
		—	—	—
Total in State.....	109		604	1494

## MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN THE STATE.

Ault—	FIRMS.	No. of	No. of Employees.	
		Firms.	Male.	Female.
Ault Mill and Elevator Co..... .. .	..		4	0
Ault Advertising Co..... .. .	2		0	1
			— 4	— 1

	FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
			Male.	Female.
Alamosa—				
Auto Repair Shop.....			3	0
Adolph Coors Brewing Co.....			3	0
Alamosa Creamery.....			1	0
Mutual Electric Co.....			4	0
D. J. Elliot Machine Shop.....			5	0
Alamosa Machine Shop.....			2	0
Alamosa Mill and Elevator Co.....			9	0
Denver & Rio Grande Shops.....	8		200	0
			— 227	— 0
Austin—				
Surface Creek Canning Co.....			15	30
Modern Smelter Co.....	2		125	0
			— 140	— 30
Aspen—				
City Bakery.....			1	0
Aspen Bakery.....			4	0
Roaring Fork Electric Co.....			3	0
Union Iron Works.....			3	0
Smuggler Lead Mine.....			22	0
Durant Mine .....			2	0
Ore Sampler.....			16	1
Aspen Sampler.....			18	0
Democratic Times.....			5	0
Smuggler Lead Repair Shop.....	10		3	0
			— 74	— 1
Anaconda—				
Ore Sampler.....	1		18	0
			— 18	— 0
Arvada—				
Denver Shale Brick Co .....			40	0
Swift Shale Brick Co.....			12	0
R. O. Graves, Blacksmith.....			5	0
Davis Saw Mill.....	4		11	1
			— 68	— 1
Argo—				
Denver Sewer Pipe Co.....	1		50	0
			— 30	—



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees, Male.	Female.
Buena Vista—			
Buena Vista Light and Power.....		2	0
Kuenzel Smelters.....		32	0
Crystal Bottling Co.....	3	18	0
		— 52	— 0
Bristol—			
Denver Alfalfa Mill.....	1	12	0
		— 12	— 0
Brighton—			
Littleton Creamery.....		2	1
Frankton Creamery.....		1	0
Littleton Milk Skimming.....		1	0
Silver State Creamery.....		1	0
Colorado Sanitary Canning Co.....		20	40
Electric Power and Ice Co.....		3	0
Brighton Mills.....		2	0
Erickson Pickle Co.....		9	1
Brighton Pickle Co.....		19	36
Kuner Pickle Co.....		37	65
Kuner Pickle Co.....		12	0
Kuner Pickle Co.....		14	0
Brighton Register.....	13	1	1
		— 122	— 144
Battle Mountain—			
Cripple Creek Sampler.....		10	0
Eagle Ore Co.....		..	..
Copeland Ore Co.....	3	..	..
		— 10	— 0
Brush—			
Brush Bakery.....		0	1
Vienna Bakery.....		1	0
Electric Light and Power Co.....		1	0
Tribune Printing Co. ....		1	0
Morgan Republican.....		2	0
Great Western Sugar Co.....		250	0
Great Western Sugar Co.....		4	0
Brush Water Co.....		2	0
		— 261	—

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes. Male.	Female.
Bull Hill—			
Trilby Mine.....		12	0
Logan Shaft House.....		2	0
Wild Horse.....		10	0
Blue Flag.....		12	0
Isabella .....	5	9	0
		— 45	— 0
Beacon Hill—			
El Paso Ore Sampler.....	1	12	0
		— 12	— 0
Black Hawk—			
Polar Star Mine.....		8	0
Hidden Treasure Mine.....		6	0
Black Hawk Ore Co.....	3	6	0
		— 20	— 0
Boulder—			
Colorado Alfalfa Co.....		10	0
P. C. Johnson Bakery.....		8	2
Colorado Sanitary Bakery... ..		6	1
Adaman Brick Co.....		17	0
Boulder Bottling Co.....		3	0
Boulder Creamery.....		2	1
Clover Leaf.....		2	1
White & Davis Dry Goods.....		18	7
Develin Foundry.....		4	0
Federal Gas Co.....		11	0
Boulder Iron Works.....		0	0
Hygienic Ice Co.....		5	0
McAllester Lumber Co.....		15	0
Boulder Lumber and Brick Co.....		20	0
Boulder Mill and Elevator Co.....		11	0
Boulder Planing Mill.....		2	0
Independent Machine Shop.....		4	0
Colorado Oil Refining Co.....		1	0
Inland Oil Refining Co.....		10	0
Chamberlain Sampler.....		1	0
Daily Camera .....		14	1
Barker Camp Powder Co.....	22	..	..
		— 164	— 13

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Berthoud—			
Berthoud Brick Co.....		21	0
Farmers Mill and Elevator Co.....		5	0
Bulletin Printing Co.....	3	1	1
		— 27	— 1
Badger Station—			
Badger Power Co.....	1	2	0
		— 2	— 0
Bessemer—			
Foley Dry Goods.....	1	7	1
		— 7	— 1
Colorado Springs—			
Colorado Auto and Supply Co.....		7	0
Cascade Auto and Supply Co.....		9	0
Strange Auto and Supply Co.....		21	1
Miller Auto and Supply Co.....		5	0
Colorado Brick and Stone Co..		18	0
Chicago Bakery.....		6	1
Davis & Muth Bakery.....		19	6
Columbia Steam Bakery.....		4	0
Parks Bakery.....		6	6
Star Bakery.....		7	2
Burgess Bakery.....		25	7
Chas. Scheile Cigar Factory.....		8	2
H. Berger Cigar Factory.....		2	0
Star and Crescent Creamery.....		8	3
Colorado Springs Electric Co.....		25	0
El Paso Ice Co.....		25	0
Union Ice Co.....		5	0
Hassells Iron Works.....		50	0
Huston Lumber Co.....		11	0
El Paso Planing Mill.....		7	0
Walsh Planing Mill.....		8	0
Newton Planing Mill.....		15	0
McCracken Millinery.....		0	7
Thomas Millinery.....		0	4
Kauffman Millinery.....		1	5
Simmons Machine Shop.....		4	1
Short Lane Machine Shop.....		55	0
Portland Gold Mine.....		160	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Colorado Springs Interurban.....		11	0
R. R. Interurban Co.....		25	0
Colorado Springs Power Co.....		14	0
Colorado Springs Tent and Awning Co..... 32		2	2
		— 511	— 43
Colorado City—			
J. Phillips Cigar Factory.....		2	1
Waggoner & Stockridge, Drugs.....		5	0
Colorado City Fuel and Feed.....		..	..
Golden Cycle Mine.....		175	1
U. S. Reducing Co.....		260	0
Progressive Stone and Furnace Co..... 6		4	2
		— 446	— 4
Canon City—			
Diamond Brick Co.....		30	0
Canon City Cement and Tile Co.....		2	0
Ott Confectionery Co.....		0	2
Star Confectionery Co.....		8	5
Nelson Confectionery Co.....		4	3
Colorado Canning Co.....		10	20
Canon Crystal Ice Co.....		4	0
Florence and Cripple Creek Mach. Co.....		36	0
Criterion Millinery.....		0	4
Dorothy Downs Millinery.....		0	4
Colorado Light and Power Co.....		35	0
Canon City Water Works.....		..	..
Empire Zinc Co..... 13		26	0
		— 152	— 38
Central City—			
Bottling Works, Central..... 1		2	0
		— 2	— 0
Cokedale—			
Cokedale Coal Washer.....		10	0
Cokedale Coke Ovens..... 2		56	0
		— 66	— 0
Cripple Creek—			
Laurence, Assayers.....		3	0
Wann, Assayers.....		2	0
Van Tilborg, Assayers.....		4	0



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Strout .....		2	0
Miller's Bakery.....		2	0
Colorado Springs Electric Co.....		25	0
Simpson's Machine Shop.....		2	0
Teller Co. Star.....		2	0
Cripple Creek Times.....		12	0
Colorado Trading and Transfer Co.....	10	30	0
		— 84	— 0
Cameron—			
Colorado Power Co.....	1	3	0
		— 3	— 0
Concrete—			
Portland Cement Co....	1	75	0
		— 75	— 0
Cardiff—			
C. F. & I. Coke Ovens.....	1	40	0
		— 40	— 0
Denver—			
(Manufacturing establishments inspected in the City of Denver from April 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910.)			
Chris Yackie Artificial Limb Co....		1	0
Gavin Erb Artificial Limb Co.....		4	0
Arc Light Co.—			
National Co.....		3	0
Asbestos Works—			
Asbestos Steam Pipes.....		4	0
Assayers—			
J. W. Richards.....		1	0
Denver Fire Clay.....		50	0
E. E. Burlingame.....		5	0
Thompson's Balance.....		2	1
Ainsworth .....		41	4
Geo. J. Ermlich.....		1	0
Schutz & Sons.....		3	0
H. E. Wood.....		5	0
A. B. Sanford.....		1	0
Peetess Alloy Co.....		2	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Automobile Companies—			
Arapahoe Motor Co.....	1	0	
Auto Equipment.....	3	0	
Denver Auto and Carriage.....	2	0	
Bennett & Williams.....	10	0	
Broadway Motor.....	2	0	
Crescent .....	3	0	
C. R. Cumbe.....	7	0	
Colburn .....	14	2	
Central .....	7	1	
Colorado .....	6	0	
Colfax .....	3	0	
Channel Motor.....	9	0	
Denver Omnibus and Cab Co.....	19	1	
Dust Chemical Co.....	3	0	
Denver Omnibus and Cab Co.....	50	0	
Duggan & Kincaid.....	5	0	
Denver Rapid Car Co.....	5	0	
Denver Auto Goods.....	8	2	
Fritchele .....	49	1	
Felker .....	13	1	
Fernald .....	10	0	
Ford .....	6	1	
Independent .....	7	0	
Ivy .....	1	1	
J. E. Crane.....	1	0	
Moffat-Zook .....	5	1	
Mathewson .....	15	1	
Overland .....	4	0	
Pioneer .....	6	0	
Paterson & Raymond.....	4	0	
Robertson & Doll.....	20	1	
Stanley Motor Car.....	4	1	
Swayne & King.....	4	0	
Studebaker .....	14	2	
Smith Motor Co.....	6	1	
Tom Botterill.....	7	1	
Thorney Auto Co.....	3	0	
Universal Auto Co.....	25	0	
Western Auto Co.....	1	0	

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees. Male.	Female.
Art Goods—			
Art Special Co.....		0	7
Bowman Art Co.....		1	0
Cisler & Donehue.....		4	0
Dow Art Co.....		3	3
Denver Dry Goods Co.....		4	0
Gibson Art Co.....		2	1
Klein Art Co.....		1	0
Roberts Art Co.....		2	9
Zigmond Art Co.....		4	0
Brick Makers—			
Colfax Pressed Brick.....		40	0
Robinson .....		38	0
Holder & Tennyson.....		1	0
Tom Keefe .....		19	0
Barnum .....		18	0
Villa .....		10	0
Dolan .....		3	0
Colby .....		19	0
Lundiners .....		14	0
J. G. Young.....		13	0
Stomenels .....		38	0
Fairview .....		45	0
Crescent .....		30	0
Denver Presed .....		25	0
J. A. Keefe.....		32	0
Rodgers .....		10	0
Duffys .....		13	0
Kerstings .....		20	0
Boyle .....		11	0
Western .....		15	0
McCube .....		14	0
Patrick Rodgers .....		9	0
Excelsior .....		20	0
Rawley Clark .....		20	0
Bakeries—			
Vienna Model .....		2	0
National Home .....		1	0
Home .....		0	2
Senter Pie Co.....		13	4

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Kilpatrick .....		5	0
Lindquist .....		61	55
Robert St. Leos.....		2	0
Schwartz .....		2	2
Lambers .....		3	2
Max Fishers .....		1	0
Goldstein .....		2	0
Vienna Model .....		3	6
Baer .....		2	0
Lindgren .....		2	0
Bray .....		2	2
Chicago .....		2	0
Queen City .....		1	4
New England .....		0	1
Weiss .....		1	0
Old Homestead .....		56	3
C. S. Wilson.....		2	0
Star .....		2	0
Mosher .....		2	4
Josenhans .....		1	0
Buckeye .....		3	0
Robertsons .....		1	2
Daniels & Fisher.....		3	12
Holy's .....		1	1
John Thompson .....		9	4
Grand Grocery .....		4	3
North Denver .....		3	1
Koneger .....		3	1
Macklem .....		20	0
Colorado Crispellete .....		4	5
Parsons .....		8	2
Golden Ave.....		3	0
Lehers .....		1	0
Robertsons .....		8	1
Scholtz .....		3	2
Beckwith .....		5	2
Blairs .....		5	0
Five Points .....		4	2
Susmans .....		3	0
Campbell-Sells .....		90	2



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Merchants Biscuit Co.....		12	18
Sells .....		14	2
National .....		36	59
Hurlbut .....		1	1
Rhoderer .....		4	0
Hamburger .....		3	1
Herschkowith .....		4	0
Broadway .....		0	0
Colorado .....		9	0
Linds .....		2	0
Bottling Works—			
City .....		35	0
C. A. Lammers .....		5	0
Schlitz .....		13	0
Hannigan .....		8	0
Union .....		5	0
Eagle .....		6	0
Standard .....		20	0
Deep Rock .....		7	0
Empire .....		8	0
Brass Works—			
Denver .....		10	0
Black Mfg. Co.....		28	0
Western .....		12	0
Brewing Co.—			
Ph. Zang .....		85	0
Neefs .....		75	0
Consumers .....		32	0
Tivoli Union .....		60	0
Beer & Malt.....		65	0
Crystal Springs .....		9	1
Bill Posters—			
Denver Show Card.....		1	0
Western Advertising Co.....		1	0
Curran Co.....		18	2
Box Factory—			
Knoppe .....		4	2
Broom Factory—			
Craffey's .....		20	4

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Brush Factory—			
H. P. Hicks.....		1	1
Capitol .....		3	0
Building Material—			
Fishborn .....		12	0
Modern Mantel Fixture.....		6	0
E. W. Robinson .....		10	0
McPhee & McGinnity.....		95	0
Hallack & Howard.....		80	0
McMurtry .....		15	0
Leher Gerbhardt .....		6	0
Barber Supplies—			
Burgers Bros.....		12	3
Barrel Works—			
E. Kortz .....		0	2
Blacksmiths—			
American Forge Co.....		8	0
Bookbinders—			
Dieter .....		8	11
Williamson-Haffner .....		5	30
C. F. Hoeckel.....		62	10
Denver Sales Book Co.....		8	5
Badge Co.—			
Colorado Badge Co.....		6	0
Baking Powder & Extract Co.—			
A. E. Erickson.....		6	3
Cornice Works—			
Denver Cornice Co.....		3	0
C. W. Fair.....		22	0
Cement Works—			
Western Cement .....		8	0
Concrete Mixer .....		5	1
Carpet Co.—			
Golden Eagle .....		0	0
Martin-Benight .....		13	2
Denver Dry Goods.....		9	3
Globe .....		1	1
Careful Cleaners .....		0	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees. Male.	Female.
Chemical Co.—			
Western .....		80	0
Davis .....		20	7
Casket Co.—			
Colorado .....		7	0
Denver .....		5	0
Coffee & Spice Co.—			
Independence .....		10	4
Nash-Smith .....		10	4
Cleaners & Dyers—			
Geo. J. Kindel.....		8	1
Pantitorium .....		5	5
Paris City .....		1	4
Rogers .....		2	2
My Valet .....		4	3
Denver Pressing .....		8	4
Barnard .....		2	0
Queen City .....		4	7
Peoples .....		2	4
Bodefeldt .....		1	0
Model .....		1	1
Capitol .....		1	0
Creameries—			
Boulder .....		17	3
Daisy Process .....		24	11
Otto Shatz .....		4	3
Frankton .....		17	3
Littleton .....		52	28
Carpenter Shops—			
R. Peterson .....		5	0
Denver Dry Goods.....		4	0
Constructing Co.—			
Swain .....		3	0
Gaffey & Keef.....		15	0
Crockery Co.—			
Gross China Baking.....		1	2
Cigar Factories—			
Andrew Nelson .....		4	2
Cuban .....		61	13
Behrens .....		4	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Levitt .....		9	5
Excelsior .....		4	1
Livingston .....		11	2
Fritz Thies .....		13	8
B. F. Meyers.....		3	3
Joint Stock .....		13	3
Western .....		6	1
Colorado Capitol .....		6	1
Cordove .....		32	15
Kohan .....		1	1
Majestic .....		4	2
Frankfort .....		1	1
Solis .....		90	60
Candy Co.—			
Kandy Kitchen .....		2	0
Baur's .....		22	22
Allison's .....		3	3
Diedricks .....		2	2
Austin .....		36	44
Pearl .....		2	2
Herberts .....		7	5
Carlsons .....		12	3
Nevins .....		95	55
Hewitt .....		5	6
Columbia .....		6	4
Savage .....		10	15
Hayes .....		2	5
Fletcher .....		2	5
Darby .....		2	2
Favorite .....		1	1
Athens .....		2	5
Decorating Co.—			
Denver .....		2	2
Millers .....		3	0
Dressmaking—			
Belcher .....		1	12
Denver Suit and Cloak Co.....		0	5
Daniels & Fisher.....		16	128
J. S. Appel.....		4	28
Denver Dry Goods Co.....		0	117

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Phillipsborn .....		0	35
Lewis Dry Goods.....		5	30
Delicatessen—			
C. Burkhardt .....		6	0
Draperies—			
Saurman .....		1	4
A. H. Whaite.....		9	1
Hansen .....		3	3
Denver Dry Goods.....		3	17
Electric Co.—			
New England .....		4	2
Denver Novelty .....		5	0
Albert Sechrest .....		96	4
Westinghouse .....		13	3
Carstarphen .....		60	4
Capitol .....		9	29
Western .....		3	0
Cahn .....		2	0
Smith .....		6	1
Smith-Brooks .....		1	0
May Co.....		2	0
Daniels & Fisher.....		4	0
Denver Dry Goods.....		2	0
Golden Eagle .....		4	0
Elevator Co.—			
Nock & Garside.....		20	0
Engine Works—			
Gair & Binderup.....		9	0
Temple .....		1	0
Elaterite Roofing—			
Western .....		12	0
Fire Clay Co.—			
Denver .....		1	0
Fuse Co.—			
National .....		12	18
Foundries—			
Queen City Brass.....		3	0
Colorado Gray Iron.....		60	0
Enz & Orr.....		15	0
Queen City .....		80	0



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Colorado Brass .....		7	0
Cox & Son.....		8	0
Western Iron .....		7	0
Capitol .....		12	0
Clarks .....		7	0
Iler .....		7	0
Funeral Supplies—			
Thompson .....		3	0
Fur Co.—			
McFadden ...		6	9
J. Neilson .....		2	4
Babcock Bros. ....		2	4
Youman .....		2	6
Stainsky & Jonas .....		1	1
Furniture Co.—			
Cooper & Powell.....		3	0
Lunt & Co.....		15	1
J. G. Kilpatrick .....		10	0
Davis & Shaw.....		12	0
Denver Dry Goods.....		3	0
American .....		8	0
Food Co.—			
Colorado Sanitarium .....		1	1
Farming Implements—			
Plattner .....		48	0
Glove Mfg. Co.—			
Salmon .....		1	8
Gamossi .....		1	2
Gas & Electric Co.—			
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....		200	0
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....		77	0
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....		20	0
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....		22	0
Gas Fixtures—			
Decker .....		4	0
Glass Co.—			
Independent .....		19	0
Scheideman .....		6	0
Capitol Art .....		4	0
Queen City .....		9	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees. Male.	Female.
Grocery Co.—			
Grand .....		46	4
C. S. Morey.....		20	9
Germicide Co.—			
Denver Mud .....		0	1
Hat Co.—			
Weatherhead .....		2	1
Rawboth .....		1	1
Heating Co.			
North Denver .....		7	0
Garrett-Elliot .....		12	0
Potter .....		18	0
Denver Steam .....		17	0
Michael .....		15	0
Hair Goods—			
Rochfords .....		0	1
McCune .....		0	6
Hammonds .....		0	10
Castello .....		0	8
Medina .....		0	15
Hornings .....		0	4
Millicent Hart .....		1	12
Hedgecock .....		0	11
Dean .....		0	5
Denver Dry Goods .....		0	12
Iron Works—			
Pioneer Iron & Wire.....		20	1
Brown Iron & Wire.....		21	1
Denver Boiler & Iron.....		..	..
Vulcan .....		70	0
Jackson & Richter.....		40	0
Denver Iron Co.....		35	0
Verdickburg & Burkhardt.....		39	1
Lawith Bros.....		16	1
Dillon .....		19	1
F. M. Davis .....		150	1
Queen City .....		30	1
Colorado .....		125	0
C. S. Card.....		17	0
Union .....		6	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Griffen Wheel Works.....		170	0
Railway Steel Springs.....		26	0
Denver Wire & Steel Co.....		4	1
Atlas .....		14	0
Star Boiler Works.....		8	0
Atlas Iron & Wire.....		0	0
John Young .....		1	0
Ice Co.—			
Capitol Ice & Storage.....		60	0
Colorado Ice & Storage.....		50	0
Denver Dry Goods.....		9	0
Jewelers—			
W. E. Goward.....		2	0
Enterprise .....		3	0
Daniels Bros.....		1	2
Harry Kortz .....		2	0
Boyd Parks .....		11	3
Silver State .....		5	0
M. O'Keefe ...		2	0
R. E. Reuch.....		4	0
Bohm-Allen .....		19	3
Chas. Wathen & Co.....		23	0
Geo. Bell .....		6	1
A. F. Wehrle.....		7	2
Denver .....		7	2
Denver Watch Case Co.....		24	1
William Kley .....		3	0
A. J. Stark.....		11	0
Schwartz .....		18	2
Clark .....		9	0
Earl .....		1	0
Coronado .....		1	0
Evan Freedheim .....		2	0
Frumess .....		2	0
H. L. Kortz.....		1	0
Kodak Supplies—			
Colorado Film Co.....		3	4
Lumber Co.—			
Sayre-Newton .....		15	0
Sayre-Newton .....		59	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Independent .....		16	0
McCue .....		60	0
Frank Kirchoff .....		20	1
Alberta .....		7	0
Tabor Pierce .....		17	0
Fleming Bros.....		30	0
Western Box & Lumber Co.....		30	0
Colorado .....		6	0
Salzer .....		32	1
Harwood .....		12	0
Lead Co.—			
Colorado Lead & Solder Co.....		2	0
Bogue Lead & Solder Co.....		7	0
Live Stock Co.—			
Standard .....		12	0
Leather Co.—			
Western Tanning Co.....		15	0
Howe .....		4	5
Machine Shops—			
C. S. Card.....		8	0
Allis-Chalmers .....		100	6
Southard-Fisk .....		2	0
Central .....		5	0
Thos. M. Carroll.....		3	0
C. H. Shaw.....		15	0
A. E. Johnson.....		7	0
John Taylor .....		14	0
Collect Mine & Smelter Co.....		16	0
Rothwell .....		3	0
C. E. Gartman.....		3	0
Fairbank & Morse.....		47	3
Hendrie & Bolthoff.....		115	8
Colorado Machine & Supply Co.....		6	0
Haven Bros.....		9	1
Althoff Mfg. Co.....		12	0
Carnahan .....		13	1
Prott Bros.....		1	0
Maclear .....		9	0
Mine & Smelter Machine Co.....		57	3
Great Western .....		8	1

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
S. & H. Supply Co.....		26	0
Rock Drill .....		50	0
McFarlane .....		8	0
Denver Engineering Co.....		50	4
J. A. Hingle.....		8	0
Peter McFarland .....		30	0
Weigele .....		20	0
W. E. Scott.....		5	0
Weiss & Heitler.....		3	0
Motor Co.—			
Comfort Washing Machine Co.....		2	1
Colorado Motor Power Co.....		15	2
Millinery—			
Emporium .....		2	14
F. A. Moore.....		1	2
J. E. Goddard .....		1	2
Gatkinson .....		0	1
J. M. Madden.....		0	0
Ida Dawkins .....		0	1
H. B. Alden.....		0	0
New York .....		0	5
Bon Marche .....		0	14
Mackey .....		2	7
Inskeeps .....		0	4
O. W. Lyman.....		10	5
Browning & Heider.....		0	4
Holland .....		5	30
Cheers .....		0	3
Daly .....		0	1
Dunphy .....		0	6
Melrose .....		0	6
Magnus .....		0	7
N. A. Maher.....		0	6
McDowell .....		0	0
Roulston .....		0	0
Armstrong-Turner .....		25	35
Brown .....		0	6
Enterprise .....		0	6
Daniels & Fisher.....		0	16
Hoyle .....		1	19



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Jordan .....		0	11
Holland .....		5	23
J. A. Schuerman.....		0	16
Golden Eagle .....		0	7
Ville de Paris.....		0	18
Denver Dry Goods.....		0	49
Sarah Baker .....		1	9
Floods .....		0	3
Lewis Dry Goods.....		0	5
Baker & Sons.....		2	10
A. Clark .....		0	7
Elite .....		0	3
Parshley .....		0	3
Crane & Deneen.....		1	1
Duffy .....		0	0
Anice Decampe .....		0	2
Mattress Factory—			
Geo. J. Kindel.....		10	10
Geo. J. Kindel.....		0	2
Denver .....		15	5
Kent .....		23	12
Peoples .....		6	1
Mogilner .....		1	1
Milling & Elevator Co.—			
Eagle .....		10	0
America Mica.....		3	0
Crescent .....		40	0
Longmont .....		16	0
Excelsior .....		15	0
Hungarian .....		50	0
Denver .....		8	1
J. R. Parks .....		4	0
Marble & Granite Co.—			
Denver .....		20	0
Eureka .....		12	1
W. R. Thompson.....		21	0
Fairmount .....		5	0
Maccaroni Co.—			
Western Union .....		17	2

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees. Male.	Female.
Novelty Works—			
Bayaud .....		3	0
Crescent .....		1	0
Office, Bank, Bar, Store Fixtures—			
Peeps .....		28	0
Thompson .....		15	0
Paulsons .....		99	1
Colorado .....		7	0
R. K. Y. M. L.....		6	0
American .....		25	1
Huff .....		11	0
Optician—			
Biegal .....		2	0
Columbia .....		9	0
F. A. Hardy.....		15	3
Columbian .....		12	4
Paul Weiss .....		7	3
Oil Co.—			
Great Western .....		3	1
Continental .....		38	0
Ore Works—			
Truax Mfg. Co.....		5	0
Paint Co.—			
Kohler .....		6	1
McPhee & McGinnity.....		9	4
McMurtry .....		10	2
B. L. James .....		5	0
Plaiting & Button Co.—			
Esslers .....		2	0
Printers—			
Smith-Brooks .....		20	30
W. H. Kistler.....		94	35
Stauter Bros. ....		6	0
Denver Express .....		33	2
Colorado Herald .....		18	0
F. P. Dumas .....		1	1
McLeods .....		0	0
Commercial .....		1	0
Paridise .....		3	0
A. H. Weatherall .....		1	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
M. E. Brennen.....		1	0
Mining Science .....		7	2
Star Label Co.....		12	0
Colorado Paper Ruling Co.....		3	2
Miles Dryer .....		11	1
Baxter .....		14	1
J. B. Stott.....		24	4
World .....		7	0
Union .....		17	0
Twentieth Century .....		4	0
Merchants .....		36	14
Publishers Press Room.....		14	8
New Reed .....		6	1
South Denver Eye.....		3	2
News-Times .....		221	69
Post .....		269	19
Republican .....		164	4
Bishop .....		4	1
Great Western .....		14	1
Carson-Harper .....		25	1
Williamson-Haffner .....		70	1
E. L. Wepf.....		4	0
Colorado .....		4	8
Bradford .....		9	2
Great Western Post Card Co.....		5	3
Jennings .....		20	10
Allen Reed .....		4	0
G. A. Wahlgren.....		23	2
Globe .....		10	2
Eames Bros. ....		10	0
Western Union .....		54	6
Smith-Brooks .....		52	8
Smith-Brooks .....		230	40
Denver Lithograph .....		60	14
Rocky Mountain Bank Note Co.....		15	3
Pattern Makers—			
Livingston .....		7	0
Johnston .....		3	0
J. L. Card.....		5	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Pickling Works—			
Epeneter .....		4	8
Baker Preserving Co.....		24	26
Kuner Pickle .....		26	26
Jones Bros.....		..	..
Magargee & Mallen.....		0	2
Paper Box Co.—			
Western .....		7	20
Inland .....		5	20
Photographs—			
Ossen Supply Co.....		2	6
Denver Photo Materials.....		1	3
Power Plants—			
Denver Interurban .....		6	0
Pottery Ware—			
Western Co.....		25	0
C. W. Montague.....		0	0
Plating Works—			
Standard .....		2	0
Plumbers—			
Meyers .....		9	0
Packing & Provision Co.—			
Coffin .....		55	0
Smith .....		15	1
Denver .....		30	0
Railway Co.—			
Denver City Tramway Co.....		31	0
Denver City Tramway Co.....		22	0
Denver City Tramway Co.....		300	0
Denver City Tramway Co.....		2	0
Denver City Tramway Co.....		6	0
Denver Interurban .....		22	0
Pullman .....		538	14
Burlington .....		114	1
Burlington .....		1	0
Union Pacific .....		295	0
Union Pacific .....		6	0
Colo. Southern .....		750	2
Denver Northwestern .....		70	0
Denver Rio Grande.....		580	1
Denver Rio Grande.....		384	1

## BIENNIAL REPORT

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Rubber Co.—			
Boss .....		6	1
Hartford .....		6	0
Denver .....		5	1
Fisk .....		7	1
Goodrich .....		13	1
Range Co.—			
Wrought Iron .....		1	15
Shoe Co.—			
Griffith .....		70	20
Beck .....		2	0
J. L. Brown .....		3	0
Fontius .....		20	6
Capitol City .....		12	6
Webb .....		15	0
May Co.....		4	0
Stone Works—			
Pioneer Stone & Cement Co.....		6	0
Edwards & Co.....		6	0
Seeries .....		70	0
H. Mann .....		5	0
Bayha & Bohn.....		2	0
*Saddlery Co.—			
Colorado .....		23	1
Lloyds .....		5	0
Wilsons .....		28	0
Heiser .....		7	1
Denver .....		3	0
Menca .....		12	1
Fred Muller .....		13	1
Surgical Supplies—			
Muckle .....		1	0
Durbin .....		11	4
Soap Co.—			
National .....		5	1
Geyserite .....		4	1
Sewing Machines—			
Singer .....		14	3
Standard .....		7	1
Spice Co.—			
Miller-Osborn .....		12	2
Spray .....		3	0



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Safes and Vaults—			
Charpiot .....		4	0
Suspenders—			
Columbine .....		3	2
Sweeping Compound—			
Colorado Sanitary .....		1	0
Sewer Pipes—			
Denver Pipe and Clay Co.....		95	0
Switchboard—			
Commercial .....		5	0
Call Automatic.....		14	1
Smelters—			
American .....		450	0
Mine and Smelter Supply.....		57	3
Tailors—			
Incomparable .....		3	1
Milstein .....		1	0
Weinstraub .....		1	0
Palace .....		2	0
Herrman .....		3	0
Scotch Plaid.....		8	4
Eureka .....		7	5
Denver Pressing Club.....		3	2
Selfridge-Bliss .....		7	1
American .....		4	0
I. Rude.....		3	0
Ed. Davis.....		3	0
Lundgren-Magnussen .....		9	0
Amilon .....		2	0
Mathewson .....		9	0
Frosh .....		1	0
Hotel Tours.....		6	0
McKay .....		1	0
Fell .....		7	0
Morrison .....		3	7
A. S. Davis.....		0	0
Sellstrom .....		4	0
Blum .....		2	0
Finklestein .....		10	0
1640 Champa.....		8	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Clement .....		12	0
Max .....		2	0
Kless-McKinnon .....		10	0
Dave Handler.....		1	0
Douds .....		3	0
Nichol .....		4	0
Banshaf .....		2	0
Tower .....		2	3
Marx .....		33	2
Glasgow .....		7	1
May Company.....		13	4
Beal .....		0	2
Wanamaker & Brown.....		1	1
Lebovitz .....		4	0
Lottermoser .....		2	0
Gornlick .....		2	0
Metropolitan .....		2	0
Gano-Downs .....		7	5
Braman .....		5	0
Kelly & Kelly.....		2	0
Gainsburg .....		3	1
B. J. Moses.....		2	0
Dunseath .....		2	1
Grant .....		3	0
Roselund .....		2	0
Nathan .....		18	2
Cottrells .....		2	1
Quality Clothes Shop.....		11	0
L. H. Mayer.....		12	1
Medelson .....		3	3
Weritz .....		1	0
J. E. Anderson.....		0	1
Louis Goldberg .....		3	2
Rubin Estair.....		4	0
Sam Jacobs.....		3	0
Ludwig-Rinker .....		2	0
Schven-Weisner .....		2	0
Robert Goldstein.....		2	1
W. H. Evers.....		1	1
Fraser .....		2	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Pratt .....		0	0
C. H. Paige.....		2	1
Guirk .....		1	0
Erickson & Nelson.....		3	0
Geller .....		0	0
Shirt Manufacturing—			
Bray & Co.....		2	8
W. D. Burnham.....		1	5
Bayly-Allen .....		15	25
Johnson-Noel .....		1	2
Overall Manufacturing Company—			
Bayly-Underhill .....		25	240
Trunk Companies—			
Union .....		2	0
Gromms .....		6	0
Dethloff .....		6	0
Colorado .....		5	0
Shwayder .....		4	0
A. E. Meek.....		7	0
Denver .....		18	0
Western .....		2	0
DeWar .....		3	0
Typewriter Supplies—			
Smith-Premier .....		6	4
Tent and Awning Co.—			
Shaefer .....		4	6
Denver .....		12	23
Colorado .....		7	20
Brooks .....		5	10
Tamale Factory—			
Louderbaugh .....		26	0
Taxidermists—			
Jonas Bros.....		1	0
Miles .....		0	4
A. T. Allen.....		1	1
Tin and Sheet Iron Works—			
Hardesty .....		23	2
Crosta .....		3	0
Dorrington .....		2	0
Kinkel .....		6	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Freeman & Bell.....		10	0
Schmitt .....		5	0
Bryce .....		0	0
Eagle .....		3	0
Eagle Boiler.....		1	0
Undertakers—			
Hall .....		3	0
Denver .....		4	0
Thompson .....		1	0
Upholsterers—			
Globe .....		1	0
Denver Dry Goods.....		6	0
J. G. Kilpatrick.....		3	1
Daniels & Fisher.....		15	7
Varnish Company—			
McMurtry .....		3	0
Wagon Shops—			
John Murphy.....		9	0
Woerber .....		30	0
Blue Front.....		11	0
Brawn .....		3	0
Broadway .....		4	0
Orrock .....		15	0
Bryden-Odgers .....		14	0
Copenhaver .....		7	0
Standard .....		2	0
Mathews .....		6	0
Limpte .....		12	0
Neiderhut .....		6	0
G. A. Schmitt.....		9	0
J. Isett.....		2	0
Hansens .....		2	0
Scott & Co.....		3	0
Moore .....		4	0
Wine Company—			
Weiner Wine Company.....		4	0
Window Blind Company—			
W. Volker & Co.....		4	3
Warehouse—			
Western .....		3	1

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Water Companies—			
Denver Union.....		4	0
Denver Union.....		2	0
Denver Highland.....		4	1
Wall Paper and Paint Company—			
Guiry .....	810	20	0
		—14,190	—2,719
Durango—			
New York Bakery.....		2	0
Star Bakery.....		4	0
La Polo Bottling Company.....		3	0
Durango Gas Company.....		3	0
Jackson Hardware Company.....		5	0
Malone Iron Works.....		3	0
Colorado Ice and Storage Company.....		6	0
San Juan Flour Mill.....		5	0
Durango Planing Mill.....		4	0
Kruchle Millinery.....		3	0
American Corfelt Millinery.....		0	4
Graden Millinery.....		0	5
Ball Machine Company.....		8	0
Denver & Rio Grande Company.....		4	1
American Oil Company.....		220	0
Sam Duskey Stationery Company.....		4	1
Durango Steel Works.....		220	0
Durango Roaster .....		220	0
Durango Coke Ovens.....		5	0
Durango Machine Shops.....		4	0
Durango Roaster .....		30	0
Durango Crusher.....		10	0
Durango Pat. Flour.....		15	0
Durango Sample Mill.....		21	1
Durango Boiler Shop.....		2	0
Durango Power Plant.....	26	8	0
		— 809	— 12
Delta—			
Delta Brick Company.....		10	0
Royal Bakery.....		2	0
City Bakery.....		1	0
Delta Ice Company.....		3	0



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Delta Light Company.....		4	1
Delta Flour Mill.....		3	0
Delta Planing Mill.....		1	0
Delta Independent .....		2	3
Delta Tribune.....	9	2	2
		— 28	— 7
Delagua—			
Victor American Machinery Company.....	1	12	0
		— 12	— 0
Elkton—			
Elkton Gold Mines.....	1	20	6
		— 20	— 0
Engleside—			
Engleside Limestone Company.....	1	100	0
		— 100	— 0
Eaton—			
Eaton Bakery.....		1	0
Eaton Mill and Elevator Company.....		14	0
Eaton Herald.....		2	0
Great Western Sugar Company.....	4	225	0
		— 242	— 0
Florence—			
Gill Auto Company.....		2	0
Gardner Bakery.....		4	0
Blue Front Bakery.....		2	0
George Henry.....		1	1
Hadley Millinery Company.....		0	4
Florence Maccaroni Company .....		7	0
United Oil Refining Company.....		2	0
Florence Oil Company.....		5	0
Florence Oil Company.....		4	0
United Oil Company.....	10	4	0
		— 31	— 7
Fort Collins—			
Damms Bakery.....		3	1
H. E. Bonnell.....		4	1
Doolittle & Hicks.....		1	0
Schauer .....		0	0
Fort Collins Bottling Works.....		0	0
Griffith Cigar Factory.....		3	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Schmitt Cigar Factory.....		4	1
Poudre Valley Gas Company....		2	0
Johnson Ice Cream Company....		4	0
Fort Collins Lumber Company.....		5	0
W. F. Garble Machine Shop.....		3	0
Review .....		5	1
Evening Courier.....		6	2
Morning Express.....		11	1
Hoffman Mill Company.....		2	0
Fort Collins Mill.....		7	0
Fort Collins Sugar Factory.....	17	400	3
Fort Lupton—		— 460	— 10
Fort Lupton Bakery.....		2	0
Silver State Creamery.....		16	0
O. E. Fincks Creamery.....		2	0
Fort Lupton Condensed Milk.....		14	9
Trunks Canning Company.....		2	0
Barwise Packing Company.....	6	37	7
Fort Morgan—		— 73	— 16
Holland Bakery.....		1	0
Bole Restaurant.....		1	1
City Bottling Works.....		3	0
Electric Pumping Company.....		3	0
Fort Morgan Canning Company.....		9	12
Fort Morgan Ice Company.....		8	0
Fort Morgan Planing Mill.....		3	0
Platte Valley Planing Mill.....		9	0
Morgan County Herald .....		0	0
Morgan Times.....		1	5
Great Western Sugar Company.....	11	230	0
Grand Junction—		— 263	— 18
Star Bakery.....		5	1
Progress Bakery.....		4	0
Wadsworth & Son Bakery.....		2	0
Pugh, Blacksmith.....		0	0
McCary, Blacksmith.....		5	1
Home Co. Building Material.....		9	0
Grand Junction Gas and Electric Company...		36	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Linesdon & Barkaloo Lumber Company.....		6	0
Denver & Rio Grande Mach. Company.....		15	0
Denver & Rio Grande Round House.....		100	0
Mesa Flour Mill.....		5	0
Greig Mercantile Company.....		2	0
Fletchers Plumbing Company.....		2	0
Daily News.....		10	2
Daily Sentinel.....		6	3
Western Sugar and Land Company.....		176	0
M. H. Loeffler.....	17	5	0
Greeley—		— 388	— 7
Greeley Auto Company.....		3	0
Scott's Bakery.....		6	1
Phoenix Bakery.....		7	2
Bartlett Brick Company.....		6	0
Greeley Bottling Works.....		8	0
Star Bottling Works.....		2	0
Morrison Candy Company.....		2	1
Greeley Candy Company.....		1	1
Morgan's Candy Company .....		0	2
Empson's Canning Company .....		17	23
Empson's Canning Company .....		16	0
Empsons Canning Company.....		16	0
Greeley Gas Company.....		6	0
Wilson Grocery Company.....		8	3
Greeley Ice Company.....		10	0
Hall Planing Mill.....		3	0
Greeley Planing Mill.....		3	0
McIndoo Planing Mill.....		10	0
Model Mill and Elevator Company.....		14	0
Debolt Machine Shops.....		1	0
Taylor Machine Shops.....		1	0
Ahlstead Mercantile Company.....		5	4
Greeley Republican.....		10	2
Daily Tribune.....		10	3
Greeley Potato Sorters.....		3	0
Great Western Sugar Company.....		300	0
Union Tea and Coffee Company.....		4	1
Greeley Wire Fence Company.....	28	2	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Glenwood—			
Heisler Bakery.....		1	0
Bigham Bakery.....		1	1
Glenwood Bottling Works.....		3	0
Glenwood Ice Company.....		4	0
Glenwood Lumber Company.....		3	0
Glenwood Light and Water Company.....		4	0
Glenwood Mercantile Company.....	7	2	0
		— 18	— 1
Gray Creek—			
Victor Fuel Company.....	1	4	0
		— 4	— 0
Golden—			
Coors Brewing Company.....		80	0
Higgins Bakery.....		0	0
Golden Pressed Brick.....		30	0
Feldman Cigar Factory.....		1	0
Rock Flour Mill.....		9	1
Fromhast Wagon Shop.....	6	4	0
		— 124	— 1
Gunnison—			
Collins Bakery.....		1	0
Gavette Candy Company.....		0	1
Berg Cigar Factory.....		0	0
City Light and Water Company.....		2	0
Endner Lumber Company.....		0	0
Herman Planing Mill.....		0	0
Champion News.....		1	3
Republican .....	8	1	1
		— 5	— 5
Georgetown—			
Georgetown Courier.....	1	2	0
		— 2	— 0
Goldfield—			
Golden Cycle Mine.....	1	5	0
		— 5	— 0
Hastings—			
Hastings Carpenter Shop.....		2	0
Coal Washer.....		5	0
Victor American Fuel Company.....	3	61	0
		— 68	— 0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Hartman—			
Denver Alfalfa Mill.....	1	24	0
		— 24	— 0
Hotchkiss—			
Hotchkiss Packing Company.....	1	12	6
		— 12	— 6
Holly—			
Holly. Auto Company.....		1	0
Home Bakery.....		1	0
Holly Sugar Company.....	3	181	1
		— 183	— 1
Ironclad Hill—			
Gaylord Mill.....	1	5	0
		— 5	— 0
Independence—			
Golden Cycle Mine.....	1	60	0
		— 60	— 0
Jansen—			
C. & W. R. R. Mach. Company.....	1	12	0
		— 12	— 0
Longmont—			
Longmont Brick Company.....		5	0
Longmont Bottling Company.....		1	1
Purity Confectionery Company.....		1	1
Palace Confectionery Company.....		1	1
Kandy Kitchen.....		3	0
Koenitz Cigar Factory.....		1	0
Empsons Canning Company.....		65	50
St. Vrain, Drugs.....		1	0
Longmont, Drugs... ..		2	0
Gunning, Drugs.....		1	0
Smith, Drugs.....		2	0
Whitting, Drugs.....		1	0
Colorado Creamery.....		2	1
Carl Machine Company.....		5	0
Longmont Ice Company.....		2	0
Donovan Lumber Company.....		0	0
Longmont Flour Mill.....		7	0
Farmers Mill.....		8	0
Dixon Mill.....		2	0



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Hansen Mill.....		3	0
Longmont Mill and Elevator Company.....		1	0
Times Printing Company.....		3	1
Call Printing Company.....		3	1
Ledger Printing Company.....		3	1
Longmont Sugar Company.....	25	360	1
		— 483	— 58
Lafayette—			
Northern Colorado Power Company.....	1	35	0
		— 35	— 0
Leadville—			
Columbine Brewing Company.....		4	0
Minors Home Bakery.....		1	1
Star Home Bakery.....		6	0
Feller Candy Company.....		1	1
Seymour .....		2	1
Excelsior Iron Works.....		7	0
Wilson Lumber Company.....		4	0
Wilson Lumber Company.....		2	0
Guller Lumber Company.....		10	0
North Moyer Mach. Company.....		3	0
Yak Machine Shop.....		3	0
Ibex Machine Shop.....		4	0
Wolf Tone Machine Shop.....		2	0
American Zinc Company.....		4	0
American Zinc Company.....		10	0
Crews-Beggs Millinery.....		0	3
M. J. Frantz Millinery.....		0	5
Wilson Mine Company.....		9	0
Central Power Company.....		8	0
Leadville Light Company.....		4	0
Arkansas Valley Smelter Company.....		6	0
Sulphide Mill.....		10	0
Carpenter Shop.....		5	0
Machine Shop.....		12	0
Buguegetting .....		13	0
Roaster .....		30	0
Engine Room.....		4	0
Sample Mine.....		20	0
Pump Room.....		1	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
American Zinc Company.....		10	0
American Sampler.....		4	0
American Mill.....	32	80	0
		— 279	— 11
Littleton—			
Leyner Machine Company.....		100	0
Littleton Flour Mill.....		4	0
Du Pont Powder Company.....	3	129	1
		— 233	— 1
Los Angelus Station—			
Los Angelus Power Company.....	1	1	0
		— 1	— 0
La Junta—			
Hanley Auto Company.....		2	0
Brick and Tile Company.....		10	0
Durbin Bakery.....		1	0
La Junta Mill and Elevator Company.....		11	0
Otero Democrat .....		0	0
La Junta Power Company.....		4	0
A., T. & S. F. R. R.....	7	418	0
		— 446	— 0
Loveland—			
Empson's Canning Company .....		225	54
Loveland Canning Company.....		3	2
Loveland Candy Company.....		1	1
Crystal Ice Company.....		3	0
Loveland Saw Mill.....		0	0
Big Thompson Mill.. .....		10	0
Daily Herald.....		5	0
Reporter .....		4	0
Buckhorn Plaster Works.....		25	0
Loveland Sugar Company.....	10	360	0
		— 636	— 57
Leyden—			
Leyden Coal Mine Company.....	1	275	0
		— 275	— 0
Louisville—			
Louisville Mill and Elevator Company.....	1	0	0
		— 0	— 0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes. Male.	Female.
Lamar—			
Lamar Auto Company.....		5	0
Davis & Davis.....		2	0
Easton Bakery.....		2	0
Palace Bakery.....		1	0
Lamar Mill and Elevator Company.....		16	0
Brown Planing Mill.....		6	0
Prowers Daily News .....		2	1
Register Daily News.....		2	0
Spark Daily News.....		1	0
Lamar Power Company.....	10	3	0
		— 40	— 1
Las Animas—			
Miller's Bakery .....		3	0
Rodda Bakery.....		2	1
Las Animas Electric Company.....		2	0
Las Animas Mill Company.....		3	1
City Pumping Company.....	5	1	0
		— 11	— 2
Monte Vista—			
Farris Auto Company.....		4	0
Monte Vista Motor Car Company.....		4	0
Shaw & Lewis Foundry.....		4	0
Monte Vista Mill and Elevator Company....	4	11	0
		— 23	— 0
Manitou—			
Pikes Peak Hydro Elect. Co.....		4	0
Manitou Mineral Company.....	2	6	0
		— 10	— 0
Montrose—			
Buckley Brick and Tile Company.....		7	0
White & Oken, Building Material.....		8	0
Montrose Ice Plant.....		1	0
Montrose Power Company.....	4	3	0
		— 19	— 0
McClave—			
Col. Alfalfa Company.....	1	9	0
		— 9	— 0
Modern Station—			
Modern Smelter.....	1	125	0
		— 125	— 0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees. Male.	Female.
Marble—			
Colorado Yule Blacksmith.....		12	0
Colorado Yule Quarry.....		60	0
Colorado Yule Mill.....		250	0
Colorado Yule Power Company.....	4	5	0
		— 327	—
Minturn—			
D. & R. G. R. R.....	1	72	0
		— 72	— 0
New Windsor—			
Miller's Bakery .....		1	0
Hess Bakery.....		1	0
Farm Implements.....		2	0
Windsor Mill and Elevator Company.....		6	1
Optimist Printing Company .....		1	0
Poudre Valley Printing Company.....		2	1
Great Western Sugar Company.....	7	208	0
		— 221	— 2
Ordway—			
Ordway Electric Company.....		5	0
Alfalfa Mill Company.....		20	0
H. C. Tideman Mill.....	3	0	0
		— 25	— 0
Pueblo—			
Pueblo Novelty Works.....		3	0
Pueblo Auto Company.....		9	0
Florman Art Goods.....		22	3
Crews & Beggs Art Company.....		2	1
Palace Bakery.....		2	0
Sunville Bakery.....		15	0
Seiters Bakery.....		6	6
Gregory Bakery.....		7	6
Fitts Manufacturing Company.....		2	8
Eloma Manufacturing Company.....		9	4
Schlitz Bottling Works.....		3	1
Lithia Bottling Works.....		2	0
Standard Brick Company.....		122	3
Summit Brick Company.....		40	0
Pueblo Broom and Bedding Company.....		10	2
Walter's Brewing Company .....		45	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Lemp's Brewing Company .....		4	0
Phillips-Cook Cornice Company.....		1	0
Wardrobe Cleaners and Dyers.....		5	3
Nassau Cleaners and Dyers.....		2	6
Crews & Beggs Casket Company.....		0	0
Pueblo Canning Company.....		15	11
Bergeman, Dressmakers.....		0	7
Day, Dressmakers.....		0	4
Crews & Beggs, Dressmakers.....		0	0
Doerenbach Fur Company.....		1	4
Forbush Fuel & Ice Co.....		18	0
Pueblo Fuel & Gas Co.....		32	0
Native Goods Gold Co.....		2	0
Pueblo Ice & Storage Co.....		10	0
Cristol Ice & Storage Co.....		15	0
Mountain Ice & Storage Co.....		30	0
Pueblo Tin & Sheet Metal Co.....		6	0
Wacner Iron Fence Co.....		14	1
Rushmers, Jewelers .....		4	1
W. E. Mount, Jeweler.....		2	1
Churchill, Jeweler .....		3	1
Cornwell, Jeweler .....		1	1
Pueblo Light & Traction Co.....		202	3
Mayer Leather Co.....		7	1
Fulton Market Co.....		10	1
Newton Lumber Co.....		37	0
Farney Millinery Co.....		0	3
Imperial Millinery .....		0	4
B. & O. Gann, Millinery.....		0	13
Empire Mach. Supply Co.....		6	0
Mead Hay Press.....		10	0
Stems-Rogers Mach. Co.....		58	0
Pueblo Foundry .....		55	0
Colo. & Wyo. Mach. Co.....		212	0
McKennon Machine Co.....		65	0
“ Elect. Co.....		50	0
“ Keg Factory .....		30	0
“ Ware House .....		50	0
“ Wire & Nails.....		507	0
“ Pipe Shop .....		23	0



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
McKennon Blast Dept. ....	..	..	..
“ Blast Dept. ....	40	..	..
“ Carpenter Shop ....	17	0	0
“ Elect. Co. ....	63	0	0
“ Hearth Steel ....	322	0	0
“ Gas Producers ....	103	0	0
“ Blooming Mill ....	60	0	0
“ Ladles ....	30	0	0
“ Blacksmith ....	28	0	0
“ Mach. Shop ....	70	0	0
“ Castings ....	120	0	0
“ Roll Shop ....	21	0	0
“ Rod Mill No. 1.....	6	0	0
“ Rod Mill No. 2.....	50	0	0
“ Rod Mill No. 3.....	90	0	0
“ Continnos ....	70	0	0
“ Pattern Shop ....	16	0	0
“ Rod Mill ....	393	0	0
“ Pipe Foundry ....	65	0	0
“ Blast Furnace ....	15	0	0
“ Rod Mill ....	14	0	0
“ Blast Furnace ....	56	0	0
“ Blast Boiler ....	15	0	0
“ Blast Boiler ....	..	..	..
“ Blast Furnace ....	15	0	0
“ Blast Furnace ....	47	0	0
“ Mill Dept.....	201	0	0
“ Gas Producers ....	15	0	0
C. F. & I. Furnace.....	40	0	0
Cady Planing Mill.....	2	0	0
Pueblo Mill & Elev. Co.....	4	0	0
Bessemer's Planing Mill.....	1	0	0
Dundee Woolen Mill.....	2	0	0
American Novelty Co.....	2	0	0
Winch & Slayden, Stationery.....	3	2	2
Geiser & Son, Plumbing.....	4	0	0
Peterson, Painters ....	8	0	0
Ellingwood, Printers ....	1	0	0
Chieftain ....	46	4	4
Star-Journal ....	26	2	2

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Franklin Press .....		29	11
Nuckoll Packing Co.....		63	0
Paper Box Co.....		1	2
Johnson Sheet Metal Co.....		3	0
City Shoe Co.....		5	0
Haines, Stationery .....		2	1
American Smelter Co.....		430	0
Missouri Pacific R. R.....		14	0
A., T. & S. F. R. R.....		14	0
D. & R. G. R. R.....		26	0
Power House D. & R. G.....		3	0
Maloney, Tailors .....		3	0
Kane & Green, Tailors.....		4	1
Tuchock, Tailor .....		3	1
Crews & Beggs, Tailors .....		2	4
John Toedter, Tailor.....		2	0
Bunch Tent & Awning Co.....		5	20
Pueblo Trunk Co.....		0	0
U. S. Ore Reducers.....	118	550	0
		— 4,819	— 148
Primero—			
Primero Mine .....	1	3	0
		— 3	— 0
Pierce—			
Magraw Cement Works.....	1	2	0
		— 2	— 0
Portland—			
Portland Cement Works.....		24	0
Portland Kiln .....		26	0
Portland Mill Room.....		37	0
Portland Machr Room.....		23	0
Portland Baking Room.....		37	0
Portland .....	6	29	0
		— 186	— 0
Paonia—			
Paonia Light Plant.....		2	0
North Fork Packing Co.....		9	0
Paonia Packing Co.....	3	18	28
		— 29	— 28

	FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes. Male.	Female.
Platteville—				
Hunt Bakery .....			1	0
Platteville Bakery .....			1	0
Cheyenne Creamery .....			1	0
Platteville Canning Co.....			15	21
Kuner Pickle Co.....			2	0
Platteville News .....	6		1	0
			— 21	— 21
Rocky Ford—				
Otero Auto Co.....			3	0
Rocky Ford Auto Co.....			1	0
Rocky Ford Bakery.....			3	0
Sanitary Bakery .....			2	0
Otero Broom Factory.....			2	0
Rocky Ford Electric Co.....			3	0
Rocky Ford Ice Co.....			2	0
Swink Mill & Elev. Co.....			4	0
Main High Grade Printers.....			4	2
Tribune, Printers .....			5	1
Rocky Ford Printers.....			3	0
American Beet Sugar Co.....	12		479	3
			— 511	— 6
Salida—				
Salida Bottling Works.....			4	0
Tomlin Bakery .....			2	0
F. W. Gill Bakery.....			2	1
Crystal Bakery .....			2	0
Salida Granite Co.....			14	0
Salida Lumber Co.....			2	0
Record Office, Printers.....			2	2
Salida Mail, Printers.....			4	3
Salida Light & Power Co.....			2	0
D. & R. G. R. R. Shops.....			26	0
D. & R. G. R. R. Car Yards.....			59	0
D. & R. G. R. R. Round House.....			321	0
Ohio & Colorado Smelter.....			7	0
Blacksmith Dept.....			4	0
Gas Engine Dept.....			1	0
Smelting Dept.....			93	0
Ore Sampler .....			65	0
Roaster .....	18		77	0
			— 687	—

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Sterling—			
Arnold's Bakery .....		2	1
Beatrice Creamery .....		1	0
Purity Candy Co.....		3	2
Sterling Elev. Co.....		4	0
Consolidated Elect. Co.....		4	0
Arnold Millinery .....		0	3
City Pumping Plant.....		1	0
Democrat, Printers .....		3	0
Republican Advocate .....		4	0
Great Western Sugar Co.....	10	208	0
		— 230	— 6
Sugar City—			
Herman Brown Bakery.....		1	0
National Sugar Co.....	2	75	0
		— 76	— 0
Sopris—			
C. F. & I. Coke Ovens.....		130	0
C. F. & I. Coal Washer.....	2	5	0
		— 135	— 0
Segundo—			
C. F. & I. Coal Washer, 1.....		40	0
C. F. & I. Coal Washer, 2.....		40	0
C. F. & I. Coke Ovens.....		81	0
Colo. & Wyo. Mach. Co.....	4	14	0
		— 175	— 0
Swink—			
Swink Sugar Co.....	1	319	1
		— 319	— 1
Shoshone—			
Shoshone Machine Co.....		4	0
Central Power Co.....	2	8	0
		— 12	— 0
Trinidad—			
DeWitz Art Co.....		1	0
Queen City Bakery.....		3	0
Trinidad Cafe .....		3	2
Appels Bakery .....		2	1
Kuver Bakery .....		5	1
Scheinder Brewing Co.....		64	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Albertson, Blacksmith .....		2	0
Standard Bottling Co.....		4	0
High Climate Cigar Co.....		4	0
J. J. May Cigar Co.....		6	2
Schurbert Cigar Co.....		12	0
Westerfield Cigar Co.....		12	0
Quilitch Grain Co.....		5	0
Crouch Lumber Co.....		5	1
Pierce Grain Co.....		8	1
Trinidad Millinery .....		0	2
Trinidad Maccaroni Factory .....		2	0
Central Market Co.....		7	0
Hawkins & Barnett Mach. Co.....		..	..
Trinidad Novelty Works.....		5	1
Southern Colorado Power Co.....		136	0
Northern Colorado Power Co.....		4	0
Chronicle-News .....		19	3
Robinson-Wright, Printers .....		6	1
Bushood Saddlery Co.....		3	0
Porce Leman, Tailor .....		8	1
C. & S. R. R. Co.....		150	0
C. & S. Mach. Co.....		8	0
Quilitch Wagon Co..... 29		15	0
		— 498	— 17
Telluride—			
Fallman Bottling Co.....		3	1
Telluride Cyanide Co.....		9	0
Carter Canvas Co.....		6	0
Petzold Cigar Co.....		0	0
Smuggler Union Mine Co.....		12	0
Liberty Bell .....		40	0
Pandora Mill .....		18	0
Wells Repair Shop.....		5	0
Liberty Bell Repair Shop..... 9		8	0
		— 101	— 1
Tercio—			
C. F. & I. Co. Blacksmith.....		2	0
C. F. & I. Coal Washer.....		10	0
C. F. & I. Coke Ovens..... 3		75	0
		— 87	— 0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees. Male.	Female.
Tobasco—			
C. F. & I. Coal Washer.....		10	0
C. F. & I. Coke Ovens.....	2	55	0
		— 65	— 0
Victor—			
Gisen & Watt, Assayers.....		3	0
Beckman Bakery .....		2	0
Clements Bakery .....		2	0
Crescent Bakery .....		2	0
Pioneer Bottling Co.....		2	0
Pioneer Foundry .....		6	0
Victor Iron Works.....		2	0
Granite Gold Mine.....		5	0
Strong Gold Mine.....		11	0
Stratton Mine .....		20	0
Ajax Gold Mine.....		5	0
Portland Gold Mine.....		30	0
Stratton Ore Co.....		50	0
Record, Printers .....		5	0
Victor Trading Co.....		20	0
Pueblo Traction Co.....	16	7	0
		— 152	— 0
Vindicator Junction—			
Mining Machine Co.....	1	17	0
		— 17	— 0
Walsenburg—			
Klein Bakery .....		2	0
Hesse Bakery .....		0	0
Vest Carpenter Shop.....		1	0
Walsenburg Ice Co.. . .	4	6	0
		— 9	— 0
Wiley—			
Wiley Mill & Elev. Co.....		1	0
Wiley Alfalfa Co.....	2	25	0
		— 26	— 0
Total manufacturers .....			1,493
Male help .....			33,376
Female help .....			3,506



## HOTELS.

	HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
			Male.	Female.
Ault—				
Ault Hotel .....			0	1
Barnes .....			0	0
Main Street Furnished Rooms.....			0	3
Bertolette Furnished Rooms.....			0	0
De With .....	5		0	3
			— 0	— 7
Alamosa—				
Palmer House .....			0	0
Tejon Hotel .....			3	2
Foster .....			1	2
Abbot .....			0	0
Victor .....	5		5	10
			— 9	— 14
Aspen—				
Hotel Jerome .....	1		0	0
			— 0	— 0
Buena Vista—				
Princeton .....			1	1
Bay .....	2		2	3
			— 3	— 4
Boulder—				
Y. M. C. A.....			5	1
Colorado Sanitarium .....			25	35
Central .....			0	0
Leon .....			0	0
Silverton .....			0	0
Boulder .....			0	0
Clifton .....			0	0
Metropolitan .....			0	0
Finks .....			0	0
Colorado .....			2	2
O'Connor .....			5	5
Columbine .....			0	0
Greymont .....			0	0
Bechtel .....			0	0
Twin Lake Bunk House.....			3	0
Boulderado .....			15	15
Eastern Power Bunk House.....	17		20	0
			— 75	— 58

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Brush—			
Commercial House .....		0	2
Southern Hotel .....		2	3
Monroe Hotel .....	3	0	1
		— 2	— 6
Berthoud—			
Trenton .....		0	1
Grand View .....	2	0	1
		— 0	— 2
Brighton—			
Greens Bunk House .....		0	0
Colorado Sanitary .....	2	0	0
		— 0	— 0
Colorado Springs—			
Shirley .....		0	0
Tichnor .....		0	1
Ye Chillon .....		1	2
Y. M. C. A.....		8	3
Belmont .....		0	1
Gong .....		2	2
Odle .....		0	0
Clinton .....		1	1
Grier .....		10	7
St. Charles .....		1	1
Spaulding .....		8	8
Alta Vista .....		0	20
Joyce .....		2	3
New Elk .....		5	2
Almo .....		38	12
Antlers .....		45	36
Cheyenne .....		0	2
Tama .....		0	2
Ormonde .....		2	2
Rex .....		2	2
Bachelor Apartments .....		1	1
Halcyon .....		0	1
Savoy .....		0	0
Lennox .....		1	1
Smith .....		0	1
La Veta .....		0	2

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
St. James .....		1	2
Albert .....		1	1
Victor .....		0	1
Kennebec .....		1	1
Chicago & Kansas.....		1	1
La Court .....		1	1
Court Place .....		0	0
El Paso .....		1	1
Arlington .....		0	1
Irving .....		0	1
F. L. Hoag.....		1	1
Acacia .....		13	13
Bernis Hall .....		0	4
Brayton Inn .....		0	6
Englewood .....		0	1
R. H. Miller, Furnished Rooms.....		0	0
Mrs. Kent, Furnished Rooms.....		0	0
Mrs. Hughes, Furnished Rooms.....		1	2
Hageman Hall .....		1	9
McGregor Hall .....		0	1
Montgomery Hall .....		0	1
Plaza Hotel .....		5	5
Easton Hotel .....		0	0
Las Tejas .....		0	1
Willard .....		0	0
Lorraine .....		0	1
Wahsatch .....		0	0
Mercer Inn .....		0	0
Southern .....		0	0
Laciale .....		0	1
Stephens Rooms .....		0	0
Windsor .....		0	0
New Santa Fe .....		1	2
Vendome .....		0	0
Albany .....		0	0
Workingman's Home.....		2	0
Behrendt .....		0	0
Dora John .....		0	0
Brooker .....		1	1
Hock .....		1	1

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Pikes Peak .....		0	1
Ballaymena .....	69	1	1
		— 160	— 175
Colorado City—			
Brookside Hotel .....		0	1
Elk Hotel .....		0	0
Colorado Avenue Furnished Rooms.....		0	0
C. R. Harris, Furnished Rooms.....		0	0
Tenderfoot Furnished Rooms.....		0	0
Van's Furnished Rooms .....		1	1
Brunswick Hotel .....		0	2
National Hotel .....	8	1	3
		— 2	— 7
Canon City—			
Raney .....		1	0
Ideal .....		0	0
Central .....		0	3
Hotel Grand .....		1	1
Strathmore Hotel .....		6	7
Royal Gorge .....		1	2
Hotel Denton ....	7	4	6
		— 13	— 19
Carbondale—			
Carbondale Hotel .....	1	1	0
		— 1	— 0
Cokedale—			
Carbon Hotel.....	1	1	3
		— 1	— 3
Central City—			
Teller House .....	1	2	4
		— 2	— 4
Cripple Creek—			
National Rooms .....		0	0
White .....		0	1
Bailey .....		0	0
Colorado Springs .....		0	0
La Colo .....		0	0
Home .....		0	0
Linwood .....		0	1
Rhoades .....		0	0

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Grand .....		0	0
Baker .....		0	0
Clarington .....		0	1
Campbell .....		0	1
National Hotel .....		16	4
Arlington .....		0	0
Telephone Building .....		0	20
Phoenix .....		0	0
McMehan Rooms .....		0	0
Bellevue Hotel .....		0	0
Colorado House .....		0	0
Eastman .....		1	0
B. B. Rooms.....		0	1
Williams Rooms .....		0	0
Ronsavalle .....		0	0
Albuta .....	24	0	0
		— 17	— 21

## Denver—

Armour Rooms .....	0	0
Alberta Hotel .....	0	1
Albany Hotel .....	150	30
Acorn House .....	0	0
Allene House .....	1	1
Adams Hotel .....	40	8
Astor .....	1	2
Alta .....	0	2
American .....	25	10
Artu .....	0	0
Avon .....	0	2
Abbott .....	2	2
Auditorium .....	17	40
Arthur .....	0	1
Alameda Block .....	0	1
Aloha .....	2	1
Alamo .....	3	3
Angelus .....	0	2
Aspen .....	2	0
Burger .....	0	1
Barker .....	1	0
Braisie .....	1	0

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Browns .....		0	0
Bays .....		0	1
Burlington .....		1	2
Barnard .....		1	2
Brownleigh Arms .....		0	2
Brown Palace .....		75	125
Belvedere .....		2	3
Bonaventure .....		0	2
Bryan .....		0	0
Bristol .....		0	0
Blanchard .....		3	3
Block Bunk House.....		0	2
Batione .....		0	1
Bay Window .....		0	1
Brunswick .....		1	0
Bond .....		0	1
Black .....		0	1
Best .....		3	0
Burwood .....		0	1
Bell .....		0	1
Buckingham .....		1	6
Beaver .....		0	0
Brevort .....		1	4
Bonitou .....		0	1
Bixler .....		0	0
Baker .....		0	0
Body Block .....		0	0
Bishop .....		1	0
Condon .....		0	0
Cliff House .....		1	2
Cadillac .....		0	0
Cheyenne .....		1	0
Capitol Hotel .....		0	1
Colonial .....		0	3
St. Thomas .....		0	2
Carnegie .....		0	1
Chicago .....		0	0
Congress .....		2	3
Carlton .....		0	0
Colorado .....		0	2



HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Columbia .....		4	3
Clayton .....		0	1
Ceres .....		0	0
Claire .....		0	1
Canton .....		0	0
Club Building .....		0	0
Charpiot .....		1	1
Columbine .....		1	1
Chicago House .....		0	2
Carter .....		0	0
Clyde .....		0	0
Cheshire .....		1	0
Curtis .....		0	1
Capitol Hill House.....		0	3
Dublin .....		0	0
Daniels Block .....		0	1
Darline .....		0	0
Drexel Hotel .....		3	3
Duff Block .....		0	0
Dorrance .....		1	1
Davenport .....		0	1
Del Rey .....		3	2
Derby .....		1	2
Denver Rooms .....		0	0
Dover .....		3	3
Denver Hotel .....		3	0
Dewey .....		1	0
Earle .....		2	8
El Soltero .....		0	1
Elms .....		1	1
Elk Hotel .....		7	6
Euclid .....		0	0
Empire .....		1	1
Everette .....		0	1
Eleventh Ave. Hotel.....		2	3
El Moro .....		0	0
El Dorado .....		2	0
Furnished Rooms, 1449 Larimer.....		0	1
“ “ 1407 Larimer .....		1	0
“ “ 1414 Larimer .....		0	0

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Furnished Rooms, 1410 Larimer.....		0	1
“ “ 1028 19th St.....		0	0
“ “ 1812 Curtis St.....		0	0
“ “ 915 19th St.....		0	0
Franklin Rooms .....		0	0
Favorite Rooms .....		0	0
Furnished Rooms, 1934 Curtis.....		0	0
“ “ 1148 Broadway .....		2	3
“ “ 1915 Larimer .....		1	0
“ “ 1919 Larimer .....		0	0
“ “ 1923 Larimer .....		0	0
“ “ 1931 Larimer .....		0	0
“ “ 2103 Larimer .....		0	0
“ “ 2355 Larimer .....		0	1
First Avenue Hotel.....		3	3
Western Hotel.....		6	5
Frisco Building.....		0	1
Furnished Rooms, 1318 Curtis .....		1	0
“ “ 1731 Larimer .....		0	0
“ “ 842 Larimer .....		5	3
“ “ 1226 Nineteenth Street..		0	0
“ “ 1713 Larimer .....		0	0
“ “ 1714 Blake .....		0	0
“ “ 1752½ Blake .....		0	0
“ “ 1646 Arapahoe .....		0	0
“ “ 929 Eighteenth .....		0	2
“ “ 1330 Nineteenth .....		1	1
“ “ 908 Eighteenth .....		0	0
“ “ 104 Broadway .....		1	1
“ “ 1723 Larimer .....		0	0
“ “ 706 Nineteenth .....		0	1
“ “ 1329 Platte .....		0	1
Fifteenth and Platte .....		0	1
“ “ 1934 Larimer .....		0	2
“ “ 1960 Curtis .....		0	0
“ “ 1312 Twenty-first .....		1	0
“ “ 822 Twenty-second.....		0	0
“ “ 2201 Market .....		1	0
“ “ 1910½ Lawrence .....		0	0
“ “ 1761 Blake .....		0	0

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Fremont Rooms.....		0	0
Fern Hotel.....		0	0
Graham Rooms.....		0	2
Granite Hotel.....		1	3
Great Northern.....		2	2
Grand Central.....		4	2
Gladstone .....		0	1
Globe Smelter Boarding House.....		2	3
Gem .....		0	0
Globe Rooms.....		0	0
Glen Court.....		1	1
Graymont .....		0	3
Gilder .....		0	0
Hostelan .....		0	0
Harvard .....		5	13
Husted .....		1	1
Holland .....		2	5
Hermes .....		1	1
Highland .....		1	1
Holland .....		0	2
Hemet .....		0	0
Interurban .....		0	1
Irvington .....		1	2
Inland .....		0	1
Idle Rest.....		1	1
Jefferson Rooms.....		0	1
Junk House Continental.....		30	1
King Block, Rooms.....		0	1
Knight Hotel.....		2	2
Keystone .....		0	1
Kaiserhof .....		47	15
Kane .....		3	8
Kopper .....		1	0
Kostler Camp.....		0	0
Knickerbocker .....		1	0
Larimer House.....		0	0
Lothrop .....		2	3
Longhorn .....		0	2
Lafayette .....		1	5
Louis .....		0	1

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Law .....		3	3
Lindell .....		9	3
Lemington .....		1	1
La Court.....		0	2
La Hermosa.....		0	2
Luxor .....		0	2
Lewiston .....		1	4
Linden .....		0	1
Larimer .....		1	0
Lynwood .....		1	1
Lewis .....		0	0
Lotan .....		0	0
Milton .....		0	0
Micholes .....		0	0
Mile High Hotel.....		1	0
Manhattan .....		0	0
Modern .....		0	1
Melton .....		1	1
Mistletoe .....		0	0
Miles .....		1	2
Metropole .....		18	18
Marlborough .....		0	1
Madison .....		1	3
Mecca .....		0	1
Midland .....		4	2
Markham .....		11	6
Marquette .....		8	4
Meyers .....		0	0
Metropolitan .....		0	3
Martinez .....		4	4
Market Hotel.....		4	0
Milo .....		0	2
Marquis .....		0	1
Manitou .....		2	0
Marshall Rooms.....		0	0
Melba .....		0	0
Monroe .....		1	2
McCloud .....		0	3
Mountain View.....		2	0
New Windsor.....		20	6

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Nicholes .....		0	1
New Hardine.....		1	1
New Venice.....		0	1
New Broadway.....		5	7
New Clifton.....		1	0
New European.....		1	0
National .....		2	0
New Bond.....		0	2
Newport .....		0	2
Narragansett .....		2	1
Navarre .....		12	2
Nedley .....		0	0
Oxford Hotel.....		43	13
Occidental .....		2	1
Ocean .....		4	1
Oregon .....		0	1
Oaks .....		0	0
Orient .....		3	3
Orno .....		3	10
Ocheltsee .....		1	0
Overland .....		2	0
Palmer House.....		2	2
Princeton .....		0	0
Palace .....		0	0
Pierce .....		2	3
Plaza .....		3	3
Plymouth .....		4	4
Pleasanton .....		0	2
Palace Rooms .....		1	0
Piqua .....		0	0
Phoenix .....		0	2
Portland .....		3	0
Phama .....		0	0
Paloma .....		0	0
Pikes Peak Rooms.....		2	0
Palace Lodging House.....		2	0
Queen City Hotel.....		0	0
Rialto .....		1	0
Rhoda Rooms.....		0	1
Rooms and Board, 1411 Twenty-sixth.....		0	0

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Raleigh .....		1	1
Royal Hotel.....		0	0
Rockland .....		0	2
Royal Rooms.....		0	1
Raymont .....		1	1
Rest Rooms .....		1	1
Ray .....		0	1
Revere .....		1	2
Rush .....		1	1
Ramona .....		0	2
Roslyn .....		1	2
Rome .....		2	0
Rupeter .....		0	0
Stiles .....		1	0
Shirley .....		75	85
Shirley Annex.....		2	5
Savoy .....		50	18
St. Francis.....		1	8
St. George.....		0	0
St. James.....		11	6
St. Elmo.....		2	2
Stewart .....		0	1
Stafford .....		0	0
Standish .....		26	18
Saxon .....		0	1
Stock Growers.....		3	6
Snowden .....		1	1
Sage Rooms.....		0	0
St. Thomas.....		0	0
Slockett .....		0	0
Shiloh .....		1	1
Thompson .....		0	0
Three Rules Rooms.....		0	2
Tours Hotel.....		6	8
Telephone Building.....		182	353
Tremont Hotel.....		3	3
Trinity .....		0	1
Touraine .....		0	1
Tivoli .....		0	0
Trenwith .....		0	1



HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Talmadge .....		1	0
Tremont .....		0	2
Union Stock Yards.....		8	1
United States Hotel.....		1	2
Vendome .....		0	1
Victor .....		1	1
Victoria .....		0	1
Volunteer .....		1	0
Virginia .....		1	1
Warren .....		3	3
Wise .....		0	0
Wicker .....		0	1
West Vernon.....		4	4
Welton .....		0	1
Willard .....		0	0
Wadsworth .....		0	0
Wrenworth .....		0	0
Watanabe .....		2	0
West .....		9	12
Waldorf .....		0	0
White Palace.....		0	1
Wards .....		7	1
Wynne .....		5	3
Ward Rooms .....		1	2
Warden .....		0	0
Waldo Flats.....		0	0
Y. W. C. A.....		2	17
Y. M. C. A.....		35	7
Yale .....		1	1
Zang Block.....	233	0	1
Durango—		—1,157	—1,219
Durango Furnished Rooms.....		0	0
Hool Rooms .....		0	0
La Plata.....		0	0
Palace Hotel.....		4	3
Rodchester .....		0	1
Southern .....		1	3
Strator Hotel.....		7	17
Savoy .....		5	4
Monte Selo.....	9	0	2
		— 17	— 30

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Delta—			
Commercial .....		1	2
Delta House.....	2	2	3
		— 3	— 5
Delagua—			
American Hotel.....	1	3	2
		— 3	— 2
Eaton—			
Commercial Hotel.....		2	2
Short Rooms .....	2	2	1
		— 4	— 3
Empire—			
Hickman House.....	1	0	2
		— 0	— 2
Erie—			
Egnew .....	1	0	1
		— 0	— 1
Florence—			
Lennox .....		5	3
Calahan .....		0	0
Fremont .....		4	2
Furnished Rooms, 136 E. Front.....		0	0
“ “ Front Street.....		0	0
Jack Block.....		0	0
Lennox Annex.....		1	1
McCandlers .....	8	0	0
		— 10	— 6
Fort Collins—			
Blaine Hotel.....		0	1
Model .....		0	0
Poudre Valley.....		0	2
Keystone .....		0	0
Brown Palace.....		0	0
Y. M. C. A.....		6	0
Elk Horn .....		0	0
Colorado .....		0	0
New Cottage Inn.....		0	1
Ledford .....		0	0
New Antlers.....		0	0
Northern .....		15	9

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Cantonwine .....		0	0
New Linden.....		0	3
Wheaton .....		0	0
City Hotel.....	16	0	1
		— 21	— 17
Fort Morgan—			
Curry Hotel.....		5	7
Metropolitan .....		0	0
Bejou Annex .....	3	3	4
		— 8	— 11
Fort Lupton—			
N. C. Barwise.....		2	2
Lupton Hotel.....	2	0	2
		— 2	— 4
Glenwood—			
Bank Block Rooms.....		1	0
Bon Ton.....		0	1
Dugan Rooms.....		0	1
Glenwood Hotel.....		7	5
Suret Block.....		0	0
Star Rooms.....		0	0
Shipley .....		0	1
Hotel Colorado.....		0	0
Grand Hotel.....		6	3
Palace .....		0	1
Columbus Rooms.....		0	0
Roma Rooms .....		0	0
City .....		0	0
King .....		0	0
Brown .....		0	1
Rosemont .....		0	0
Avalon .....		0	0
Bosco .....		0	0
Raynor .....		0	0
Manhattan .....		0	0
Denver .....	21	0	0
		— 14	— 13
Greeley—			
Camfield .....		10	10
Elite .....		0	0

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
New Camfield .....		2	9
Marlborough .....		0	1
Fitzinger Rooms.....		0	0
Caledon .....		0	0
Barton .....		0	0
European .....		0	0
Albion .....		0	2
Exchange .....		0	0
Eckman .....		0	0
Colorado .....		1	0
St. Elmo.....	14	0	0
		— 13	— 22
Grand Junction—			
St. Regis.....		7	5
New Southern.....		1	2
Boyer House.....		1	5
La Court.....		6	5
Danes Rooms.....		2	0
La Harpe.....		3	0
Stamford .....		0	0
Melrose House.....		1	1
Y. M. C. A. ....		6	0
Senate .....		0	1
Oxford Hotel.....		1	1
Brighton .....		0	1
Moran & Wade.....	13	0	0
		— 28	— 21
Gunnison—			
La Veta.....	1	8	6
		— 8	— 6
Granada—			
Richard Froun.....		0	0
New Brunswick.....	2	0	2
		— 0	— 2
Golden—			
Crawford .....	1	0	0
		— 0	— 0
Gray Creek—			
Gray Creek Hotel.....	1	0	2
		— 0	— 2

HOTELS.		No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
			Male.	Female.
Hotchkiss—				
Hotchkiss Hotel.....	1		1	6
			— 1	— 6
Hastings—				
Company Boarding Hotel.....	1		1	3
			— 1	— 3
Idaho Springs—				
Retta Clark Rooms.....	1		0	0
			— 0	— 0
Louisville—				
Commercial .....	1		0	0
			— 0	— 0
Lafayette—				
Lafayette .....			0	0
Simpson .....	2		0	2
			— 0	— 2
Lamar—				
Santa Fe.....			0	1
Central .....			3	1
Midland .....			0	1
Davies .....			0	2
European .....			0	0
Garden City.....			0	0
Reinhart Rooms.....			0	0
Lamar Hotel.....	8		0	0
			— 3	— 5
Leadville—				
Delaware .....			1	2
Great Western Hotel.....			0	0
Iron Building.....			0	0
Smith Block.....			0	1
Devine Rooms.....			0	1
Union Block.....			0	2
Eighth Avenue Hotel.....			0	1
Brunswick Rooms.....			0	0
Claredon Hotel.....			0	2
Manhattan Block.....			0	0
Keystone Block.....			0	1
Milwaukee House.....			0	0
Silcott Rooms.....			0	0

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Leadville House.....		0	0
Voges Rooms.....		0	0
Quinsey .....		0	0
Hotel Vendome.....		4	3
Sachs Rooms.....		0	0
Nicholas .....		0	0
Shipley .....		0	0
Butler Rooms.....	21	0	0
Leyden—		— 5	— 13
Coal Mine Boarding.....	1	8	4
Loveland—		— 8	— 4
Hotel Loveland.....		0	5
European Hotel.....		0	0
Bushnell .....		0	2
Colorado Rooms.....	4	0	0
Longmont—		— 0	— 7
Bunk House Eastern Power Company....		0	0
Edwards Rooms.....		0	0
LeFever Rooms.....		0	1
Imperial .....		4	5
Silver Moon.....		0	1
Willow Hotel.....		1	2
Carlton .....		0	0
Curry .....		0	0
Crystal .....		0	0
Bozarth .....		0	1
Virginia .....		0	0
Colorado .....		0	0
Brown .....		0	0
Davis .....	14	0	1
Las Animas—		— 5	— 11
Palace Hotel.....		5	3
Irwin .....		0	0
Las Animas.....		0	0
White House.....		0	0
Dublin Hotel.....		2	3
Worthington .....	6	0	0
		— 7	— 6



	HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
			Male.	Female.
Lyons—				
Burlington Hotel.....			0	3
Brunswick .....	2		1	1
			— 1	— 4
La Junta—				
Buns Rooms.....			0	1
Park House.....			3	6
Pierce Rooms.....			1	1
Crowsen Rooms.....			0	2
Cliff House.....			0	0
Glenwood .....			0	0
Richardson .....			0	0
Chestnut .....			0	0
La Junta.....			2	2
Harvey .....	10		26	20
			— 32	— 32
Monte Vista—				
Grand Rooms.....			1	1
Valery .....			0	0
Simpson Hotel.....	3		0	4
			— 1	— 5
Manitou—				
Mansions .....			25	22
White Cottage.....			0	0
La Fontaine .....			0	0
Bonnie Castle.....			0	0
Wheeler Block.....			0	1
Almeria .....			0	1
Ingleside Cottage.....			0	1
Arlington Hotel.....			0	2
Sunnyside House.....			5	15
DilCoosha .....			0	1
Gray Cottage.....			0	1
Carne .....			0	0
Bellevue .....			0	1
Ferguson .....			0	0
Capitol Hill.....			0	0
Thompson Place.....			0	1
Manitou .....			0	0
Thompson Cottage.....			0	1

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Nutehett .....		0	0
Rosemont Place.....		0	0
Thompson Place No. 2.....		0	1
Glenartney .....		0	0
Bonnie Bluik.....		1	1
Herbert Flats .....		0	0
Crystal .....		0	0
Eggleston .....		1	0
Redcliff Cottage.....		0	2
Pollard Rooms.....		0	0
Darny Cottage.....		1	0
Barker Rooms.....		0	1
Davis .....		0	0
Wilson .....		0	1
Arlington Hotel.....		0	2
Cockell Place.....		0	1
Loveland Cottage.....		0	0
Kalaroma .....		0	0
Ruxton Hotel.....		8	18
Pittsburg .....		1	10
Navajo .....		43	5
Cliff House.....		90	20
Brookside Cottage.....		0	0
Salzman .....	42	0	0
		— 175	— 109
Marble—			
Larkins Hotel.....		2	1
Marble City Hotel.....		0	1
Main Hotel.....	3	0	0
		— 2	— 2
Montrose—			
Vanderburg .....		1	3
Belvedere .....	2	2	4
		— 3	— 7
New Windsor—			
Almo Rooms.....		0	0
Ferguson Rooms .....		0	0
American Hotel .....	3	0	3
		— 0	— 3

	HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
			Male.	Female.
Ordway—				
Ordway Hotel.....			0	1
Bernado .....			0	2
Park .....	3		0	1
			— 0	— 4
Pueblo—				
Coronado Rooms.....			0	1
Porterfield .....			0	0
Hunt .....			0	0
Colonial .....			0	0
Elk Hotel .....			0	0
George .....			..	..
European .....			0	0
Hall .....			0	0
Jones .....			0	0
Columbus .....			..	..
Thomas .....			..	..
McKoy .....			0	0
Bevington .....			1	0
Allivis .....			0	1
Amherst .....			0	1
Commercial .....			0	0
De Remer .....			1	1
Furnished Rooms, 118 Union Ave.....			2	0
Palace Hotel .....			0	0
Silver Grill Rooms.....			0	2
Clark Magnetic Springs .....			8	10
Ferris Hotel .....			1	0
Kretchner .....			1	1
Riverside Rooms .....			1	0
Newton Rooms .....			1	1
Victoria .....			1	2
Gem .....			0	0
Vorez .....			0	0
Jewel .....			0	0
New Southern .....			7	4
Gladstone .....			..	..
South Union .....			0	1
Cosy Rooms .....			.	..
South Victoria .....			0	1

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Vendoe .....		..	..
Royal .....		0	3
Halton Rooms .....		..	..
Japanese .....		..	..
Harris .....		..	..
Palmer .....		..	..
Summer .....		..	..
Anthony .....		0	1
Anthony Annex .....		0	1
Eagle Rooms .....		..	..
Voriss .....		..	..
Arcade Hotel .....		10	8
Merle .....		0	0
Chautauqua .....		0	0
La Court .....		0	1
Youngs .....		0	0
Welton .....		1	1
St. Remi .....		1	4
Baxter .....		0	0
Maine .....		6	4
Fifth Ave. Hotel .....		2	3
Waverly .....		0	0
Lousteau .....		0	1
Grand Central .....		0	0
Chilson .....		.	.
E. J. Fitch.....	61	0	0
		— 45	— 68
Pierce—			
Alma Hotel .....		1	2
Pierce Hotel .....		0	1
Section House .....	3	0	1
		— 1	— 4
Platteville—			
Moffat Rooms .....	1	0	2
		— 0	— 2
Paonia—			
Paonia Hotel .....	1	1	5
		— 1	— 5

	HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
			Male.	Female.
Rocky Ford—				
St. James Rooms.....			0	0
Brown .....			0	0
El Capitan .....			4	3
Hagen .....			0	0
St. John Block.....			0	1
Watson Rooms .....			1	1
Arlington .....			0	2
Rocky Ford Hotel .....			0	0
Parsons .....			0	0
Berkeley .....	10		0	0
			— 5	— 7
Salida—				
Bon Ton Hotel .....			3	3
Union House .....			0	0
Hotel Denton .....			7	6
Snyder Rooms .....			0	1
Travelers House .....			0	1
Monte Cristo .....			12	12
Post Rooms .....			0	0
Park House .....			0	0
Rodgers Block .....			1	0
Welch Block .....			0	0
Ideal .....			1	0
Savoy .....			0	1
Oxford Hotel .....			0	0
Sherman Rooms .....			0	0
Commercial .....			0	0
Western Rooms .....			0	0
St. Elmo .....			0	0
Ramsey .....			0	1
Palace .....	19		0	1
			— 24	— 26
Shoshone—				
Central Power Bunk House.....			2	0
Central Power Bunk House.....			3	0
Central Power Bunk House.....			2	0
Central Power Bunk House.....	4		2	0
			— 9	—

HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Segundo—			
C. F. & I. Bunk House.....		0	0
Company Boarding House.....	2	0	0
		— 0	— 0
Sugar City—			
National Hotel .....		0	2
Star .....	2	0	1
		— 0	— 3
Sopris—			
Hotel Sopris .....	1	0	0
		— 0	— 0
Stanley Lake—			
Bunk House .....		52	0
Bunk House .....	2	45	0
		— 97	— 0
Sterling—			
New Sterling Hotel .....		4	3
Sterling Annex .....		0	1
Southern Hotel .....		5	4
Morris Rooms .....		0	0
Ohio Rooms .....	5	0	0
		— 9	— 8
Swink—			
De Weise Rooms.....	1	0	0
		— 0	— 0
Telluride—			
Sheridan .....		11	6
Pandora .....	2	3	0
		— 14	— 6
Trinidad—			
Coronado .....		10	7
New Metropolitan .....		0	1
Gilmore .....		0	1
White House .....		..	..
West Block .....		1	1
Langenecker Rooms .....		1	0
Columbian .....		13	9
Trinidad Hotel .....		1	1
Bell Block .....		1	0
Briarly House .....		1	2



HOTELS.	No. of Hotels.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Trinidad Lodging .....		0	0
Aldine .....		1	3
Cardenas .....		20	18
Osborn .....		1	3
Bloom .....	15	0	5
		— 50	— 51
Victor—			
Victoria Rooms .....		1	1
Princeton Rooms .....		0	0
City Hotel .....		1	4
Baltimore .....		2	8
Oakland .....		0	0
Almo .....		0	0
New York Rooms.....		2	1
Central .....		0	0
Albert .....		0	0
Almery .....		0	1
Victor Hotel .....		0	2
Senate Room House.....		0	0
Alexander .....		0	0
Van Ber Ver.....		1	0
St. Elmo .....	15	0	0
		— 7	— 17
Walsenburg—			
Southern Hotel .....		0	1
Hunter .....		0	3
Klein .....	3	4	7
		— 4	— 11
Total hotels .....			751
Male help .....			2,065
Female help .....			3,108

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN THE STATE, APRIL  
10, 1909, TO APRIL 30, 1910.

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Boulder—			
City Bakery .....		4	1
Hargrove Bakery .....		1	0
McDaniels Confectionery .....		2	2
Clarks Confectionery .....		0	1
Palace Confectionery .....		0	1
Millard & Holcomb, Printers.....		1	0
Boulder Miner, Printers .....		5	1
Daily Herald, Printers.....		13	2
Imperial Tea & Coffee Co.....		3	0
Boulder Light Co.....		2	0
Interurban R. R.....		..	..
Earls, Dry Goods.....	12	8	7
		— 57	— 15
Brighton—			
Brighton Merc. Co.....		10	3
Strong Merc. Co.....	2	12	2
		— 22	— 5
Berthoud—			
Lyons & Sons Bakery.....	1	1	1
		— 1	— 1
Canon City—			
J. M. Anderson Gro. Co.....		12	1
Baker & Briggs, Dry Goods.....		6	11
Harry Johnson, Dry Goods.....		2	5
Frank Smith, Dry Goods.....		2	6
Frey & Collins, Dry Goods.....		4	3
Canon City Hardware Co.....	6	14	0
		— 40	— 26
Colorado Springs—			
W. E. Muse Dry Goods Co.....		6	20
Kauffman Dry Goods Co.....		6	40
Ladies Apparel .....		2	4
Giddings Dry Goods Co.....		4	51
Emporium Dry Goods Co.....		8	6
C. A. Hibbard Dry Goods Co.....		11	39
Heath-Avill Dry Goods Co.....		3	7
J. S. Appel Dry Goods Co.....		6	24
New York Dry Goods Co.....	9	2	4
		— 48	— 193

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Colorado City—			
Colorado Midland Shops.....	1	275	0
		— 275	— 0
Cripple Creek—			
Glauber & Beer, Dry Goods.....		6	5
Medills, Dry Goods.....	2	3	9
		— 9	— 14
Central City—			
Golden Rule, Dry Goods.....	1	2	4
		— 2	— 4
Cokedale—			
Gottlieb Merc. Co.....	1	9	0
		— 9	— 0
Cardiff—			
Colorado Midland R. R.....	1	42	0
		— 42	— 0
Delagua—			
Western Mdse. Co.....	1	11	0
		— 11	— 0
Durango—			
Graden Merc. Co.....	1	22	13
		— 22	— 13
Denver—			
B. L. James, Artists' Goods.....		48	2
Economic Asphalt Co.....		8	0
Denver Fire Clay, Assayers.....		18	4
Kohlberg Curio Co.....		2	13
McDuffy Motor Co.....		7	1
Palace Garage Co.....		7	0
Ford Motor Co.....		6	1
Denver Auto Supply Co.....		8	2
Consolidated Supply Co.....		11	1
Auto General Supply Co.....		8	1
Overland Auto Co.....		4	0
J. K. Montrose, Bakery.....		2	0
Chicago Pretzel Co.....		2	2
Nellson Bakery .....		4	0
Johns-Ziser Bakery .....		3	1
Brodhag Bakery .....		1	1
Butterfass Bakery .....		3	2

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Offhouse Bakery .....		1	1
McPhee & McGinnity Building Co.....		28	6
McPhee & McGinnity Building Co.....		4	1
McPhee & McGinnity Building Co.....		6	0
Harry Post Building Co.....		6	3
M. Chaffee Building Co.....		16	2
Young Building Co.....		12	0
Hallack Building Co.....		15	0
McMurtry Building Co.....		13	3
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.....		17	0
Val Blatz Bottling Works.....		10	0
Geo. Gienger, Butcher Shop.....		9	0
Colorado Beef Co.....		7	0
Arnett-Godley Commission Co.....		24	2
M. C. Flint Commission Co.....		19	1
Donaldson-Howard Commission Co.....		38	2
Lenard Melchner Commission Co.....		9	2
Brule-Borke Commission Co.....		21	4
Proudfit-Ormsby Commission Co.....		17	1
Middleswarth Commission Co.....		13	2
Arenz Commission Co.....		23	2
Powell Brokerage & Commission Co.....		6	2
Humphreys Commission Co.....		30	0
C. B. Eppel Commission Co.....		8	1
Rhodes Egg Commission Co.....		13	3
Lawrence-Hensley Commission Co.....		55	4
E. O. Conner Commission Co.....		10	0
Moser Brokerage & Commission Co.....		1	0
Goodheart-Bandell Commission Co.....		5	0
Baxter-Garrett Construction Co.....		30	0
Commonwealth Construction Co.....		10	0
Studebaker Carriage Co.....		11	2
Capital Cleaners, Dyers.....		0	2
Littleton Creamery .....		52	28
Lewis Dairy Co.....		20	2
Carson Crockery Co.....		9	10
Smith Confectionery Co.....		2	3
Baurs Confectionery Co.....		0	0
Burnham Coal Co.....		4	0
Leyden Coal Co.....		8	0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Atlas Coal Co.....		7	0
Atlas Coal Co.....		6	0
Atlas Coal Co.....		9	0
A. Bradshaw Dry Goods Co.....		1	7
Joslin Dry Goods Co.....	129		181
M. D. Barnett, Gents' Furnishings.....	10		5
New York Ribbon Co.....	6		16
Three Rules, Dry Goods.....	6		10
Three Rules, Dry Goods.....	21		12
Three Rules, Dry Goods.....	4		8
Western Dry Goods Co.....	1		10
Bauers Dry Goods Co.....	1		8
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.....	318		329
May Clothing Co.....	196		17
Perini Bros.....	3		10
Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co.....	75		190
Denver Dry Goods Co.....	427		684
Lewis Dry Goods Co.....	166		275
Phillipsborn Dry Goods Co.....	3		12
Hedcock & Jones Dry Goods Co.....	10		17
Michelsons Dry Goods Co.....	36		12
Fishel Bros. & Wise, Dry Goods.....	6		12
Strikers Dry Goods Co.....	3		9
Capitol Dry Goods Co.....	2		4
Novelty Garment Shop.....	3		0
W. A. Hover, Drugs.....	42		3
Davis Bridaham .....	60		5
Western Electric Co.....	20		4
Engineers & Surveyors Supplies.....	4		0
Standard Furniture Store.....	18		2
Spengels Furniture Store.....	28		7
Ward Auction Co.....	24		2
J. G. Kilpatrick Furniture Co.....	28		2
Denver Dry Goods Co., Furniture.....	14		0
T. H. Wearne Furniture Co.....	1		1
Cooper-Powell Furniture Co.....	16		0
John Deere Plow Co.....	7		2
Platner Implement Co.....	8		6
Globe Fuel & Feed Co.....	10		0
Empire Fuel & Feed Co.....	2		0

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Summit Fuel & Feed Co.....		8	0
John Thompson Grocery Co.....		270	30
Grand Grocery Co.....		80	20
Tremont Grocery Co.....		14	2
Otto Shatz Grocery Co.....		18	4
A. J. Beckwith Grocery Co.....		24	6
Hurlbut Grocery Co.....		67	8
Bon I. Look Grocery Co.....		12	2
Fred Meek Grocery Co.....		8	2
Wm. Small Grocery Co.....		6	1
Bellevue Grocery Co.....		14	2
Geo. Davidson .....		7	1
Wolf Londoner Grocery Co.....		17	5
Correa Market & Grocery Co.....		4	1
F. A. Wolff Grocery Co.....		6	0
Maneval Grocery Co.....		0	0
Alta Hammel Grocery Co.....		4	0
Longworth Grocery Co.....		2	1
Steinmetz .....		6	0
Royal Market Co.....		4	1
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....		239	4
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....		14	0
Gamossi Glove Co.....		1	8
Gano-Downs .....		68	12
Braman .....		14	1
Cottrell .....		16	4
Streton Bros.....		2	0
Oscar Wetzler .....		4	0
Pickens Bros.....		2	0
Sauls .....		0	5
Dillan Hardware Co.....		9	1
Geo. Mayer Hardware Co.....		21	3
Bilbrough Hardware Co.....		5	0
Moore Hardware Co.....		45	1
F. A. Ellis Hardware Co.....		10	0
Geo. Tritch Hardware Co.....		44	1
Moore Hardware Co.....		9	0
Colorado Hardware Co.....		2	1
Fleming Bros. Hardware Co.....		6	1
Geo. Prior Hat Co .....		10	1



FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
J. D. Best Hay & Grain Co.....		10	1
Lund Hair Dressing Co.....		3	4
Colorado Iron & Metal Co.....		10	0
A. Lutz Iron & Metal Co.....		2	0
Eastern Iron & Metal Co.....		2	0
Sam Mayer, Jeweler.....		7	0
A. J. Stark, Jeweler.....		6	0
David Goldstein, Junk Yard.....		2	0
Sayre-Newton Lumber Co.....		41	2
Missouri Lumber Co.....		6	1
Oregon Lumber Co.....		7	0
Hallack & Howard Lumber Co.....		67	3
Western Cement & Lumber Co.....		8	0
Louis Stern, Ladies' Apparel.....		3	18
J. S. Appel, Ladies' Apparel.....		12	48
J. Sarobuick, Ladies' Apparel.....		1	4
Scott Machine Co.....		6	0
Fairbanks-Morse Machine Co.....		47	3
Hendrie-Bolthoff Machine Co.....		115	8
Brow Bros. Machine Co.....		80	1
Great Western Machine Co.....		9	1
Morse Bros. Machine Co.....		75	0
S. & H. Supply Co.....		26	0
Case Threshing Machine Co.....		14	0
M. J. O'Fallon Machine Co.....		40	4
Rock Drill Machine Co.....		19	6
Morse Bros. Machine Co.....		12	0
Hext Music Co.....		8	4
Knight-Locke Music Co.....		10	2
Knight-Campbell Music Co.....		51	14
Baldwin Music Co.....		18	3
Denver Metal Co.....		5	0
Geo. J. Kindel Mattress Co.....		2	0
Nave-McCord Mercantile Co.....		40	2
Globe Mercantile Co.....		8	2
Struby-Estabrook Mercantile Co.....		75	0
A. S. Brown Mercantile Co.....		50	3
C. S. Morey Mercantile Co.....		110	10
Spratlin-Anderson Mercantile Co.....		20	6
P. S. Hessler Mercantile Co.....		27	3

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Geo. C. Jeink Mercantile Co.....		6	1
Fanar L'Able Mercantile Co.....		11	1
Pinkett Bros. Mercantile Co.....		13	1
O. E. Adamson Mercantile Co.....		7	1
Market Co.....		25	2
Kyle Mercantile Co.....		7	1
Brandt-Wolfe Mercantile Co.....		11	2
Goss-Morris Mercantile Co.....		13	5
Chivlers Importing Co.....		7	1
A. Booth & Co.....		7	1
Adey-Crow Mercantile Co.....		10	2
Plumm Mercantile Co.....		5	2
H. M. Storm Mercantile Co.....		2	0
O. T. Simpkins Mercantile Co.....		3	0
O. C. Eger & Co.....		2	7
City Market Co.....		6	0
Holland Millinery Co.....		5	30
Fisk Millinery Co.....		2	1
F. W. Woolworth, Notions.....		3	13
Valentine, Notions .....		3	11
Sunflower State Oil Co.....		8	0
L. M. Hanks & Sons Produce Co.....		6	0
J. T. Crews Produce Co.....		13	2
J. G. Schmitte .....		4	1
Stevens Bros. Produce Co.....		1	5
Orchard Produce Co.....		5	0
Carter, Rice & Carpenter Paper Co.....		31	4
Peters Paper Co.....		33	2
West Paper Co.....		5	7
Jacobs Dold Packing Co.....		8	0
Colorado Packing Co.....		12	0
Coffin Packing Co.....		7	0
Armour Packing Co.....		15	1
Coffin Packing Co.....		55	0
Colorado Packing Co.....		180	2
Western Packing Co.....		275	19
Silver State Packing Co.....		4	0
Denver Type Foundry.....		7	1
Smith-Brooks, Printers' Supplies.....		44	3
L. Wolf & Co., Plumbing Supplies.....		20	1

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Colorado Rubber Co.....		19	2
Goodyear Rubber Co.....		2	1
Watkins, Roofing Material.....		5	0
Denver City Tramway Co.....		200	0
Denver City Tramway Co.....		145	0
Kendrick-Bellamy, Stationery .....		22	12
W. H. Kistler, Stationery .....		44	7
Henning Shoe Co.....		7	0
Regent Shoe Co.....		2	0
National Shoe Co.....		9	1
J. P. Dunn Shoe Co.....		21	2
Lanlor Shoe Co.....		2	0
Broadhurst-Carter Shoe Co.....		14	2
Barteldes Seed Co.....		28	16
Barteldes Seed Co.....		14	4
Dillon Stone Works .....		9	0
Dillon Stone Yards.....		17	0
J. Fred Roberts, Stone Yards.....		18	0
Cluett-Peabody Shirt Co.....		7	3
Corbbsen-Sexton Stove Co.....		3	0
Wilson-Freidham-Wylie, Tailors .....		17	8
Meek Trunk & Bag Co.....		9	0
Dethloff Trunk & Bag Co.....		1	1
Nash-Smith Tea & Coffee Co.....		10	4
Early Tea & Coffee Co.....		6	1
Spray Coffee & Spice Co.....		14	1
Western Union Telegraph Co.....		126	52
Postal Telegraph Co.....		47	15
Fitzgerald Tent Co.....		50	0
France-American Toilet Co.....		1	1
Standard Furniture Warehouse.....		6	0
New York Wall Paper Co.....		9	2
Hepp Wall Paper Co.....		3	1
American Steel Wire Co.....	251	10	0
		6,369	2,563
Fort Collins—			
Fort Collins Wholesale Grocery.....		4	1
Andrews Grocery and Bakery.....		6	0
State Merc. Co.....	3	10	8
		20	9

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Fort Morgan—			
Crouch Bros. Merc. Co.....	1	5	5
		— 5	— 5
Greeley—			
McArthur Hardware Co.....		10	0
Condon Dry Goods Co.....		4	8
Shaw Dry Goods Co.....	3	6	11
		— 20	— 19
Grand Junction—			
Wadsworth, Groceries and Meats.....		7	2
Greig, Groceries and Meats.....	2	5	2
		— 12	— 4
Hastings—			
Western Mdse. Co.....	1	10	1
		— 10	— 1
La Junta—			
Fulton Market Co.....	1	13	1
		— 13	— 1
Lamar—			
Butler Dry Goods Co.....		3	3
Johnson Merc. Co.....	2	2	4
		— 5	— 7
Leadville—			
Ladies Apparel .....		1	11
Smith Dry Goods Co.....		10	15
Hart-Zaitz Merc. Co.....	3	24	0
		— 35	— 26
Longmont—			
Winstom Grocery & Bakery.....		5	1
Lugg & Co., Grocery & Bakery.....		4	0
Schauer Grocery & Bakery.....		7	1
Tyler-Keeler-Wadsworth Grocery Co.....	4	8	11
		— 24	— 13
Loveland—			
Murphy & Wakefield Bakery.....		4	0
Wendell & Son Bakery.....		0	0
Swan & Hill Bakery.....		6	1
Vienna Bakery .....		1	0
State Merc. Co.....	5	4	5
		— 15	— 6

	FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employees. Male.	Female.
Ordway—				
Kropp & Bros. Grocery Co.....	1	3	1	
		—	3	—
Pueblo—				
Colorado Bedding Co.....		20	12	
McPhee & McGinnity Building Co.....		7	0	
Lee Bakery .....		9	2	
Herman & Schloss Commission House.....		18	2	
Leibhardt Commission House.....		23	2	
Henkle-Duke Commission House.....		25	3	
Redinour Commission House.....		14	0	
Pueblo Commission House.....		13	2	
Graham Commission House.....		4	0	
McCohn & Gleason Commission House.....		1	0	
H. B. King Commission House.....		5	3	
Morrissey Carriage Co.....		11	0	
J. M. Gray.....		2	1	
Williams-Smith Dry Goods Co.....		40	9	
New York Dry Goods Co.....		7	0	
Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.....		66	141	
Bernham Dry Goods Co.....		1	8	
B. & O. Ganns Dry Goods Co.....		16	40	
Pueblo Wholesome Drug Co.....		6	1	
Pueblo Electric Co.....		11	1	
Watkins Furniture Co.....		3	0	
Calkins & White Furniture Co.....		7	0	
Pierce, Farm Implements.....		2	1	
Pueblo Gas & Fuel Co.....		10	3	
McPhee & McGinnity Lumber Co.....		5	0	
Newton Lumber Co.....		19	0	
Iron City Lumber Co.....		6	1	
Columbine Music Co.....		2	2	
Silver State Music Co.....		4	1	
Woolworth Merc. Co.....		2	14	
H. E. Collins Merc. Co.....		2	0	
Bergeman Merc. Co.....		3	0	
Sam Moch Merc. Co.....		2	16	
Pueblo Novelty Co.....		6	0	
Colorado Packing Co.....		14	0	
Winch & Slayden, Stationery.....		3	2	

FIRMS.	No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
		Male.	Female.
Hyde Stationery Co.....		5	2
White & Davis Supply Co.....		40	30
Colorado Supply Co.....		40	10
Tom Brown Shoe Co.....		4	0
Western Union Telegraph Co.....		17	0
Postal Telegraph Co.....		6	1
Pueblo Telephone Co.....		27	38
* Ph. Zang Warehouse.....	44	3	0
		— 401	— 348
Sterling—			
Glass & Bryant Dry Goods C.....		7	3
Mentger Bros. Merc. Co.....		14	4
Farming Implements .....	3	3	2
		— 24	— 9
Salida—			
Colorado Telephone Co.....		5	9
Crews-Beggs Merc. Co.....	2	6	12
		— 11	— 21
Sopris—			
Colorado Supply Co.....	1	7	0
		— 7	— 0
Trinidad—			
H. Moses & Son Dry Goods Co.....		5	7
Hammerslough Dry Goods Co.....		6	13
Famous Dry Goods Co.....		6	9
Windsor-Bizzar Dry Goods Co.....		1	3
Colorado Grocery Co.....		14	0
Gerardi Grocery Co.....		11	3
Southern Colorado Supply Co.....		7	1
Southern Colorado Supply Co.....		5	0
Jamison-Conger Produce Co.....		9	0
Bancroft-Marty Produce Co.....		10	3
Jameson Furniture Co.....		12	12
Colorado Telephone Co.....		8	20
Fossett Candy Co.....		1	2
Samuel Auto Co.....		1	0
Wm. Shaw Auto Co.....		2	0
Kille-Nichols Hide & Wool Co.....		4	0
Gross-Kelly .....	17	3	0
		— 95	— 73



FIRMS.		No. of Firms.	No. of Employes.	
			Male.	Female.
Weston—				
Rocky Mt. Planer Mill.....	1	14	0	
		— 14	— 0	
Walsenburg—				
Colorado Telephone Co.....	1	3	5	
		— 3	— 5	
Total firms .....				385
Male help .....				7,609
Female help .....				3,386

## RECAPITULATION.

Report of the Department of Factory Inspection, April 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910.  
Laundries, Hotels, Manufacturing and Mercantile Establishments Inspected in the State.

CITIES.	Hotels.		Laundries.		Manufacturing		Mercantile	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Estab.	M.	Estab.	M.
Ault .....	5	4	1	1	2	4	1	..
Alamosa .....	5	14	1	2	8	227	1	..
Aspen .....	1	0	1	2	10	74	1	..
Austin .....	..	..	..	..	2	140	30	..
Anaconda .....	..	..	..	..	1	18	0	..
Arvada .....	..	..	..	..	4	68	1	..
Argo .....	..	..	..	..	1	30	0	..
Buena Vista .....	2	4	..	..	3	52	0	..
Boulder .....	17	58	2	7	22	164	13	57
Brush .....	3	6	..	..	8	261	0	..
Berthoud .....	2	2	3	27	1	..	..	1
Brighton .....	2	0	..	..	13	122	144	22
Bristol .....	..	..	..	..	1	12	0	..
Battle Mountain .....	..	..	..	..	3	10	0	..
Bull Hill .....	..	..	..	..	5	45	0	..
Beacon Hill .....	..	..	..	..	1	12	0	..
Black Hawk .....	..	..	..	..	3	20	0	..
Badger Station .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	0	..
Bessemer .....	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	..

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

CITIES.	Hotels.	M.	F.	Laundries.	M.	F.	Manufacturing Estab.	M.	F.	Mercantile Estab.	M.	F.
Colorado Springs .....	69	160	176	5	26	127	32	511	43	9	48	195
Canon City .....	7	13	19	3	6	19	13	152	38	6	40	26
Carbondale .....	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cokedale .....	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	66	0	1	9	0
Central City .....	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	2	0	1	2	4
Cripple Creek .....	24	17	21	1	8	12	10	84	0	2	9	14
Colorado City .....	..	..	..	1	3	0	6	443	4	1	275	0
Cameron .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	0	..	..	..
Concrete .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	0	..	..	..
Cardiff .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	0	1	42	0
Denver .....	233	1,157	1,219	51	387	971	810	14,316	2,716	251	6,309	2,563
Durango .....	9	17	30	1	0	0	26	809	12	1	22	13
Delta .....	2	3	5	1	2	6	9	28	7	..	..	..
Delagua .....	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	12	0	1	11	0
Eaton .....	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	208	0	..	..	..
Empire .....	1	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erie .....	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elkton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	0	..	..	..
Engleside .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	0	..	..	..
Florence .....	8	10	6	1	3	5	10	31	7	..	..	..
Fort Collins .....	16	21	17	2	9	19	17	460	10	3	20	9

Fort Morgan .....	3	8	11	1	2	6	11	268	18	1	5	5
Fort Lupton .....	2	2	4	..	..	..	6	73	54	..	..	..
Glenwood .....	21	14	13	1	6	9	7	18	1	..	..	..
Greeley .....	14	15	26	3	13	17	28	459	25	3	20	19
Grand Junction .....	13	28	22	2	11	25	17	388	7	2	12	4
Gunnison .....	1	8	6	..	..	..	8	5	5	..	..	..
Granada .....	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden .....	1	0	0	1	3	3	6	124	1	..	..	..
Gray Creek.....	1	0	2	..	..	..	1	4	0	..	..	..
Georgetown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0	..	..	..
Goldfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
Hotchkiss .....	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	12	6	..	..	..
Hastings .....	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	68	0	1	10	0
Hartman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	0	..	..	..
Holly .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	183	1	..	..	..
Idaho Springs.....	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironclad Hill.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0	..	..	..
Independence .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	0	..	..	..
Jansen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	0	..	..	..
Louisville .....	1	0	0	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Lafayette .....	2	0	2	1	1	6	1	35	0	..	..	..
Lamar .....	8	3	5	1	1	2	10	40	1	2	5	7
Lendville .....	21	5	13	4	7	26	32	279	11	3	35	26
Leyden .....	1	8	4	..	..	..	1	275	0	..	..	..

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

CITIES.	Hotels.	M.	F.	Laundries.	M.	F.	Manufacturing Estab.	M.	F.	Mercantile Estab.	M.	F.
Loveland .....	4	0	7	1	1	5	10	636	57	5	15	6
Longmont .....	14	5	11	2	3	8	25	360	58	4	24	13
Las Animas.....	6	7	6	1	1	4	5	11	2	..	..	..
Lyons .....	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
La Junta .....	10	32	32	3	4	9	7	446	0	1	13	1
Littleton .....	..	..	..	1	0	0	3	233	1	..	..	..
Los Angeles Station.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0	..	..	..
Monte Vista.....	3	1	5	1	1	4	4	23	0	..	..	..
Manitou .....	42	175	109	..	..	..	2	10	0	..	..	..
Marble .....	3	2	2	..	..	..	4	327	0	..	..	..
Montrose .....	2	3	7	1	2	5	4	19	0	..	..	..
McClave .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	0	..	..	..
Modern Station.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	125	0	..	..	..
Minturn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	72	0	..	..	..
New Windsor.....	3	0	3	1	0	0	7	221	2	..	..	..
Ordway .....	3	0	4	..	..	..	3	25	0	1	3	1
Pueblo .....	61	45	66	4	46	116	118	4,819	148	44	401	348
Pierce .....	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	0	..	..	..
Plattville .....	1	0	2	..	..	..	6	21	21	..	..	..
Paonia .....	1	1	5	..	..	..	3	29	28	..	..	..
Primero .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	0	..	..	..

Portland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	186	0	..	..	..
Rocky Ford.....	10	5	7	1	5	2	12	511	6	..	..	..
Salida .....	19	24	26	3	7	19	18	687	6	2	11	21
Shoshone .....	4	9	0	..	..	..	2	12	0	..	..	..
Segundo .....	2	0	0	..	..	..	4	175	0	..	..	..
Sugar City.....	2	0	3	..	..	..	2	76	0	..	..	..
Sopris .....	1	0	0	..	..	..	2	135	0	1	7	0
Stanley Lake.....	2	97	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sterling .....	5	9	8	1	3	4	10	230	6	3	24	9
Swink .....	1	0	0	..	..	..	1	319	1	..	..	..
Telluride .....	2	14	6	1	6	2	9	101	1	..	..	..
Trinidad .....	15	50	51	2	14	32	29	498	17	17	95	73
Tercero .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	87	0	..	..	..
Tobasco .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	65	0	..	..	..
Victor .....	15	7	17	..	..	..	16	182	0	..	..	..
Vindicator Junction.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	0	..	..	..
Walsenburg .....	3	4	11	..	..	..	4	9	0	1	3	5
Wiley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	0	..	..	..
Weston .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	0
Grand totals.....	751	2,065	2,111	109	604	1,494	1,493	32,376	3,506	385	7,009	3,386



## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

## Establishments—

Laundries .....	109	604	1,494
Hotels .....	751	2,065	2,111
Manufacturing Establishments.....	1,493	32,376	3,506
Mercantile Establishments.....	385	7,609	3,386
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Establishments .....	2,738		
Male employees .....		42,654	
Female employees .....			10,497
			—
Total number employees.....			53,151

## REPORT OF COLLECTIONS IN FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

From May 13, 1909, to January 1, 1911.

TOTAL AMOUNT ON CASH BOOK, \$18,483.00.

## Denver—

Shirley Hotel .....	\$ 10.00
Metropole Hotel .....	10.00
Plaza Hotel .....	10.00
Bristol Hotel .....	10.00
Duff Block .....	10.00
Merchants Biscuit Co.....	10.00
Oxford Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Hotel .....	10.00
Great Northern Hotel.....	10.00
Hotel Adams .....	10.00
Drexel Hotel .....	10.00
Standard Bottling Co.....	10.00
Perkins-Epeneter Pickle Co.....	10.00
Campbell-Sells Bakery .....	10.00
Hotel Lemington .....	10.00
Hendrie-Bolthoff .....	20.00
Barteldes Seed Co.....	10.00
Carlson Ice Cream Co.....	10.00

## Colorado Springs—

Chicago Bakery .....	10.00
Davis & Muth Bakery.....	10.00
Parks Bakery .....	10.00

## Denver—

Congress Hotel .....	10.00
Elms Hotel .....	10.00
Belvedere Hotel .....	10.00
Brown Palace Hotel .....	10.00
Grand Market Co.....	10.00
Schafer Tent & Awning Co.....	10.00
McPhee and McGinnity Co.....	30.00
Buerger Bros. Supply Co.....	10.00
Colorado Laundry .....	10.00
Denver Tent & Awning Co.....	10.00
Hotel Bryan .....	10.00
J. S. Brown Bros.....	10.00
Vulcan Iron Works.....	10.00

Littleton Creamery .....	20.00
Franktown Creamery .....	10.00
Kent Manufacturing Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
W. N. Burgess.....	10.00
Antlers Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
Hurlbut's Grocery .....	10.00
Fairbanks-Morse Co., Store.....	10.00
Fairbanks-Morse Co., Mfg. Dept.....	10.00
Bogue Lead Co.....	10.00
Independent Lumber Co.....	10.00
Jackson-Richter Co.....	10.00
Independent Glass Co.....	10.00
White Swan Laundry.....	10.00
Excelsior Milling & Elevator Co.....	10.00
Schoner Bros. Grocery Co.....	10.00
Lugg Bakery .....	10.00
Tyler-Keeler-Wadsworth .....	10.00
Longmont—	
Anderson Laundry .....	10.00
Winston Bakery .....	10.00
Hotel Silver Moon.....	10.00
Willow Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Creamery .....	10.00
Imperial Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
Bonaventure Hotel .....	10.00
Frisco Hotel .....	10.00
Lindell Hotel .....	10.00
Hungarian Mills .....	10.00
Osborne-Miller Spice Co.....	20.00
J. D. Best.....	10.00
La Court Hotel.....	10.00
Kuner Pickle Co.....	10.00
National Biscuit Co.....	10.00
Haven Bros. Machine Co.....	10.00
Nash-Smith Tea & Coffee Co.....	10.00
Nash-Smith Tea & Coffee Co.....	10.00
C. S. Morey Mercantile Co.....	20.00
Tivoli-Union Brewing Co.....	10.00

## Colorado Springs—

Elk Hotel .....	10.00
Ormond Hotel .....	10.00

## Denver—

Miles Hotel .....	10.00
J. P. Paulson Manufacturing Co.....	10.00
St. James Hotel.....	10.00
Nave-McCord Merc. Co.....	10.00

## Longmont—

Longmont Flour Milling Co.....	10.00
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## Denver—

Capitol Ice Co.....	10.00
Hewitt Candy Co.....	10.00
Nevin Candy Co.....	10.00
Kirchoff Lumber Co.....	10.00
F. M. Davis Iron Works.....	10.00
Silver State Laundry.....	10.00
Hotel Tours .....	10.00
B. L. James M. & M. Co.....	10.00
Granite Hotel .....	10.00

## Boulder—

Boulder Milling & Elev. Co.....	10.00
Boulder Creamery .....	10.00

## Denver—

Albert Sechrist Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Wm. Volker & Co.....	10.00
B. L. Black Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Orrock Carriage Co.....	10.00
Model Laundry .....	10.00

## Boulder—

Boulder Bottling Co.....	10.00
Elite Laundry .....	10.00

## Denver—

Western Hotel .....	10.00
Woerber Carriage Co.....	10.00
Grand Grocery Co.....	20.00
Enz & Orr Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Casket Co.....	10.00
Grand Central Hotel.....	10.00
Elk Hotel .....	10.00
Dillon Iron Works .....	10.00

Colorado Springs—	
Star Bakery .....	10.00
Clinton Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
M. Brawn Carriage Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Scotch Plaid Tailors.....	10.00
Mosk, Tailor .....	10.00
Hotel Wadsworth.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Spaulding Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
American House .....	10.00
Morse Bros. Mach. Co.....	10.00
Denver Iron Works.....	10.00
Eagle Milling & Elev. Co.....	10.00
Hotel Carlton .....	10.00
Brooks Tent & Awning Co.....	10.00
Savage Candy Co.....	10.00
Bayly-Underhill Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Metropolitan Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Moline Plow Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Inland Oil Co.....	10.00
Adams Brick Co.....	10.00
Loveland—	
Daily Herald .....	10.00
Denver—	
S. & H. Supply Co.....	10.00
Inland Box Co.....	10.00
Spratlin-Anderson Merc. Co.....	10.00
Daisy Process Butter Co.....	10.00
Platner Implement Co.....	10.00
John Thompson Grocery Co.....	20.00
Eureka Laundry .....	10.00
Trinity Hotel .....	10.00
Albany Hotel .....	10.00
Struby-Estabrook Merc. Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
McDaniels Confectionery Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Hotel Lafayette .....	10.00
Brownleigh Arms .....	10.00

Byron Hotel .....	10.00
Della Gibbs .....	10.00
Keystone Hotel .....	10.00
Peters Paper Co.....	10.00
Victoria Hotel .....	10.00
Model Laundry .....	10.00
Hotel Blanchard .....	10.00
G. M. Livingstone.....	10.00
Nock-Garside .....	10.00
Western Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Columbine Laundry .....	10.00
Val Blatz Brewing Co.....	10.00
Haller Hotel .....	10.00
American Forge Co.....	10.00
Colorado Machine & Supply Co.....	10.00
Queen City Foundry.....	10.00
Hotel Louis .....	10.00
Carson-Harper Co.....	10.00
Western Brass Works.....	10.00
Deitor Book Bindery.....	10.00
McCue Lumber Co.....	20.00
Eureka Marble Works.....	10.00
Colorado Iron & Metal Co.....	10.00
West Paper Co.....	10.00
City Elite Laundry.....	10.00
Progress Laundry .....	10.00
Sells Bakery .....	10.00
Hotel Astor .....	10.00
Hotel Welton .....	10.00
Hotel Markham .....	10.00
Standard Furniture Co.....	10.00
Hotel Clifton .....	10.00
Austin Candy Co.....	10.00
Pioneer Iron & Wire Co.....	10.00
Dorrance Hotel .....	10.00
Royal Rooms .....	10.00
Denver Lithographing Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Crowley Laundry .....	10.00
Denver—	
Gair & Binderup.....	10.00
Geo. Pugh .....	10.00



Geo. Pugh .....	10.00
Hardesty Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Hotel Law .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Tama House .....	10.00
Stewart Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
Weigele Steel Pipe Co.....	10.00
Weiner Wine Co.....	10.00
Denver Type Foundry.....	10.00
Denver Type Foundry.....	10.00
Hotel St. Francis.....	10.00
McMurtry Mfg. Co.....	20.00
Columbine Candy Co.....	10.00
Hygienic Ice Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Elite Laundry Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Boulder Creamery .....	10.00
Mecca Hotel .....	10.00
Savoy Hotel .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Earl's Department Store.....	10.00
Denver—	
Meyers Hotel .....	10.00
Peoples Mattress Co.....	10.00
Griffith Shoe Co.....	10.00
Truax Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Marlborough Hotel .....	10.00
Anheuser Busch .....	10.00
Inter Ocean Hotel.....	10.00
Denver Novelty Co.....	10.00
Alta Hotel .....	10.00
Loudenbaugh Tamale Co.....	10.00
F. O. Brown Iron Works.....	10.00
Scholls Laundry .....	10.00
Deep Rock Bottling Co.....	10.00
Superior Laundry .....	10.00
Hayes Candy Co.....	10.00
Colorado House .....	10.00
Wilson Saddlery Co.....	10.00
St. Elmo Hotel.....	10.00

Denver Engine Works.....	10.00
Peter McFarlane Co.....	10.00
Red Star Laundry.....	10.00
Colorado Saddlery Co.....	10.00
Great Western Mach. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Tent & Awning Co.....	10.00
Colorado Brass Foundry.....	10.00
Hotel Batione .....	10.00
Carter, Rice & Carpenter.....	10.00
John Deere Plow Co.....	10.00
Western Paper Box Co.....	10.00
Hotel Claire .....	10.00
Loveland—	
Swan-Hill Bakery .....	10.00
Loveland Steam Laundry.....	30.00
Denver—	
Arthur Hotel .....	10.00
Solis Cigar Co.....	10.00
Colorado Office & Bar Fixture Co.....	10.00
Hotel Occidental .....	10.00
Seeries Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Eagle Bottling Works.....	10.00
Martinitz Hotel .....	10.00
Macklem Bakery .....	10.00
Holland Hotel .....	10.00
Mine & Smelter Supply Co.....	10.00
Davenport Rooms .....	10.00
Watkins Iron Co.....	10.00
Althoff Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Chicago House .....	10.00
Oregon House .....	5.00
Sullivan Rooms .....	5.00
Davis & Shaw.....	10.00
Bon I. Look.....	10.00
Bushell Hotel .....	10.00
Loveland—	
Loveland Hotel .....	10.00
Avlo Rooms .....	30.00
Ziser Rooms .....	10.00
Western Columbia Laundry .....	10.00
Lyman Millinery Co.....	10.00
Kodoma House .....	10.00

Bryden-Odgers .....	10.00
Denver Rock Drill.....	10.00
Denver Boiler & Iron Works.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Giddings Bros.....	10.00
Denver—	
Y. M. C. A.....	10.00
Ray Rooms .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Boulder Pressed Brick.....	10.00
Denver—	
Willard Hotel .....	10.00
Darline Hotel .....	10.00
Hotel Watanabe .....	10.00
Verdeckberg & Burkhardt .....	10.00
Earle Rooms .....	10.00
Hartshorn .....	10.00
Lowith Bros.....	10.00
Wentworth Hotel .....	10.00
Hotel Taketa .....	10.00
Hiraishi Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Iron Works.....	10.00
Denver Fire Clay.....	10.00
Grand View Hotel.....	10.00
Fort Collins—	
Andrew Bros.....	10.00
M. Yard .....	10.00
Denver—	
Mexican Curios .....	10.00
M. Craffey .....	10.00
S. H. Neilson.....	10.00
Maclear Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Queen City Iron Works.....	10.00
Chicago Pretzel Co.....	10.00
A. E. Erickson Manufacturing Co.....	10.00
Ceres Hotel .....	10.00
National Hotel .....	10.00
Artie Hotel .....	5.00
Damms Bakery .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Alta Vista Hotel.....	10.00

## Denver—

Tivoli Hotel .....	10.00
Hotel Canton .....	10.00
St. Joe Hotel.....	10.00
Burkhardt Mfg. Co.....	10.00
McFarlane Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Forward Laundry .....	10.00
Moore Hardware Co.....	10.00
Rest Hotel .....	10.00
Home Hotel .....	10.00
Broadhag Bakery .....	10.00
Finklestein .....	5.00
Denver Towel Supply Co.....	10.00
Economic Asphalt Co.....	10.00
Hingley Machine Co.....	10.00
New York Wall Paper Co.....	10.00
C. F. Hoeckel.....	10.00
Queen City Laundry.....	10.00
Euclid .....	10.00
F. A. Ellis & Son.....	10.00
E. E. Burlingame.....	10.00
Butterfass Bakery .....	10.00
Schauers Bakery .....	10.00
Knight Hotel .....	10.00
Princeton Hotel .....	10.00
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....	50.00
Williamson-Haffner Co.....	10.00
Bay Window .....	10.00
Savoy Hotel .....	10.00
State Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Dillon Hardware Co.....	10.00
Denver Marble & Granite Co.....	10.00
Denver Metal Co.....	10.00

## Fort Collins—

Fort Collins Rooms.....	10.00
Colorado Sanitary Bakery.....	10.00
Boulderado Hotel .....	10.00

## Denver—

Hessler Merc. Co.....	10.00
New European .....	10.00
Clayton Hotel .....	10.00
Furnished Rooms .....	10.00

R. K. Y. M. T. Fixtures.....	10.00
Rockland Hotel .....	10.00
Copenhaver Carriage Co.....	10.00
Bray & Co.....	10.00
Columbia Hotel .....	10.00
Missouri Lumber Co.....	10.00
Ernest Offhausen .....	10.00
Martin-Benight-Latcham .....	10.00
Alberta Lumber Co.....	10.00
W. D. Burnham.....	10.00
New Bond Hotel.....	10.00
Brunswick .....	10.00
Home Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Brandt Wolfe Merc. Co.....	10.00
Model Rooms .....	10.00
Amer Hotel .....	10.00
Arnette Godley .....	10.00
Leonard Melcher Com. Co.....	10.00
A. S. Davis, Tailor.....	10.00
Heiser Saddlery Co.....	10.00
Card Iron Works.....	10.00
Colorado Crispelett Co.....	10.00
Geo. Ginger .....	10.00
Chamberlain-Dillingham Ore Co.....	10.00
Three Rules .....	10.00
Lantz Sanitary Laundry.....	10.00
Morrison, Tailor .....	10.00
Domestic Laundry .....	10.00
Northern Hotel .....	10.00
La Grande Hand Laundry.....	10.00
French Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Market Co.....	10.00
Colorado Sheet Metal Works.....	10.00
Lind Bakery .....	10.00
Greeley—	
Phoenix Bakery .....	10.00
Greeley Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Allens Domestic Laundry.....	10.00
Alstead .....	10.00
Denver—	
Scheideman Iron Works.....	10.00
Capitol Art Glass Co.....	10.00

Oregon House.....	5.00
Prior Hat Co.....	10.00
J. L. Gard.....	5.00
Adolph Roederer .....	10.00
Adamson .....	10.00
Donaldson & Howard.....	10.00
Montrose & Son.....	10.00
Humphrey Com. Co.....	10.00
H. C. Cones & Co.....	10.00
Rosemont Rooms .....	10.00
Westinghouse Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Pinkett Bros.....	10.00
Farrer L'Abbe .....	10.00
Colorado Beef Co.....	10.00
City Market Co.....	10.00
Albian Hotel .....	10.00
Ideal Laundry .....	10.00
Colorado Bakery .....	10.00
M. C. Flint Merc. Co.....	10.00
Rhodes Ranch Eggs.....	10.00
Geo. C. Junk.....	10.00
Proudfit-Ormsby .....	10.00
Arenz Com. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Colorado Springs Electric Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Bishop Hotel .....	4.00
Brule-Burke .....	10.00
J. T. Crews.....	10.00
Studebaker Bros.....	10.00
J. P. Dunn Shoe Co.....	10.00
Blum & Webster .....	10.00
E. R. Cumbe .....	10.00
Hotel Victor .....	10.00
Hotel Manhattan .....	10.00
El Soltero .....	10.00
Greeley—	
Greeley Bottling Works.....	10.00
Star Bottling Works.....	10.00
Union Tea & Coffee Co.....	10.00
Greeley Gas & Elec. Co.....	10.00



## Denver—

Independent Coffee & Spice Co.....	20.00
Peep Fixture Co.....	10.00
Middleswarth Com. Co.....	10.00
Lawrence-Hensley Com. Co.....	10.00
Powell Com. Co.....	10.00
Denver Interurban R. R.....	10.00
Selfridge-Bliss .....	10.00
Anton-Selstrom .....	10.00
W. H. Dorrington .....	10.00
St. George Hotel.....	10.00
New Venice Hotel .....	10.00
Raymond Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Packing Co.....	10.00

## Lamar—

Central Hotel .....	10.00
Midland Rooms .....	10.00
Copeland Rooms .....	10.00

## Denver—

Tabor-Pierce Lumber Co.....	10.00
O. L. Fisher .....	10.00
First Avenue Hotel.....	10.00
Finklestein .....	5.00
Bayly-Allen Co.....	10.00
Artie Rooms.....	5.00
Chicago Hotel.....	5.00
T. J. Early Coffee Co.....	10.00
Duggan-Kincade .....	10.00
Granthams Wet Wash.....	10.00
Scott Supply Co.....	10.00

## Colorado Springs—

H. Berger Manufacturing Co.....	10.00
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## Denver—

*Court Place Laundry.....	10.00
Royal Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Melton Hotel .....	10.00
Lehr & Gerhardt.....	5.00
Lehr & Gerhardt.....	5.00
Spengel Furniture Co.....	10.00
Jennings Engraving Co.....	10.00
Kenmore .....	5.00
Herschkowitz Bros.....	10.00

Columbia Bifocal Co.....	10.00
Columbian Optical Co.....	10.00
Greeley—	
Shaw Dry Goods Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Three Rules .....	10.00
Broadway Bakery .....	10.00
Denver Undertaking Co.....	10.00
Y. W. C. A.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Crystal Springs Brewing Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Crystal Springs Brewing Co.....	10.00
Clements, Tailor.....	10.00
Colorado Trunk Co.....	10.00
Belview Market Co.....	10.00
Union Iron Works.....	10.00
Citizens Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Garrett Elliot Co.....	10.00
Geo. C. Davidson.....	10.00
Boston Hand Laundry.....	10.00
West Hotel .....	10.00
Madison Hotel .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Boulder Sanitarium .....	10.00
Denver—	
Publishers' Press Room.....	10.00
Denver Fire Clay.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Colorado Springs Dry Goods Co.....	20.00
C. A. Hibbard Co.....	10.00
Cascade Laundry .....	10.00
Kaufman & Co.....	10.00
Columbia Steam Bakery.....	10.00
Strong Auto Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs Laundry.....	10.00
Colorado City—	
R. W. Ward & Co.....	10.00
Union Ice and Coal Co.....	10.00
Star and Crescent Creamery.....	10.00
Denver—	
Hallack & Howard Lumber Co.....	20.00

Grand Junction—	
St. Regis Hotel.....	10.00
New Southern Hotel.....	10.00
Oxford Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Thomas Millinery .....	10.00
Hotel Rex .....	10.00
El Paso Coal and Ice Co.....	10.00
Emporium Millinery Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs Light and Power Co.....	10.00
Huston Lumber Co.....	10.00
Brighton—	
Brighton Milling and Elevator Co.....	10.00
Longmont—	
LeFever Rooms .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Colorado Auto and Supply Co.....	10.00
Gongle Hotel .....	10.00
Joyce Hotel .....	10.00
Tremont Grocery Co.....	10.00
Fell, Tailor.....	10.00
Curran Co .....	10.00
Dold Packing Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Thos. Cox & Son.....	10.00
Harry Fletcher .....	10.00
Denver Pressing Co.....	10.00
Denver Saddlery Co.....	10.00
Gromm Trunk Co.....	10.00
Greeley—	
Model Milling and Elevator Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Prout Bros.....	10.00
Rush Hotel.....	10.00
Webb Shoe Co.....	10.00
Denver City Tramway Co.....	100.00
Hotel Best .....	10.00
Crosta Bros.....	10.00
Loveland—	
Empson Packing Co.....	10.00
Longmont—	
Empson Packing Co.....	10.00

Greeley—	
Empson Packing Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Western Box Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Y. M. C. A.....	10.00
Grand Junction—	
Edwards Laundry .....	10.00
Lunsden & Barkaloo Lumber Co.....	10.00
Home Manufacturing Co.....	10.00
Mesa Flour Mill Co.....	10.00
Moran & Wade, Rooms.....	10.00
Loeffler, Tailor.....	10.00
Brighton—	
Brighton Rooms .....	10.00
Lafayette—	
Northern Colorado Power Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
K., Q. & R. Construction Co.....	30.00
Fleming Bros.....	10.00
Fort Morgan—	
Morgan Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Platte Valley Mill & Elevator Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Pearl Candy Store.....	10.00
Carstarphen Electric Co.....	10.00
Denver Rubber Works.....	10.00
Amer Fixture Co.....	10.00
B. L. James M. & M. Co.....	10.00
Geo. Bell .....	10.00
Beckwith Gro. Co.....	20.00
New Hardine, Rooms.....	10.00
Sallade Com. Co.....	10.00
Hotel Standish .....	10.00
Hotel Black .....	10.00
National Arc Light Co.....	10.00
Fort Lupton—	
Colorado Condensed Milk Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Chas. Wathen & Co.....	10.00
National, Rooms.....	10.00

Fort Morgan—	
Hotel Bejou .....	10.00
Denver—	
Kaiserhof Hotel .....	10.00
Bohm-Allen .....	10.00
Salmon Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Graham, Rooms.....	5.00
Hobbs, Rooms.....	5.00
Pueblo—	
Pueblo Canning Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Cheyenne House .....	10.00
Merc. Pub. Co.....	20.00
Denver Bedding Co.....	10.00
Charpiot House .....	10.00
Colorado House .....	10.00
Canon City—	
Colorado Canning Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Smith Candy Store.....	10.00
Boss Rubber Co.....	10.00
Fry & McGill Supply Co.....	10.00
Smith-Premier Co.....	10.00
Wm. Thorney .....	10.00
Denver Sales Book Co.....	10.00
Denver Auto Goods.....	10.00
Waldorf Hotel .....	10.00
Raleigh .....	10.00
Studebaker Auto Co.....	10.00
Kyle Merc. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Cascade Auto Co.....	10.00
Newton Lumber Co.....	10.00
El Paso Lumber Co.....	10.00
Heath Avril Co.....	10.00
D. W. Walsh Planing Mill.....	10.00
Victor Hotel .....	10.00
Cheyenne Hotel .....	10.00
St. Charles Hotel.....	10.00
La Veta Hotel.....	10.00
St. James Hotel.....	10.00

Grand Junction—	
Greig Merc. Co.....	10.00
Wadsworth & Son.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Lennox Hotel .....	10.00
Bachelor Apartments .....	10.00
Grand Junction—	
Progress Bakery .....	10.00
Star Bakery .....	10.00
Denver—	
Baker Preserving Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Hotel Kennebec .....	10.00
La Court .....	10.00
Tania Hotel .....	10.00
Chicago and Kansas House.....	10.00
Grand Junction—	
Western Sugar and Land Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Brunswick Rooms .....	10.00
Delta—	
Delta Flour Mills.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Court Place Rooms.....	10.00
Easton Rooms .....	10.00
Odle Block .....	10.00
Savoy Hotel .....	10.00
Belmont .....	10.00
Southern .....	10.00
Las Tegas.....	10.00
Alamo Hotel .....	10.00
Simmons Machine Shop.....	10.00
Delta—	
Delta Elec. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Thos. Smith .....	10.00
The Albert .....	20.00
Austin—	
Surface Creek Canning Co.....	10.00



Delta—	
H. W. Pratt.....	10.00
Delta Brick Co.....	10.00
Delta House .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
The Loraine .....	10.00
Mercer Inn .....	10.00
Loper Rooms .....	10.00
Denver—	
Coffin Packing Co.....	10.00
Paonia—	
Paonia Packing Co.....	10.00
Hotchkiss—	
Hotchkiss Power Co.....	10.00
Paonia—	
Paonia Hotel .....	10.00
North Fork Valley Packing Co.....	10.00
Hotchkiss—	
Hotchkiss Hotel .....	10.00
Montrose—	
Montrose Power Co.....	10.00
White Planing Mill.....	10.00
Buckley Brick Co.....	10.00
City Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Vandenburg Hotel .....	10.00
Belvedere Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
National Hotel .....	10.00
Arlington Hotel .....	10.00
El Paso Apartments.....	10.00
Grier Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
J. J. Johnston.....	10.00
Rothwell .....	10.00
R. E. Reiche.....	10.00
Tritch Hardware Co.....	10.00
E. L. Wepf.....	10.00
Fred Meek .....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Colorado Laundry .....	10.00

## Denver—

F. A. Hardy.....	10.00
Globe Fuel and Feed Co.....	10.00
New Reed Pub. Co.....	10.00
Independent Auto Co.....	10.00
Denver Casket Co.....	10.00
Wm. Small & Co.....	10.00

## Colorado City—

Willard Hotel .....	10.00
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## Denver—

Fernald Auto Co.....	10.00
Mathewson Auto Co.....	10.00
Denver Omnibus and Cab Co.....	20.00
The Bond .....	10.00
Thompson, Undertaker.....	10.00
Case Machine Co.....	10.00

## Fort Morgan—

Fort Morgan Pro. Co.....	10.00
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## Pueblo—

Franklin Press Co.....	10.00
King Com. Co.....	10.00

## Denver—

Orient Hotel .....	10.00
Western Dry Goods Co.....	10.00
Hext Music Co.....	10.00
Colorado Auto Co.....	10.00
Hicks Brush Co.....	10.00
Sullivan Rooms .....	5.00
Oaks Rooms .....	10.00

## Pueblo—

B. & O. Gann Dry Goods Co.....	10.00
Rushmers .....	10.00
F. W. Woolworth.....	10.00
Sam Moch .....	10.00
Colorado Bedding Co.....	10.00
Lousteau Hotel .....	10.00
Henkel-Duke Merc. Co.....	10.00
Pueblo Plumbing Co.....	10.00
White & Davis.....	10.00

## Trinidad—

Schneider Brewing Co.....	10.00
Coronado Hotel.....	10.00

J. J. May Cigar Factory.....	10.00
Price-Leman Co.....	10.00
Columbian Hotel.....	10.00
Schubert Hotel.....	10.00
Westerfield Cigar Co.....	10.00
New Metropolitan Hotel.....	10.00
Appels Bakery.....	10.00
Colorado Supply Co.....	10.00
S. L. Burkhard.....	10.00
Langenecker Rooms .....	10.00
Sterling—	
Gilmore Rooms .....	10.00
Purity Candy Kitchen.....	10.00
C. W. Lindblom .....	10.00
Arnold Bakery .....	10.00
Fort Lupton—	
N. C. Barwise Packing Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
The Avon .....	10.00
M. J. O'Fallon.....	10.00
Kless-McKinnon .....	10.00
Colorado Printing Co.....	10.00
Hartford Rubber Co.....	10.00
Overland Auto Co.....	10.00
Colorado Switchboard Co.....	10.00
A. E. Meek Trunk Co.....	10.00
Manitou—	
Hotel Navajo .....	10.00
Denver—	
J. Neilson, Furrier.....	10.00
Holland Millinery Co.....	10.00
Jordan Millinery Co.....	10.00
Banzhaf Bros. ....	10.00
New Windsor—	
New Windsor Elev. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
N. Y. Store.....	10.00
Denver—	
E. A. Tower.....	10.00
Hoyle Millinery Co.....	10.00
Ivory Hand Laundry.....	10.00

Fort Morgan—	
Crouch Bros.....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Pueblo Wholesale Drugs.....	10.00
F. J. Burch & Co.....	10.00
Forbush Fuel Co.....	10.00
Pueblo Broom Co.....	10.00
Pueblo Novelty Works.....	10.00
Denver—	
Ford Motor Co.....	10.00
Robertson-Doll Carriage Co.....	10.00
McDuffy Motor Co.....	10.00
Patterson-Raymond .....	10.00
Fisk Rubber Co.....	10.00
Colorado Concrete Co.....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Chas. Gregory .....	10.00
Newton Lumber Co.....	10.00
Fort Morgan—	
Fort Morgan Pumping Plant.....	10.00
Manitou—	
Hotel Pittsburg.....	10.00
Denver—	
Tom Botterill .....	10.00
Club Building Rooms.....	10.00
Hobbs Rooms .....	5.00
McFadden & Son.....	10.00
Lewis-Stern .....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Pueblo Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Denver—	
Carson Crockery.....	10.00
Denver Sewer Pipe Co.....	10.00
Hamburger Bakery.....	10.00
Manitou—	
Cliff House .....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Stearns-Rogers .....	10.00
Pueblo Ice and Coal Co.....	10.00
Summit Press Brick.....	10.00
Standard Fire Brick Co.....	10.00

Denver—	
Goss-Morris Merc. Co.....	10.00
North Denver Hardware Co.....	10.00
Denver Press Brick Co.....	10.00
Denver Bakery .....	10.00
Singer Machine Co.....	10.00
Denver Interurban .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Denver Interurban .....	10.00
Fort Collins—	
Denver Interurban .....	10.00
Denver—	
King Block .....	10.00
Ingleside Limestone Co.....	10.00
Grand Junction—	
Grand Junction Elec. Co.....	10.00
Monte Vista—	
Monte Vista Milling Co.....	10.00
Trinidad—	
Quillitch Bros.....	10.00
Quillitch Bros.....	10.00
Elite Laundry.....	10.00
Commercial House.....	10.00
Jamison-Conger .....	10.00
Denver—	
Denver Shale Brick Co.....	10.00
Spray Coffee and Spice Co.....	10.00
Colfax Pressed Brick.....	10.00
Robinson Brick Co.....	10.00
Felker Auto Co.....	10.00
Cordove Cigar Co.....	10.00
Brighton—	
Kuner Pickle Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Western Pottery Co.....	10.00
Goodrich Rubber Co.....	10.00
Cluett-Peabody .....	10.00
Crescent Brick Co.....	10.00
Rawley Clark .....	10.00
Monte Vista—	
Valley Hotel .....	10.00
Place Garage .....	10.00

T. E. Menea.....	10.00
Glasgow Tailors .....	10.00
Cuban Cigar Co.....	10.00
Fitz-Thies Cigar Co.....	10.00
Roulston Rooms.....	5.00
May Clothing Co.....	20.00
Golden Eagle Stores.....	20.00
Alamosa—	
Mutual Elec. Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Fritchele Auto Co.....	10.00
Ward Auction Co.....	10.00
Colorado Capitol Cigar Co.....	10.00
Western Brick Co.....	10.00
Boyle Brick Co.....	10.00
Excelsior Brick Co.....	10.00
M. Kersting .....	10.00
Mountain Ice Co.....	10.00
Pueblo Foundry .....	10.00
McPhee & McGinnity.....	10.00
Crystal Ice Co.....	10.00
Fred Stommel .....	10.00
Denver—	
Smith-Brooks .....	20.00
Jet White Laundry.....	10.00
Highland Hotel .....	10.00
Trinidad—	
Moses & Son.....	10.00
Denver—	
Denver Dry Goods Co.....	20.00
Daniels & Fisher.....	20.00
Patrick Rogers .....	10.00
Great Western Sugar Co.....	90.00
Standard Plating Works.....	10.00
Thos. Keefe .....	10.00
Barnum Brick Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Peltas Dry Goods Co.....	10.00
Trinidad—	
White House .....	10.00
West Block .....	10.00
Aiello Dry Goods Co.....	10.00



Bancroft-Manty .....	10.00
Hammerslough Merc. Co.....	10.00
Famous Dept. Co.....	10.00
Queen City Bakery.....	10.00
Hawkins-Barnette .....	10.00
Kuver Bakery .....	10.00
Jamison Furniture Co.....	10.00
Novelty Works .....	10.00
Standard Bottling Co.....	10.00
Robinson-Wright Printing Co.....	10.00
Troy Laundry .....	10.00
Chronicle News .....	10.00
Denver—	
Young Auto Co.....	10.00
Colburn Auto Co.....	10.00
Denver Rapid Car Co.....	10.00
Wrought Iron Range Co.....	10.00
G. H. Lundin & Bros.....	10.00
Fairview Brick Co.....	10.00
Kendrick-Bellamy .....	10.00
Cottrell Clothing Co.....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Warner Fence Co.....	10.00
Trinidad—	
Briarly Rooms .....	10.00
Bell Block .....	10.00
Trinidad Hotel .....	10.00
Trinidad Cafe .....	10.00
Central Meat Market.....	10.00
Southern Colorado Supply Co.....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Pueblo Auto Co.....	10.00
Seiters Bakery .....	10.00
Denver—	
McCabe Brick Co.....	10.00
Duffy Brick Co.....	10.00
Stark & Co.....	10.00
Trinidad—	
Commercial Hotel .....	5.00
Denver—	
Thos. H. Smith.....	10.00
Hammond Hair Co.....	10.00

Broadhurst-Carter .....	10.00
J. A. Keefe.....	10.00
Thos. Rogers .....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Walter Brewing Co.....	20.00
Denver—	
Gano-Downs .....	10.00
Quality Cloths Shop.....	10.00
Perini Bros.....	10.00
Highlands Hotel .....	5.00
Stearns-Rogers .....	10.00
Louis Bauer .....	10.00
Jonas Bros.....	10.00
Virginia Hotel .....	10.00
Trinidad—	
Pierce Lumber Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Dow Art Co.....	10.00
Braman Co.....	10.00
Baldwin Co.....	10.00
Babcock Bros. ....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Bessemer Planing Mill.....	10.00
Meade Hay Press.....	10.00
Denver—	
Hermann Schloss .....	10.00
William Smith Dry Goods.....	10.00
Pleasanton .....	10.00
Knight-Campbell Music Co.....	10.00
Kilpatrick Furniture Co.....	10.00
Cooper-Powell Furniture Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Halcyon .....	10.00
Nederland—	
MacArthur Bros. Co.....	50.00
Pueblo—	
Coronado Rooms .....	10.00
Gladstone Rooms .....	10.00
1330 19th St.....	10.00
Wilson-Freedheim-Wyle Merc. Co.....	10.00
Hotel Luxor .....	10.00
Knight-Locke Music Co.....	10.00

Hotel Kane .....	10.00
Ramona Hotel .....	10.00
Johnson-Noel .....	10.00
Root Block .....	10.00
City Bottling Co.....	10.00
Germicide Co.....	10.00
Anti-Dust Chem. Co.....	10.00
Empire Bottling Co.....	10.00
Star Towel Supply Co.....	10.00
Armstrong Turner .....	10.00
Enterprise Millinery .....	10.00
C. A. Lammers Bottling Co.....	10.00
Zang Brewing Co.....	10.00
Trenwith Rooms .....	5.00
Southern Colorado Power Co.....	20.00
Colorado City—	
Golden Cycle Mine.....	30.00
Pueblo—	
Victoria Rooms .....	10.00
Trinidad—	
Osborne House .....	10.00
Crouch Bros.....	10.00
J. E. Albertson.....	10.00
Denver—	
Nicoll .....	10.00
Wolfe Londoner .....	10.00
Freeman & Bell.....	10.00
E. O'Connor .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Colorado Springs Interurban R. R.....	20.00
Denver—	
Harry H. Post.....	10.00
I. A. Sauerman.....	10.00
A. W. Dethloff.....	10.00
Great Western Oil Co.....	10.00
Manitou—	
Ruston Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
Acorn House .....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Knockoll Packing Co.....	10.00
Horning Rooms .....	10.00

Brown Millinery .....	10.00
Hyman Cigar Co.....	10.00
Joint Stock Cigar Co.....	10.00
Narragansett Hotel .....	10.00
Brush—	
Brush Water Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Fremont Hotel .....	10.00
South Denver Eye.....	5.00
Lamar—	
Lamar Flour and Elevator Co.....	10.00
Garden City .....	10.00
European Hotel .....	10.00
La Junta Hotel.....	10.00
Denver—	
Bon Marche Millinery.....	10.00
Paul Weiss .....	10.00
David Handler .....	10.00
Ry Mt. Bank Note Co.....	10.00
Colby Bros.....	10.00
1329 Platte St.....	10.00
Western Newspaper Union.....	10.00
Eames Bros.....	10.00
Wahlgren .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Hydro Elec. Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Moore Rooms .....	5.00
Avon Rooms .....	5.00
Colorado Badge and Novelty Co.....	10.00
Wm. Kley .....	10.00
Gladstone .....	10.00
Salida—	
Best Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Denver—	
Piqua Rooms .....	10.00
Charpiot Safe Co.....	10.00
Bowman Art Co.....	10.00
Ville de Paris.....	10.00
Salida—	
F. M. Tomlin.....	10.00
Crystal Bakery .....	10.00

Union House .....	10.00
Palace Hotel .....	10.00
Bon Ton Hotel.....	10.00
Ramsey Hotel .....	10.00
Salida Bottling Co.....	10.00
F. W. Gill.....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Pueblo Flour Mill.....	10.00
La Junta—	
La Junta Milling Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Newport Hotel .....	10.00
Lewiston .....	10.00
Potter Heating Co.....	10.00
Stafford Hotel .....	10.00
Capitol Brush Co.....	10.00
Roselund, Tailor .....	10.00
A. F. Wehrle.....	10.00
Western Cigar Co.....	10.00
Baker Millinery .....	10.00
Empire Rooms .....	10.00
United States Hotel.....	5.00
F. W. Woolworth.....	10.00
W. E. Scott.....	10.00
Lamar—	
Brown Planing Mill.....	10.00
Lamar Auto Co.....	10.00
La Junta—	
Fulton Market .....	10.00
Cook & Brandt Laundry.....	10.00
La Junta Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Denver—	
J. S. Appel.....	30.00
New Broadway Hotel.....	10.00
A. M. Grant.....	10.00
Harvey Hotel .....	10.00
706 19th St.....	10.00
Denver Jewelry Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Globe Printing Co.....	10.00
Dewey Hotel .....	10.00
Ossen Photo Co.....	10.00
Central Motor Co.....	10.00

J. A. Scureman.....	10.00
Miss Flood .....	10.00
Nelson Cigar Co.....	10.00
Walker Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Denver Pressing Club.....	10.00
Denver Gas & Electric Co.....	10.00
Swayne & King .....	10.00
Swain Concentrating Co.....	10.00
Colorado Lumber Co.....	10.00
My Valet Cleaning Co.....	10.00
Medina's Hair Store.....	10.00
Great Western Post Card Co.....	10.00
Western Chemical Co.....	10.00
La Junta—	
Park House .....	10.00
Denver—	
Bradford Publishing Co.....	10.00
Queen City Art Glass Co.....	10.00
Nathan Bros.....	10.00
Denver Wet Wash.....	10.00
R. R. Overall Laundry.....	10.00
Castello Hair Co.....	10.00
La Junta—	
La Junta Electric Co.....	10.00
Salida—	
Salida Granite Co.....	10.00
Pueblo —	
New Southern Hotel.....	10.00
Denver—	
Chiolers Implement Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
U. S. Reduction Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Everette Rooms .....	10.00
Darby Candy Store.....	10.00
American Steel Co.....	10.00
Salida—	
Salida Lumber Co.....	10.00
Universal Motor Co.....	10.00
La Junta—	
Pierce Rooms .....	10.00

Denver—	
Gibson Smith .....	10.00
E. W. Parsons.....	10.00
Western Union Macaroni Mfg. Co.....	10.00
La Hermosa Hotel.....	10.00
Allen Read .....	10.00
Max Tailoring Co.....	10.00
Mackey Millinery ..	10.00
Inskeeps Millinery ..	10.00
Burwood Rooms .....	10.00
Salida—	
Wood, Gas Engines.....	10.00
St. Elmo Rooms.....	10.00
Pueblo—	
Pueblo Gas & Fuel Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Marx Tailoring Co.....	10.00
Thompson Co.....	10.00
Tokonago .....	10.00
Paris Cleaning Co.....	10.00
J. C. Miles.....	10.00
A. G. Douds.....	10.00
Weiss & Heitzler.....	10.00
Sterling Laundry .....	10.00
Buena Vista—	
Princeton Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
Crescent Mill Co.....	10.00
Longmont Mill Co.....	10.00
Arapahoe Motor Co.....	10.00
Denver Elev. Co.....	10.00
Thompson Marble .....	10.00
Moffat-Zook Co. ....	10.00
Fair Cornice Co.....	10.00
Florence—	
Blue Front Bakery.....	10.00
Denver—	
Dillon Stone Co.....	10.00
A. R. Thompson .....	10.00
Geo. Henry .....	10.00



Rocky Ford—	
Swink Milling Co.....	10.00
A. H. Whaite & Co.....	10.00
Millicent Hart .....	10.00
Florence—	
Florence Macaroni Co. ....	10.00
Union Stock Yards Hotel.....	10.00
Telluride—	
Liberty Bell Gold Mine.....	20.00
Rocky Ford—	
Rosenberg Bakery .....	10.00
Las Animas—	
Palace Hotel .....	10.00
Hartman—	
Denver Alfalfa Co.....	30.00
Colorado Springs—	
Colorado Springs Electric Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Youmans Fur Co.....	10.00
Roslyn Hotel .....	10.00
Western Packing Co.....	10.00
Salida—	
Crews-Beggs Merc. Co.....	10.00
Rocky Ford—	
Hagen Rooms .....	10.00
Denver—	
South Denver Eye.....	5.00
Telluride—	
Sheridan Hotel .....	10.00
Superior Laundry .....	10.00
Denver—	
The Buckingham .....	10.00
New York Millinery.....	10.00
Western Auto Co.....	10.00
Denver Watch Case Co.....	10.00
Crescent Laundry .....	10.00
Abbott Hotel .....	10.00
Tremont Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Ice & Storage Co.....	10.00
Arno .....	10.00
Telluride—	
Smuggler Union Mine.....	50.00

Denver—	
1943 Larimer .....	10.00
Las Animas—	
Las Animas Electric Co.....	10.00
Granada—	
New Brunswick .....	10.00
Rocky Ford—	
Hotel El Capitan.....	10.00
New Method Laundry.....	10.00
Las Animas—	
Rodda Bakery .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Herman Brawn Bakery.....	10.00
Sugar City—	
National Sugar Co.....	10.00
National Hotel .....	10.00
Salida—	
Troy Laundry .....	10.00
Buena Vista—	
Kenzel Process .....	10.00
Gunnison—	
Collins Bakery .....	10.00
La Veta Hotel.....	10.00
Denver—	
Lindquist Cracker Co.....	10.00
Consumers Brewing Co.....	10.00
Star Boiler Works.....	10.00
National Fuse Co.....	10.00
Clark Foundry .....	10.00
Neef Bros. Brewing Co.....	10.00
Western Electric Co.....	10.00
J. E. Dunseath.....	5.00
Wynne Hotel .....	10.00
Plattner Implement Co.....	10.00
Bell Hotel .....	10.00
Elgin Laundry .....	10.00
C. H. Shaw.....	10.00
Neiderhut Carriage Co.....	10.00
Pat Fitzgerald .....	10.00
Kohler-McLister Co.....	10.00
B. F. Salzer.....	10.00
Herbert Mann .....	10.00

Schlitz Brewing Co.....	10.00
A. Booth .....	10.00
Atlas Iron Works.....	10.00
Brevort .....	10.00
Capitol Foundry .....	10.00
Canon City—	
Diamond Tire Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Deidrick Candy Co.....	10.00
Ed. Matthews .....	10.00
A. T. Lewis .....	20.00
Stock Growers Hotel.....	10.00
Wards Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Packing Co.....	10.00
Portland—	
Portland Cement Co.....	20.00
Las Animas—	
Las Animas Mill Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Hannigan .....	10.00
Ainsworth .....	10.00
Knoppe .....	10.60
Marquette Hotel .....	10.00
Otto Shatz .....	10.00
Otto Shatz .....	10.00
News-Times .....	10.00
Salida—	
Ohio & Colorado Smelting Co.....	30.00
Denver—	
Trenwith Rooms .....	5.00
Kenmore .....	5.00
Kopper .....	10.00
J. R. Parks.....	10.00
Cripple Creek—	
A. Miller .....	10.00
Canon City—	
Light & Power Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Vienna Bakery .....	10.00
Baurs Candy Co.....	10.00
Mrs. Bradshaw .....	10.00
Shaws Bakery .....	10.00

Standard Carriage Co.....	10.00
Capitol Electric Co.....	10.00
Woolfe Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Dublin Rooms .....	10.00
White Palace .....	10.00
Beaver House .....	10.00
Western Electric Co.....	10.00
Phoenix .....	10.00
Michael Heating Co.....	10.00
Allison Candy Co.....	10.00
E. B. Baker.....	10.00
Lunts .....	10.00
Columbine Rooms .....	10.00
Jones Bros.....	10.00
C. L. Carnahan.....	10.00
Hardwood Lumber Co.....	10.00
M. D. Barnett.....	10.00
Fleur de Lis Laundry.....	10.00
Lamar—	
Lamar Mill Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Sopon Rooms .....	10.00
Baers Bakery .....	10.00
G. A. Schmitt.....	10.00
Timpte Bros.....	10.00
Senter Pie Co.....	10.00
Cripple Creek—	
Johnson Mine .....	10.00
Las Animas—	
American Beet Sugar Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Colorado Film Co.....	10.00
Johnson Mach. Co.....	10.00
Ady-Crowe .....	10.00
Phillipsborns .....	10.00
Henning Bros.....	10.00
Chas. Clark .....	10.00
Coffin Packing Co.....	10.00
Trinidad—	
Gerardi Merc. Co.....	10.00
McClave—	
Colorado Alfalfa Co.....	10.00

Denver—	
Griffin Wheel Co.....	10.00
Moore Rooms .....	5.00
Cisler & Donehue.....	10.00
Ilers Foundry .....	10.00
Crystal Washing Co.....	10.00
Craffey Brooms .....	10.00
M. Kohuke .....	10.00
Sopris—	
Colorado Supply Co.....	10.00
Cokedale—	
Gottlieb Merc. Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
John Taylor .....	10.00
Herman Behrens .....	10.00
Mrs. Graham .....	5.00
Goodhearts Laundry .....	10.00
Blue Front Carriage Co.....	10.00
L. Bray .....	10.00
L. H. Meyer.....	10.00
Armour & Co.....	10.00
Call Switch Co.....	10.00
Gamossi Co.....	10.00
Fort Lupton—	
Fort Lupton Bakery.....	10.00
Platteville—	
Moffat Hotel .....	10.00
Brush—	
Brush Electric Co.....	10.00
Sterling—	
Henderson-Powell .....	10.00
Brush—	
Brush Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Hotel Southern .....	10.00
Sterling—	
Mentgen Merc. Co.....	10.00
Sterling Democrat .....	10.00
Republican Advocate .....	10.00
Southern Hotel .....	10.00
Walsenburg—	
Hunter Hotel .....	10.00
Fred Klien .....	10.00

Fort Morgan—	
Fort Morgan Bottling Works.....	10.00
Holland Bakery .....	10.00
Home Bakery .....	10.00
Brush—	
Commercial Hotel .....	10.00
Sterling—	
Pacific Hotel .....	10.00
Sterling Annex .....	10.00
Fort Morgan—	
Curry Hotel .....	10.00
Eaton—	
Elite Bakery .....	10.00
Herald .....	10.00
Steam Laundry .....	10.00
Mill & Elev. Co.....	10.00
Longmont—	
Longmont Foundry .....	10.00
Donovan Lumber Co.....	10.00
Ledger Printing Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Continental Junk House.....	10.00
Windsor—	
Geo. Miller .....	10.00
J. G. Hess.....	10.00
Porter House .....	10.00
Denver—	
Howard Hotel .....	10.00
Derby .....	10.00
Eaton—	
Modern Rooms .....	10.00
Greeley—	
Potato Sorters .....	10.00
R. L. Hall.....	10.00
Denver—	
Hotel Navarre .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Temple Bakery .....	10.00
White & Davis.....	10.00
Colorado Alfalfa Co.....	20.00
Boulder City Bakery.....	10.00

## Denver—

Emporium Millinery .....	10.00
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## Fort Collins—

O. A. Schmidt.....	10.00
Poudre Valley Hotel.....	10.00
Morning Express .....	10.00
Doolittle & Hicks.....	10.00
New Linton Hotel.....	10.00
Blaine Hotel .....	10.00
Evening Courier .....	10.00
F. G. Downs.....	10.00
Huberts Bakery .....	10.00
Hoffman Milling Co.....	10.00
State Merc. Co.....	10.00
Review .....	10.00
Johnson .....	10.00
Keystone House .....	10.00
Fort Collins Lumber Co.....	10.00
Fort Collins Bottling Co.....	10.00
Bakery & Grocery.....	10.00
City Hotel .....	5.00

## Loveland—

Daily Herald .....	10.00
Loveland Grocery Co.....	10.00
State Merc. Co.....	10.00
Thompson Mill Co.....	10.00
Crystal Ice Co.....	10.00
Vienna Bakery .....	10.00

## Boulder—

Develin Foundry .....	10.00
Daily Camera .....	10.00

## Denver—

Du Pont Powder Mill.....	10.00
Pullman Shops .....	10.00
G. B. Fishel.....	10.00
Eureka Co.....	10.00
Wallace Lumber Co.....	10.00
New Method Laundry.....	10.00

## Golden—

Rock Flour Mill.....	10.00
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Denver—	
Fontius Shoe Co.....	10.00
Denver Cornice Co.....	10.00
Goldstein Bakery .....	10.00
American Mica Mill.....	10.00
Sterling—	
Sterling Elev. Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Boulder Lumber Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Furnished Rooms .....	10.00
J. J. Roulston.....	5.00
Max Fischer.....	10.00
Denver Trunk Co.....	10.00
R. O. Graves.....	10.00
Golden Pressed Brick Co.....	10.00
Swift Co.....	10.00
Victor—	
Golden Cycle Mine.....	10.00
Denver—	
Geyserte Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Candy Kitchen .....	10.00
Gaines & Erb.....	10.00
Rome Hotel .....	10.00
Modern Mantel Co.....	10.00
Krueger Bakery .....	10.00
Ault—	
Ault Milling Co.....	10.00
Greeley—	
Eugene Veldon .....	10.00
Victor—	
Crescent Grocery Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Michaelson Bros.....	10.00
Fred Mueller .....	10.00
Capitol City Shoe Co.....	10.00
Columbine Suspender Co.....	10.00
Lambie Bakery .....	10.00
Joslin Dry Goods Co.....	20.00
Light Co.....	10.00
Joseph Mellor .....	10.00
J. A. Byron .....	10.00

Denver—	
Best Hand Laundry .....	10.00
Union Bedding Co.....	5.00
Wm. Schmitt .....	10.00
Cahn Electric Co.....	10.00
Favorite Crispellettes .....	5.00
R. Pederson .....	10.00
Broadway Motor Co.....	10.00
W. H. Kistler.....	20.00
Zigmond .....	10.00
Holly—	
Sugar Co. ....	10.00
Swink—	
Sugar Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
D. B. Watson .....	10.00
Schwartz .....	10.00
Golden Bakery .....	10.00
Victor—	
Ajax Gold Mine Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
C. S. Wilson.....	10.00
R. R. Steel Spring Co.....	10.00
Temple Engineering Co.....	10.00
Central City—	
Hidden Treasure Mine.....	10.00
Denver—	
Old Homestead Bakery.....	10.00
W. L. Barnard.....	10.00
Jos. L. Schwartz.....	10.00
Fremont Rooms .....	5.00
Geo. Mayer .....	10.00
N. Striker .....	10.00
W. A. Hover.....	10.00
Valentines .....	10.00
Davis-Bridaham .....	10.00
Fromhart .....	10.00
A. L. Davis.....	10.00
Peerless Alloy Co.....	10.00
Hedgcock & Jones.....	10.00
Robert St. Loes.....	10.00

La Junta—	
Dunkin Bakery .....	10.00
Susman .....	10.00
Continental Oil Co.....	10.00
Walsenburg—	
Power Co. ....	10.00
Klien Hotel .....	10.00
Delagua—	
Western Stores Co.....	10.00
Marble—	
Larkins Hotel .....	10.00
Aspen—	
Hotel Jerome .....	5.00
Denver—	
Colorado Herald .....	10.00
Townsend Millinery .....	10.00
Colorado Gray Iron Co.....	10.00
Denver Sanitary Laundry Co.....	10.00
Denver Steel & Wire Works.....	10.00
Great Western Publishing Co.....	10.00
Gaffey & Keefe.....	10.00
Queen City Dye Works.....	10.00
Denver Brass Works.....	10.00
Denver Express .....	10.00
A. Weiss .....	10.00
Favorite Crispellets .....	5.00
Herbert Co.....	10.00
Denver Fire Roofing Co.....	10.00
Columbia Hotel .....	5.00
Robertsons Bakery .....	10.00
Florence—	
United Oil Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Kilpatrick's Bakery .....	10.00
Wilfley .....	10.00
Hotel Milo .....	10.00
Denver Packing Co.....	10.00
Stauter Bros. ....	10.00
Baha & Bohm .....	10.00
Chicago Bakery .....	10.00
Smith Bros. ....	10.00
Miss Hedgcock .....	10.00

Union Bottling Works.....	10.00
Blairs .....	10.00
Lewis Dairy .....	10.00
Denver—	
Denver Post .....	10.00
Campbell Rooms .....	10.00
Cripple Creek—	
National Hotel .....	10.00
Battle Mountain—	
Eagle Ore Co.....	10.00
Cripple Creek—	
Arlington Rooms .....	10.00
Victor—	
Clements Bakery .....	10.00
Pioneer Foundry .....	10.00
Almery Rooms .....	10.00
Cripple Creek—	
Domestic Laundry .....	10.00
B. J. Medill .....	10.00
Blackhawk—	
Chamberlain-Dillingham .....	10.00
Central City—	
C. C. Anderson.....	10.00
Denver—	
Union Bedding Co.....	5.00
Glenwood Springs—	
Glenwood Ice Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Standard Bottling Co.....	10.00
Denver Marble Co.....	10.00
Plymouth Hotel .....	10.00
Franktown Creamery .....	10.00
Campbell-Sells .....	10.00
C. G. Carlson.....	10.00
Lindell Hotel .....	10.00
Marble—	
Colorado Yule Marble Co.....	40.00
Denver—	
Peters Paper Co.....	10.00
J. S. Brown Bros.....	10.00
Georgetown—	
Capitol Mining Co.....	10.00

Boulder—	
O'Connor Hotel .....	5.00
Denver—	
A. D. T. Office.....	10.00
F. M. Davis.....	10.00
Excelsior Milling Co.....	10.00
Perkins-Epeneter .....	10.00
Merchants Biscuit Co.....	10.00
Linden Rooms .....	10.00
Eagle Milling Co.....	10.00
Hungarian Mills .....	10.00
Modern Smelter .....	10.00
Jackson-Richter .....	10.00
Duff Block .....	10.00
Colorado Telephone Co.....	70.00
Polar Star Mill.....	10.00
Idaho Springs—	
United Hydro Electric Co.....	10.00
Roberts Bros. Merc. Co.....	10.00
Boston Bakery .....	10.00
Georgetown—	
United Hydro Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Colorado Moline Plow Co.....	10.00
Kent Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Casket Co.....	10.00
Brush Bakery .....	10.00
Sterling—	
Sterling Electric Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Havens Bros. Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Volker Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Tivoli Union .....	10.00
Silverton—	
Hercules Mining Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Nash-Smith .....	10.00
Millar-Osborne .....	10.00
Nock-Garside .....	10.00
A. L. Richey.....	10.00
Anheuser-Busch .....	10.00

Idaho Springs—	
Electric Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Truax Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Hewitt Candy Co.....	10.00
Slack-Horner .....	10.00
Hendrie-Bolthoff .....	10.00
Cokedale—	
Carbon Coal & Coke Co.....	10.00
Carbon Hotel .....	10.00
Denver—	
Capitol Ice Co.....	10.00
Nevin Candy Co.....	10.00
Hardesty Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Glenwood—	
Glenwood Light Co... ..	10.00
Denver—	
Woerber Carriage Co.....	10.00
Harry Holler .....	10.00
Burlington R. R. Shops.....	10.00
Grand Central Hotel.....	10.00
Idaho Springs—	
Idaho Springs Lumber Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Brown Palace Hotel.....	10.00
American Forge Co.....	10.00
Three Rules .....	10.00
Glenwood—	
Hotel Colorado .....	10.00
Denver—	
Denver Northwestern R. R.....	10.00
Argo Mining Co.....	10.00
Glenwood—	
Troy Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Glenwood Bottling Works.....	10.00
Grand Hotel .....	10.00
Durango—	
Star Bakery .....	10.00
Silverton—	
Sherwood Bakery .....	10.00
Union Foundry .....	10.00
Cold Storage Co.....	10.00

Jackson Hardware Co.....	10.00
Graden Merc. Co.....	20.00
C. O. D. Laundry.....	10.00
Monte Seta Rooms.....	10.00
Hotel Savoy .....	10.00
Rogers Bakery .....	10.00
New York Bakery.....	10.00
N. W. Hammond.....	10.00
Silverton—	
Machetto .....	10.00
Silver Plume—	
Mendota Mill .....	10.00
Idaho Springs	
Brunswick Rooms .....	10.00
Pueblo—	
American Smelting Co.....	60.00
Denver—	
Brecht Co. ....	10.00
Queen City Foundry.....	10.00
Fishborne Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Union Trunk Co.....	10.00
Underhill Mfg. Co.....	10.00
Utility Novelty Co.....	10.00
Heckman Biscuit Co.....	10.00
Queen City Bakery.....	10.00
Boulder Creamery .....	10.00
Kirchof Lumber Co.....	10.00
Western Steam Laundry.....	10.00
Mine & Smelter Supply Co.....	10.00
Columbine Laundry .....	10.00
Austin Candy Co.....	10.00
James Izett .....	10.00
Denver Type Foundry.....	10.00
Great Western Mach. Co.....	10.00
Athen Candy Co.....	10.00
City Elite Laundry.....	10.00
E. W. Robinson.....	10.00
Littleton Creamery .....	10.00
Canon City—	
Empire Zinc Co.....	10.00



## Denver—

Capitol Hotel .....	5.00
Waste Paper Co.....	10.00
McCue Lumber Co.....	10.00
Denver Boiler & Iron Works.....	10.00
11th Ave. Hotel.....	10.00
Geo. Allison .....	10.00
Orchards Produce Co.....	10.00
Silver State Laundry.....	10.00
Denver Iron Foundry.....	10.00
Yale Rooms .....	10.00
Independent Lumber Co.....	10.00
Fairbanks-Morse Co. ....	10.00
Western Hotel .....	10.00
C. F. Hoeckel.....	10.00
O. J. Lindgren.....	10.00
New England Bakery.....	10.00

## Longmont—

Empson Packing Co.....	10.00
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## Denver—

Barteldes Seed Co.....	10.00
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## Telluride—

Japan Flora Co.....	10.00
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## Denver—

City Elite Laundry.....	10.00
Colorado Laundry .....	10.00
Standard Furniture Co.....	10.00
Elk Hotel .....	10.00
New Clifton Hotel.....	10.00
Denver Union Water Co.....	20.00

## Leadville—

American Zinc Co.....	10.00
Val Blatz Brewing Co.....	10.00
Western Suit Case Co.....	10.00
Peoples Mattress Co.....	10.00
Colorado Hotel .....	10.00
Colorado Tent & Awning Co.....	10.00
Granthams Wet Wash.....	10.00

## Telluride—

Telluride Power Co.....	20.00
Fallman Bottling Works.....	10.00

Tomboy Gold Mine.....	40.00
City Brewery .....	10.00
Ouray—	
City Laundry .....	10.00
C. F. Tucker.....	10.00
Beaumont Hotel .....	10.00
Telluride—	
C. F. Boettcher .....	10.00
Butterfly Terrible Mine.....	10.00
T. B. McMahon.....	10.00
Ophir—	
Favorite Mining Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Columbia Hotel .....	10.00
Batione .....	10.00
Vulcan Iron Works.....	10.00
Gair-Binderup .....	10.00
American House .....	10.00
Canon City—	
Florence & Cripple Creek R. R.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek R. R.....	10.00
Glenwood—	
Palace Rooms .....	10.00
Denver—	
Nave-McCord .....	10.00
Glenwood—	
Glenwood Merc. Co.....	10.00
Columbus Hotel .....	10.00
ShIPLEY House .....	10.00
Roma Rooms .....	10.00
Denver—	
Oxford Hotel .....	10.00
Brunswick .....	10.00
Royal Rooms .....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Star Laundry .....	10.00
Denver—	
Enz & Orr.....	10.00
Lowith Bros. ....	10.00
Butterfass Bakery .....	10.00
Weigle Pipe Co.....	10.00

1646 Arapahoe .....	10.00
Metropolitan Hotel .....	10.00
Longmont—	
Empson Packing Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Prior Hat Co.....	10.00
Dillon Iron Works.....	10.00
Eureka Laundry .....	10.00
Market Co. ....	10.00
Williamson-Haffner .....	10.00
Spengel Furniture Co.....	10.00
Colorado Bakery .....	10.00
Peters Bakery .....	10.00
Martinitz Hotel .....	10.00
White Rose Hand Laundry.....	10.00
F. O. Browne.....	10.00
Hallack & Howard.....	10.00
Colorado Mach. Co.....	10.00
Orrock Carriage Co.....	10.00
Denver Towel Supply Co.....	10.00
Ceres Hotel .....	10.00
Littleton Sanitary Laundry.....	10.00
Leyner Mach. Co.....	10.00
Colorado Springs—	
Elite Laundry .....	10.00
Denver—	
Roederer Bakery .....	10.00
Western Columbia Laundry.....	10.00
C. S. Card .....	10.00
Albany Hotel .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Boulder Bar Supply Co.....	10.00
Payton Co. ....	10.00
Boulder Mill & Elev. Co.....	10.00
Model Laundry .....	10.00
Empire—	
Mrs. Heckman .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Elite Laundry .....	10.00
Boulder—	
Colorado Sanitarium .....	10.00
Devlin Foundry .....	10.00

## Denver—

Rocky Mountain Fixture Co.....	10.00
Wilson Saddlery Co.....	10.00
New Central Rooms.....	10.00
Occidental Hotel .....	10.00
Hotel Law .....	10.00
Queen City Iron Works.....	10.00
Chicago Pretzel Co.....	10.00
Western Iron Foundry.....	10.00

## Pueblo—

Missouri Pacific R. R.....	10.00
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## Denver—

Patrick Rogers, Brick Yards.....	10.00
P. H. Duffy, Brick Yards.....	10.00
Griffith Shoe Co.....	10.00
Dover Hotel .....	10.00
Carter-Rice-Carpenter Paper Co.....	10.00
J. A. Hingley.....	10.00
Wm. Kindel.....	10.00
National Hotel .....	10.00
M. Craffey .....	10.00
1330 Nineteenth St.....	10.00
Taketo Rooms .....	10.00
Frank A. Ellis.....	10.00
Great Western Pub. Co.....	10.00
Alta Rooms .....	10.00
National Arc Light Co.....	10.00
Independence Coffee Co.....	10.00
Alamo Hotel .....	10.00
Model Laundry .....	10.00

## Telluride—

Smuggler Union Boarding House.....	10.00
Smuggler Union Elec. Co.....	10.00

## Denver—

Donaldson-Howard Commission Co.....	10.00
Lawrence-Hensley Fruit Co.....	10.00
M. C. Flint Merc. Co.....	10.00
Fred Stommel .....	10.00
Colby Bros.....	10.00
Robinson Brick Co.....	10.00
Colfax Brick Co.....	10.00
Rowley-Clark .....	10.00

Denver Sewer Pipe Co.....	10.00
American Trading Co.....	10.00
Ideal Laundry .....	10.00
Denver Pressed Brick Co.....	10.00
Crescent Brick Co.....	10.00
Fairview Brick Co.....	10.00
Denver Shale Brick Co.....	10.00
Bohm-Allen Co.....	10.00
Arnett-Godley .....	10.00
Geo. Tritch .....	10.00
Fernald Auto Co.....	10.00
Hartford Rubber Co.....	10.00
L. M. Crawford.....	10.00
Lundin Bros.....	10.00
J. P. Dunn.....	10.00
Overland Auto Co.....	10.00
Colorado Beef Co.....	10.00
Farrer L'Abbe .....	10.00
Colorado Packing Co.....	10.00
Pinkett Bros.....	10.00
John Keefe .....	10.00
Tivoli Hotel .....	10.00
Chamberlain-Dillingham .....	10.00
Empire—	
Conqueror Milling Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Fry-McGill .....	10.00
A. E. Meek.....	10.00
Yale Laundry .....	10.00
Progress Laundry .....	10.00
White Swan Laundry.....	10.00
T. J. Early.....	10.00
A. E. Rothwell.....	10.00
Casey's Laundry .....	10.00
Scholl's Laundry .....	10.00
Mann-Albright .....	10.00
McFarland Auto Co.....	10.00
French Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Ordway Elec. Co.....	10.00
Hendrie-Bolthoff .....	10.00
Lantz Sanitary Laundry.....	10.00
Thomas Rogers .....	10.00

Buerger Bros.....	10.00
Colorado Brass Co.....	10.00
Western Brass Co.....	10.00
Schaefer Tent and Awning Co.....	10.00
Chas. Burkhardt .....	10.00
Goodrich Rubber Co.....	10.00
Home Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Inland Box Co.....	10.00
Pioneer Iron Foundry.....	10.00
Hicks Brush Co.....	10.00
California Laundry .....	10.00
Colorado Motor Co.....	10.00
Colorado Trunk and Leather Co.....	10.00
Longmont—	
Longmont Flour and Milling Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Auto Livery Co.....	10.00
Fisk Rubber Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Boulder Wet Wash.....	10.00
Denver—	
Studebaker Auto Co.....	10.00
Colorado Vehicle Co.....	10.00
W. C. Hendrie.....	10.00
Brooks Tent Co.....	10.00
Stanley Motor Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Crystal Springs Brewing Co.....	10.00
Barnum Brick Co.....	10.00
Victor American Fuel Co.....	30.00
Fort Lupton—	
Colorado Condensed Milk Co.....	10.00
Eaton—	
Elite Bakery .....	10.00
Eaton Milling Co.....	10.00
Fort Collins—	
Sitzman Bros.....	10.00
Denver—	
Morey Merc. Co.....	10.00
Moore Hardware Co.....	10.00
Meade Milling Co.....	10.00
Brunswick-Balke .....	10.00

John Deere Plow Co.....	10.00
Stewart Hotel .....	10.00
Louderbaugh Tamale Co.....	10.00
Harry Post .....	10.00
Jacob-Dold .....	10.00
Denver Rapid Car Co.....	10.00
Colburn Auto Co.....	10.00
Yamataga Rooms .....	10.00
Plattner Implement Co.....	10.00
Ford Motor Co.....	10.00
Daisy Butter Co.....	10.00
Bradford Pub. Co.....	10.00
Wm. Thorney Auto Co.....	10.00
Dethloff Trunk Co.....	10.00
B. L. James Merc. Co.....	10.00
Denver Tent Co.....	10.00
Ray Rooms .....	5.00
Commercial Switch Co.....	10.00
Central Colorado Power Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Y. M. C. A.....	10.00
Denver—	
W. D. Burnham.....	10.00
Place Garage .....	10.00
McPhee & McGinnity .....	30.00
North American Smelter and Mine Co.....	10.00
Central City—	
Central City Bottling Works.....	10.00
Teller House .....	10.00
Denver—	
Magargee & Mallen.....	10.00
Idaho Springs—	
Mixsell Mill .....	10.00
S. A. Sewell.....	10.00
Durango—	
Ball Foundry .....	10.00
LaPlata Bottling Co.....	10.00
Malone Iron Works.....	10.00
Silverton—	
Clifford's Bakery .....	10.00
Chris Dale .....	10.00



Revenue Tunnel .....	10.00
Revenue Tunnel .....	10.00
Telluride—	
Vienna Bakery .....	10.00
Black Bear Mining Co.....	10.00
Runk House .....	10.00
C. H. Sackett.....	10.00
City Bottling Co.....	10.00
Boulder—	
Boulderado Hotel .....	10.00
Seven Gables Hotel.....	10.00
Colorado Sanitarium .....	10.00
Hygienic Ice Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Thos. Carroll .....	10.00
Mathewson Auto Co.....	10.00
Great Western Sugar Co.....	60.00
Empson Packing Co.....	10.00
Fort Collins—	
Fort Collins Mill Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Ivory Hand Laundry.....	10.00
Bon I. Look.....	10.00
John Thompson .....	20.00
H. H. Heiser.....	10.00
Vindicator Mining Co.....	10.00
Ross Rubber Co.....	10.00
Victor—	
Copeland Sampling Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Fritchele Auto Co.....	10.00
Great Western Sugar Co.....	10.00
Queen City Laundry.....	10.00
Grand Grocery Co.....	10.00
Windsor—	
Windsor Milling Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
Western Pottery Co.....	10.00
Colorado Iron Works.....	10.00
Spratlin-Anderson .....	10.00

Glenwood—	
Mrs. Lucy Brown.....	5.00
Boscoe Rooms .....	10.00
Fort Collins—	
Fort Collins Mill Co.....	10.00
W. O. Dray.....	10.00
Denver—	
Bankers' Supply Co.....	10.00
Peter McFarlane .....	10.00
Denver Engineering Co.....	10.00
Ocean Laundry .....	10.00
Domestic Laundry .....	10.00
Jet White Laundry.....	10.00
Carstarphen Elec. Co.....	10.00
Keystone Hotel .....	10.00
Greeley—	
Scott's Bakery .....	10.00
Denver—	
St. Francis Hotel.....	10.00
Hurlbut's Grocery .....	10.00
La Junta—	
A., T. & S. F. R. R.....	10.00
Denver—	
Marion Hotel .....	10.00
Silverton—	
Iowa Tiger Mill.....	10.00
Bunk House .....	10.00
Granite Gold Mining Co.....	10.00
Denver—	
M. J. O'Fallon.....	10.00
Deiter Book Binding Co.....	10.00
Carson-Harper .....	10.00
Loveland—	
Loveland Elev. Co.....	10.00
American Fixture Co.....	10.00
Flint-Lomax .....	10.00
Denver Fire Clay.....	10.00
Kaiserhof Hotel .....	10.00
Denver Lithograph Co.....	10.00
Hotel La Court.....	10.00

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Total amount of money collected..... \$18,483.00

# REPORT OF THE COLORADO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AT COLORADO SPRINGS FOR YEAR OF 1910.

Mr. Edwin V. Brake, Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of business transacted by The Colorado Free Employment Office at Colorado Springs for the year ending November 30, 1910.

## MALES.

Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed.	No. Un- filled.
Laborers .....	2,251	2,011	240	2,021	10
Ranchmen .....	484	484	..	529	45
Housemen .....	191	179	12	181	2
Teamsters .....	170	121	49	121	..
Kitchen help.....	116	90	26	90	..
Waiters .....	53	36	17	36	..
Dishwashers .....	207	179	28	181	2
Stablemen .....	31	27	4	27	..
Bus boys.....	31	31	..	31	..
Miners .....	10	10	..	20	10
Firemen .....	55	23	32	23	..
Teams and drivers.....	45	31	14	31	.
Milkers .....	30	24	6	30	6
Timbermen .....	7	7	..	7	..
Solicitors .....	44	44	..	57	13
Gardeners .....	73	61	12	61	..
Watchmen .....	4	4	..	4	.
Chauffeurs .....	4	1	3	1	..
Sheep herders .....	9	9	..	9	..
Carpenters .....	89	38	51	38	..
Cooks .....	71	50	21	52	2
Bakers' helpers .....	7	7	..	7	..
Shoemakers .....	2	2	..	2	..
Broom-makers .....	5	5	..	5	..
Engineers .....	11	5	6	5	..
Bell boys.....	11	8	3	8	..
Nurses .....	4	4	..	4	..
Yardmen .....	29	23	6	23	..
Stone masons.....	1	1	..	1	..
Clerks .....	27	8	19	8	..
Painters .....	6	6	..	6	.
Coachmen .....	4	4	..	4	..

Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed.	No. Un- filled.
Janitors .....	4	4	..	4	..
Butchers .....	3	3	.	3	..
Electricians .....	7	7	.	7	..
Butlers .....	4	4	..	4	..
Lawnmen .....	36	22	14	22	..
Plasterers .....	1	1	..	1	..
Mill men.....	2	2	..	2	..
Porters .....	17	17	.	17	..
U. S. tree planting.....	13	13	..	13	..
Baggagemen .....	2	2	..	2	..
Bootblacks .....	1	1	..	1	..
Blacksmiths .....	4	2	2	2	..
Irrigators .....	10	10	..	11	1
Watchmen .....	2	2	..	2	..
Forest fire lighters.....	59	59	..	59	..
Bookkeepers .....	3	1	2	1	..
Laundrymen .....	1	1	..	1	..
Collectors .....	1	1	..	1	..
Totals .....	4,278	3,701	577	3,792	91

## FEMALES.

Cooks .....	419	414	5	436	22
General housework.....	758	721	37	754	33
Waitresses .....	314	316	8	324	18
Day work.....	406	346	60	346	..
Laundry .....	276	265	11	265	..
Nurses .....	83	81	2	82	1
Dishwashers .....	49	49	..	49	..
Second girls.....	145	145	..	148	3
Chambermaids .....	264	262	2	262	..
Kitchen help .....	56	56	..	59	3
Pantry girls.....	31	31	..	32	1
Companions .....	2	2	..	2	..
Mangle girls .....	6	6	..	6	..
Seamstresses .....	19	19	..	19	..
Clerks .....	12	7	5	7	..
Housekeepers .....	14	12	2	12	..
Solicitors .....	5	5	..	5	..
Totals .....	2,859	2,727	132	2,808	51
Grand total.....	7,137	6,428	709	6,600	172

It will be noticed from the above figures that there has been a substantial increase in the business transacted by this office as compared with the figures for the preceding year. This increase is not due so much to better conditions obtained in the labor world, but to the larger advertising which we have enjoyed through your department. The people are becoming informed as to the advantages which this office offers and they are not hesitating to use it. The work of this office renders the unemployed laboring man quick and reliable service. A decided advantage for the penniless man is the fact that the Colorado Free Employment Office stands ready to serve the man who has no fee with which to secure the services of some other agency. This office has been instrumental in saving \$6,428.00 to men in search of employment. This estimate allows only one dollar for each position obtained, though private agencies, in many instances, would have collected at least two dollars from each man for whom employment is found.

Inasmuch as organized labor is more responsible than any other body of people for the enactment of the statute which created the Colorado Free Employment Office, much praise is due to the labor organizations for their disinterested effort in behalf of men most of whom are not connected with labor organizations. More than ninety-five per cent. of the men who obtain employment through this office belong to the unorganized forces.

We are very glad to report that in this section employer and employe have worked in harmony during the last year. There has been no report of notable strife. Our chief hindrance has been our inability to find work for all applicants. My report understates the number who applied for work. My custom is to take the figures from the office records in which are registered only those who have permanent places of residence which we can reach by telephone or mail. Very many apply at this office who can report no definite stopping place, and these we do not attempt to register.

We wish to acknowledge our very great obligation to the Associated Charities of Colorado Springs. This organization has co-operated most heartily with this office and has been of very great benefit in many ways. It has frequently secured transportation for men seeking employment and has also furnished clothing to many who were so poorly clad that it would have been difficult for them to find any kind of employment without better clothing. This organization has been able to furnish relief more quickly than was possible for our own office.

The newspapers of Colorado Springs have been exceedingly kind in publishing our reports and in advertising the work of this office. This, too, is appreciated.

We have found that our most difficult task is to secure employment for the multitudes who come to Colorado in search of

health. Many of these health-seekers reach us without money. They have had experience, in many cases, only as clerks or book-keepers, or were used only to some form of indoor work. While these unfortunates desire outdoor employment, it is almost impossible to find much labor which they are able to do, without injury to their chances for recovery.

I would strongly urge the enactment of such laws as will enable laboring men to collect what is due them immediately upon their discharge from any work in which they have been engaged. In almost every instance, the laboring man who finds it necessary to quit his job is compelled to wait until the regular pay-day. This often works severe hardship. The men should be enabled to collect promptly their just earnings instead of being compelled to wait until the regular pay-day. The rule of many corporations has made it impossible for laboring men to secure their wages from their employers even when it was needed for sickness. They cannot sue for it, as the law allows a corporation twenty days in which to make answer to a suit.

I would make the following suggestions concerning the conduct of our office:

First—That each office be supplied with leading newspapers of the State, so that laboring men can keep in touch with industrial conditions all over Colorado.

Second—That our offices be more widely advertised in all sections of the State so that the people seeking employment may more readily receive the benefits extended through these offices and that we ourselves may be in better position to make proper distribution of labor.

Third—That a messenger boy be supplied to each office. Most of our applicants for work cannot be reached by telephone. The expense of this messenger service would be trifling in comparison with the benefits which would follow.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. BISHOP,  
Superintendent.

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## REPORT ON DENVER FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

To the Hon. Edwin V. Brake, State Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I am enclosing herewith a report of the number of persons registering at this office for employment; number of positions secured for them; and the number of applications from employers for help, with the number filled, for the fifteen months, August, 1909, to October 30, 1910, during my superintendency, and desire to make some observations on the proper conduct of this office, which, from conversations with my colleagues, the



superintendents of the Pueblo and Colorado Springs offices, I am convinced will apply equally to those offices.

The question of finding employment for the unemployed is a social, not a political one, and the efficiency of these Free Employment Offices depends entirely with the people who are employed to manage their business, for this reason—and no other is necessary—the persons entrusted by the State with the management of them should be those who are in sympathy with the struggle for existence of the wage-earners, and not time-serving politicians whose only recommendation is party fealty; and in my judgment this fact equally applies to all appointments in the Labor Department.

In this connection permit me to pay a deserved tribute to the splendid work done for the women, and particularly the young women and girls of this city, by my assistant, Mrs. Louise M. Van Horn. Many nights, after business hours, I have known her to spend her time and funds securing proper quarters for women who were without funds, that they may stay in until positions could be secured for them. These unfortunate girls, but for her womanly sympathy and support, might have become unwilling victims of those individuals who are classed as "White Slavers." Mrs. Williams, secretary of the Charity Organization, has also rendered the office much assistance in caring for a number of stranded men and women for whom no immediate employment could be secured.

While the Free Employment Offices are not to be classed as charity places, yet still, the facts are that our State is in a peculiar position as regarding the unemployed, by reason of our climate being particularly adapted to preserve the lives and cure the sufferers afflicted with tuberculosis. We have a very large number of both sexes afflicted with this trouble who apply for work of a light character, quite a number of whom are entirely without means when they arrive here. The Free Employment Office is naturally one of the first places these sufferers apply for employment. This, to a great extent, explains the reason for my report showing numbers of applicants wanting positions when there is also a demand for laborers by employers; the positions offered not being those that these sufferers could fill.

The business transacted during 1909, it will be noticed, is in excess of that of 1910 in the same months, which can be explained for the reason that the bountiful harvest of 1909, together with a large amount of irrigating ditch building then going on demanded a large force of farm and common laborers; fruit pickers and women in the canning factories. Like conditions did not prevail in 1910, in fact, 1910 was a very poor year for common laborers in this State. The conditions among the skilled mechanics were about the same, but our offices do not secure much business of the skilled or professional class. The Trades Unions usually maintain headquarters and officers who



attend to the employment of their members, and while the trades unions, as a class, are continually contributing funds and agitating for the establishment of bureaus to benefit the condition of the wage-earners, the members of these unions, as a rule, do not participate in the benefits of these bureaus, being well able through their organizations to take care of themselves.

Precisely the same conditions exist in regard to the collection of wages earned; hardly a day passes that I am not importuned to collect money due for labor; these men and women never belong to the trades union class, but are of the poorer class of wage-earners; these cases I usually refer to your department at the State House, although in some instances I have succeeded in adjusting matters satisfactory to both employes and employer, and gotten the wages that were due.

The number of persons registered does not represent by a considerable number the people that apply for help, quite a number of whom are transients with no permanent address, merely stopping at some lodging house for the night. It would be useless to register these people, and the question of nationality is another one that, except in special cases, it is useless to attempt to keep a roster of.

The main purpose of the office, in my judgment, is to obtain help for employers who desire it, and get a job for the persons who desire it; to do this has been my first consideration; to comply with all the provisions of the law establishing the Bureau of Free Employment, would often necessitate a larger office force than the law provides, and is unnecessary; for instance, it often happens that I receive a call for a number of common laborers in a certain place at once; in such cases I gather up all the help available and start them off to the job, sometimes going to the lodging rooms of the cheaper lodging houses to gather up the men. As the job is perhaps only a transient one of a few days' labor, the formality of registering these men is useless, and would entail a waste of time. In this manner there have been numerous men obtain employment directly through the efforts of this office who are not credited on the report submitted.

The appropriation by the Legislature for the maintenance of the offices is but \$2,000 per year for the three offices, aside from salaries, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver; this gives but \$666.66 for each office. While the record shows that the Denver office did not use all this appropriation the last year, this fact should not be taken to mean that more was appropriated than needed; the contrary was the case. The Denver office was short of necessary funds to carry on work that could have been done, and which would have made the office more efficient and of more benefit to both employers and employes.

The Denver office is very much over-crowded at all times, and is forced to get along with much less space than is the case in Colorado Springs or Pueblo, for the reason that rents in this

city of 213,000 inhabitants are much higher than in either of those cities. In consequence I have been compelled to get along with one divided room, to comply with the law, which says that the male and female departments must be separate. This is a proper provision, but there should be at least three separate rooms, and four, provided in a city of this size. The male and female departments require large rooms (which should be separated) and private rooms in which the prospective employer and employe can engage in necessary conversation relative to the terms of employment, without having to do so before the crowd who are awaiting in the reception room. The office is very much inconvenienced by reason of not having these private rooms, and it has lost several patrons for this reason.

The provisions of the law creating the Bureau of Free Employment provides for two offices in cities of 200,000 population or over. I recommend that two offices should be opened and that one of these should be in an up-town district for female help, and the other in the lower part of town for male help exclusively. This plan, in my judgment, would be much better than having the two offices dealing with both genders of the sexes. Two rooms for each office will, under this plan, be sufficient for all purposes, an inner office and large reception room. It is advisable to have this reception room, or outer office, of sufficient size to accommodate at least twenty persons with seating room, as it is both convenient and expedient that persons desiring positions should have a place to wait until orders come in for their services. It is very desirable for employers applying for help to be accommodated as expeditiously as possible.

There should be some provision made with the railroads to transport help to districts where it is needed, at least half rates, because it is well nigh impossible to get help to go to remote parts of the state, where it is often needed, if the high rates charged by Colorado railroads have to be paid in full. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad has assisted the office materially by allowing a one-half fare rate to legitimate wage-earners when my request has been made upon it, stating explicitly the name of person it is asked for and where and to whom I was sending them to, and for what position they were engaged. Thanks are due the officials of this road for courtesies extended.

A much larger appropriation for expenses of maintaining the offices is absolutely necessary to increase the efficiency; I have been practically unable to do the amount of advertising that is necessary if we are to compete upon an equality with the private fee offices. During the time I have been in charge of this office I have had to run it on an economical basis as possible in order to make the expenses come within the appropriation, doing the best with the means at hand. It will be found upon examination that other states make a much larger appropriation for the Bureau of Free Employment than does this state; thus,

we find that the State of Massachusetts, a far eastern state, allowed \$22,853.80 for equipment and maintenance for twelve months of its Boston office, a sum nearly equal to the total amount paid by the State of Colorado for the equipment and maintenance of its three offices in the three years and five months of their establishment. The salaries of the officers in these offices are also in excess of those paid in Colorado, while the record for the year of positions secured in Boston is that of 14,480, with per capita expenses of each position of \$1.35. The record of the Denver office shows that 8,083 positions were secured in the last twelve months reported, at a cost to the State of but \$2,830, or less than 35 cents for each position secured. Conditions governing employment in Colorado and the west differ somewhat from the conditions prevailing in the east, in that the question of references required is not so much a factor in the west as is the case in the east. Employers in the west want employes who can do their work, the previous moral character of the employe not being so great a consideration. For this reason the amount of "red tape" in the way of registration and employment of clerks for the same is unnecessary; but we do desire more funds for practical work. The offices should be opened at not later than 6 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 8 p. m. in spring and summer months, for the purpose of furnishing help to the many employers, especially restaurant and hotel keepers, who run all night places of business, and who are often short of help when watches are changed. Farmers, contractors and others often need help early in the morning, or need help on special jobs at unusual hours; the offices should be open for the mutual accommodation of them, and the persons desiring work.

My observations are that the only class of labor that Colorado is short of is that of female domestics; there is always a demand for them; well trained domestics are scarce.

Stenographers, office women and men there is little demand for; the business colleges of Denver are furnishing all demands. Skilled mechanics there seems no shortage of, common laborers are in abundance and can be hired for \$2.00 per day. The conditions under which a large number of these men work on railroads, on grade camps, etc., is such that permanent employment is not desired by the men, who only take the jobs to tide them over until something better can be obtained.

My observation is that the conditions which the common laborers working in some of these camps have to submit to, leaves much to be desired. Poor food, excessive hospital fees—which in many cases is pure graft—and excessive charges for commissary stores, tend to discourage any ambitions the men may have to progress, and in consequence is responsible for many of our tramps and loafers.

This, in my judgment, is the reason that American laborers do not, as a rule, seek this class of employment, and, indeed, the employers seek foreign workmen because they are more docile to the abuses put upon them. I have observed that the poorest class of camps patronize the Private Employment Offices, where a fee is charged for the job, which I conclude is only another of the petty grafts the men have to submit to for the privilege of working. These camps could as well obtain their help from the Free Office, but this of course would stop any petty graft the foremen or men who have the hiring of the help could obtain from collusion with the fee agency in a division of the money paid for the job. This is one of the worse abuses of the private employment agencies. Cases have been reported to me where foremen who are in collusion with these offices, discharge men for no cause whatever, and these discharged men can go right back on the job, provided they return to the office and pay another fee for the same job they were discharged from, thus conclusively showing that there was no cause for their discharge other than the desire of the employer for his part of the fee charged.

The number of persons in other states who write for employment in Colorado is quite numerous; an average of four (4) letters a day have been sent to inquirers for conditions of work in this State. The inquirers are not confined to any particular class of labor or of the sexes. These letters are always promptly answered, and it has been my object to furnish as complete information as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. CROSKEY,  
Superintendent Denver Free Employment Office.

## REPORT OF THE DENVER FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS.

### MALES.

Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed	No. Un- filled.
Apple pickers.....	72	44	28	48	4
Apple sorters.....	5	5	..	5	..
Bakers .....	91	20	71	20	..
Beer bottlers.....	3	3	..	7	4
Blacksmiths .....	36	8	28	8	..
Book agents.....	5	5	..	10	5
Bookkeepers .....	27	..	27	..	..



Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed	No. Un- filled.
Boys .....	21	9	12	9	..
Box makers.....	1	1	..	1	..
Brick cleaners.....	7	7	..	7	..
Bricklayers .....	6	6	..	6	..
Bus boys.....	14	12	2	12	..
Candy makers.....	2	1	1	1	..
Car cleaners.....	2	2	.	2	..
Carpet cleaners.....	3	3	.	3	..
Carpenters .....	249	76	173	96	20
Carpet worker.....	1	1	..	1	..
Cement workers.....	1,371	949	422	949	..
Civil engineers.....	6	..	6	..	..
Clerks .....	44	..	44	..	..
Coal miners.....	202	15	187	25	10
Coal shovelers.....	272	139	133	154	15
Cooks .....	337	189	148	189	..
Dairy hands.....	12	10	2	10	..
Distributors .....	25	25	..	25	..
Drain layers.....	2	2	..	2	..
Electricians .....	17	2	15	2	..
Elevator pilots.....	46	18	28	18	..
Engineers .....	93	11	82	38	27
Farm hands.....	527	254	263	319	65
Firemen .....	209	29	180	29	.
Florists .....	49	28	21	28	..
Freight handlers.....	70	70	..	70	..
Fruit pickers.....	135	112	23	262	150
Gamekeepers .....	1	1	..	1	..
Gardeners .....	11	9	2	9	..
Grocery clerks.....	20	5	15	5	..
House men.....	140	45	95	45	.
Ice cutters.....	160	160	..	160	..
Irrigationists .....	5	2	3	2	..
Janitors .....	119	15	104	15	..
Kitchen help.....	1,882	1,001	881	1,001	..
Laborers .....	10,902	4,733	6,169	4,917	184
Laundrymen .....	8	8	..	8	..
Lawn tenders.....	64	52	12	52	..
Livery help .....	18	12	6	12	..

Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed	No. Un- filled.
Lumbermen .....	14	14	..	14	..
Machinists .....	17	6	11	12	6
Mill workers.....	16	16	..	20	4
Miners .....	24	4	20	4	..
Musicians .....	2	1	1	1	..
Nurses .....	37	5	32	5	..
Office men.....	76	..	76	..	..
Painters .....	2	2	..	2	..
Pantrymen .....	146	66	80	66	..
Porters .....	375	172	203	172	..
Printers .....	1	1	..	1	..
Quarrymen .....	94	94	..	104	10
Ranch hands.....	114	110	4	119	9
Rock drillers.....	165	165	..	165	..
Roofer .....	1	1	..	1	..
Section men.....	7	7	..	7	..
Shovelers .....	700	563	137	585	22
Solicitors .....	54	52	2	57	5
Target markers.....	30	30	..	30	..
Teamsters .....	1,296	768	528	935	167
Waiters .....	178	125	53	128	3
Warehousemen .....	26	25	1	25	..
Well excavators.....	2	2	..	2	..
Window cleaners.....	3	2	1	2	..
Wood choppers.....	15	2	13	2	..
Totals .....	20,677	10,332	10,345	11,042	710

## FEMALES.

Bookkeepers .....	2	..	2	..	..
Chambermaids .....	107	71	36	73	2
Cherry pickers.....	10	10	..	10	..
Clerks .....	7	2	5	2	..
Cooks .....	145	102	43	106	4
Day workers.....	74	49	25	51	2
Dishwashers .....	89	61	28	65	4
Domestics .....	773	694	79	810	116
Factory hands.....	32	28	4	102	74
Hospital work .....	15	15	..	15	..
Housekeepers .....	117	31	86	37	6

Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed.	No. Un- filled.
Housemaids .....	163	141	22	166	25
Janitresses .....	11	3	8	3	..
Kitchen help .....	14	6	8	6	..
Laundry women.....	15	15	..	19	4
Nurses .....	21	7	14	7	..
Office women .....	6	2	4	2	..
Pantry women.....	56	44	12	46	2
Ranch women.....	92	62	30	75	13
Scrub women.....	1	1	.	1	..
Second girls.....	5	5	..	5	..
Solicitors .....	11	7	4	11	4
Stenographers .....	25	5	20	5	..
Telephone girls.....	3	..	3	..	..
Waitresses .....	173	124	49	178	54
Totals .....	1,967	1,485	482	1,795	310
Grand totals.....	22,644	11,817	10,827	12,837	1,020

## REPORT OF PUEBLO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Pueblo, January 22, 1911.

Edwin V. Brake, Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I am enclosing herewith a report of the number of persons registering at this office for employment, number of positions secured for them, and the number of applications from employers for help, with the number filled, for the eighteen months, July, 1909, to December 31, 1910, inclusive, during my superintendency. I desire to make a few recommendations for the proper conduct of this office; that would in my opinion, from conversations with the superintendents of the offices at Denver and Colorado Springs, apply equally to all offices and better facilitate the work for which they were established.

It will be noticed that the business transacted by this office, during the last eighteen months, has materially increased over that done during the preceding two years, and is accounted for, to a great extent, by the fact that we were able to advertise to some extent, but not as much as we would liked to have done. I would recommend that an increased appropriation be secured, if possible, in order that all of the offices may be able to advertise in the leading daily papers so that we may be able to bring to the attention of the large employers of labor that such offices exist and the purpose for which they were established.



One of the many things that has caused this office much trouble and worry is the number of cases that are brought to us where we are asked to collect wages of small amounts, where there has been a misunderstanding or a direct intention of the employer to beat the employe out of small sums ranging all the way from fifty cents up, or in other cases where the employer pays the employe off in time checks, due from three to thirty days ahead and where said time checks are payable at a certain place, generally a saloon or business house, at generally 10 per cent. discount, and in cases of this kind the employe is compelled by necessity to get the checks cashed. A determined attempt should be made to have a law passed to prevent the issuance of these time checks, in payment of wages; also a law should be passed that would allow an employe to sue for wages without being compelled to first put up the costs of the suit, as many poor people are unable to do so, and are thus compelled to compromise in order to get their wages, or lose them altogether.

Some provision should be made, if possible, whereby persons sent from these offices could secure at least a half-rate from the railroads. Many times when we receive calls from out of the city for help, and we have secured that which would be satisfactory, we find that they are without the necessary funds to pay railroad fare, and we are compelled to advise the applicant for the help that it will be necessary for them to forward the railroad ticket before the help can be sent.

A determined effort should be made at this session of the Legislature to have passed an adequate Child Labor Law. Children under the age of fourteen years should not be allowed to go out to work in any of our shops or factories, for hire, under any condition, and between the age of fourteen and eighteen they should not be allowed to be engaged by any employer of labor unless they be granted a permit by some competent person authorized by law to issue same.

We owe our sincere thanks to the various locals of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, in the Arkansas Valley, for their co-operation in our work during the past term. They have given us aid in every way possible in securing positions for the unemployed, and I believe that we have furnished ninety per cent. of the laborers employed upon the ranches during the past season.

We have received a large number of inquiries by mail from people in eastern states, in regard to employment and various other matters during the term, and endeavored to answer them to the best of our ability, but have never advised people to come here with the intention of securing employment when the visible supply was equal or exceeded the demand.

Respectfully submitted,

L. A. TANQUARY,

Superintendent Colorado Free Employment Office, Pueblo, Colo.

# RECORD OF BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1910.

## MALES.

Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed	No. Un- filled.
Apple pickers.....	104	100	4	100	..
Barbers .....	129	129	..	139	10
Bell boys.....	15	15	..	15	..
Bus boys.....	11	4	7	4	..
Blacksmiths .....	10	6	4	8	2
Blacksmith helpers.....	12	6	6	6	..
Boilers .....	5	3	2	3	..
Bridge carpenters.....	53	45	8	99	59
Bridge men.....	11	11	..	24	13
Chimney sweeps.....	2	2	..	2	..
Canvassers .....	18	18	..	43	25
Carpenters .....	85	77	8	150	73
Cleaning .....	53	27	26	27	..
Clerks and cashiers.....	89	16	73	16	..
Coal miners.....	217	217	..	638	460
Concrete men.....	205	205	..	278	73
Cooks .....	238	148	90	167	19
Dairy hands.....	129	104	25	111	7
Car repairers.....	10	10	..	10	..
Clothes pressers.....	2	2	..	2	..
Dishwashers .....	239	108	131	108	..
Decorators .....	35	35	..	35	..
Foundry helpers.....	27	25	2	25	..
Firemen .....	29	14	15	14	..
Gardeners .....	55	50	5	50	..
Harnessmen .....	4	4	..	..	..
Hostlers .....	14	14	..	14	..
Janitors .....	25	19	6	19	..
Laborers .....	3,232	2,026	1,206	214	..
Machinists .....	36	14	22	14	..
Machinist helpers.....	4	4	..	4	..
Meat cutter.....	1	1	..	1	..
Orderly .....	59	48	11	48	..
Painters .....	1	1	..	1	..
Porters .....	78	52	26	56	4

Character of Employment—	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
	No. Filed.	No. Posi- tions Secured.	No. Un- filled.	No. Filed	No. Un- filled.
Pump men.....	1	1	..	1	..
Quarry men.....	73	65	8	125	60
Ranch men.....	1,195	1,040	155	1,113	73
Sawmill men.....	20	12	8	12	..
Salesmen and solicitors.....	16	5	11	6	1
Riprap men.....	29	29	29	..	..
Teamsters .....	314	229	85	238	9
Sheep herders.....	3	2	..	3	..
Structural iron workers.....	26	25	1	25	..
Train callers .....	3	3	ffi..	3	..
Section menn.....	511	482	29	779	351
Waiters .....	170	99	71	99	4
Warehouse men.....	37	37	..	37	..
Wood choppers.....	2	2	..	7	5
Yard men.....	74	36	38	36	..
Totals .....	7,811	5,625	2,112	6,989	1,462

## FEMALES.

Apple pickers.....	10	10	..	10	..
Cashiers .....	30	4	28	4	..
Chambermaids .....	191	176	15	226	50
Cooks .....	154	126	28	187	61
Dishwashers .....	60	52	8	71	19
Housework .....	240	240	..	464	224
Laundry girls.....	27	23	4	41	22
Kitchen girls.....	73	73	..	96	23
Nurse girls.....	16	10	6	10	..
Pantry girls.....	13	8	5	8	..
Seamstresses .....	8	7	1	13	6
Stenographers .....	10	2	8	2	..
Waitresses .....	237	221	16	391	171
Totals .....	1,069	952	119	1,523	576
Grand totals.....	8,880	6,577	2,231	8,512	2,038

## BUREAU OF FREE EMPLOYMENT.

MONTHLY REPORTS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT  
OFFICES.

## COLORADO SPRINGS OFFICE.

H. L. Bishop, Superintendent. Appointed August 1, 1909.

		APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
		No. Filed.	No. Positions Secured.	No. Unfilled.	No. Filed.	No. Unfilled.
1909.						
Aug.	Males .....	327	327	...	403	76
	Females .....	132	121	11	140	19
	Totals .....		459	448	11	543
Sept.	Males .....	470	362	108	444	82
	Females .....	250	219	33	306	87
	Totals .....		722	581	141	750
Oct.	Males .....	373	341	32	495	154
	Females .....	284	216	68	224	8
	Totals .....		657	557	100	719
Nov.	Males .....	284	238	46	265	27
	Females .....	148	118	30	118	..
	Totals .....		432	346	76	383
Dec.	Males .....	275	172	103	181	9
	Females .....	212	195	17	202	7
	Totals .....		487	367	120	383
1910.						
Jan.	Males .....	267	198	69	198	0
	Females .....	149	120	29	120	0
	Totals .....		416	318	98	318
Feb.	Males .....	227	165	62	165	0
	Females .....	170	170	0	176	6
	Totals .....		397	335	62	341
Mar.	Males .....	331	300	31	302	2
	Females .....	264	254	10	269	13
	Totals .....		595	554	41	569

		APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
		No. Filed.	No. Positions Secured.	No. Unfilled.	No. Filed.	No. Unfilled.
Apr.	Males .....	452	438	14	463	25
	Females .....	204	194	10	200	6
	Totals .....		656	632	24	663
May	Males .....	450	393	57	393	0
	Females .....	223	213	10	219	6
	Totals .....		673	606	67	612
June	Males .....	410	393	17	399	6
	Females .....	311	297	14	312	15
	Totals .....		721	690	31	711
July	Males .....	456	422	34	431	4
	Females .....	311	311	0	326	13
	Totals .....		767	733	34	757
Aug.	Males .....	413	413	0	458	45
	Females .....	282	277	5	290	13
	Totals .....		695	690	5	748
Sept.	Males .....	357	302	55	312	10
	Females .....	293	286	7	286	0
	Totals .....		650	588	62	598
Oct.	Males .....	386	302	84	302	0
	Females .....	248	232	16	232	0
	Totals .....		634	534	100	534
Nov.	Males .....	258	217	41	277	0
	Females .....	203	189	14	189	0
	Totals .....		461	406	55	466
Grand totals.....			9,422	8,385	1,027	9,095
(16 months)						633

## DENVER OFFICE.

R. E. Croskey, Superintendent. Appointed August 1, 1909.

1909.		APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
		No. Filed.	No. Positions Secured.	No. Unfilled.	No. Filed.	No. Unfilled.
Aug.	Males .....	1,094	999	95	1,036	37
	Females .....	106	74	32	98	24
	Totals .....	1,200	1,073	127	1,134	61
Sept.	Males .....	1,016	884	132	1,179	295
	Females .....	128	111	17	167	56
	Totals .....	1,144	995	149	1,346	351
Oct.	Males .....	2,169	1,161	1,008	1,574	413
	Females .....	124	97	27	121	24
	Totals .....	2,293	1,258	1,035	1,695	437
Nov.	Males .....	1,737	647	1,090	694	47
	Females .....	128	59	69	59	0
	Totals .....	1,865	706	1,159	753	47
Dec.	Males .....	2,081	262	1,819	262	0
	Females .....	116	61	55	67	6
	Totals .....	2,197	323	1,874	329	6
1910.						
Jan.	Males .....	1,253	371	882	376	5
	Females .....	148	115	33	131	16
	Totals .....	1,401	486	915	507	21
Feb.	Males .....	597	210	387	237	27
	Females .....	138	83	55	83	0
	Totals .....	735	293	442	320	27
Mch.	Males .....	820	571	249	575	4
	Females .....	103	67	36	71	4
	Totals .....	923	638	285	646	8
Apr.	Males .....	902	682	220	683	11
	Females .....	94	65	29	79	14
	Totals .....	996	747	249	762	25

		APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
		No. Filed.	No. Positions Secured.	No. Unfilled.	No. Filed.	No. Unfilled.
May	Males .....	2,335	768	1,567	782	14
	Females .....	130	93	37	105	12
	Totals .....	2,465	861	1,604	887	26
June	Males .....	1,127	770	357	794	24
	Females .....	144	118	26	149	31
	Totals .....	1,271	888	383	943	55
July	Males .....	1,178	767	411	767	0
	Females .....	164	146	18	187	41
	Totals .....	1,342	913	429	954	41
Aug.	Males .....	1,601	888	713	888	0
	Females .....	141	118	23	165	47
	Totals .....	1,742	1,006	736	1,053	47
Sept.	Males .....	984	600	384	607	7
	Females .....	149	127	22	149	22
	Totals .....	1,133	727	406	756	29
Oct.	Males .....	1,746	674	1,072	674	0
	Females .....	188	128	60	140	12
	Totals .....	1,934	802	1,132	814	12
Nov.	Males .....	628	301	327	306	5
	Females .....	128	98	30	103	5
	Totals .....	756	399	357	409	10
Grand totals .....		23,397	12,115	11,282	13,308	1,203
(16 months)						
Averages per month.....		1,462	757	705	956	75

It will be noticed in this report that while at times positions were vacant, that there were also persons seeking positions. This was due to the fact that either the vacant positions did not suit the applicant or the applicant did not suit the position.

Care must at all times be taken that unsatisfactory help is not sent to an employer, as to do so will injure the business of the office.



## PUEBLO OFFICE.

L. A. Tanquary, Superintendent. Appointed July 1, 1909.

		APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
1909.		No. Filed.	No. Positions Secured.	No. Unfilled.	No. Filed.	No. Unfilled.
July	Males .....	288	239	49	239	0
	Females .....	31	31	0	39	8
	Totals .....		319	270	49	278
Aug.	Males .....	507	406	101	476	70
	Females .....	51	51	0	81	30
	Totals .....		558	457	101	557
Sept.	Males .....	559	546	13	700	154
	Females .....	41	41	0	103	62
	Totals .....		600	587	13	803
Oct.	Males .....	527	317	10	568	251
	Females .....	26	26	0	55	29
	Totals .....		353	343	10	623
Nov.	Males .....	502	360	142	411	51
	Females .....	65	31	34	31	0
	Totals .....		567	391	176	442
Dec.	Males .....	322	79	243	108	29
	Females .....	56	44	12	56	12
	Totals .....		378	123	255	164
1910.						
Jan.	Males .....	309	86	223	126	40
	Females .....	72	66	6	96	30
	Totals .....		381	152	229	222
Feb.	Males .....	290	38	252	60	22
	Females .....	37	27	10	44	17
	Totals .....		327	65	262	104

		APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.	
		No. Filed.	No. Positions Secured.	No. Unfilled.	No. Filed.	No. Unfilled.
Mch.	Males .....	239	200	39	293	93
	Females .....	31	31	0	78	47
	Totals .....		270	231	39	371
Apr.	Males .....	377	224	153	298	74
	Females .....	54	52	2	69	37
	Totals .....		431	276	155	367
May	Males .....	436	392	44	648	254
	Females .....	56	56	0	82	26
	Totals .....		492	448	44	730
June	Males .....	611	511	100	573	62
	Females .....	75	57	18	137	80
	Totals .....		686	568	118	710
July	Males .....	580	343	237	314	21
	Females .....	35	35	0	71	36
	Totals .....		615	378	237	385
Aug.	Males .....	523	503	20	624	121
	Females .....	93	93	0	146	53
	Totals .....		616	596	20	770
Sept.	Males .....	586	503	83	692	189
	Females .....	141	119	22	185	66
	Totals .....		627	622	105	877
Oct.	Males .....	430	354	76	437	83
	Females .....	114	106	8	139	33
	Totals .....		544	460	84	576
Nov.	Males .....	525	402	123	402	0
	Females .....	63	8	55	82	19
	Totals .....		588	408	178	484
Grand totals.....			8,352	6,375	2,105	8,463

(17 months)

## PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY REPORT.

JULY 19, 1909.

DENVER, COLORADO.

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, license and bond.....	\$ 26.00
Watson & Parkinson, license and bond.....	26.00
Western Railroad Labor Agency, license and bond.....	26.00
Mrs. J. White, license and bond.....	51.00
Welsh & Cass, license and bond.....	26.00
Stonewall Jackson, license and bond.....	51.00
H. S. Okumura & C. K. Miura, license and bond.....	26.00
The Business Men's Clearing House Co, license and bond.....	26.00
Leo Bach, license and bond.....	51.00
William Wells, license and bond.....	26.00
E. G. McGuire, license and bond.....	26.00
G. H. Goodale, license and bond.....	26.00
Geo. Auslender, license and bond.....	26.00
Atwood & Sampson, license and bond.....	26.00
John Allen, license and bond.....	26.00
Evans & Perea, license and bond.....	26.00
Young Men's Christian Association, license and bond.....	26.00
Colorado Employment Bureau, license and bond.....	26.00
E. J. White, license and bond.....	26.00
H. A. Jones & Co., license and bond.....	26.00
Jas. Philbin, license and bond.....	51.00
Interstate Business Exchange, license and bond.....	27.00
L. G. Skliris, license and bond.....	26.00
N. J. Mandauis, license and bond.....	26.00
Fred Dick, license and bond.....	26.00
Nathan B. Coy, license and bond.....	26.00
Arthur F. Takamine, license and bond.....	26.00
T. S. Nakano, license and bond.....	26.00
K. Osada, license and bond.....	26.00
H. H. Heiser, license and bond.....	26.00
Jackson & Fairchild, license and bond.....	51.00
Railway & Mercantile Employers' Association, license and bond.....	26.00
John C. Cass, license and bond.....	26.00

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

Koenig Labor Agency, license and bond.....	26.00
Harris & Irwin, license and bond.....	26.00
Garcia & Gandara, license and bond.....	26.00
R. K. Markham, license and bond.....	26.00

Ruben A. Thomas, license and bond.....	26.00
M. M. Priddy, license and bond.....	26.00

## COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Josie Rhind, license and bond.....	13.50
Elizabeth Headley, license and bond.....	13.50
The National Employment Agency, license and bond.....	26.00
Elizabeth Headley, license and bond.....	12.50

## BOULDER, COLORADO.

Dwight & Rainger, license and bond.....	26.00
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## FORT COLLINS, COLORADO.

B. J. Clippinger, license and bond.....	13.50
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## DELTA, COLORADO.

J. H. Shipee & E. A. Shipee, license and bond.....	11.00
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## GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

J. P. Phalem, license and bond.....	13.50
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## GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO.

William J. Cole, license and bond.....	6.00
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## TRINIDAD, COLORADO.

H. Gerry, license and bond.....	13.50
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## PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY REPORT.

1910.

## DENVER, COLORADO.

E. J. White, license.....	25.00
William Wells, license.....	25.00
Enterprise Employment Agency, license.....	12.50
Business Men's Clearing House, license.....	25.00
Western Railway Labor Agency, license.....	25.00
Geo. V. Watson, license.....	25.00
Ellen Mitchell, license.....	25.00
E. G. McGuire, license.....	25.00
G. H. Goodale, license.....	25.00
Colorado Teachers' Agency, license.....	25.00
Colorado Employment Bureau, license.....	25.00
John Allen, license.....	25.00
Interstate Business Exchange, license.....	25.00
Evans & Perea, license.....	25.00
Okumura & Miura, license.....	25.00
Young Men's Christian Association, license.....	25.00
L. G. Skliris, license.....	25.00
Morse & Leonard, license.....	26.00
Nathan B. Coy, license.....	25.00

Jas. Ewing, license and bond.....	26.00
Atwood & Sampson, license.....	25.00
Garcia & Roberts, license and bond.....	26.00
N. J. Mandanus, license.....	25.00
Arthur F. Takamine, license.....	25.00
James Ronay, license and bond.....	26.00
Rocky Mountain Teachers' Agency, license and bond.....	26.00
Great Western Labor Agency, license and bond.....	26.00
John C. Cass, license.....	25.00
Ellen Mitchell, license.....	25.00
Mrs. J. White, license.....	50.00
Western Railway Labor Agency, license.....	25.00
Jackson & Rudman, license and bond.....	51.00
Jas. Philbin, license.....	25.00
John Allen, license.....	25.00
W. S. Atwood, license and bond.....	26.00
G. H. Goodale, license.....	25.00
Leo Bach, license and bond.....	26.00
Manuel Perea, license and bond.....	26.00
Interstate Business Exchange, license and bond.....	26.00
Business Men's Clearing House.....	25.00
William Wells, license and bond.....	26.00
E. J. White, license.....	25.00
E. G. McGuire, license and bond.....	26.00
E. G. McGuire, license and bond.....	26.00
Young Men's Christian Association, license and bond.....	26.00
Colorado Employment Bureau, license.....	25.00
Fred Dick, license.....	25.00
L. G. Skliris, license.....	25.00
Geo. V. Watson, license and bond.....	26.00
Ned M. Sanchez, license and bond.....	26.00
Bowman & Kern, license and bond.....	26.00
Colorado Employment Bureau, license and bond.....	26.00
The Fisk Teachers' Agency, license and bond.....	26.00
A. F. Takamine, license and bond.....	26.00
Chas. Jacobs, license.....	25.00
Jones & Co., license and bond.....	26.00
E. G. McGuire, license and bond.....	26.00
Railway & Mercantile Employers' Association, license.....	25.00
Great Western Employment Bureau, license and bond.....	26.00
Wm. A. Fairchild, license and bond.....	26.00

Rocky Mountain Teachers' Agency, license.....	25.00
Aleck R. Jackson, license and bond.....	11.00

## COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Burt Hull, license.....	25.00
Elizabeth Headley, license.....	12.50
Elizabeth Headley, license.....	12.50
Burt Hull, license and bond.....	26.00
Elizabeth Headley, license and bond.....	13.50
Elizabeth Headley, license.....	12.50

## PUEBLO, COLORADO.

A. B. Koenig, license.....	25.00
R. A. Thomas, license.....	25.00
Garcia & Gandara, license.....	25.00
Robert Markham, license.....	25.00
T. J. Harris, license.....	25.00
M. M. Priddy, license.....	25.00
T. W. Nicholls, license and bond.....	26.00
R. K. Markham, license and bond.....	26.00
Jas. Irwin, license and bond.....	26.00
T. J. Harris, license and bond.....	26.00
A. B. Koenig, license and bond.....	51.00
Gates & Smith, license and bond.....	26.00
M. M. Priddy, license.....	25.00
Jacob Garcia, license and bond.....	26.00

## LAMAR, COLORADO.

Chas. E. Bihingslea, license and bond.....	11.00
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## GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

John P. Phalem, license.....	12.50
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## TRINIDAD, COLORADO.

James Ronay, license and bond.....	26.00
Chas. D. Wilgun, license and bond.....	13.50

## SILVERTON, COLORADO.

A. J. Baker, license and bond.....	11.00
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## BRIGHTON, COLORADO.

George J. Tou, license and bond.....	6.00
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## GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Hyman & Robinson, license and bond.....	6.00
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## BOULDER, COLORADO.

Dwight & Rainger, license and bond.....	26.00
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## SWINK, COLORADO.

C. G. Skliris, license and bond.....	11.00
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Total .....	\$3,494.50
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This report is to December 1, 1910.

EXPENDITURES OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY  
FUND, JULY, 1909.

July	Salary to M. F. Murray, deputy.....	\$ 100.00
Aug.	Salary to M. F. Murray, deputy.....	100.00
Sept.	Salary to M. F. Murray, deputy.....	100.00
Oct.	Salary to M. F. Murray, deputy.....	100.00
Nov.	Salary to M. F. Murray, deputy.....	100.00
Dec.	Salary to M. F. Murray, deputy.....	100.00
	Expenses, M. F. Murray, deputy.....	9.00
	Filing bond in Secretary of State's office.....	44.00
	Check to State Treasurer.....	634.00
Jan.	Salary to M. F. Murray.....	100.00
	Expenses, M. F. Murray.....	20.00
Feb.	Salary to M. F. Murray.....	65.00
Mch.	Salary and expenses, M. F. Murray.....	95.00
Apr.	Salary and expenses, M. F. Murray.....	120.33
Apr.	Salary and expenses, F. Weinland, deputy.....	52.67
May	Salary and expenses, F. Weinland, deputy.....	107.00
June	Salary and expenses, F. Weinland, deputy.....	108.00
July	Salary, E. G. Coray, deputy.....	100.00
Aug.	Salary, E. G. Coray, deputy.....	100.00
Sept.	Salary, E. G. Coray, deputy.....	100.00
Oct.	Salary, E. G. Coray, deputy.....	100.00
Nov.	Salary, E. G. Coray, deputy.....	100.00
July	Salary, I. I. Frank, deputy.....	100.00
Aug.	Salary and expenses, I. I. Frank, deputy.....	128.25
Sept.	Salary and expenses, I. I. Frank, deputy.....	107.00
Oct.	Salary and expenses, I. I. Frank, deputy.....	105.00
Nov.	Salary and expenses, I. I. Frank, deputy.....	125.05
July	Salary, C. M. Fry, clerk.....	100.00
Aug.	Salary and expenses, C. M. Fry, clerk.....	125.80
Sept.	Salary, C. M. Fry, clerk.....	100.00
Oct.	Salary, C. M. Frey, clerk.....	100.00
	Check to State Treasurer.....	2.40
	Filing forty-six bonds in Secretary of State's office.....	46.00

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Total ..... \$3,494.50



## CHAPTER III

### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORADO.

#### STATE LABOR BODIES.

To federate the Unions that they may work as a unit.

Colorado State Federation of Labor—John McLennon, President; Wm. T.

Hickey, Secretary-Treasurer. Offices—430-432 Charles Bldg., Denver.

United Mine Workers of America, District No. 15, comprising the states of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Frank Smith, President; Wm. Crawford, Secretary-treasurer. Offices—412 Barclay Bldg., Denver.

Bricklayers and Masons State Conference—J. M. Gibson, Secretary-Treasurer, Denver.

Barbers State Association—Ed. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer, Pueblo.

International Association of Machinists, District Lodge—B. F. Perry, Secretary-Treasurer, 503 Club Bldg., Denver.

#### LOCAL CENTRAL LABOR BODIES.

Composed of Delegates from Local Unions.

Building Trades Council, Colorado Springs.....	Jos. Hildich, 633 N. Franklin St.
Federated Trades Council, Colorado Springs.....	John Luker, Box 575
Allied Printing Trades Council, Denver.....	Thos. Auter, Box 1447
Building Trades Council, Denver.....	A. H. Budd, 428 Charles Bldg.
Metal Trades Council, Denver.....	Geo. Kykendall, 432 Charles Bldg.
Trades and Labor Assembly, Denver.....	J. F. Bedford, Box 1372
Union Label League, Denver.....	E. J. Hines, Box 759
Labor Assembly, Fort Collins.....	C. E. Moore, Box 1017
Trades and Labor Assembly, Grand Junction.....	S. T. Ray, 421 Teller Ave.
Trades and Labor Assembly, Montrose.....	Geo. Harrison, Montrose
Allied Printing Trades Council, Pueblo.....	H. E. Reynolds, 1419 East 10th St.
Building Trades Council, Pueblo.....	W. W. Castles, 114½ East 4th
Trades and Labor Assembly, Pueblo.....	C. C. Huston, Box 462
Union Label League, Pueblo.....	Sherman Fosdick, Box 462
Trades Assembly, Sterling.....	G. W. Schwalm, Sterling

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORADO.

Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Asbestos Workers .....	Colorado	12	A. H. Budd.....	12 Charles Bldg.
		--		12
Bakers & Confectioners.....	Denver	150	Frank Hafner.....	P. O. Box 85
Bakers & Confectioners.....	Pueblo	40	A. J. Dissler.....	P. O. Box 162
		--		190
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Denver	350	John E. Connelly.....	503 Club Bldg.
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Canon City	45	Earl Moore.....	328 Main St.
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Colorado Springs	52	J. S. Hudson.....	.....
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Cripple Creek	25	.....	.....
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Florence	20	Henry Ives.....	104 So. Pikes Peak Ave.
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Fort Collins	22	C. E. Moore.....	Box 1017
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Grand Junction	30	L. Lloyd.....	405 So. 43rd St.
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Leadville	20	M. Lineweaver.....	Box 667
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Pueblo	75	Ellas Anderson.....	Board of Trade Bldg.
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Salida	20	H. E. Miller.....	Box 308
Barbers (Journeyman) .....	Trinidad	25	H. A. Swahn.....	105 Commercial St.
		--		684
Bartenders .....	Alamosa	20	H. P. Wiley.....	Alamosa
Bartenders .....	Colorado City	20	.....	Colorado City
Bartenders .....	Denver	175	G. W. Murphy.....	Box 626
Bartenders .....	Pueblo	74	.....	.....
Bartenders .....	Salida	35	.....	.....
		--		324

Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Bill Posters and Billers.....	Denver	55	C. G. Garnett.....	Box 348
		--		55
Bindery Women .....	Denver	70	Mrs. T. M. Welch.....	3030 Welton St.
		--		70
Blacksmiths .....	Alamosa			
Blacksmiths and Helpers.....	Denver	75	Chas. E. Hopkins.....	1005 W. Alameda
Blacksmiths and Helpers.....	Pueblo	50	H. H. Gerrish.....	231 Oneida
Blacksmiths .....	Salida	25	W. J. Dillon.....	133 Front
Blacksmiths and Helpers.....	Trinidad	20	W. R. McClutchen.....	Trinidad
		--		170
Boilermakers .....	Alamosa	20	Chas. Darling.....	Alamosa
Boilermakers .....	Denver	150	H. S. Shafroth.....	3749 Wynkoop
Boilermakers .....	Grand Junction	30	G. J. Edmonds.....	217 N. 2nd St.
Boilermakers and Helpers.....	Pueblo	40		
Boilermakers .....	Salida	20	Wm. Dorgascl.....	821 E St.
Boilermakers .....	Trinidad	25	Jos. Flynn.....	Trinidad
		--		285
Bookbinders .....	Denver	75	Carl Jurgens.....	2552 Glenarm
Bookbinders .....	Colorado Springs	25	Miss G. E. Smith.....	Box 331
		--		100
Brewery Workers .....	Denver	100	Ernest Kemmler.....	938 9th St.
Beer Bottlers and Drivers.....	Denver	100	Ernest Kemmler.....	938 9th St.
Beer Drivers, Stablemen and Firemen.....	Denver	75	Ernest Kemmler.....	938 9th St.

Brewery Workers .....	50	Geo. Longenfeldt.....	6 Baxter Terrace
Brewers .....	8	.....	.....
.....	—	333	.....
Broom and Whisk Makers.....	12	W. H. Selzer.....	232 W. 26th Ave.
Broom Makers .....	15	Orville Wilson.....	Box 304
.....	—	27	.....
Bricklayers .....	25	.....	.....
Bricklayers .....	38	Ben. R. Miller.....	Box 31
Bricklayers and Masons.....	25	.....	Box 352
Bricklayers .....	400	Geo. Rosenbloom.....	245 So. Logan
Bricklayers .....	75	Fred Mahoney.....	Box 548
Bricklayers and Masons.....	50	Dan Eckard.....	891 Grand Ave.
.....	—	613	.....
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Makers.....	100	.....	430 Charles Block
.....	—	100	.....
Building Laborers and Hodcarriers.....	25	G. W. Jackson.....	Box 802
Building Laborers .....	400	Frank Renfro.....	Box 76
Building Laborers (Int.).....	200	.....	.....
Building Laborers .....	12	J. M. Owens.....	Box 743
Building Laborers .....	50	Willis Swagerty.....	120 No. Santa Fe
Building Laborers .....	25	J. M. Garrison.....	Grand Junction
.....	—	712	.....
Carpenters (Amalgamated) .....	150	H. Pool.....	428 Charles Bldg.
Carpenters (Brotherhood) .....	50	Ralph Eddows.....	Alamosa

Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Boulder	75		
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Canon City	25		
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Colorado Springs	200	E. E. Brusse	W. Monroe
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Colorado City	42	Ed Martin	Colorado City
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Cripple Creek	20	Ed Wahl	Cripple Creek
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	No. 55	1,165	Wm. Stocker	140 So. Lafayette
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	No. 1874	400		
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	No. 528, Mill Workers	378	Harry Wolf	328 Elati
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	No. 1196	20	E. C. Simmons	401 Club Bldg.
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Fort Collins	83	O. A. Decker	217 So. Grant
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Fort Morgan	50		
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Grand Junction	150	J. H. Peiffer	427 Chipeta
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Greeley	100	John Richardson	Box 596
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	La Junta	70	W. W. Vanderlin	416 Emerson
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Monte Vista	50	A. T. Hall	Monte Vista
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Montrose	60	S. M. Preston	
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Pueblo	250	S. Dapain	1308 E. 4th
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Salida	73	L. E. Gilbrech	627 H St.
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Silverton	35		Box 279
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Sterling	75	G. W. Schwalm	Sterling
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Trinidad	55	W. W. Browning	337 College St.
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Telluride	30		
Carpenters (Brotherhood)	Walsenburg	25	S. P. Hutchinson	Walsenburg

Carmen .....	25	W. W. Glasgow.....	206 Sherman
—	—	—	—
Car Workers .....	50	J. C. Wright.....	3111 Lawrence
Car Workers .....	20	J. A. Elephant.....	607 Bradford
—	—	—	—
Carriage and Wagon Makers.....	35	R. Hagelin.....	1535 E. Alameda
—	—	—	—
Cement Workers .....	30	C. D. Brooks.....	1619 So. Tejon
Cement Workers .....	75	V. G. Rosa.....	2413 Champa
Cement Workers .....	25	W. W. Harrison.....	Box 535
Cement Workers .....	15	Joe Goodwin.....	Montrose
—	—	—	—
Cigarmakers .....	12	C. W. Plather.....	Box 546
Cigarmakers .....	450	J. W. Sandford.....	201 Railroad
Cigarmakers' .....	35	W. H. Smith.....	604 So. Union
Cigarmakers .....	30	T. C. Hammer.....	Box 659
—	—	—	—
Clerks, Retail .....	25	.....	Alamosa
Clerks, Retail .....	13	J. W. Walker.....	Hub Clothing
Clerks, Retail .....	55	Susie Wolgamott.....	324 Appell Bldg.
Clerks, Retail .....	15	W. G. Suedhoff.....	Box 516
—	—	—	—
Composition Roofers .....	35	John Hannon.....	1427 Larimer
—	—	—	—

Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Commercial Telegraphers .....	Colorado	75	Dr. C. M. Worth.....	620 14th st., Denver
Cooks (Journeymen) .....	Denver	-- 75		
Cooks and Walters.....	Silverton	110	Bert Young.....	318 Club Bldg.
Cooks and Walters.....	Sterling	150	O'Dell Carson.....	Silverton
		25	.....	.....
		-- 285		
Coopers .....	Denver	15	.....	.....
		-- 15		
Electrical Workers .....	Cripple Creek	10	E. P. Steen.....	Cripple Creek
Electrical Workers .....	Denver	75	J. Fisher.....	Box 614
Electrical Workers (Linemen).....	Denver	101	H. Grandstaff.....	40 King Block
Electrical Workers .....	Pueblo	25	E. B. Jackson.....	Box 70
		-- 211		
Engineers (Stationary) .....	Colorado Springs	25	E. E. Marshall.....	836 E. Cuchar
Engineers (Stationary) Denver.....		200	H. S. Peregrine.....	Box 467
Engineers (Hoisting) .....	Denver	40	Jas. Dunhill.....	1038 Cherokee
Engineers (Stationary) .....	Pueblo	25	Robt. Wilkinson.....	2506 4th Ave.
		-- 390		
Federal Labor Union.....	Pueblo	15	H. W. Fox.....	Box 543
Federal Labor Union.....	Sterling	70	C. W. Rogers.....	Sterling
		-- 85		
Garment Workers .....	Denver	400	Annie Elliott.....	1322 18th
Garment Workers and Ladies' Tailors.....	Denver	50	S. Sabet.....	1853 Lincoln
		-- 450		



Glass Bottle Blowers.....	35	F. J. Bender.....	1472 W. Maple
Glass Workers .....	30	J. A. Leuty.....	401 Club Bldg.
	—	65	
Granite Cutters .....	50	Robt. Brown.....	748 Mariposa
	—	50	
Horseshoers .....	25	J. F. Welsh.....	Colorado Springs
Horseshoers .....	40	Wm. Welch.....	1513 Wazee
	—	65	
Jewelry Workers .....	35	P. H. Otto.....	328 Elati
	—	35	
Lathers .....	25	J. Noah.....	23 Huerfano
Lathers .....	100	F. C. Morgan.....	2344 Julian
Lathers .....	20	F. E. Groves.....	415 Summit
	—	145	
Laundry Workers .....	50	Miss M. Turner.....	2615 Umatilla
Laundry Workers .....	50	C. C. Merrian.....	Box 212
	—	100	
Leather Workers .....	40	D. H. Armstrong.....	2505 Depew St.
Leather Workers .....	10	A. Landon.....	Box 153
	—	50	
Lithographers .....	40	J. L. How.....	1425 St. Paul
	—	40	
Machinists .....	25	H. L. Lings.....	Box 371
Machinists .....	20		

Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Machinists	.....Como	10	J. M. Higgins.	.....Como
Machinists	.....Denver	600	W. F. Evans.	.....503 Club Bldg.
Machinists (helpers)	.....Denver	75	P. M. Conway	.....2517 Byron
Machinists (apprentices)	.....Denver	100	E. J. Milon.	.....503 Club Bldg.
Machinists	.....Grand Junction	25	I. N. Wilbur.	.....230 Grand Bldg.
Machinists	.....La Junta	35	E. Seffens.	.....Box 615
Machinists	.....Pueblo	105	F. J. Lynch.	.....230½ So. Main
Machinists	.....Salida	40	T. C. Irwin.	.....Box 324
Machinists	.....Trinidad	20	J. D. Lewis.	.....1405 Nevada
		—	1,055	
Moulders (metal)	.....Denver	150	L. D. Francis.	.....2875 So. Acoma
Moulders (metal)	.....Pueblo	75	John Spat.	.....Box 426
		—	225	
Musicians	.....Alamosa	30	J. H. Dubendoff.	.....Alamosa
Musicians	.....Colorado Springs	70	H. P. Robinson.	.....First National Bank
Musicians	.....Cripple Creek	40	Ed McClintock.	.....Cripple Creek
Musicians	.....Denver	300	F. J. Leibold.	.....1432 Arapahoe
Musicians	.....Grand Junction	50	W. J. Wood.	.....Fourth and Gunnison
Musicians	.....Fort Morgan	30	J. D. Van Brodt.	.....Fort Morgan
Musicians	.....Lafayette	35	Geo. Ransom	.....Lafayette
Musicians	.....Leadville	40	A. R. Milke.	.....Leadville
Musicians	.....Pueblo	75	B. C. Hammel.	.....F. M. A. Hall
Musicians	.....Silverton	50	Jas. E. Dresback.	.....Box 508
		—	720	

Newspaper Malters.....	40	J. W. Menard.....	491 Winona
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	15	J. V. Gallegos.....	Box 33
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	52	Jas. Delditch.....	633 N. Franklin
Painters .....	400	Geo. D. Bricker.....	300 Club Bldg.
Painters (Furniture).....	50	F. S. Owens.....	2030 W. 30th
Painters (Sign).....	26	F. F. Lawrence.....	413 W. 1st Ave.
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	20	.....	.....
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	10	J. W. Davis.....	349 Belford
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	15	H. S. Downing.....	La Junta
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	20	Chas. W. Thide.....	312 E. 6th St.
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	20	H. S. Lewis.....	Montrose
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	75	R. C. McInnes.....	Box 161
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	20	.....	.....
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	30	E. LaDue.....	Care of Jameson's
Painters and Paper Hangers.....	50	.....	.....
.....	844	.....	.....
Pattern Makers.....	50	B. Kaetchman.....	3423 High St.
.....	50	.....	.....
Photo Engravers .....	25	Geo. Mathes.....	2616 Lafayette
.....	25	.....	.....
Plasterers .....	25	Geo. Roper.....	23 Huerfano
Plasterers .....	100	Dave Brown.....	428 Charles
Plasterers .....	20	F. W. Logsdon.....	W. Main St.
Plasterers .....	15	A. S. Baker.....	Montrose
.....	160	.....	.....

Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Plumbers .....	Colorado Springs	35	C. D. Benbow.....	Box 125
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.....	Denver	175	A. J. Fisher.....	428 Charles
Plumbers (Apprentices).....	Denver	50	Cyrus Lindwall.....	1618 Gilpin
Plumbers, Laborers.....	Denver	50	A. B. Hooton.....	814 Calumet
Plumbers .....	Grand Junction	15	L. Hutton.....	616 Pitkin
Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	Pueblo	40	S. E. Porter.....	Box 601
Plumbers .....	Trinidad	7	C. F. Wills.....	313 Convent
		—	372	
Printing, Pressmen and Assistants.....	Colorado Springs	35	E. W. Duff.....	403 W. 2nd St.
Printing, Pressmen (Job).....	Denver	40	E. O. Braithwaite.....	136 W. Maple
Printing, Pressmen (Assistants).....	Denver	75	J. B. Norris.....	112 So. Newton
Printing, Pressmen (No. 40).....	Denver	40	S. E. Broughton.....	2357 Champa
Printing, Pressmen (Web).....	Denver	40	Lee Snyder.....	432 Charles
Printing, Pressmen and Assistants.....	Pueblo	25	G. M. Bull.....	Box 73
		—	255	
Steam Fitters .....	Denver	60	J. V. Murrin.....	40 King Block
Steam Fitters, Helpers .....	Denver	60	H. Maltie.....	40 King Block
		—	120	
Stereotypers.....	Colorado Springs and Pueblo	25	W. G. Snyder.....	Care of Gayrite, Pueblo
Stereotypers and Electrotipers.....	Denver	40	Thos. Auter.....	1426 Mariposa
		—	65	
Stone Cutters and Masons.....	Colorado Springs	25	John Jack.....	423 E. Kiowa
Stone Cutters .....	Denver	52	Al Roy.....	Box 406

Stone Masons .....	50	Bert Barney.....	1214 Jason
Stone Cutters .....	25	A. M. Young.....	Box 72
	--		152
Structural Iron Workers.....	150	J. E. Pettit.....	1813 So. Sherman
	--		150
Street Railway Employees.....	150	J. T. Kavanaugh.....	1115 So. Tejon
	--		150
Switchmen .....	35	Geo. Rirchey.....	826 E. Cucharra
Switchmen .....	50	J. J. Riordan.....	3963 Larimer
Switchmen .....	50	.....	Red Men's Hall
	--		135
Tailors (Journeyman).....	20	J. E. Sullivan.....	LaCiede
Tailors (Journeyman).....	50	M. Jarinkes .....	1019 14th st.
Tailors (Journeyman).....	10	W. Lennon.....	Box 58
Tailors (Journeyman).....	10	J. Reinold.....	Leadville
	--		90
Teamsters .....	50	H. Wheeler.....	415 Club Bldg.
Teamsters .....	20	Fred Weels.....	124 Grand Ave.
Team Owners .....	150	H. N. Land.....	3036 W. 22nd
	--		220
Tile Layers and Helpers.....	30	R. H. Minolt.....	673 So. Lincoln
	--		30
Timbers (Sheet Metal Workers).....	30	J. H. Finnup.....	Box 1064
Tinners .....	150	Wm. Cammerer.....	2050 Champa

Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Tinners	Pueblo	50	J. F. Specht	1604 E. 4th St.
		--		230
Tobacco Strippers	Denver	75	Miss Lena Kemper	1425 12th
		--		75
Typographical	Canon City	15	Geo. Miles	Box 455
Typographical	Colorado Springs	75	J. H. Inglude	Colorado Springs
Typographical	Cripple Creek	20	T. B. Cumbo	Care of Times
Typographical	Denver	450	F. C. Birdsall	301 Bank Bld.
Typographical	Durango	20	Chas. H. Ruhmland	Box 366
Typographical	Fort Collins	30	O. E. Gaylord	Box 987
Typographical	Grand Junction	20	S. T. Ray	421 Teller Ave.
Typographical	Greeley	10	R. B. McDermoth	620 14th
Typographical	Leadville	9	M. V. Devor	Box 202
Typographical	Pueblo	75	J. B. Royce	Box 476
Typographical	Trinidad	10	Geo. D. Single	Box 823
		--		734
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Works	Denver	12	W. L. Deweese	1335 Inca St.
		--		12
Upholsterers	Denver	25	Wm. Eggs	260 Columbine
		--		25
United Mine Workers of America (Coal)	Aguliar	30	W. E. Davis	Aguliar
United Mine Workers of America (Coal)	Broomfield	40	C. E. Cook	Broomfield
United Mine Workers of America (Coal)	Brookside	15	Phelix Pogliano	Brookside

United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Coal Creek	16	J. W. Graham.....	Coal Creek
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Crested Butte	10	J. Heachemer.....	Crested Butte
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Curtis	35	Wm. Ferguson.....	Colorado Springs
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Dacona	100	Hugh Graham.....	Dacona
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Downer	150	Jas. Sloan.....	Downer
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Erie	70	David Edwards.....	Erie
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Frederick	125	Gerald Lipplatt.....	Frederick
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Gorham	110	Robt. Rosser.....	Gorham
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Lafayette	1,000	P. M. Brillhart.....	Lafayette
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Louisville	900	.....	.....
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Newcastle	20	John C. Doyle.....	Newcastle
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Pallsade	20	Evan Davies.....	Pallsade
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Puritan	75	Robt. McCarty.....	Erie
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Superior	100	Thos. Curtis.....	Superior
United Mine Workers of America (Coal).....	Unattached	250	Wm. Crawford.....	412 Bardlay
.....	.....	—	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,066	.....	.....
Western Federation of Miners.....	Aspen	175	Geo. Smith.....	Box 1019
Western Federation of Miners (Metaliferous).....	Central City	140	John Gorham.....	Box 537
Western Federation of Miners.....	Creede	400	D. T. Spideman.....	.....
Western Federation of Miners.....	Cripple Creek District	1,005	Tom Hammill.....	Victor
Western Federation of Miners.....	Dunton	31	R. H. Rambo.....	Dunton
Western Federation of Miners.....	Frisco	30	B. E. Young.....	Frisco
Western Federation of Miners.....	Garfield	106	James Murray.....	Garfield
Western Federation of Miners.....	La Plata	200	Frank J. Cox.....	Box 1273, Durango



Name.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Western Federation of Miners.....	Leadville	531	C. N. Larson.....	Leadville
Western Federation of Miners.....	Nederland	61	Hans Nelson.....	P. O. Box 53
Western Federation of Miners.....	Ophir	52	Jas. Spurrier.....	P. O. Box 82
Western Federation of Miners.....	Ouray	750	Jas. Ferguson.....	P. O. Box 1111
Western Federation of Miners.....	Red Mountain	40	Geo. Walker.....	Red Mountain
Western Federation of Miners.....	Rico	60	Harry Mueser.....	Rico
Western Federation of Miners.....	Rockvale	130	Anton Mussatt.....	Rockvale
Western Federation of Miners.....	Silverton	1,004	C. R. Waters.....	P. O. Box 23
Western Federation of Miners.....	Telluride	550	R. A. Gregg.....	P. O. Box 278
Western Federation of Miners.....	Trinidad	1,101	Robt. Ullrich.....	P. O. Box 284
Western Federation of Miners.....	Ward	60	J. D. Orme.....	P. O. Box 126
Western Federation of Miners.....	Union at Large	2,005	Ernest Mills.....	605 Railroad Bldg., Denver
Membership in Colorado.....		--		
Total .....				

8,832

27,887

## RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS.

## BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Location of Lodge.	Secretary.	Address.
Basalt .....	A. M. Danielson.....	P. O. Box 15
Canon City.....	G. W. Buntnall.....	1019 Harrison Ave.
Colorado City.....		
Denver .....	Geo. Morrell.....	872 Kalamath St.
Denver .....	Wm. Jenness.....	1057 Kalamath St.
Grand Junction.....	H. W. Smith.....	321 Ouray Ave.
La Junta.....	Wm. A. Williams.....	P. O. Box 401
Pueblo .....	E. J. Reilly.....	617 Evans Ave.
Salida .....	Geo. E. Baldwin.....	Salida
Trinidad .....	J. H. Pilkington.....	Trinidad
Total Membership.....		579
Woman's Auxiliaries Membership.....		780
Total .....		1,659

## BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS.

Location.	No.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Canon City.....	488	50	G. E. Dickinson.....	619 College Avenue
Cardiff .....	503	25	F. D. Newkirk.....	Cardiff
Colorado City.....	218	75	L. L. Crawford.....	9 South Sixteenth Street, Colorado Springs
Como .....	256	30	W. Z. Murdock.....	P. O. Box 171
Denver .....	77	200	J. A. Rymer.....	1500 East Thirty-seventh Avenue
Denver .....	273	180	John Toole.....	1441 West Thirteenth Avenue
Denver .....	540	110	John Bartholomew.....	208 Colorado Building
Grand Junction.....	475	68	R. W. Scott.....	P. O. Box 574
Grand Junction.....	594	47	D. N. Feeler.....	118 Ouray Avenue
La Junta.....	328	30	S. Schmanke.....	P. O. Box 831
Minturn .....	323	36	J. N. Wilson.....	P. O. Box 30
Pueblo .....	59	230	G. W. Wells.....	811 South Union Avenue
Pueblo .....	244	160	W. Harrill.....	515 West Sixth Avenue
Rico .....	480	60	W. G. Laude.....	P. O. Box 432
Salida .....	140	120	J. H. Harrell.....	P. O. Box 618
Sterling .....	725	65	S. W. Hicks.....	520 Cheyenne Avenue, Alliance, Nebraska
Trinidad .....	344	110	E. G. Jones.....	824 Tintinon Avenue

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 Total Membership.....

1,596

Ladies' Auxiliaries.....

850

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 Total Voting Strength.....

2,446

## BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN.

Name of Lodge.	No.	Location.	Members	Secretary.	Address.
San Luis Valley.....	401	Alamosa .....	127	N. W. Roberts.....	Alamosa
Colorado City.....	406	Colorado City.....	108	F. E. Bartley.....	22 North Corona, Colorado Springs
Snowy Range.....	30	Denver .....	284	W. L. Morrissey.....	330 East Nineteenth Avenue
Silver State.....	446	Denver .....	293	C. S. McElherron.....	2402 Lowell Boulevard
W. E. McGraw.....	680	Denver .....	307	J. C. Gstettenbauer.....	913 Champa Street
(Switchmen Only.)					
L. J. Dunham.....	464	Durango .....	125	E. P. Davenport.....	539 Seventh Street
Mt. Garfield.....	349	Grand Junction.....	184	J. L. Montague.....	P. O. Box 435
La Junta.....	655	La Junta.....	132	H. C. Trent.....	P. O. Box 929
Geo. W. Cook.....	220	Leadville .....	250	J. H. Motgart.....	P. O. Box 492
Pikes Peak.....	32	.....	.....	R. P. Courts.....	2112 Greenwood Avenue
(Switchmen.)					
.....	.....	Pueblo .....	269	.....	.....
Smelter City.....	646	Pueblo .....	140	L. E. Timbers.....	901 West Eleventh
Sangre De Christo.....	31	Salida .....	277	T. T. Morris.....	330 East First Street
Sugar Beet.....	796	Sterling .....	161	L. T. Cochran.....	P. O. Box 589
Panhandle .....	193	Trinidad ....	174	W. C. Sturgill.....	1214 Lincoln Avenue
-----					
Total Members.....	.....	.....	2,771	.....	.....
Ladies' Auxiliaries.....	.....	.....	1,006	.....	.....
-----					
Total Voting Members.....	.....	.....	3,777	.....	.....

## ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

Division.	Location.	Membership.	Secretary.	Address.
Mt. Blanca, No. 41.	Alamosa	49	E. M. Paulin.	P. O. Box 404
Gold Coin, No. 375.	Canon City	16	A. H. Smith.	115 Macon Ave.
Pikes Peak, No. 244.	Colorado Springs	79	B. L. Beynon.	531 E. Platte Ave.
San Juan, No. 63.	Durango	18	B. Gogarty.	1115 4th Ave.
Denver, No. 4.	Denver	415	F. D. Elliott.	422 Exchange Bldg.
Grand Junction, No. 325.	Grand Junction	65	A. F. McCabe.	402 Ouray Ave.
Holy Cross, No. 252.	Leadville	25	Dave Daly.	1119 Poplar St.
Arkansas Valley, No. 36.	Pueblo	166	B. F. Prince.	115 E. Evans Ave.
Salida, No. 132.	Salida	87	A. L. Paul.	Salida
Fishers Peak, No. 247.	Trinidad	83	John Morgan.	100 W. 3rd St.
Total membership		1,003		

## ORDER OF RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS.

The O. R. T. has System Divisions, each division covering an entire railroad line; all members employed on that line belonging to that line.

System Division.	Members in Colorado.	Secretary.	Address.
A., T. & S. F.	46	L. A. Tanquary.	Pueblo, Colo.
Burlington	40		
Colorado & Southern	70		
Denver & Rio Grande	180	A. E. Roberts.	
Midland	50		
Rock Island	40		
Union Pacific	100	Ed. Stumpt, Chairman.	
At large	45	Dr. C. M. Worth.	620 14th St., Denver
Total	—		571

Total railroad organizations, 6,820.

THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE  
UNION OF AMERICA.

## COLORADO DIVISION.

General Offices, 410 Quincy Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

## OFFICERS.

Geo. B. Lang—President, Denver.  
D. R. Harlow—Vice President, Rifle.  
Milo A. Lang—Secretary-Treasurer, Manzanola.  
J. W. Van Deventer—Statistician, Denver.  
Archdeacon Sibald—Chaplain, Steamboat Springs.  
A. J. Vagg—Conductor, Carbondale.  
J. C. Moorland—Doorkeeper, Ramah.  
John Grattan—Produce Inspector, Denver.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

I. L. Weigand—Chairman, Otero County, Rocky Ford.  
D. G. Rice, Mesa County, Route 2, Grand Junction.  
J. O. Wise, Boulder County, Lafayette.  
C. V. James, El Paso County, Ramah.  
C. B. Coffin, Garfield County, Rifle.

## KNIGHTS OF INDUSTRY OF AMERICA.

General Offices—Colorado Springs.  
Commander—Geo. B. Lang, Denver.  
First Vice-Commander—J. Marion Price, Denver.  
Second Vice-Commander—N. P. Bishoff, Pueblo.  
Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. Redenbaugh, Colorado Springs.  
Organizer—H. J. Holmes, Glenwood.  
Sentinel—H. P. Douthwaite, Colorado Springs.  
Doorkeeper—T. J. Reid, Colorado Springs.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Leo Vincent—Chairman, Boulder.  
L. C. Hannancraft, Colorado Springs.  
Edwin V. Brake, Denver.  
C. W. Eye, Colorado Springs.  
H. W. Fox, Pueblo.

## THE UNION TRADING COMPANY, FARMERS' UNION STORE SYSTEM.

S. Z. Schenck—President and General Manager, Pueblo.  
L. U. Guggenheim—Secretary and General Auditor, Pueblo.  
Joe Luxen, Rifle; D. M. Campbell, Pueblo; C. C. Clark, Berthoud—Directors.  
General Offices—95-97 Opera House Block, Pueblo.

## THE STATE COAL COMPANY DIRECTORS.

General Offices—Quincy Bldg., Denver.

J. Carter Mitchell—President.

G. W. Garard—Vice-President.

T. H. Andrew—Secretary and Treasurer.

J. M. Andrew—Director.

R. I. Sackett, Director.

## DIRECTORY OF LOCAL SECRETARIES, COLORADO—COUNTY AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

No.

1. A. L. Moriarty, Yoder.
2. Mike Brennan, Calhan.
3. J. E. Urquhart, Falcon.
4. Mrs. Delia M. Cook, Peyton.
5. F. L. Urquhart, Keysor.
7. F. R. Phillips, Ordway.
9. Frank Bishop, Rocky Ford.
10. Marie Cox, Fondis.
11. J. E. Lyvere, Caddoa.
13. J. L. Pettit, Ramah.
14. J. F. Brewer, Manzanola.
15. J. W. Moreland, Peyton.
17. S. C. Lee, Las Animas.
18. H. L. Wadleigh, Route 3, La Junta.
19. D. B. Brown, Route 1, Rocky Ford.
20. L. C. Hansen, Fowler.
21. L. M. Thorsgard, Route 3, Rocky Ford.
22. H. A. Wallace, Rocky Ford.
23. Milo A. Lang, 410 Quincy Bldg., Denver.
24. C. V. James, Ramah.
25. Jno. Wilson, Carbondale.
28. O. E. Adams, Rocky Ford.
29. Harry Campbell, Grand Valley.
31. Jno. Rayman, Silt.
32. J. W. Dunn, Basalt.
33. R. R. Mattingly, Olney.
36. Henry Dierker, Peyton.
38. Myrtle Everhart, Las Animas.
39. D. J. Cooper, Las Animas.
40. T. W. Walker, Ramah.
41. W. J. Looper, Kutch.
42. F. S. Turner, Keysor.



43. O. O. Hovey, Kanza.
44. J. C. Higbee, Keysor.
45. C. E. Ruby, Kutch.
46. Mrs. Agnes Miller, Ramah.
47. Isaac Fowler, Mattison.
48. Mrs. Fannie Austin, Ravin.
50. L. E. Dupree, Kiowa.
51. J. F. Davis, Lamar.
52. E. C. Condit, Wiley.
53. Arch Holtz, Mosby.
54. E. L. Bailey, Olathe.
55. J. S. Wright, Route 2, Lamar.
56. Chas. Galloway, Route 1, Pueblo.
57. L. H. Sweetman, Las Animas.
58. Chas. Giles, Hugo.
59. Dora Dixon, Eckert.
60. H. H. Blaine, Hotchkiss.
61. C. P. Allen, Hotchkiss.
62. Olaf Olson, Crawford.
63. H. A. Leshner, Limon.
65. A. F. Hummel, Pueblo.
66. Frank Ottasin, Route 2, Pueblo.
67. Lee Hilbert, Route 1, Pueblo.
68. J. H. Clason, Route 1, Pueblo.
69. R. W. Grant, Avondale.
70. A. H. Smith, Sunlight.
71. Geo. R. Hubbard, Rifle.
76. Chas. Brown, Haswell.
77. R. L. McGrew, Weldona.
78. Elmer F. Weck, Haxtum.
79. R. G. Fulford, Fleming.
81. C. C. Miles, Calhan.
85. C. B. Stone, Avon.
86. V. A. Kelly, Peyton.
87. J. W. Carberry, Bovina.
88. H. W. Gibson, Beulah.
89. W. E. Crueske, Beulah.
90. Frank Stewart, Atwood.
92. C. C. Cox, Sitton.
93. Frank Knoffke, Flagler.
94. W. A. Groves, Haxtum.
95. R. E. Barret.

96. D. R. Harlow, Rifle.
97. J. C. Anderson, Genoa.
98. Jennie Trim, Glen.
99. J. B. Hicks, Thurman.
100. F. E. Van Gilder, Haxtum.
101. O. E. Johnson, Haxtum.
102. Isaac F. Sawyer, Mesa.
103. A. S. Pearson, Flagler.
104. Alda Olmstead, Rush.
105. C. R. Bandy, Seibert.
106. Jno. Heuschkel, Glenwood Springs.
107. R. G. Mayer, Undercliffe.
108. H. D. Walker, La Junta.
109. S. Fosdick, Box 438, Pueblo.
111. F. W. Crawford, Silt.
112. Willett C. Titus, Erie.
113. M. E. Longfellow, Route 4, Longmont.
114. S. K. Hershey, Route 4, Longmont.
115. Monte McGregor, Olathe.
116. C. H. Butler, Grand Valley.
117. Aug. Buck, Hartman.
118. E. C. Blowers, Olathe.
121. F. W. Arbuthnot, Ni Wot.
122. J. E. Morehead, Debeque.
123. J. T. Hanbrick, Eagle.
124. Frank Pazton, Clifton.
125. Jas. E. Langford, Hugo.
126. E. N. Mallery, Rifle.
127. C. L. Danielson, Vona.
128. E. W. Barker, Route 3, Grand Junction.
129. R. H. Birdsill, Route 3, Longmont.
130. R. O. Hutchings, Grand Valley.
131. Phil Hildenbrandt, Hygiene.
132. Joe Gorman, Berthoud.
134. C. J. Johnson, Meade.
135. R. A. Ross, Route 1, Grand Junction.
136. A. Q. McCabe, Route 2, Grand Junction.
137. C. E. Bridgeman, Route 2, Berthoud.
128. Mrs. D. Lanham, Route 2, Loveland.
139. O. B. Garth, Route 3, Grand Junction.
140. W. G. Gaines, Route 3, Grand Junction.

141. L. A. Mattison, Brush.
142. Jno. Grattan, Broomfield.
143. C. J. Wetmiller, Fruita.
144. Mrs. M. J. Milans, Route 1, Brookfield.
145. J. T. Beaman, Loma.
146. C. A. Henderson, Hillrose.
147. F. W. Akeman, Fruita.
148. Mrs. Nellie Lawrence, Loveland.
149. M. A. Keifer, Fruita.
150. E. J. Harris, Stratton.
151. S. Wailes, Johnston.
152. W. M. Fuller, Route 1, Brighton.
153. Geo. Taylor, Hugo.
154. F. Johantgen, Meeker.
156. Jennie Darby, Route 5, Longmont.
158. Mrs. E. L. Hall, Edgewater.
159. J. E. Bingham, Wayne.
160. Geo. A. Jones, Route 2, Loveland.
161. Elmer Victor, Amy.
162. F. M. Waggoner, Berthoud.
163. Louis Vagnier, Aspen.
165. Harry Sanburg, Route 3, Montrose.
166. Elmer Lamm, Simla.
167. Clara C. Butterworth, Longmont.
168. Geo. W. Akers, Route 1, Longmont.
169. J. P. Phipps, 325 Main St., Grand Junction.
170. C. A. Nowlen, Longmont.
171. Jennie M. France, R. R., Grand Junction.
172. Michael Krecker, Route 1, Loveland.
173. Mrs. Ada L. Kilburn, Loveland.
174. Jno. Hayes, Whitewater.
175. J. J. O'Rourke, Lebanon.
176. P. B. Gates, Dolores.
179. W. P. S. Cattell, Paonia.
180. E. R. Davis, Palisade.
181. Geo. E. Griffin, Roubideau.
182. W. H. Brubaker, Delta.
183. H. S. Trial, Read.
184. W. H. Laws, Loveland.
185. W. T. Watts, Austin.
186. E. Williams, Sterling.
187. A. C. Isard, Olathe.

188. H. T. Peterson, Olathe.
  189. Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Fort Collins.
  191. L. Burnheim, Red Mesa.
  192. Wm. Boardman, Durango.
  193. Frank Wride, Durango.
  194. T. Morcott, Aztec, N. M.
  195. Fred Boulware, Kline, Colo.
  196. E. C. Cline, Mancos.
  197. Elmer Hayes, R. R., Durango.
  198. Joe Peconovsky, Oxford.
  199. E. S. Eades, Bayfield.
  200. W. A. King, Ignacio.
  201. J. E. Hutchinson, Ignacio.
  202. Henry Davis, Hespern.
  203. C. R. Hickman, R. R., Dolores.
  204. Geo. McNeil, Arriola.
  205. Joe Walton, Cortez.
  206. Claude Wilson, Cortez.
  207. Geo. Warne, Timnath.
  209. P. J. Landes, R. R., Fort Collins.
  210. Geo. R. Young, La Porte.
  211. L. O. McElravy, New Windsor.
  212. J. T. Compton, Clifton.
  213. G. H. Candlin, Eaton.
  214. H. Hoyt, Lucerne.
  215. R. W. Hice, R. R., Fort Collins.
  216. R. H. Bliss, Greeley.
  217. Mrs. Ella Wittes, New Windsor.
  218. U. L. Moufort, Route 1, New Windsor.
  220. Norman Baldridge, Route 2, Eaton.
  221. Mrs. W. J. Gilmore, Ault.
- Total, 188 local unions.  
Membership, 18,000.

## COUNTY AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

- No.
16. Western District Union.
  26. El Paso County.
  27. Otero County.
  64. So. Elbert County.
  72. Bent County.
  73. Prowers County.

- 74. Pueblo County.
- 75. Delta County.
- 84. Arkansas Valley District.
- 119. Lincoln County.
- 155. Northern District.
- 192. Mesa County.
- 207. San Juan District.

## RECAPITULATION.

Total membership of Trades Unions.....	27,887
Total membership Railroad Unions.....	6,820
Total membership Farmers Unions.....	18,000
Total membership Woman's Auxiliaries.....	10,000
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Grand total of organized workers...	62,707

## ABSTRACT OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR UNIONS OF COLORADO FOR 1909.

Organization.	Location.	Average Time Worked, 1909.			Wages Received, 1909.		
		Months.	Hours Per		Day.	Week.	Month.
			Day.	Hour.			
Journeyman Cooks .....	Denver	10	11	..	\$2.00 and board	.....	.....
Printing Pressmen Union.....	Denver	12	8	47½	\$3.83 1-3	\$23.00	.....
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union.....	Denver	6	4	56¼	\$4.50	\$24.75	.....
Upholsterers' Union .....	Denver	10 to 11	8	..	3.00	.....	.....
Laundry Workers Union.....	Denver	12	9	..	.....	6.00	.....
Bakers Union .....	Denver	8	..	28	3.00	18.00	.....
Tobacco Strippers Union.....	Denver	10	8	..	.....	5.00	.....
Tilelayers & Helpers Union.....	Denver	10	8	..	5.00	27.00	.....
Cylinder Press Feeders Union.....	Denver	12	8	..	.....	14.00	.....
Job Pressmen's Union.....	Denver	11	8	..	.....	\$16.00 to \$25.00	.....
Sign Writers' Union.....	Denver	10	8	..	4.50	.....	.....
United Garment Workers.....	Denver	10	8	..	.....	12.00	.....
Stone Cutters Union.....	Denver	9	6	62 1-3	5.00	27.00	.....
Photo Engravers Union.....	.....	12	8	..	4.00	25.00	.....
Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union.....	Denver	12	8	..	3.25	.....	.....
Typographical Union, No. 49.....	Denver	..	8	..	\$3.65 to \$4.75	.....	.....
Cigarmakers and Cigar Packers.....	Denver	10½	7	34	\$2.75	16.50	.....
National Leather Workers.....	Denver	12	8	..	2.50	.....	.....
Stage Employes Union.....	Denver	12	..	45	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters Union (Amalgamated).....	Denver	10	8	60	4.80	26.40	.....

Asbestos Workers Union.....	Denver	5	8	37½	3.00	16.50	.....
Building Trades Mechanics.....	Denver	3	8	..	\$2.00 to \$5.50	.....	.....
A. of Machinists .....	Denver	10	9	37½	3.37½	20.25	.....
Webb Pressman's Union.....	Denver	12	8	38	3.05	18.30	.....
Walters Union .....	Denver	12	11	..	\$2.00 and board	12.00	.....
Retail Clerks Union.....	Denver	12	8	46¾	3.75	22.50	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypes Union.....	Denver	12	8	..	4.00	24.00	.....
Carpenters Union (Brotherhood).....	Denver	..	8	60	4.80	26.40	.....
Western Federation of Miners Union.....	Ward	..	8	..	3.20	.....	.....
Iron Moulders Union.....	Denver	..	9	..	3.75	.....	.....
Mailers Union .....	Denver	12	8	40	2.75	19.50	.....
Jewelry Workers Union.....	Denver	7	..	33 1-3	3.00	18.00	.....
Painters Union .....	Durango	10	8	45	3.50	.....	.....
Typographical Union .....	Durango	12	8	50	4.00	24.00	.....
Barbers Union .....	Leadville	12	12	..	....	18.00	.....
Railway Conductors Union.....	Leadville	12	10	35 to 50	\$3.50 to \$5.00	.....	.....
Carpenters Union .....	Leadville	4	..	..	4.00	.....	.....
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.....	Basalt	11	9	..	5.00	.....	.....
Assoc. Machinists Union.....	Como	10	8 to 9	37½	3.00	.....	.....
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.....	La Junta	..	12	44	....	.....	.....
Miners Union .....	Red Mountain	8½	8	30	3.00	18.00	.....
Western Federation of Miners.....	Silverton	12½	8	..	3.50	.....	.....
Carpenters Union .....	Pueblo	11	8	55	4.40	24.20	.....
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen.....	Pueblo	8½	10	34 to 39	3.90	.....	.....



Organization.	Location.	Average Time Worked, 1909.		Wages Received, 1909.		
		Hours Per				
		Months.	Day.	Hour.	Day.	Week.
Bartenders Union .....	Pueblo	12	10	..	2.50	17.50
Barbers International Union .....	Pueblo	12	12	..	....	15.00
Stage Employers Union .....	Pueblo	12	..	..	....	20.00
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen .....	Pueblo	9	8 to 10	..	\$3.40 to \$3.60	.....
R. R. Telegraphers Union .....	Pueblo	12	10	..	2.50	17.50 \$67.50 to \$90.00
Structural Iron Workers Union .....	Pueblo	..	8	45	3.60	.....
Fresmen's Union .....	Pueblo	12	8	37½	3.00	18.00
Brotherhood R. R. Carmen .....	Pueblo	11	9	23½	....	.....
Cigarmakers Union .....	Pueblo	11	..	35	2.50	\$15.00 to \$20.00
Electrical Workers .....	Pueblo	8	8 to 9	50	3.25	.....
Musicians Union .....	Pueblo	12	8	1.00	....	.....
Stonecutters Union .....	Pueblo	8	8	62½	5.00	27.50
Boilermakers Union .....	Pueblo	9	8	38	2.92	16.62
Machinists Union .....	Pueblo	10	9	36	3.60	21.00
Printers Union .....	Pueblo	12	8	..	4.00	24.00
Tinners Union .....	Pueblo	12	8	50	* 4.00	24.00
Western Federation Miners .....	Creede	12	8	..	\$3.00 to \$4.00	.....
Carpenters and Joiners .....	Grand Junction	10	8	50	4.00	24.00
Machinists Union .....	Grand Junction	11	8	39	....	.....
Barbers Union .....	Grand Junction	12	10½	..	....	16.00
Bricklayers Union .....	Colorado Springs	9	8	75	6.00	.....

Carpenters Union .....	9	8	50	4.00	22.00	.....
Cigarmakers Union .....	11	8	..	....	18.00	.....
Stereotypers Union .....	9	8	.	3.50	21.00	.....
Typographical Union, .....	9	8	..	....	\$22.00 to \$26.00	.....
Sheet Metal Workers.....	8	8	50	4.00	24.00	.....
Painters and Decorators .....	9	8	50	4.00	22.00	.....
Cigarmakers Union .....	11½	8	35	2.80	16.80	.....
Carpenters Union .....	..	8	50	....	.....	.....
Sheet Metal Workers.....	12	8	43¾	3.50	21.00	.....
Carpenters and Joiners.....	11	8	50	4.00	.....	.....
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	12	8	47	4.35	.....	.....
Fort Collins Labor Assembly.....	11	8	45	....	\$16.50 to \$25.00	.....
Carpenters Union .....	12	8	..	....	.....	.....
Plumbers Union .....	..	8	62½	5.00	28.00	.....
Steamfitters Union .....	..	8	62½	5.00	28.00	.....
Hoisting Engineers .....	..	8	..	4.00	.....	.....
Stationary Engineers .....	..	10	..	....	.....	\$80.00
Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	..	8	50	4.00	22.00	.....
Plasterers .....	..	8	.	4.50	.....	.....
Granite Cutters .....	..	8	..	4.50	.....	.....

## WAGES OF FARM HANDS.

Daily average, 33 counties.....	1.43	10-11
Monthly average, 39 counties.....	32.11	7-13
	Average Wages Daily.	Average Wages Monthly.
Domestic help .....	\$1.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$21.20
Cowboys .....	1.79 1-6	38.17 1-6
Common laborers .....	2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	41.20 5-6
Clerks .....	2.25	62.05
Bookkeepers .....	2.87 5-7	75.67 7-12

## WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR IN COLORADO.

According to the statistics gathered by the factory inspectors there are 8,585 women at work in the industries of Colorado. In addition there are eleven boys and nine girls under 14 years of age, 172 girls and eighty-three boys over 14 and under 16, and thirty-two boys over 16 and under 18 also at work.

The list of the working women does not include the vast army of waitresses in every restaurant of the State, nor the stenographers, of which there are several hundred, nor the hired girls in hundreds of homes. Then there are between 3,500 and 4,000 women teachers in our schools doing the hardest kind of work. All these will bring the total of the working women of Colorado up to at least 20,000.

The following table shows their number in each of the fields they labor in.

Occupation.	Number
Mercantile .....	3,418
Laundries .....	1,189
Manufactories .....	1,463
Printing .....	260
Hotels .....	1,182
Cigar factories .....	85
Millinery and hair goods.....	345
Bakeries .....	93
Creameries .....	43
Telegraph, telephones, A. D. T.....	507

Total .....	8,585
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The figures on child labor are very incomplete. The factory inspectors had no way of getting at baptismal records or birth

certificates, and hence had to take the word of the child worker or the employer and very often one or both lied fluently.

Quite a large number of boys and girls work for a number of months each year in the beet fields. There is no way of getting their number, as there are no statistics of farm workers. But there are several hundred, at least, at the hardest kind of work there. Their hours are from sun to sun and the work is very exhausting. There is in general farm work, in following the plow, considerable to develop the mind and body both. In the beet fields there is only steady, constant, very exhausting toil.

But the worst form of child labor in Colorado is not found in the beet fields. A large amount of the coal mined in our State makes the finest kind of coke and some of the largest coke ovens in the world have been built near the mines. Coke is very light and can be handled by children. Their wages are much less than those of men, and consequently at least 200 boys, most of them under 14, are at work in those ovens. Their task is to load the coke into cars as it is drawn from the ovens. During its manufacture streams of water are often turned into the ovens, causing immense clouds of steam, ashes, soot and smoke to rise from them. In addition great quantities of illuminating gas is liberated from the coal during the burning.

The boys work in this atmosphere of steam, smoke and gas in the narrow canon formed by the cars on one side and the ovens on the other. Often it is so dense that it can hardly be seen through. They are compelled to breathe it, to absorb it, to spend at least eight hours a day in it. Their wages range from 25 to 75 cents a day, and it is money earned at the cost of their youth, health and strength. It hardly seems possible that any of them could live to reach manhood in such an environment, and, without doubt, many of them do not. Every effort should be made to abolish this child slavery as soon as possible.

Our figures on woman labor are not as complete as they will be another year. The department of factory inspection is only a year old and its work is not as well done or as complete as it will be in the future.

While a great many Colorado women labor in many lines of industry they do so generally under probably the most favorable conditions to be found in America. The sweat shop does not exist here, and as long as our present factory inspection law is enforced it cannot exist. Conditions under which they labor are becoming more favorable every year.

A few boys are working in coal mines under very unfavorable conditions, while a large number of both boys and girls are the employes of the large mercantile establishments in Denver and elsewhere and their environment is the best. Of course it would be far better if they were in school, but if they are compelled to work they are fortunate in having such favorable surroundings.

Constant agitation by the club women, mothers and labor unions of the State has tended to better conditions and secure the passage and enforcement of the factory inspection laws. Under their action the work of perhaps 500 children under 16, and many of them under 12, has been stopped in mines, factories and other places over the State. In a few years the good work of the factory inspectors will practically abolish child labor in our State. It has been literally "nipped in the bud" in Colorado.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle in the prevention of child labor is the desire of the parents to profit by the scanty earnings of the child. The parents consider dollars and cents, not souls and bodies, and often do all in their power to evade or break the law.

Our labor laws are very defective. Coming legislatures will remedy many of the defects and in time practically all of them. One law badly needed is a law placing the responsibility for child labor on the employer of it, making him punishable by fine or imprisonment. The enforcement of this law would go far towards stopping the evil.

But there is another factor to be considered. The rapid rise in prices during the past few years has, in many cases, rendered the wages of the father insufficient to support the family, and the children have to work or suffer. In many families the mother is compelled to be the bread-winner and her wages are seldom sufficient to allow of more than a bare existence, hence the children go to work as soon as they can find work to do. As long as our social system remains as it is children will be found laboring for bread.

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## OUR WOMEN AND CHILDREN LABOR LAWS.

In almost every state in the Union laws regulating or prohibiting the labor of women and children are being placed on the statute books. Hours for child labor were shortened in Michigan, Delaware, Maine, Kansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota and Rhode Island at the last session of their legislatures. In Oklahoma, New York and North Dakota children were absolutely forbidden to work in a large number of trades. In many states laws limiting the work of women in all occupations, and forbidding it in some, were enacted. The enacting and enforcing of such laws indicates that great social and economical progress is being made by our nation; that our people are at last commencing to use brains in passing laws for their own government.

In 1903 our Legislature made an attempt to grant adequate protection to the women and children of Colorado by the passage of the "Women and Children Labor Law," which was really an amendment to the child labor law of 1887.



In 1905 a case entitled "Burcher et al. vs. The People" was brought by the Deputy State Labor Commissioner under this law against the Colorado Laundry Company. It finally reached the Supreme Court, and that body, sitting en banc, decided that the law was unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. The decision was written by Judge Campbell, and can be found in the 41st Colorado Report, beginning on page 496. The case was brought under section 3 of this act, and the court's decision, in part, was as follows: "The subject-matter of the section is not clearly, or at all, expressed in the title of the act, as section 21 of article 5 of our Constitution requires." They then declared the section unconstitutional and invalid. Of course, if the title of the act is unconstitutional, it necessarily follows that the act must be; hence all those who attempt to enforce our child and woman labor law can do is to run a bluff on the violator, and, to their credit, be it said thus far they have almost invariably succeeded. But our Legislature ought, at its next session, to amend the title of the law so as to make it constitutional and valid, or pass a better one. The framer of the present one in the first section utterly failed. We are in need of such a law, as shown very conclusively by the fact that the statistics gathered by the factory inspectors show that in 1910 there were 11 boys and 9 girls under 14 years of age, 172 girls and 83 boys over fourteen and under sixteen and 32 boys over sixteen and under eighteen at work in our State. But their inspection did not extend to the beet fields, where hundreds of children work through the season, nor to other similar fields of labor. Very many cases of child labor without permits were stopped by the inspectors as soon as found, and no report made of them. Especially was this true in the southern coal and coke districts; but in those places it is not difficult for youthful coal washers, mule drivers, coke loaders, etc., to hide and evade inspectors and truancy officers. At the Primero disaster two boys about fourteen years of age were blown to such fine atoms that they were scooped up and buried along with dead mules and other debris. The permits of several others working in the same mine, and filed right afterwards, show that the law was openly evaded. While exact figures can not be secured, it is almost a certainty that at least 200 boys of from twelve to sixteen years of age are at work in the southern mines and coke ovens. At the ovens they work as loaders, and their toil is very unhealthful. Their work day usually commences at midnight, because the coking ends and the ovens are drawn then, and extends to eleven or twelve o'clock the next day. Most of those boys are the children of non-English speaking Mexicans, and this greatly increases the difficulty of dealing with them. It is almost impossible to obtain baptismal records or birth certificates, which makes it very hard to establish the age of these children.

Much has been done under the law of 1893, which is still in force; but the law is not comprehensive enough. A law should

be passed that would entirely prohibit the labor of children under sixteen in all mills, factories and mines at all seasons of the year, and it should give full power to act in the prohibition of child labor to factory inspectors wherever they find it. By reason of their constant inspection of all kinds of buildings; their penetrating to every nook and corner while doing it; their being compelled to make a list of employes under the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, as well as over, they can not help encountering many cases of children at work in violation of the child labor law, and they should have full power to deal with them wherever found. They do so at present; but they should be given greater authority for their work. Under section 4 of the child labor law of 1903 the employment of boys under fourteen in "an underground works or mine, or in any smelting mill or factory," is strictly forbidden; but it should be extended to sixteen years. The acquisition of a sound body and mind is the first duty of every human being, and at least the first sixteen years of life should be devoted to it.

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### THE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION IN COLORADO.

The rapid increase in prices during the past few years has greatly increased the burdens of all but the lucky few who receive the increase as profits on what the masses are compelled to buy of them. This burden is growing heavier every day, and it is causing a great many of those who are staggering under it to do some real thinking in an endeavor to escape from it. Various remedies have been tried, and so far the only thing that has produced any visible results is co-operation.

One of the main foundation stones of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union is co-operation, or doing your own business yourself as far as possible. It has been educating the farmers along this line ever since it was started. That it is educating the farmers along this line is proved by the numerous co-operative enterprises that have sprung up all over the State. Few outside of the members of the union realize the growth and success of co-operation in Colorado during the past eighteen months.

The following list of co-operative enterprises now doing business in Colorado will give the reader an idea of how rapidly the idea is being put into practice:

There are co-operative stores in Rifle, Palisade, Fruita, Grand Junction, Rulison, Grand Valley, Olathe, Rocky Ford, Meeker, Berthoud, Longmont, Erie and Hygiene; an industrial ice and fuel company at Colorado Springs, which conducts an ice factory and coal mine; a broom factory at Rocky Ford, four warehouses in different parts of the State, coal mines at Aguilar, and the union takes the entire output of two other mines—one at Canon



City and the other at Royal Gorge—and has just commenced the operation of another mine at Erie, in the northern coal fields. In addition, it owns a flouring mill and coal mine near Glenwood Springs. In addition, the farmers out of the union are conducting The Union Produce Company, at Calhan, which has two stores, a creamery at Mosby and another at Orchard Grove, and a store at Avondale under the caption of The Colorado Mercantile and Produce Company. Still another organization of farmers is starting the Wise Elevator Company, at Lafayette. Other farmers and laboring men are running in their own building at Sterling a very successful co-operative store. There is a Mutual Light and Power Company at Glenwood, a co-operative store and elevator at Hugo, and The Northern Colorado Co-operative Telephone Company has just been formed at Longmont to operate in seven counties in northeast Colorado. So far as we know, every one of these institutions is doing a very profitable business. The stores started under the auspices of the Farmers' Union put 20 per cent. of their profits into a fund for extending their business; pay 40 per cent. of the profits on their purchases back to the stockholders in cash, and the same to the members of the union that do business with them, and 80 per cent. if they are members of the union and stockholders both. They sell everything at the market price, so that no one loses anything in buying of them. The first distribution of cash profits will take place the present month (January, 1911). If the members of the union are as wise as they ought to be they will use their co-operative enterprises as a means of education. They ought to learn the wholesale prices of everything—the cost of handling, freight charges, and everything else in connection with the business that affects their pocketbooks. They can not make co-operation a success until they know all these things, and then go to using their brains in an effort to devise ways and means to lessen them as far as possible. By having one buyer for all the stores, and buying in very large quantities, they are now saving considerably on wholesale rates, and enhancing the dividends of profits. One of the best proofs of the benefits of co-operation has been furnished by twenty farmers at Hancock, Minnesota. They have organized a co-operative meat club. On Friday of each week a beef is killed, cut into twenty pieces and each piece numbered. Each member takes a different number each week, and gets a whole beef in twenty weeks. The beeves are furnished by members of the club, and the meat is sold to them for from five to eleven cents a pound. The owner of the beef keeps the hide, and pays \$2.00 for killing and cutting up the beef. The meat is delivered from a central point in the neighborhood. But think of T-bone and porterhouse steaks at not more than eleven cents a pound! Does it not solve the meat problem instantly? And why can not twenty carpenters, twenty machinists, twenty painters, or any number of any class of workmen, get together in Denver and follow the example of those Minnesota farmers, and reduce the price not only of their

meat, but of everything else they buy. The only reason why they can not that we know of is they have not sense enough, and we hope they will soon get it. Competition was all right one hundred years ago, when an entirely different social system prevailed, but it is rapidly becoming a relic of barbarism. Co-operation is the only scheme adapted to our present social system, and it should be studied, understood and applied wherever possible.

## CHAPTER IV

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### INDUSTRIAL LABOR DISTURBANCES.

Industrial labor disturbances have not been as prevalent the last two years as has been the case in many previous biennial periods. There have been two strikes or lockouts, involving large numbers of men and many employers, these being the local miners in the northern Colorado fields and the building trades mechanics of Denver, neither of which has yet been settled.

#### BUILDING TRADES LOCKOUT.

The strike or lockout of the building trades mechanics of Denver commenced in March, 1909, and was caused by the desire of the master builders to curtail the power of the Denver Building Trades Council, particularly the power of its sympathetic strike law, which law provided that if one craft had any grievance all others would, if necessary, cease work in sympathy until the grievance was adjusted.

The master builders were successful in dividing the strength of the council by inducing the Brotherhood carpenters to cease their affiliation with that body, offering them the inducement of a raise in pay and a three-years' contract, in which none but members of the Brotherhood carpenters were to be employed by the Master Builders' Association.

The effect of this contract was the partial tying up of the building industry of Denver all during 1909. And although some modifications of the strike orders of the council and lockout order of the master builders have been made, by which friendly relations have been resumed between the contractors and the unions and trade agreements entered into, the trouble is as yet unsettled.

The contentions of the Building Trades Council have, upon all occasions, been upheld by the national officers of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, and the carpenters have been ordered back into the council, which orders at the present time they have not obeyed, but have offered to return, providing their contract with the master builders be allowed to stand. As this contract eliminates the possibility of the carpenters entering upon a sympathetic strike, the council can not admit them upon these conditions.

This department made every effort to adjust the differences between the Denver Building Trades Council and the Brotherhood of Carpenters previous to the carpenters signing the contract

between them and the Master Builders' Association, and after the withdrawal of the Brotherhood of Carpenters from the council I made every effort to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the Building Trades Council and the Master Builders' Association. All of my efforts, however, were of no avail.

#### THE STRIKE IN THE NORTHERN COAL FIELDS.

About three thousand miners in the northern coal fields went on strike April 4, 1910, for an increase in wages of from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent., and they are still out.

The annual convention of the parent organization, the United Mine Workers of America, adopted a wage scale calling for an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. This demand was presented by the miners' committee of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America to a committee representing the northern operators on March 1, 1910. On March 9th the operators answered by refusing to grant the advance. Both committees mutually agreed to hold further negotiations until the special international convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which was then called, had decided the policy which would govern the various districts that were negotiating wage contracts to take the place of those that expired on April 1st. At this convention the demand of the men was modified from a 10 to a  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  increase, and upon this basis most of the districts were successful in negotiating contracts during the first 60 days of the suspension.

The operators and miners in the Northern Colorado district met again on April 1st, the date of the expiration of their previous agreement, and the new scale was again presented in its modified form. The operators refused to grant the  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  increase, and as all districts unable to negotiate contracts by April 1st were instructed by the international convention to suspend work. The operators' committee were notified to this effect. The operators asked permission to keep their pumpmen and engineers at work until such time as they could arrive at a decision in the matter. The miners acquiesced in this, setting a date on which they expected an answer. At the appointed time the operators stated that they could not grant the increase; as a result of this answer the strike was called on April 4th. During the summer season not much coal is mined, and as the miners and operators seemed satisfied with conditions, and the general public were not suffering, I did not deem it necessary for my department to take action without first being requested to do so by one side or the other; but as the fall and winter approached I considered it advisable to take some action to effect a settlement, that the general public might not suffer for lack of fuel; I therefore addressed the following letters to each side in the controversy and received the recorded replies thereto:

Denver, Colo., August 24, 1910.

Mr. Frank Smith, President District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, Barclay Block, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I have this day written to the president of the Northern Coal Company asking that they appoint a committee to meet a like committee from your organization to see if there is not some way possible to adjust the differences now existing between the operators and their employes. This is in accordance with section 9 of the recent statute passed by the Seventeenth General Assembly. I wish you would inform me if it is your pleasure to meet a committee from the operators and see if it is possible to adjust the differences now existing, and in the event of their refusal or yourself to appoint these committees, I shall then avail myself of the law and propose arbitration, but if it is possible for the operators and your organization to get together I think it best.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EDWIN V. BRAKE,  
Deputy State Labor Commissioner.

Denver, Colo., August 24, 1910.

Mr. F. F. Struby, President Northern Coal and Coke Company,  
506 Boston Building.

Dear Sir—In accordance with section 9, an amendment to the laws creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, page 302, Session Laws of 1909, I have made a thorough investigation of the conditions prevailing in the northern coal fields, and desire at this time to see if something cannot be done to bring about an adjustment of the differences existing between your company and your former employes.

I will suggest that a committee representing your company, meet a like committee from the miners and see if some arrangements cannot be made wherein the differences now existing can be settled satisfactorily. It seems to me that if the 60,000 coal miners in the state of Illinois and the operators in that state can get together on an equal basis, that the 2,500 miners in Northern Colorado and the operators ought to be able to get together with a settlement that would be satisfactory to both. Trusting to receive an early reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EDWIN V. BRAKE,  
Deputy State Labor Commissioner.



Denver, Colo., August 25, 1910.

To Honorable Edwin V. Brake, State Labor Commissioner, State Capitol Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 24th in reference to the possible adjustment of the differences now existing between the operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields and the miners of the United Mine Workers of America of District 15, and wish to state to you that the miners through their district officers and official representatives, have at all times, and are now ready and willing to meet the operators' representatives for the purpose of adjusting the matter of entering into a wage contract between the operators and the miners of the Northern Colorado coal fields.

We are yours very truly,

(Signed) FRANK SMITH,  
President District 15.

(Signed) THOS. SCOTT,  
Vice-President District 15.

(Signed) WM. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary-Treasurer District 15.

Denver, Colo., August 30, 1910.

Mr. Edwin V. Brake, State Labor Commissioner, State Capitol, City.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant to Mr. F. F. Struby, we beg to state that no differences exist between us and our present employes so far as time, hours, pay and conditions of labor are concerned. We are satisfied therewith, and have no desire to change the same. We assume, however, that your communication has reference to the United Mine Workers of America, who were in our employ prior to April 1st, last. In reference to them, we would state that on April 1st, last, the local officers of the United Mine Workers of America, without previous notice or intimation, made arbitrary and unreasonable demands upon us, and refused to give us an opportunity to consider the same or to carry on any negotiations with reference thereto, and because we would not at once concede the same, called out our employes on strike and terminated relations theretofore existing.

That at said time the said local officers of the said United Mine Workers of America, contrary to all precedent, called out on said strike our engineers and pumpmen without giving us an opportunity to employ such persons as are necessary to care for, maintain and protect our properties, and thereby sought to cause us irreparable damage.

That since our former employes on April 1st last terminated their relations with us and went out on strike, we have employed

other persons to take their places, and, as stated, our relations at this time with our present employes are perfectly satisfactory to us and to them.

We enclose copies of statement issued by us April 5, 1910, which now fully explains the position of the operators.

Respectfully yours,

THE NORTHERN COAL & COKE CO.,

By (Signed) F. F. Struby, President.

THE NATIONAL FUEL CO.,

(Signed) Henry Van Mater, President.

THE PARKDALE FUEL CO.,

(Signed) H. Van Mater, President.

EVANS COAL & F. CO.,

(Signed) D. E. Evans, President.

A duplicate of my letters to Mr. Struby was sent to the leading operators in the northern field, and replies similar to those received from Mr. Struby were received from most of them.

Not feeling satisfied with the reply from the operators and considering that further efforts should be made by me for a settlement, I again addressed the following letters to the operators and received the replies shown.

Denver, Colo., September 1, 1910.

Mr. F. F. Struby, President Northern Coal & Coke Co., Boston Building, City.

Dear Sir—Having learned that there are now, and for some months past have been, differences existing between the miners and their employers, the operators, in the northern coal fields of Colorado, I visited the location of such differences, as by law required, and made careful inquiry into the causes thereof. Thereafter, and on to wit, the 24th day of August, 1910, I advised the respective parties as to the course which, in my judgment, should be pursued in the adjustment of said dispute.

The parties thereto have failed to agree to a settlement through my efforts, or otherwise, though the miners in compliance with my request, have expressed their willingness to confer with the operators in relation to the dispute.

The situation is deplorable. It vitally affects a large proportion of our citizenship, disturbs the business and industrial conditions of the state and threatens great loss and suffering. This condition can, and should be, adjusted in a fair and rational manner. In my opinion, such result can be accomplished if the parties will consent to submit their differences to a board of arbitration, constituted as by law provided, or in any other way acceptable to both sides of the controversy.

Therefore, by virtue of the duty, by law, imposed upon me, I earnestly recommend that the parties to the controversy or



difference heretofore mentioned as existing between the miners and the operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields, consent in writing to submit such differences to a board of arbitration. I will be obliged if you will let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

(Signed) EDWIN V. BRAKE,  
State Labor Commissioner.

September 10, 1910.

Edwin V. Brake, Esq., Deputy State Labor Commissioner, State Capitol, City.

Sir—Your letter of the 1st instant was duly received. In a letter to you, dated August 30, 1910, a number of coal operators in the so-called northern coal fields of Colorado (including the undersigned company) advised you, among other things, that no differences existed between such operators and their respective employes. Under the circumstances stated, as well as for other reasons, The Northern Coal & Coke Company respectfully declines and refuses to consent to submit any alleged differences or other matter to a board of arbitration, as recommended by you in your letter of September 1, 1910.

Respectfully,

THE NORTHERN COAL & COKE COMPANY,  
By (Signed) F. F. Struby, President.

Denver, Colo., September 3, 1910.

Honorable Edwin V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner,  
State Capitol Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I desire to acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 2, in reference to submitting the difference now existing between the operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields and the members of the United Mine Workers of America of District 15, to a board of arbitration, and in reply to same will say that the miners through their district officers are willing to submit all of the differences now existing between the operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields and the members of the United Mine Workers of America of District 15, to a board of arbitration. We are,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRANK SMITH,  
President, District 15.

WM. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary and Treasurer, District 15.

Denver, Colo., October 4, 1910.

Mr. F. F. Struby, President Northern Coal & Coke Co., Boston Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—The efforts of this department to bring about a settlement of the coal strike in the northern districts, has met with very little consideration at your hands. The miners have expressed a willingness to arbitrate the differences between your company and themselves; I suggest as a means of bringing about peace in the northern coal fields that an arbitration board be selected as follows: One by the miners, one by the mine operators, and the two to select a third. In the event of their failure to select a third arbitrator the Governor of this State shall appoint a third member to the board, and I would suggest that you give to this board of arbitration your books for the year past from the first day of last April, to find whether or not the miners are asking an unreasonable increase in wages. I feel that the conditions in the northern coal fields as they are at this time, are unwarranted, and that something should be done to bring about a settlement of the differences now existing between you and your *former* employees.

I realize that you have been put to a great expense by employing guards for your properties which I feel is unwarranted, and in order to show that we are absolutely fair in this department, I offer the above board of arbitration, feeling that it relieves me of any criticism and places the Governor of this State in position to select the final one suggested by arbitration, in the event the two selected by yourself and the miners cannot agree; and I feel that if the miners have asked for something unreasonable, that your books for the past year from April 1st, will develop whether or not you are warranted in refusing their demands. I feel that the widest publicity should be given this matter, and that the people in this State should be entitled to know whether the miners have demanded something unreasonable, or whether you have refused a reasonable demand. Trusting to receive an early reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,

EDWIN V. BRAKE,  
Deputy State Labor Commissioner.

Denver, Colo., October 13, 1910.

Mr. E. V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Capitol Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of October 5th, suggesting a board of arbitrators to be selected as follows:

One by the miners, one by the mine operators and the two to select a third, and in the event of their failure to select a third

the Governor of the State shall appoint a third member to the board.

In reply thereto we submit to you correspondence which has passed between the president of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields, which is as follows:

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 12, 1910.

Mr. G. M. Williams, Secretary Northern Colorado Coal & Coke Company, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I am taking the opportunity at this time to communicate with you for the purpose of learning whether or not we can bring about a conference between the operators and miners of Northern Colorado.

Of course you understand that the object of such a conference will be for the operators to negotiate wage agreement for a period of two years.

I am of the opinion, and I hope you will agree with me, that it will be a matter of economy for all parties interested to endeavor to get together and negotiate a wage contract.

With the hope that I may hear from you in regard to this matter, and trusting that your reply will be favorable, I remain,

Very truly yours,

T. L. LEWIS,  
President.

Denver, Colo., September 27, 1910.

Mr. T. L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir—Your favor of September 12, 1910, to Mr. G. M. Williams, secretary, has been referred to the executive committee of the operators, who beg to say in reply.

The operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields are satisfied with existing conditions, which have been forced upon us by the actions and demands authorized by the Cincinnati and other conventions held by your association, and under no circumstances will we enter into negotiations with the United Mine Workers of America, either through your national organization or the Colorado district officers.

We are paying our present employes the former wage scale and we suggest to you, as president of the United Mine Workers of America, that you recommend your members now out of employment to apply for work before our mines are fully equipped, which is being rapidly done, as in the very near future we will have no places for any of your members if such a course on your part is not taken. The operators will treat with these men as

individuals and not as members of your association. We will, however, give a preference to our former employes who are capable and desirable.

Yours very truly,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. F. STRUBY,  
C. L. BAUM,  
C. W. BABCOCK,  
H. VAN MATER,  
LEWIS G. HURLBERT,  
D. E. EVANS.

This is the final decision of the operators which was reached prior to the receipt of your letter of October 5th, and in view of the fact that in the operators' reply any negotiation with the United Mine Workers of America are absolutely refused. We beg to refer you to our letter to you of October 7th, and hope you will immediately take such further steps as the law directs in such cases, and we are still of the opinion that if you do this at this time the matter will be quickly disposed of as far as the northern coal operators and your offices are concerned. We feel that the operators in the Northern Colorado fields will give a preference to their former employes who are competent and desirable should they apply for work before the mines are fully equipped. A large number of men are being recruited in the east for the northern fields, and in a very short time the mines will have all of the help which they expect to use during the coming winter, and unless the former employes make application without delay it is likely they will be unable to find employment in the mines of Northern Colorado during the coming season.

Yours very truly,

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL & COKE CO.

(Signed) By C. L. Baum, President.

Denver, Colo., October 15, 1910.

Hon. E. V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner. State House, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—This is to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of October 4, 1910, and to say to you that I regret the delay in replying to the same, which has been occasioned by absence from the city.

The subject-matter of your letter deeply concerns the stockholders of The National Fuel Company, and it is impossible for me to speak for them at this time; but personally I fully recognize and appreciate the good offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado, recognizing that one of the duties of such bureau is to diligently seek to mediate between employer and employe.



The laws of Colorado, however, do not provide an authoritative procedure under which labor difficulties may be submitted to a board of arbitration. It is my personal opinion, however, expressed with due deference to your views, that a board of arbitration, selected by voluntary appointment, being without legal power to summon witnesses and protect the confidential nature of the testimony produced before it, could not accomplish the end expressed in your letter.

While I would have no hesitation in recommending to the company I represent a submission of its books to a duly constituted board of arbitration, nevertheless under the circumstances you must appreciate the dangers surrounding such a procedure. Competition in the production of coal is extremely sharp, and the information which would be divulged by a production of corporate books showing markets, prices and conditions of business would almost certainly reach competitors and result in irremediable injury to the company thus furnishing information which, in the nature of things, could not be kept in confidence solely for the primary object of the investigation.

This and similar considerations which must readily appear to you render it impossible for me to recommend to the stockholders of the company which I represent the procedure suggested in your letter of October 4th.

Expressing to you, and to the State department which you represent, my highest esteem, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. VAN MATER.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 6, 1910.

Hon. E. V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. upon the subject of the existing strike in the northern coal fields. In it you state that your efforts “to bring about a settlement of the coal strike in the northern district has met with very little consideration at your (my) hands.” I can only justify such a statement by you upon the supposition that the letter is but a copy of one sent to all operators alike with regard to the facts as to each individual operator, or that you have been kept in ignorance by the officers of the Miners’ Union as to negotiations between the Fox mine owners and the Union.

After our mine had lain idle for months without either fence or guards—I hoping at all times that the differences between the operators and the Union would be settled—and after consultation with my partner, Senator Patterson, I decided to grant the demands of the Union, that I might operate the mine and help to that extent in settling the dispute.

As a result, Frank Smith, president of the Union, came to my home on August 26th, and I told him that if the men would go to work I would pay the new scale demanded. Mr. Smith told me he had full power to settle for the miners, but would prefer to submit my proposition to the Union before accepting it. My offer was submitted by President Smith to the Union, which held it under advisement until September 14th, when the Union voted it down—declining to permit their men to go to work in our mine, or any other, until all the operators of the northern field had accepted their terms.

Both President Smith and the Union know that the Fox mine is ready to resume work at the wage demanded by the Union, but even that privilege is denied us.

I have preferred not to enter upon the operation of the mine with non-union miners, which policy with the enforced closing down of the mine has already cost me a good many thousands of dollars.

I have feared for some time that when the pressure of the strike became more acute injury might be done the property—so about ten days ago I commenced the erection of a fence about the grounds upon which the shaft and machinery are situated. Two days ago the men who were doing that work declined to proceed further with it, giving me as their reason that they were threatened with violence should they continue on the job. Both the Republican and News published accounts of the action of the Union turning down my proposition to open up the Fox mine with union miners, and at the Union's advanced scale of wages.

I will add that the books of the Fox mine are open to your inspection at any time. They will convince you that, before the strike even, it was operated without profit, and that since the loss has been very great. Under the circumstances I feel that I have done everything in my power. I can do no more.

Yours truly,

(Signed) M. P. FOX.

From the tenure of these letters it can be seen that while the miners were at all times ready to submit the matters in dispute to a board of arbitration, the operators assume the attitude of there being nothing to arbitrate. Numbers of strike breakers were being imported into the State from West Virginia, Tennessee and other states; a number of these men claimed that they were brought here under false representations, and upon my attention being brought to the fact that numbers of these men were being held against their wishes in stockades erected by the operators around their mines, I dispatched Mr. Eli M. Gross, one of my deputies, to the places where I was informed this was being done, to enforce the State laws and free the men if it was their wish. I submit his reports:

## REPORT ON MITCHELL AND GORHAM MINES,

BOULDER, COLORADO.

MAY 18, 1910, BY ELI M. GROSS.

Hon. E. V. Brake, Deputy Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—On May 16th I went to the Mitchell and Gorham mines in Boulder county to investigate the report that came into our office of men employed there who were being mistreated and held in the camps against their will. At Mitchell I found Superintendent O'Neil in charge, who said that the men were not being detained against their will, and called upon several men standing in the vicinity to verify his statement. These men, while in the presence of the superintendent, acquiesced in his statement that they had been and were being fairly treated. However, upon going to the boarding house I found a number of men who said that they had desired to leave the camp several times and had been prevented by the guards; that they had been turned back from the exits and told that they would have to get a pass from the superintendent before they would be allowed to leave. Upon application to the superintendent for a pass to leave the camp, the superintendent invariably persuaded them that if they left the camp they would be set upon by thugs on the outside and severely beaten and probably killed. If this talk failed to deter the men from their plan of leaving the camp, he would then say that they could leave the camp provided they left their clothing and properties there. The idea being that the men could leave the camp if they insisted upon it, provided the superintendent was assured that their absence would be only temporary. If he believed that they intended to permanently leave the employ of the company, then the pass was peremptorily refused.

Practically the same condition prevailed at Gorham, a short distance above Mitchell, with the exception that Superintendent Giles of this camp adopted the attitude of bullying everyone who did not agree with him. He tried to bully your deputy and prevent me from making proper investigation. However, after an altercation, and upon being assured that I intended to make the investigation whether it pleased him or not, he allowed me to proceed, however, keeping his armed guards continually at my side, so that I had no opportunity of interviewing the men without their being in the threatening zone established by these guards. I went to the boarding house of this place; found some thirty-five men sitting at the table eating their evening meal. Circulating around in the house, and on the galleries there, I found a half dozen heavily armed guards. The men would not talk at all (the reason was obvious). Naturally, I could not remain in the camp indefinitely and the men realized that, and I believe feared to answer questions through the fear of the guards.



The entire atmosphere of these two places was that of men being held against their desire, as though they were prisoners being held at their work at the point of guns. The attitude of the company was plainly shown by the two superintendents, and the captains of the guards, in their intense resentment of investigation made by our department. Had they been within their legal rights, and had they been doing nothing wrong, and had the situation been as they contended it was, "that the men were being fairly treated," then they had nothing to fear from an investigation, and would have felt no resentment towards your deputy for making the same; nor would they have sought to minimize the extent of that investigation. Instead, had they been treating the men fairly and breaking no laws, they would have welcomed a full and free investigation of their condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELI M. GROSS.

Deputy.

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## REPORT OF JUNE 6, 1910, ON DETENTION COMPLAINT AT SUPERIOR, COLORADO.

BY ELI M. GROSS, DEPUTY.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—On June 4th, according to orders, I proceeded to Superior, Colorado, to investigate the report that came to our office, that numbers of men were being detained in the stockades, established by the coal mine operators at that place, for their workmen. Upon arrival at Superior I found a number of men who claimed to me that they had escaped from the stockades through the lack of vigilance on the part of the guards who had been stationed there to prevent their leaving. They said that they had salary coming to them in various amounts from \$5 to \$40, which the company refused to pay because they had not returned to the company the amount expended for their transportation to this field; they said that numbers of their comrades desired to leave the camps, but were unable to do so because the guards would not allow them outside the boundaries they had established.

I went inside the lines established by these guards, met the superintendent, and told him of the complaints that had come to our department, of men being detained against their will. He said that the men were not being detained against their will, but could go and come as they chose. However, while wondering about the camp I encountered a guard stationed under the tippie who, under a mistaken idea that I was a company official, admitted to me that his orders were to stop all of the

men from leaving the camp wherever possible. He said that he had no trouble in stopping the foreigners, for all he had to do was to order them back to the camp, but that some of those Virginians and Kentuckians and Americans in general were so game that they could not be run back by display of arms, and that he had no authority to shoot any one for failure to go back, only to threaten.

A number of the workmen upon learning that a State official was in the camp came to me and signified their desire to leave the camp; all those who desired to leave I took outside with me.

Respectfully submitted,

ELI M. GROSS,  
Deputy.

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### COLORADO-YULE MARBLE WORKERS' STRIKE.

I was called upon by the men employed at the Colorado-Yule Marble Quarries to arbitrate a strike that occurred there. I sent the following letter to Mr. Channing Meek, and received his reply thereto.

Denver, Colo., August 6th, 1909.

Mr. Channing F. Meek, President and Manager Colorado Yule Marble Co., Marble City, Colo.

Dear Sir—I have been informed there is a strike of the employes of the marble company of which you are president and general manager. It is one of the duties of the Deputy Labor Commissioner of this State to make effort to adjust these industrial differences wherever possible. With reference to this function of the office of the Deputy State Labor Commissioner, I would respectfully call your attention to section 9, page 302, of the Session Laws of 1909. This law has for its object the adjustment of difficulties between employers and employes, either through the good offices of this office or through arbitration, the plan of which is set forth in the statute itself. Our only object in calling your attention to the statute is to see if there is not some way to bring about a settlement of the present difficulty between your company and its employes. We have no other interest than that of peace and good will to all concerned.

If, upon receipt of this letter, you think that something could be done toward a settlement, and that possibly it would be well for me to come to Marble to that end, I would be only too glad to do so. Trusting that some arrangement may be made by which employer and employe may come to a better understanding, and awaiting your advices in the matter, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

EDWIN V. BRAKE,  
Deputy Labor Commissioner.

New York, August 17, 1909.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake, Deputy Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

My Dear Sir—Your valued favor of August 6th has just reached me here. Our difficulty at Marble was precipitated by a professional agitator, who is in control of the International Marble Workers' Union at Marble. The folly of the strike will be apparent to you when you note the disparity between our wage scale and that paid by competitive mills, as shown by the tabulation enclosed herewith.

They began by passing a resolution demanding time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays. When the committee waited upon me to advise me of this resolution, which was instantly effective and absolute in its operation upon employes, without notice to us, I warned them that in case of difficulty arising out of the passage of that resolution we should take advantage of it to readjust our wage scale and bring it to a reasonable approximation with that of the wage scales of our competitors, and this we are obliged to do.

As the situation exists, I do not see how any arbitration is possible; but I appreciate your kind offer, and some time soon, when I can do it, shall be glad to talk over the situation with you. My attitude toward labor is and has always been liberal, and I have made it a point to do everything possible to make the conditions of laboring men the best possible, both as to compensation and living conditions.

Ninety-five per cent. of our men were absolutely contented, prosperous and happy before the arrival of this agitator, and were thirty per cent. better off as to wages than the highest of any other mills in the country with which we are in competition, and the fact that they are out on a strike to-day is a demonstration of the folly that follows in the wake of irresponsible and ill-considered agitation.

Thanking you for your letter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

C. F. MEEK,

President, The Colorado-Yule Marble Company.

I went to Marble and endeavored to effect a settlement, but found conditions there in a very bad state. After conferences with the officials of the company and the strikers, I found it impossible to bring the contending parties together.

I found that immediately after the inauguration of the strike the company had started importing men from the East, representing to them that no trouble existed. A number of these imported men, upon arriving and finding there was a labor war on, had refused to work. Those who so refused were arrested and thrown into jail on a charge of refusing to repay their transportation expenses from their eastern homes to Marble, Colorado.

They were told that they would be released if they would go to work. The town government is controlled by the company, the justice of the peace being a company employe, holding his court in the company's office. The company had a system of deporting the active members of the Marble Workers' Union. These men were arrested on charges and taken before the justice of the peace, who would then bind them over to appear before the District Court, at Gunnison. There being no real charge against these men, they were released by the authorities at Gunnison, and then either had to pay \$18 railroad fare to get back to Marble, or walk the distance. By this means the company was able to keep the active members of the union away from the town of Marble.

A number of the imported men quit the company and came to Denver, and filed claims against the Company in my office. The men claimed that they were hired at the rate of \$2.00 per day, and that the company, after getting them to Colorado, were only willing to pay them \$1.50. I submit the following memorandum upon the subject from the files of my office:

Denver, Colorado, November 18, 1909.

The Colorado-Yule Marble Company, Marble, Colorado.

Gentlemen—A claim has been filed at this office by Andrew Sheehan. He claims he worked fifty-two days and one-half at \$2.00 per day, and did not get paid. You will please advise us if this claim is correct, and, if it is, please forward check at once, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWIN V. BRAKE,  
Deputy Labor Commissioner.

Marble, Colorado, November 23, 1909.

To the Honorable Edwin V. Brake, Deputy Labor Commissioner,  
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—This will serve to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 18th, in which you advise that Andrew Sheehan claims to have worked fifty-two and one-half days at the rate of \$2.00 per day, and did not receive pay.

Statement of his account follows:

16 days and 4½ hours at \$1.50.....	\$24.75
33 days at \$1.60.....	52.80
Total .....	\$ 77.55
Deductions:	
Larkin Hotel, board.....	\$53.00
Ticket, Marble to Denver.....	11.75
Expense money to Denver.....	4.00
Lipson, store bill.....	4.75



Ticket, New York to Marble.....	53.00
Expense money, New York to Marble.....	7.24
Hospital deductions .....	3.00
H. H. Williams, store bill.....	5.25
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$141.99
	77.55
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Balance due C. Y. M. Co.....	\$ 64.44

In the first place, Mr. Sheehan represented himself as a skilled workman, which he was not; and finally, as he was falling behind rather than making headway in the discharge of his obligations for board, etc., we gave him \$4.00 and a ticket to Denver, in order that he might reach a point where he could obtain employment more to his taste and ability, for he was not a marble mechanic in any sense of the word.

We have, in this connection, assumed his board and store bills, which you will note aggregate an amount greater than the balance due him at the time of his departure.

Very truly yours,

THE COLORADO-YULE MARBLE COMPANY.

## NEWSPAPER STRIKE AT DURANGO.

Denver, Colo., September 29, 1910.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Mr. Brake—On Tuesday, September 6th, I was informed, while at Alamosa, Colorado, that a strike was in progress by the printers on newspapers at Durango. I immediately repaired to that city to investigate the situation in pursuance to our law, and do all in my power to settle the matter. I found that the men had submitted a written agreement or contract for the publishers to sign. This contract was in conformity with the rules of their national organization governing their craft. One of the papers, the Herald, had signed the agreement under protest, and was at that time running; the other, the Durango Democrat, published by Mr. Dave Day, had absolutely refused to sign the contract, and his paper was tied up, in consequence of the men refusing to work unless the contract was signed. The contract contained provisions for slight increase of pay and some changes in working conditions. Mr. Day claimed that he had no objections to the increase of pay asked for, but that it was against his principles to sign any contract or agreement.

After several fruitless conferences with both sides to the controversy, and finding that the men would not recede from their position, claiming that they could not under their national rule, and finding Mr. Day "set" in his opposition to signing the contract, I applied for assistance to the county attorney, Barry Sullivan, the county commissioner and the deputy county clerk, Mr. Otton, in settling the matter. These gentlemen heartily agreed to render me all the assistance in their power, and, as a consequence, we were able to prevail upon Mr. Day that he was in the wrong, and to convince him that he should sign the contract, since there was nothing embodied in the contract to which he specifically objected, and as a result the contract was signed and the men returned to work on Friday, September the 9th.

Respectfully submitted,

ELI M. GROSS,

Deputy.

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### STRIKE OF THE DENVER WEB PRESSMEN ON THE DENVER NEWS, POST AND REPUBLICAN.

It is customary for the newspapers to employ their pressmen under contracts of a specific duration. Those contracts specify the general conditions of employment, the hours of labor and the scale of remuneration. Until the 1st of January, 1909, such a contract existed between the local pressmen's union and the following newspapers: The Denver Republican, The Rocky Mountain News, the Denver Times and the Denver Post. Sixty days before the expiration of that contract the pressmen's union notified the owners of the papers named of the terms of the new contract they wanted signed when the existing contract expired in January, 1909.

The publishers refused to accept that new contract. Upon that refusal there were efforts to arbitrate the matter locally. Those efforts failed. The pressmen were then working without any contract, but under the terms of the contract that had expired.

In August, 1909, there was a meeting in St. Joseph, Mo., between G. L. Berry, representing the pressmen's national organization, and H. N. Kellogg, representing the national publishers' association. They discussed the contract in dispute between the Denver publishers and their pressmen. Following that discussion Mr. Kellogg wrote to the Denver publishers, advising acceptance of the new contract. The pressmen's organization held that that meeting was an arbitration meeting, and that Kellogg's recommendation was an award. The publishers denied the accuracy of that view, and demanded another meeting, which should be a definite arbitration meeting.

A new meeting was arranged for, and a man went from Denver to Chicago, with authority to act as arbitrator. In Chicago

that man met with a Mr. Pense, then third vice-president of the pressmen's national organization, who was also authorized to act as an arbitrator. They held one or two meetings, and then the man sent from Denver by the Denver publishers returned to Denver before any discussion of the merits of the case or any settlement could be reached. That ineffectual meeting occurred in December and early in January of this year. Vice-President Pense came to Denver, and said that if the contract was not signed and the matter settled he would call his men out of the Republican, the Post, the Times and the News. Thereupon the contracts were signed. One or two days after the signing of those contracts the Post, by arrangement with the other publishers, locked out its pressmen and repudiated its contract, alleging that it was signed "under duress."

Following that lockout on the part of the Post, the other papers omitted one issue each. There were meetings between the publishers and the local pressmen's union, and a temporary settlement was reached by President Berry, of the pressmen's national organization, advising the men to return to work and the publishers agreeing to a twenty per cent. increase. But no new contract was signed. The signed and repudiated contracts still existed, and were in the possession of the pressmen.

In June of this year the pressmen's national organization held its convention in Columbus, Ohio. At that convention the dispute between the Denver publishers and the Denver pressmen's local came up for discussion. The convention found the repudiated contracts to be valid, and ordered the board of directors of the national organization to effect a settlement not later than August 1st.

#### PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT.

Nearly three weeks ago the president and board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, together with the commissioner of the National Publishers' Association, visited Denver, largely on the invitation of the Post, the News and the Republican, to try and reach a settlement of the pressmen's strike. After more than two days' discussion an agreement was reached—but was not carried into effect—the nature of which agreement and the reasons for ultimate failure are set forth in the letter that follows.

On Friday or Saturday last one David Simons, claiming to represent the national president and board of directors of the pressmen, came to Denver from New York, ostensibly to continue further efforts to perfect a settlement, but really, as his conduct since his arrival indicates, to intensify the trouble and direct the work of harassing the publishers in the most approved New York style. He boasts of having \$100,000 at his disposal with which to fight the papers into submission.

On Saturday Simons presented a contract, which he demanded the publishers should sign, but which they could not and



would not. Yesterday the Denver publishers forwarded to Mr. Simons an answer to his demand. This morning he visited the publishers, but, evincing no inclination to settle the trouble on the basis of the terms that the international president and directors, with the publishers, had agreed upon, the visit was fruitless.

The following is the reply of the publishers, which Simons received on Monday, to the demands made upon them by him. The News trusts that everyone who takes the slightest interest in the controversy will read it carefully:

November 28, 1910.

Mr. David Simons, care W. T. Hickey, No. 430-32 Charles Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—Something over two weeks ago the president and board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen's Union and the commissioner of the National Publishers' Association met with the publishers in Denver, on their invitation, to arrange, if possible, the pressmen's strike on the Republican, the News and the Post. After two days and part of a third's discussion, an agreement upon every point in controversy was reached, and the parties separated, with the understanding that the president of the international union and the commissioner of the National Publishers' Association should reduce that agreement to writing for signatures the following morning. At the time fixed the president of the union refused to stand by one clause of that agreement, which was the result of mutual concessions by both sides, and, because the Denver publishers insisted upon it, further negotiations ended.

That one clause was the following:

It is also agreed that the foreman shall direct all work, that they may assign the various crews to operate the presses as the necessities of the business may require, provided no press is run short-handed; that journeymen and all others shall perform all work pertaining to press work that the foreman may direct during regular hours without extra charge.

According to your statement to us, you were sent here by this same president and board of directors to perfect the settlement that had been interrupted if you could. Since you are to act for the international president and directors, we are justified in regarding you as their temporary substitute with as great, but no greater powers than they possessed. Had the president and directors returned in person to Denver to strive further for a settlement, it could only have been to accommodate, if possible, the part of the agreement from which they had before receded. Had they returned for the avowed purpose of reaching an agreement, and when we met they had thrown the agreement as far as it had been settled before, to the winds, and had demanded a higher wage scale, a shorter term contract, repudiating their

agreement as to the men who filled the strikers' places and thus enabled the publishers to get out their papers, which the strikers had done their best to prevent, it would have been considered strange indeed, had the publishers re-entered the negotiations under such conditions. That is precisely what you have done. You come to Denver claiming to be the agent of the international president and board of directors and demand from us a contract that repudiates every important provision upon which a settlement had been reached. This proposition the Denver publishers cannot accept, nor can they commence negotiations upon the theory that nothing has been settled by the previous conferences.

We repeat in this communication the substantial points that were agreed upon by your president and board of directors on the one part and the Denver publishers on the other.

(1) That the publishers will employ none but union pressmen, including the foreman.

(2) That the wage scale adopted on January 1, 1910, shall continue in force until September 30, 1913.

(3) That the number of men on presses and the number of hours to constitute a day's or night's work (eight hours for day and seven hours for night) shall continue as under said contract, except that at any time after January 1, 1911, either party may have both of these matters submitted to arbitration.

(4) That foreman shall have the right to employ and discharge all help, except that no member of the union shall be discharged for upholding union principles.

(5) That foreman shall direct all work, that they may assign the various crews to operate the presses as the necessities of the business may require, but no press shall be run short-handed, and journeymen and all others shall perform all work pertaining to presswork that the foreman may direct during working hours without extra charge, and that the foreman shall not be disciplined by the union for enforcing the terms of this agreement.

(6) That the men employed to take the places of the strikers shall be retained to the number agreed upon and join the union within thirty days.

(7) That the agreement of January 1, 1910, shall be modified by the foregoing provisions, and except section 13, which will be eliminated, shall constitute the contract under which the men shall return to work.

Every one of the foregoing provisions were agreed to by both sides on the evening before they met for the final execution of the document and they were all agreed to on that morning, except the clause first in the letter quoted, from which your president and board of directors then receded.

Since that time local union No. 22 has withdrawn the cards of the foremen of our three offices. These foremen, members of the union, refused to strike—they recognized what your president

and board of directors have since decided, that both strikes—that of January, 1910, and the present one—were “illegal and unwarranted.” Since then Vice-President Pence and Vice-President Kreitler have been disciplined by the national organization for the part they took in those strikes.

We desire to say that the Publishers’ association of Denver is ready to resume negotiations with you as the representative of the president and board of directors of the Pressmen’s National organization upon the basis of the points agreed upon between the publishers and it. These provisions must stand. In addition the foremen must be reinstated. If we can reach an accommodation upon the proposition from which your president and board of directors receded, we will be glad to do so; nevertheless it is fair to you to state that its provisions must be substantially adopted.

We notice from the morning papers your active participation in the proceedings of the Denver Trades and Labor assembly on yesterday, using your influence to induce unfavorable action against our papers by that body. This, it seems to us, was a most unseemly thing to do, for one who, on Saturday, was asserting to us that his desire was to restore harmony, and who left with us the proposition to which this is a reply—our answer being promised on Monday. Under the circumstances, if the reports of the meeting are correct, were it not that as publishers we are desirous of reaching an accommodation between the pressmen and ourselves and for your official status, we would not continue negotiations with you at all.

Yours truly,

WM. STAPLETON,  
CRAWFORD HILL,  
The Republican.

T. M. PATTERSON,  
R. C. CAMPBELL,  
The News.

H. H. TAMMEN,  
The Post.

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESSMEN.

Denver, Colo., November 12, 1910.

To Organized Labor, Its Friends and Sympathizers:

In behalf of the Web Newspaper Pressmen’s Union No. 22, we desire to bring to your attention the conditions relating to our present strike against The Denver Post, Rocky Mountain News and The Republican, and in doing so we ask the united support, morally and otherwise, in bringing about an adjustment of our differences.

For over four weeks the members of the Denver Web Pressmen’s Union No. 22 have been on strike against the newspapers

above indicated; during this period negotiations have been carried on between the publishers and the representatives of organized labor, seeking the restoration of a fair working condition. Upon the failure of the representatives of organized labor locally, the support of the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union was called for. They responded and immediately sought conference with the newspaper publishers of the papers indicated above, and after negotiating for more than four days the International Board were unable to arrive at a conclusion because of the position assumed by the local publishers. Every fair and just conceivable point was advanced by the International Board in order that the difficulty might be overcome. In this let it be understood, that even the original demands of the local union were withdrawn, willing even to a continuation of the conditions prevailing at the time of the strike for a period of three years. Notwithstanding this fact, the publishers maintained the position whereby the organization was called upon to operate press rooms under open shop conditions. It was demanded of the union that they accept the non-union men, who were imported from large eastern cities, and whose reputations are known to be of the bitterest toward organized labor. Moreover, the publishers demanded that the board of directors abrogate the laws of our union and sacrifice every principle of trades unionism.

After a complete exhaustion of the efforts of the representatives of local organized labor and of the International board of directors, and with the reiterated demand of the publishers that the union yield to a condition which had for its purpose the destruction of our union, makes necessary, in our mind, the issuance of this statement to the end that the fair-minded citizenship of our city will give to this concentrated action of the publishers to destroy organized labor, a rebuke that will for all times establish the fact that organized labor is essential for the best interests of the working people and citizenship of our State and nation. We call upon labor, its friends and sympathizers, to support the members of the Denver Web Pressmen's Union No. 22, now on strike in refusing their every support to The Denver Post, The Rocky Mountain News and The Republican. Those papers are now being operated by non-union mechanics imported from the bitterest foes of organized labor of the eastern section of this country. To the subscribers and advertisers of the non-union papers indicated above we request your support in demanding of the proprietors of The Rocky Mountain News, The Denver Post and The Republican a square deal for the Web Pressmen's Union No. 22, who are a part of the citizenship of Denver. Moreover, we ask of the people of Denver to demand of the newspapers, the union emblem, which stands for fair conditions both as to wages, sanitary working conditions and working hours. Those papers who are unable to give you the union label are the



non-union papers of Denver and not deserving of the support of the fair-minded citizenship of this city.

Respectfully,

DENVER WEB PRESSMEN'S UNION NO. 22,

(Signed) GEO. C. PEEPS, President,

LEE SNYDER, Secretary.

Although numerous efforts have, and are being made for an amicable settlement of the controversy, the trouble is as yet unsettled.

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## CHAPTER V

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### AMOUNT OF LAND UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE.

The report of the State Engineer of Colorado for the biennial period of 1909-10 will show about 2,250,000 acres of land under irrigation in this State. But that is by no means all the irrigated land of Colorado. The State Engineer reports the land reported to him; and in a goodly part of the State there is no one to make reports. Under the present law, the State of Colorado is divided into seventy water districts. In about fifty-four of these districts commissioners have been appointed, and these commissioners make more or less complete reports to the division engineer, who reports to the State Engineer. But in sixteen districts there are no water commissioners, for the simple reason that there is nothing for the commissioner to do. There is water enough for all, so what is the use of appointing and paying for a judge and divider of water? Even in the districts where there is a commissioner no account is taken of the small ditches which serve one, two or half a dozen farmers; ditches purely co-operative in character.

Taking all these factors into account, the best expert judgment is that there are between 2,750,000 and 3,000,000 acres under irrigation in Colorado. The only state which equals this record is California, and there is a good deal of doubt as to whether California equals it. Colorado is second, if not first, of the irrigated states of the union.

### GRAIN PRODUCTION PER ACRES FOR 1909 AND 1910.

The report of the Department of Agriculture as to the production of Colorado in agriculture for 1910, shows an increased acreage under cultivation during the past year of 40,000 acres, which is most conservative. The total value of the crops shows a reduction as compared with 1909, which is due largely to the decrease in prices that has prevailed, as the comparison is made with the prices that the market offered on December 1 of each year. There was a falling off in production, however, principally in corn and hay, due to the drouth and grasshoppers. As hay is the largest crop the state produces, the decrease in production is always seriously felt. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions Colorado was well up in production as compared with the states where more favorable conditions existed.

The figures of the department, which have just been issued, as compared with 1909, are as follows:

	Acreage.		Value.	
	1910.	1909.	1910	1909.
Corn .....	143,000	135,000	\$ 1,708,000	\$ 2,287,000
Wheat .....	393,000	365,000	7,151,000	10,005,000
Oats .....	202,000	196,000	3,633,000	3,947,000
Barley .....	27,000	26,000	518,000	618,000
Rye .....	5,000	4,000	47,000	64,000
Potatoes .....	65,000	65,000	3,575,000	5,922,000
Totals .....	655,000	791,000	\$16,632,000	\$22,843,000

It was an off year in Colorado. Late spring frosts, followed by drouth, affected practically all the crops and the production was below the average on nearly everything. This fact, taken in conjunction with the reduction in prices, accounts for the decrease in the value of the crops for the past year. The following table showing the normal average production per acre, compared with the production of this year and the averages made in adjoining and eastern states, will be of interest:

#### AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE IN COLORADO AND STATES NAMED IN 1910 IN BUSHELS.

Colorado—	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Hay Tons.
Normal average.....	27.7	26.7	38.2	36.7	18.8	140	2.58
1910 average.....	19.9	23.0	39.1	32.0	14.0	100	2.00
Other States—	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Hay Tons.
Ohio .....	36.5	16.2	37.2	28.5	16.5	82	1.39
Illinois .....	39.1	15.0	38.0	30.2	17.4	75	1.33
Iowa .....	36.3	21.2	37.8	29.5	18.5	72	1.05
Kansas .....	19.0	14.2	33.3	18.0	14.0	57	1.15
Wyoming .....	10.0	25.0	32.0	30.0	18.5	100	2.40
New Mexico.....	23.0	20.0	27.4	25.0	....	47	2.10
United States—	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Hay Tons.
Average 1910 .....	27.4	15.8	31.9	22.4	16.3	94	1.33
Normal average.....	27.4	14.5	28.4	26.0	14.5	92	1.16



# PRODUCTION OF GRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1910 WITH COMPARISONS WITH BEST PREVIOUS YEARS.

Corn—	Acres.	Bushels.	Price.	Total Value.
1909 .....	108,771,000	2,772,376,000	59.6	\$1,652,822,000
1910 .....	114,002,000	3,125,713,000	48.8	1,523,968,000
Wheat—				
1909 .....	49,895,000	748,460,000	62.4	467,350,000
1910 .....	49,205,000	695,443,000	89.4	621,443,000
Oats—				
1910 .....	35,288,000	1,126,765,000	34.1	384,716,000
1909 .....	33,204,000	1,007,352,000	40.5	408,174,000
Barley—				
1910 .....	7,257,000	162,227,000	57.8	93,785,900
1909 .....	7,011,000	170,284,000	55.2	93,971,000
Rye—				
1910 .....	2,028,000	23,039,000	72.2	23,840,000
1909 .....	2,006,000	32,239,000	73.9	23,809,000
Hay—				
1910 .....	45,691,000	60,978,000	12.26	747,769,000
1908 .....	46,486,000	70,798,000	8.98	635,423,000

It will be noticed that notwithstanding the fact that Colorado fell behind the normal production the average on nearly all crops was materially higher than in the other states where more favorable conditions were had and where crops were close to the normal. Colorado was well above the average for the United States on everything but corn and barley. The average decrease in prices from December 1, 1909, to December 1, 1910, was 8.5 per cent. On the whole, Colorado made a good showing during the past year and the outlook for the coming year is bright for crops more nearly normal in production and for a large increase in acreage.

## COLORADO FRUIT PRODUCTION LAST YEAR.

	Cars.	Value.
Apples .....	2,536	\$1,410,497
Peaches .....	1,136	636,527
Cantaloupes .....	1,179	381,698
Other fruits .....	372	457,655
Totals .....	5,223	\$2,886,397

## TOTAL VALUE OF FRUIT CROP.

Fruit shipped .....	\$2,886,397.00
Consumed at home (estimated).....	577,279.40
<hr/>	
Total fruit crop.....	\$3,463,676.40

## VALUE OF CANNED FRUIT—1910—OUTPUT OF COLORADO CANNING FACTORIES.

Apples .....	\$31,125
Cherries .....	11,994
Other fruits .....	18,628
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$61,747

## SUGAR PRODUCTION IN COLORADO IN 1910.

SIXTEEN FACTORIES IN OPERATION AND AN AVERAGE GROSS YIELD PER ACRE OF \$64.50.

The sugar beet crop for 1910 in Colorado was more marked by quality than by quantity. The sugar content in the northern fields averaged 15.81 per cent. this year as against 14.96 last year. The yield in tons per acre this year was about the same as last. But the acreage planted to beets showed a notable decrease, for causes which will be explained hereafter. The following table shows the summary for the State:

Tons of beets paid for.....	806,000
Money paid farmers .....	\$ 4,375,000
Money paid factory labor.....	1,285,000
Money paid field labor.....	1,613,000
Money spent by factories for supplies.....	1,031,000
Sugar output in pounds.....	195,100,000
Men employed during campaign.....	4,180
Men employed during inter-campaign.....	525 to 1,025
Value of sugar produced.....	\$ 8,282,500
Tons of pulp produced.....	358,530
Acres of beets harvested.....	73,228
Average tonnage per acre.....	11
*Average gross revenue per acre (including beet tops).....	\$ 64.50
Money invested in factories.....	18,250,000
Number of factories in the state.....	16

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\*This gross revenue per acre, including beet tops, ranges from \$50 to \$135, depending upon the energy and ability of the grower, the quality of the soil and the amount of water.

The total crop this year is but little over half that of 1909. But the crop of 1910 was grown on rather less than half the acreage of the previous year, and this, taken with many other things, shows that the temporary decrease of beet culture marks a decided forward step in farming.

There were three main causes for the decreased acreage planted to beets in 1910. These are dissatisfaction with the "sliding scale" offered by the factories, increasing prices of grain which offered an alternative "money crop," and a widespread feeling that the land had been cropped too constantly to beets, and needed a rotation. To take these three factors in their order:

In northern Colorado this year the companies paid \$5 per ton for beets which tested 12 to 15 per cent. sugar content and 25 cents additional for each additional per cent. of sugar. Thus a man whose beets tested 12 per cent. would get \$5 per ton; a man whose beets tested 14 per cent. would still get \$5 per ton; but a man whose beets tested 18 per cent. would get \$5.75 per ton.

In the Arkansas valley the contracts were worded a bit differently, but in practice probably worked out about the same. There the companies paid \$5 per ton for beets testing from 12 to 14.9 per cent.; \$5.25 per ton for beets testing 15 per cent., and then 25 cents additional for each added per cent. of sugar content.

In both sugar-growing districts the farmers complained that the price was in any event too low, and complained likewise against the sliding scale, demanding a flat rate. In this the best judgment of agricultural experts seems to be that the farmer was wrong. The sliding scale pays for results instead of for gross tonnage, puts a premium on better farming, and returns a larger proportion of the entire sum to the farmer. In 1909 it is estimated that 45 per cent. of the total value of the crop was paid to the farmers. In 1910, as will be seen from a glance at the table above, the farmer got 52.8 per cent. of the total sugar value.

The increased prices of grain the last few years tended, naturally, to make the farmers independent. They could get cash money out of their land without planting beets, and, being dissatisfied with the contracts offered, they did not plant beets.

The third, and, in many ways, the greatest, cause of a decreased sugar acreage is the feeling that beets have been raised too long on the same land. This feeling is unquestionably right. Properly handled, the sugar beet is an aid to good farming, because it loosens up the soil as deep as a subsoil plow, and pays rent on the ground while doing so. But improperly handled, the sugar beet can ruin ground about as quickly as the cotton crop of the South. It brings ready cash, the market is fixed before the beets are planted, and, consequently, there has been a constant temptation to plant beets when the land should be having another

crop. As one sugar official put it: "Too large a proportion of our available soil was planted to beets at once." This had to be remedied, and it was remedied this year. It is something of a pity that the remedy could not have been applied earlier and in less drastic form, but there is no doubt about the curative qualities, even now.

The outlook for the beet sugar industry of Colorado is bright. The days of reckless cropping are over. The days of careful, systematic, scientific farming have arrived. The sugar beet from this time on will take its proper turn in rotation with other crops. Alfalfa, beets, grain, alfalfa, beets, etc., is one rotation. Other farmers throw in a few crops of potatoes. In the San Luis valley, where a new sugar factory is being erected, they will probably rotate with field peas. There is no reason why the sugar production of the State should not soon reach as great proportions as ever, and that without mining the land.

The sugar companies operating in the Arkansas valley have put out a much more favorable contract for 1911. In fact, they offer three contracts. One is a flat rate of \$5.50 per ton. One is \$5 per ton for beets testing 12 per cent., and 33 1-3 cents additional for each additional per cent. of sugar. One is \$5.50 per ton for beets testing from 12 to 16 per cent., and \$6 per ton for all beets testing 16 per cent. or over. The companies operating in northern Colorado offer practically the same contract for 1911 as for 1910, the chief difference being that they split the unit, pay 12½ cents for each additional half per cent., instead of 25 cents for each additional 1 per cent. Beets testing from 15 to 15.5 per cent., however, get \$5.25 per ton.

The San Luis valley will enter the beet-growing business next year with the brightest prospects. Tests for a period of several years indicate that the sugar content at that high altitude is greater than anywhere else, and it is believed that, with ordinary care, the crop can be saved from freezing.

## LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY OF THE STATE.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1910.

1909.		1910.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Cattle .....	1,091,000	1,113,100	\$30,051,000
Dairy Cattle .....	289,000	192,700	7,132,000
Hogs .....	419,000	561,000	5,690,000
Sheep .....	1,610,000	1,868,500	5,604,900
Horses .....	306,000	279,000	25,170,000
Mules .....	16,300	15,300	1,560,000
Totals .....	3,731,000	4,030,000	\$75,207,000

## ESTIMATED OUTFIT OF LIVE STOCK FROM COLORADO FOR 1910.

	1910.	1909.
Cattle .....	\$15,609,000	\$15,720,000
Hogs .....	4,861,000	5,131,000
Horses and Mules.....	6,871,000	5,620,000
Sheep .....	3,894,000	4,710,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	\$31,235,000	\$31,181,000

## COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK IN DENVER UNION STOCK YARDS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
1910 .....	411,878	188,235	590,065	15,330
1909 .....	426,373	241,510	634,327	15,348
1908 .....	420,462	280,288	675,235	11,165
1907 .....	306,907	241,393	282,432	11,059

## ESTIMATED VALUE OF LIVE STOCK HANDLED IN DENVER UNION STOCK YARDS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Total.
1910 .....	\$17,544,760	\$3,764,700	\$1,770,204	\$1,226,400	\$24,206,064
1909 .....	16,616,232	3,851,666	2,575,132	1,146,750	24,029,778
1908 .....	14,772,485	3,689,257	2,604,916	1,088,200	22,154,858
1907 .....	10,974,303	3,604,170	2,904,247	1,261,950	18,606,347

## ESTIMATED VALUE OF LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED IN DENVER.

	1910.	1909.
Cattle .....	\$3,642,476	\$3,531,640
Hogs .....	5,179,023	5,611,130
Sheep .....	258,482	197,460
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	\$9,079,981	\$9,340,230

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED INTO COLORADO IN 1909.

According to the most accurate data that could be secured by the Farmers' Institute Department of the Colorado Agricultural College, the following agricultural products were shipped into Colorado in 1909, a great portion of which could have easily been raised here.



## Fat animals shipped in for slaughter:

Cattle .....	\$1,297,872	
Hogs .....	2,245,288	
Calves .....	25,220	
		<hr/> \$3,468,380

## Meat and Meat Products—

Beef .....	\$ 472,680	
Pork .....	591,600	
Veal .....	10,800	
Mutton .....	19,000	
		<hr/> \$1,049,080
Smoked Meats .....	\$ 918,000	
Lard .....	520,000	
Lard Compounds .....	93,000	
Butterine .....	930,000	
Mince Meat .....	15,680	
Extract of Beef.....	70,000	
		<hr/> \$2,546,680

## Canned Meats—

Beef, Veal, Bacon, Ham, Chicken, etc.....	\$1,200,000	
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$8,409,120

## PORK.

Of the 241,570 hogs received at the Denver Stockyards in 1909, 61,947, or a fraction over one-fourth, were grown in Colorado.

The value of hogs, pork and pork products shipped into Colorado in 1909 were:

Hogs .....	\$2,245,288	
Fresh Pork .....	591,600	
Smoked Pork .....	918,000	
Lard .....	520,000	
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$4,274,888

Fresh beef and veal are shipped weekly from the corn belt into most Colorado towns, and fat cattle were shipped in 1909 from other states into Colorado, as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.
Nebraska .....	3,778	716
Wyoming .....	10,299	1,118
Kansas .....	1,478	402
Utah .....	5,177	70
Idaho .....	3,823	151
Nevada .....	795	19
Oregon .....	723	40
Montana .....	343	..
California .....	623	..
Totals .....	27,039	2,522

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter and Cream.....	\$3,000,000
Cheese .....	500,000
Condensed Milk.....	400,000
Malted Milk .....	86,000
Total .....	\$3,986,000
Butterine .....	930,000
Total .....	\$4,916,000

## POULTRY AND EGGS.

Eggs .....	\$2,000,000
Poultry .....	2,000,000
Total .....	\$4,000,000

## GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS.

Wheat .....	\$3,750,000
Corn .....	2,530,000
Oats, Rye and Barley.....	310,000
Flour .....	1,500,000
Mill Stuff and Corn Meal.....	860,000
	\$ 8,950,000
Breakfast Foods and Food Cereals.....	\$1,222,000
Crackers, Biscuits, Wafers, etc.....	350,000
	1,472,000
Total .....	\$10,422,000



## FRESH FRUITS, MELONS AND VEGETABLES.

Fruits that could have been grown in Colorado.....	\$ 367,500
Fruits and Melons not grown in Colorado or shipped in out of season .....	1,237,000
Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes.....	184,000
Green Vegetables.....	195,000
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Total .....	\$1,984,000
Fruits that should have been grown in Colorado:	
Grapes .....	\$208,300
Apples .....	65,500
Cantaloupes .....	57,200
Pears .....	33,500
Prunes .....	8,300
Peaches .....	5,800
Cherries .....	1,300
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$ 379,900

## WHAT THIS INQUIRY SHOULD SHOW COLORADO PEOPLE.

This investigation shows that over *thirty-one million dollars* were sent out of Colorado in 1909 to buy agricultural products that should have been produced in the State. This heavy drain is annually increasing.

## COLORADO NEEDS MORE FEED MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

Mr. J. L. Jackson, of Boulder, an expert in the manufacture and use of balanced ration feeds, having devoted his life to this industry, has this to say on that subject:

"You have asked me what advantage Colorado holds for the establishment of the molasses feed industry in the State. Her advantage is in the unlimited quantities of the necessary raw material grown in the State of the kind used in the manufacture of high-grade balanced ration feeds, viz.: Alfalfa and sugar beets, most of the residue molasses used by the Eastern manufacturers of this class of feeds being the by-product of sugar beets. The first plant operated in the United States for the manufacture of molasses feeds was established about 12 years ago in the abandoned distillery plant, at Riverdale, Illinois, a suburb of the southern limits of Chicago. Later the plant and the large distillery building was entirely destroyed by fire, and the company starting it did not rebuild at Riverdale, but has since erected three large plants at other points, at a cost of \$819,000

and present capacity of 200,000 tons annually, and net profits on the annual output of \$400,000, equal to more than 40 per cent. on the total capital the company has invested. Other modernly equipped plants have been out in operation in several states east of the Mississippi river and the combined output of the different factories now in operation is close to a million tons annually. The fact that the industry has grown in 12 years' time from 5,000 tons, the first year's output of the Riverdale plant, to an annual output of near one million tons, amply demonstrates the feeding value of the commodity and the increasing demand for it.

"A few small plants have recently started in some of the Western states, but they are not modern and their output is simply mixed in a crude form, lacking necessary preparation for transportation.

"Their capacity is small, and the output is intended to supply local demands in the localities where the plants operate. A large plant in Denver or immediate vicinity, with the latest improved equipment, would be a success, and what Denver needs is more manufacturing enterprises. This, I understand, is what the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of similar aims are striving to get. About twenty thousand dairy cows are required to provide the daily milk supply for Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, and what percentage of this supply is produced in the State? A dairy farm of two thousand milch cows would be a profitable adjunct operated in connection with a large feed manufacturing plant. The matter is well worthy the serious attention of the commercial organizations and Colorado capital seeking profitable and permanent investment at home.

"Molasses being all digestible and alfalfa rich in both protein and fat, their nutritive value for feeding purposes is readily understood, and as proven by tests in the feeding of milch cows, draft horses, cavalry horses, and for fattening in the shortest period of time, steers, hogs and sheep, the molasses feeds have demonstrated their superiority to all other feeds, both in nutritive and health-giving qualities. Molasses feeds also produce the largest flow of milk of all feeds used on both continents. The feeding tests have been the same in the United States as in Germany, England and France, where the industry in the three latter countries, particularly in Germany, dates back more than a quarter of a century, with increases growing larger from the beginning of the present year. Germany is the first, or the pioneer, in the growing of sugar beets, beginning in 1836, and is to-day the largest producer of sugar beets and beet sugar and molasses feeds for farm animals, of all the nations, although Germany did not discover until 25 years ago that molasses mixed with hay, grain and other materials, possessed the greatest dairy and stock-feeding value of all feeds known throughout the leading nations of the world. The first and conclusive test with molasses feeds was made in Germany on cavalry horses in long endurance trials,

and the horses not only kept up better and showed finer exterior appearance in sleek coats, but never in any of the tests was there any sickness among the animals. The Germans next turned their attention to molasses feed tests with dairy cows, and quickly ascertained that this feed produced 15 per cent. more milk, which was correspondingly richer in butter fat and made a larger quantity of butter per cow tested than all other combinations of feeds used in tests, and these tests were all continued for months. The molasses feeds to-day continue to take first rank above all feeds used in Germany, England and France and in the States of this country lying east of the Mississippi river, the industry not yet having penetrated to the broad domain lying west of the Mississippi, except as to some crude feeding of the raw molasses and wet beet pulp at the various beet sugar factories; and even this feeding in the crude of the residue molasses and wet beet pulp has demonstrated the great nutritive feeding value of the saccharine by-products of the beet sugar plants, and soon molasses feed plants, as a natural result, will be started in the West, to turn out the finished product as it is produced so extensively in the East, by means of the utilization of specially equipped manufacturing plants, some of which now turn out as much as thirty carloads daily, and are unable to supply the ever-increasing demand. The East is very much handicapped in meeting this demand, by reason of the fact that the proper raw materials, such as beet molasses and alfalfa, are not conveniently available in sufficient quantities east of the Mississippi river, alfalfa being strictly a product of the inter-Rocky Mountain states and those states to the immediate east of the Rocky mountains, and, as a logical consequence, the West must soon awaken to the fact that certain agricultural advantages which she possesses over the East will enable her to not only overcome the long freight hauls and meet all eastern competition upon an equal profit-making basis—or, even better, in supplying the unlimited eastern markets with manufactured molasses feeds—but will also enable the West to supply the richest and highest grade molasses feeds the world can produce. And why? Any westerner, were he familiar with the molasses feed industry, would answer the query in a minute by saying the West produces the finest alfalfa and oats grown in any part of the world and sugar beets of the highest grade and in unlimited quantities. Thus we have the situation in a nutshell. But the West has no molasses feed plants, notwithstanding the fact must be self-evident to all who are familiar with the subject that the low prices of the fine raw material, so abundantly available in the West, is an easy solution of the problem of reaching an available market for the output of any number of molasses feed plants in the West. And this contention does not include the question of local demand for the product from cities of the size of Salt Lake City and Denver and their adjacent territories, to say nothing of the natural feed demand throughout the entire West.



"The establishment of a plant of this kind in or near Denver would provide a permanent solution of the problem of disposing of wet brewery grains of all the breweries in Denver and nearby cities at a profit above what is being realized on them at present, as these grains, if properly prepared and fed, are wholesome and healthy, this fact having been demonstrated in the great dairy districts of the East, where they were fed to milch cows long before Denver came into existence, and are still being fed in those districts, and the milk produced from them has never caused any injurious effects to those using it. Brewery grains must be fed, if in wet condition, before they have advanced to a certain stage of fermentation or decay, just the same as fruit and vegetables must be eaten by human beings before they become decayed or rotten, if we expect to escape deleterious effects. The fault lies with the feeders and not with the wet grains.

"The best official demonstration of the superiority of the molasses feed over all other feeds, including whole and ground grains, was in the feeding tests by the Lawrence Agricultural Company, the tests continuing one month, with ordinary standard feeds, on a bunch of twenty-three horses. The cost of feeding twenty-three horses one month on the ordinary standard feeds was \$300. The same bunch was fed one month on the balanced ration molasses feed at a cost of \$114. The foreman of the Lawrence Agricultural Company stables states he has not had a sick horse in two years, or since beginning the steady use of the molasses feed. The Lawrence Company's test is given in full in Bulletin No. 90, issued by the Agricultural Department of the United States. The Arbuckle horses, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—the finest bunch in the United States, taken as a whole (125 in number)—have been kept exclusively on a molasses feed ration since 1901.

"The molasses feed business in Germany is largely under the control of one great corporation, which virtually has a monopoly of the business in that country, and in the cost of manufacture they have a decided advantage over all concerns in the United States and all other countries, and also over any competitors in the business in Germany. Their advantage lies in a perfected machine for treating the cold residue molasses without the crystallizing process, and the machine is protected by patent rights in the United States, England and France, as well as in Germany, and the process is virtually a secret, not known outside the company."

## CHAPTER VI

### MINING STATISTICS.

#### METAL OUTPUT BY COUNTIES FOR 1910.

Counties—	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Spelter.	Totals.
Boulder (1).....\$	149,528	\$ 20,500	\$ 12,888	\$ 1,500	.....	\$ 921,216
Chaffee .....	30,409	19,610	24,996	74,613	\$ 78,177	230,803
Clear Creek.....	687,510	334,695	181,426	40,852	117,608	1,362,091
Custer .....	12,760	7,500	1,500	150	5,250	27,160
Dolores .....	11,657	27,651	9,399	1,342	20,500	70,549
Eagle .....	60,084	69,955	6,945	29,437	27,732	194,153
Gilpin (2).....	992,040	115,766	29,761	63,467	.....	1,226,034
Gunnison .....	118,847	17,252	19,728	1,200	21,762	178,759
Hinsdale .....	4,915	34,218	4,100	58,314	.....	101,547
Lake (3).....	1,953,314	2,408,565	844,823	852,349	2,059,685	8,193,736
La Plata.....	430,000	86,250	1,200	1,000	.....	518,450
Mineral .....	123,693	516,208	425,474	1,909	116,543	1,183,827
Ouray .....	5,089,161	297,577	195,582	164,772	1,986	5,749,078
Park .....	611,397	57,726	105,013	6,614	35,449	816,199
Pitkin .....	1,396	353,238	566,665	2,758	41,456	965,513
San Juan.....	776,991	370,771	462,562	208,503	222,073	2,040,905
San Miguel (4).....	3,247,483	981,978	293,692	81,049	77,414	5,311,616
Summit .....	380,639	49,500	141,150	500	189,024	760,813
Teller (5).....	14,503,500	35,000	.....	.....	.....	14,539,500
Other counties.....	4,791	4,966	4,675	507	.....	14,939
Totals .....	\$29,190,115	\$5,809,926	\$3,331,579	\$1,590,836	\$3,014,664	\$44,403,920

(1) Tungsten concentrates, valued at \$736,800, included in Boulder county's total.

(2) Pitchblende ores, shipped to various colleges and testing plants, valued at \$25,000, included in total.

(3) Lake county's total includes \$75,000 for bismuth contained in gold ores.

(4) Ferro Vanadium shipments from San Miguel stations to the East and Europe were valued at \$639,000 and included in total.

(5) Ten per cent. is deducted from Cripple Creek's sampler returns for moisture and other treatment allowances. It figures \$1,615,500.

Chemicals extracted from sulphide ores not included in this table.

## METALS TREATED BY SMELTING PLANTS IN 1910.

## AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

Report of the American Smelting and Refining Company, With Colorado Plants at Denver, Pueblo, Leadville and Durango. Total Production of Metals in 1910.

From—	Weight. Dry Tons.	Gold. Ounces.	Silver. Ounces.	Lead. Pounds.	Copper. Pounds.
Arizona .....	38	12	492	19,320	1,210
British Columbia.....	6,403	476	214,156	259,316	176,224
*Colorado .....	547,815	283,811	7,433,908	62,317,471	7,273,203
Canada .....	3,261	.....	1,176,375	.....	14,163
Idaho .....	66,671	52	1,695,293	67,548,323	231,396
Montana .....	4,269	317	142,771	172,878	117,482
New Mexico.....	392	207	3,730	322,121	6,931
South Dakota.....	5,237	4,747	11,814	15,411	49
Utah .....	12,476	421	330,778	9,105,719	228,377
Grand totals.....	646,562	290,043	11,009,317	139,760,559	8,049,040

## VALUES EXTRACTED.

Arizona .....	\$ 248	\$ 263	\$ 867	\$ 153	\$ 1,531
British Columbia.....	9,839	114,509	11,643	22,257	158,248
Colorado .....	5,866,373	3,974,911	2,798,055	918,606	13,557,945
Canada .....	.....	629,008	.....	1,789	630,797
Idaho .....	1,075	906,473	3,032,920	29,225	3,969,693
Montana .....	6,552	76,340	7,762	14,838	105,492
New Mexico.....	4,279	1,994	14,463	575	21,611
South Dakota.....	98,121	6,317	692	6	105,136
Utah .....	8,702	176,867	408,847	28,844	623,260
Grand totals.....	\$5,995,189	\$5,886,682	\$6,275,249	\$ 1,016,593	\$19,173,713

Average price of metals on which above values are figured: Gold, \$20.67; Silver, 0.5347; Lead, \$4.49 per 100 pounds, and Copper, 0.1263 per pound.

Spelter production of United States Zinc Company was 13,245,168 pounds, at \$5.39 per 100 pounds, \$713,915.

\*This includes ores shipped to other plants of American Smelting and Refining Company outside of Colorado.

## REPORT OF THE OHIO-COLORADO SMELTER.

The Ohio-Colorado Smelting and Refining Company, with plant at Salida, makes the following statement, showing metal contents in ores purchased during 1910:



	Gold. Ounces.	Silver. Ounces.	Lead. Pounds.	Copper. Pounds.
First eleven months, actual.....	38,416,607	1,461,611.44	32,859,487	1,150,075
December, estimated.....	3,841,660	146,161.14	3,285,948	115,007
Totals .....	42,258,267	1,607,772.58	36,145,435	1,265,082
Segregated into States from which ore came:				
Colorado .....	40,660,551	831,318.47	12,648,873	1,135,755
Idaho .....	85,282	673,952.94	22,920,799	3,158
Utah .....	102,456	16,877.89	487,120	.....
Kansas .....	600,359	5,024.61	78,750	13,900
Oklahoma .....	809,619	80,598.67	9,893	112,269
Totals .....	42,258,267	1,607,772.58	36,145,435	1,265,082

Values returned equal \$845,160 in gold, \$860,168 in silver, \$1,626,545 in lead, and \$160,244 in copper, a total for the year of \$3,492,107, compared with \$1,210,374 in 1909.

### NORTH AMERICAN SMELTER.

Production of the North American Smelter and Mines Company, with plant at Golden, for 1910:

#### From Colorado Ores—

14,373.82 ounces gold, at \$20.67.....	\$297,106.85
133,535.40 ounces silver, at 53½ cents.....	71,441.43
586,502 pounds copper, at 12.66 cents.....	74,252.41

Total .....	\$442,800.69
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#### From New Mexican Ores—

1.79 ounces gold, at \$20.67.....	\$ 36.99
381.78 ounces silver, at 53½ cents.....	204.25
8,670 pounds copper, at 12.66 cents.....	109.76

Total .....	\$ 351.00
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Grand total for plant.....	\$443,151.69
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### SMELTER AND CHEMICAL EXTRACTION OUTPUT FOR 1910.

Up to December 10, 1910, for the past year, the United States mint, in the city of Denver, reported \$12,819,963 in gold and \$168,375 in silver from Colorado ores. Gold bullion from the American Smelting and Refining Company's refinery, at Omaha, largely the product of Colorado ores, is generally consigned to

New York and Philadelphia, hence the Denver mint must depend largely for bullion upon the smaller plants in the State.

In the table below the smelters are credited with \$7,655,018 in gold, while the chemical plants returned \$18,851,297. Ten years ago, as a result of mining in 1900—Colorado's best year for the precious metals—the smelters returned \$21,011,898 in gold, and the wet, or chemical, methods \$10,442,338. This shows that the smelters have fallen off \$13,546,880, or close to 65 per cent., in their extraction of gold from ores, while the chemical plants, handling the lower grades of ore, have increased \$7,908,959, or close to 76 per cent. This illustrates the change in Colorado metallurgy. The smallness of the zinc total is due to the fact that large quantities of Colorado zinc ores are smelted in Oklahoma and Kansas.

Name of Plant and Process.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Zinc.	Totals.
American Smelting, lead smelting.....	\$ 5,995,189	\$5,276,642	\$6,276,249	\$1,016,593	.....	\$19,173,713
United States Zinc, zinc smelting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	713,915	713,915
Ohio-Colorado, lead smelting.....	845,160	860,138	1,626,545	160,244	.....	3,492,107
Modern, new process smelting.....	171,150	359,716	.....	34,724	.....	565,590
Empire Zinc, zinc smelting.....	156,375	108,151	135,000	.....	2,954,016	3,353,512
North American, copper smelting.....	297,114	71,646	.....	74,362	.....	443,152
Isabella, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250
Copper Mountain, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	12,000,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000,875
United States Mint, coinage.....	12,819,968	168,375	.....	.....	.....	12,988,343
Wild Horse, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	42,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,938
Gaylord, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	45,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,290
Triby, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	15,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,800
Golden Cycle, Colorado City, chlorination.....	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000,000
Blue Flag, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	21,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,180
Stratton's, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	105,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,685
United States, Reduction, chlorination.....	3,778,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,778,954
Portland, Colorado City, chlorination.....	2,316,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,316,000
New Portland, Cripple Creek, cyanide.....	200,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,725
Tomboy, Telluride, amalgamation.....	682,480	.....	16,986	155,386	157,458	1,012,280
Liberty Bell, Telluride, cyanide.....	1,141,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141,350
Camp Bird, Ouray, amalgamation.....	3,063,334	10,750	31,480	.....	.....	3,105,564
Smuggler-Union, Telluride, amalgamation.....	993,436	641,176	.....	12,376	.....	1,588,988
Grand Totals .....	<u>\$38,636,283</u>	<u>\$8,106,654</u>	<u>\$8,083,230</u>	<u>\$1,453,685</u>	<u>\$3,825,389</u>	<u>\$60,107,241</u>

## DIVIDENDS PAID FROM METALLIFEROUS MINE PRODUCTION IN 1910.

Development work during the past year was more active and extensive than during 1908 and 1909. Hence there was some falling off in the dividends paid, the estimate for the year (public and otherwise) reading \$10,684,730, compared with \$11,026,309 in the year previous and \$11,789,824 in 1908. In the latter year 25 per cent. of the net earnings of the American Smelting and Refining Company were credited to Colorado mines, compared with only 15 per cent. last year.

American Smelting and Refining Company, 15 per cent. of year's profits.....	\$ 825,000
Ohio-Colorado Smelting and Refining Company, 10 per cent. on \$3,000,000.....	300,000
National Lead Company, 5 per cent. of year's profits.....	100,000
Guggenheim Exploration Company, 10 per cent. of year's profits .....	170,000
United Metals Selling Company, 5 per cent. of year's profits..	50,000
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Grand total for 1910.....	\$1,445,943

The United States Reduction and Refining Company, which established the \$4.50 transportation and treatment rate for Cripple Creek ores worth \$10 per ton and less, paid only fixed charges in 1910.

## AMOUNT OF PRECIOUS METAL MINED IN COLORADO BY YEARS.

The record of precious metal mining in Colorado is largely presented in the output of gold. Mint figures are used, with the exception of the past season, for which the tonnage basis was adopted. Total gold output was as follows:

Year.	Value.
1859 to 1870.....	\$27,213,083
1870 .....	2,000,000
1871 .....	2,000,000
1872 .....	1,725,000
1873, Silver demonetized.....	1,750,000
1874 .....	2,002,487
1875 .....	2,161,475
1876 .....	2,726,315
1877 .....	3,148,707
1878 .....	3,240,384

Year.	Value.
1879 .....	2,929,326
1880 .....	3,206,500
1881 .....	3,300,000
1882 .....	3,360,000
1883 .....	4,100,000
1884 .....	4,300,000
1885 .....	4,165,794
1886 .....	4,446,417
1887 .....	4,874,373
1888 .....	3,738,098
1889 .....	3,636,218
1890 .....	4,916,220
1891 .....	4,767,880
1892, Cripple Creek opened.....	5,539,071
1893, Panic year.....	7,487,071
1894 .....	10,616,463
1895 .....	13,305,100
1896 .....	15,110,960
1897 .....	19,572,187
1898 .....	23,312,819
1899 .....	26,508,676
1900 .....	28,869,392
1901 .....	27,756,313
1902 .....	28,516,583
1903 .....	22,705,711
1904 .....	24,325,129
1905 .....	25,638,831
1906 .....	23,210,629
1907, Panic year.....	20,471,527
1908 .....	22,695,576
1909 .....	21,946,684
1910 .....	29,190,115
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Grand total .....	\$496,857,039

## FIGURES FOR SILVER, LEAD, COPPER AND SPELTER FOR YEAR.

Average quotations for silver, lead, copper and spelter are stated as follows by the American Smelting and Refining Company, the St. Louis quotations being used for spelter:

Month.	Silver Per Oz.	Lead Per Cwt.	Copper Per Lb.	Spelter Per Cwt.
January .....	\$32.37	\$4.70	\$13.50	\$5.95
February .....	51.53	4.70	13.20	5.42
March .....	51.46	4.59	13.13	5.49
April .....	53.22	4.50	12.61	5.29
May .....	53.87	4.42	12.42	5.04
June .....	53.46	4.40	12.32	4.88
July .....	54.15	4.40	12.09	5.00
August .....	52.91	4.40	12.36	5.13
September .....	53.29	4.40	12.25	5.36
October .....	53.49	4.40	12.43	5.48
November .....	55.63	4.44	12.61	5.83
December .....	54.25	4.50	12.60	5.68
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Average .....	\$53.50	\$4.50	\$12.66	\$5.40

## COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION IN 1910.

The following table, compiled in the office of the State Coal Mine Inspector, shows the production of fuel in the State during 1910, and other important facts in connection with the industry:

Number of mines in operation.....	177
Number of new mines opened up.....	10
Total tons of lignite coal produced.....	1,655,094
Total tons of semi-bituminous coal produced.....	975,047
Total tons of bituminous coal produced.....	9,384,359
Total tons of anthracite coal produced.....	70,586
Tons of unclassified coal produced, estimated.....	70,000
Total tonnage .....	12,104,887
Total tonnage in 1909.....	10,772,490
Increase in 1910.....	1,332,397
Total tons of coke produced.....	1,190,901
Total tons of coke produced in 1909.....	1,076,593
Increase in 1910.....	114,308
Number of employes in and about mines.....	14,768
Number of employes at the coke ovens.....	1,090
Total number of coke ovens.....	3,164



One hundred and eighty-seven coal mines in operation in Colorado during the past year have produced 12,104,887 tons of all kinds of coal. This is an increase of 1,332,397 tons over the output for 1909 and an increase of 2,268,849 tons over the output of 1908. At an average price of \$2 a ton, the value of the year's output would reach to \$24,209,774, or an increase of \$2,664,794 over 1909.

The above figures hardly give an idea as to the enormous value of the coal deposits of all kinds of coal within the State. The United States Geological Survey places the area of the coal fields in Colorado at 17,130 square miles, and, in the face of these figures, the above have hardly any significance at all. Out of the 17,000 square miles mentioned, 10,000 contain workable and marketable coal.

The total available supply of coal in the State is estimated at the enormous sum of 371,770,000,000 tons. This amount is twenty times greater than all the coal mined in the United States up to date, and the coal fields of Colorado would keep the United States in fuel for forty years.

Of the coal mined during the past year, 1,655,094 tons were lignite, 975,047 semi-bituminous, 9,354,359 bituminous, 70,586 anthracite, and it is estimated that 70,000 tons of unclassified coal were taken from the ground.

The coke industry in the State also is an important factor, and 1,190,901 tons of coke were produced, showing an increase of 114,308 tons over 1909. There are 3,164 coke ovens in the State, and they employ 1,090 men.

The coal mines employ 14,768 men the year round, and these men receive in wages at an average of \$3 a day, which is rather low; presuming they work 300 days in the year, the sum of \$13,291,000.

The State of Colorado enjoys the distinction of being the only State in the Union west of Pennsylvania, and a few small fields in New Mexico, that contains anthracite coal deposits. These fields are in Routt and Gunnison counties, and their wealth is practically unknown.

The following counties in Colorado produce coal in quantities: Boulder, Douglas, Delta, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jefferson, Las Animas, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Pitkin, Routt and Weld. The completion of various railroads, some in the process of construction and others projected, will increase the coal production greatly, and open up new fields every year.

Much of the valuable coal land in the State still belongs to the federal government. Other lands belong to the State, and are granted by the general government for the support of the State schools. This land is sold with a reservation covering the coal deposits, which insures to the State a portion of the money to be

derived from the development of the territory and the opening of new mines in the different new coal districts.

The quality of the coal of all kinds mined in Colorado is excellent. Each year sees it pushing aside all competition in the different markets of the country. The War Department is coming to know more each year about the quality of the State product, and the war vessels of the nation are many of them steamed on coal from the hills of Colorado.

If the transportation facilities were at hand to open the vast undeveloped coal fields of the State, Colorado would rapidly take her place as the leading coal-producing State of the Union. As it is, the rapid strides indicate that there are only a few more years to come when this will be a certainty.

Taking the figures of geological survey, and allowing only \$1 a ton for each as a probable price, the value of the deposits in Colorado would be worth approximately \$250,000,000,000. This amount would pay off any war debt this country might ever incur, and an idea can be gleaned of the vast wealth contained in the State of all kinds. Even these figures are low, because the price of coal is advancing all the time, and the net sum realized for each ton would more probably be \$2.00. The coke made from Colorado coal leads the world. It is shipped to Europe for special purposes, and it is rapidly getting a market in the East in competition with Pennsylvania coke.

#### COAL TONNAGE MINED, NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

1909.

Tonnage mined .....	10,772,490
Number of employes.....	13,156
Fatal accidents .....	89

1910.

Tonnage mined .....	12,104,887
Number of employes.....	14,768
Fatal accidents .....	315

#### OIL PRODUCTION AND NATURAL GAS FLOW—NEW INDUSTRY FOR THE STATE.

A flow of 1,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, which escapes from the oil well at Boulder, Colorado, is to be utilized in 1911 for furnishing fuel to Boulder, Longmont, Berthoud, Loveland, Fort Collins and other northern Colorado towns, according to State Oil Inspector Claude E. Street, and this will be a new industry for the State.

In his annual report Street says the information has come to him that The United Oil Company would erect a refinery at Boulder to cost \$100,000, by means of which gasoline will be ex-

tracted from the natural gas. From two to seven gallons of gasoline per 1,000 cubic feet can be extracted. It is of fine quality, and sells for twelve cents a gallon. The process does not destroy the gas for fuel purposes, and it will be piped to the towns.

The proposed plan will put the Boulder oil fields upon a paying basis for the first time since their discovery, according to Street.

In his survey of the oil conditions Street reports that the value of the Florence output for 1910 was \$500,000 at the refinery.

The Florence field produced in 1910 200,000 barrels of crude oil, which sold on January 1, 1910, at eighty cents a barrel. The refineries raised the price to \$1 a barrel on May 1.

Florence produced 5,000,000 gallons of fine coal oil and gasoline during 1910; 3,000,000 gallons of fuel oil and gas oil, 400,000 gallons of smudge oil, 1,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil and 150,000 pounds of paraffine.

The Boulder district, which has no by-products, showed a much smaller return. It produced in 1910 50,000 barrels of crude oil, at \$1.50 a barrel. The higher price was due to the fact that it has a much larger percentage of gasoline than the Florence oil. The Boulder oil runs 19.20 per cent. of gasoline, while that at Florence only runs 2.5 per cent. of gasoline.

Boulder yielded 1,000,000 gallons of coal oil and gasoline and 500,000 gallons of fuel oil and gas oil.

## CHAPTER VII

STATISTICS OF THE RAILROADS OF COLORADO FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

## COLORADO SPRINGS &amp; CRIPPLE CREEK R. R.

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compensation.	Average Daily Compensation.	Accidents Kill- In- ed. jured.
General officers .....	8	2,970	\$ 64,297.81	\$4.81	.. ..
Other officers .....	3	1,095	2,850.00	2.61	.. ..
General office clerks.....	37	12,814	18,879.75	1.47	.. ..
Station agents .....	9	2,105	5,849.07	2.77	.. ..
Other station men.....	6	2,296	4,842.46	2.11	.. ..
Enginemen .....	20	5,414	27,984.97	5.17	.. ..
Firemen .....	20	4,491	16,464.26	3.67	.. ..
Conductors .....	17	5,248	22,947.30	4.37	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	30	7,788	27,942.54	3.59	.. ..
Machinists .....	6	1,839	7,024.81	3.82	.. ..
Carpenters .....	16	3,811	10,709.62	2.81	.. ..
Other shopmen .....	21	5,737	14,528.98	2.53	.. ..
Section foremen .....	17	5,249	10,819.01	2.06	.. ..
Other trackmen .....	122	26,996	42,599.81	1.58	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.....	4	1,074	1,531.62	1.43	.. ..
Telegraph operators, dispatchers .....	18	5,293	11,031.95	2.08	.. ..
Employees — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
All other employees and laborers .....	47	15,356	35,097.95	2.28	.. ..
Totals .....	401	109,576	\$275,402.51	2.51	.. ..

## COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.

General officers .....	13	4,745	\$ 40,843.63	\$8.61	4	29
Other officers .....	18	6,935	35,081.96	5.06	..	..
General office clerks.....	69	26,098	62,568.68	2.40	..	..
Station agents .....	25	8,942	24,520.79	2.74	..	..
Other station men.....	11	4,380	10,764.02	2.46	..	..
Enginemen .....	76	30,264	145,615.43	4.81	..	..

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compen- sation.	Average Daily Compen- sation.	Accidents Kill- In- ed. jured.
Firemen .....	76	30,732	96,730.36	3.15	.. ..
Conductors .....	31	11,856	74,086.71	6.26	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	59	22,464	100,194.02	4.46	.. ..
Machinists .....	18	7,488	32,707.05	4.83	.. ..
Carpenters .....	51	13,728	43,161.09	3.14	.. ..
Other shopmen .....	245	84,864	232,810.44	2.74	.. ..
Section foremen .....	51	18,360	39,758.31	2.17	.. ..
Other trackmen .....	220	77,040	111,724.05	1.52	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers and watchmen.....	6	2,237	4,925.40	2.20	.. ..
Telegraph operators, dispatch- ers .....	31	11,863	32,946.29	2.78	.. ..
Employes — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
All other employes and labor- ers .....	62	25,437	52,621.58	2.07	.. ..
Totals .....	1,062	387,433	\$1,145,762.81	\$2.96	.. ..

## THE MANITOU &amp; PIKES PEAK R. R. CO.

General officers .....	2	730	\$3,668.00	\$11.87	.. ..
Other officers .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
General office clerks.....	1	365	2,400.00	6.57	.. ..
Station agents .....	1	189	390.80	2.67	.. ..
Other station men.....	1	162	306.55	1.89	.. ..
Enginemen .....	3	669	3,344.06	5.00	.. ..
Firemen .....	3	671	2,011.80	3.00	.. ..
Conductors .....	2	371	1,298.15	3.50	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	2	436	1,216.15	2.80	.. ..
Machinists .....	1	365	1,800.00	4.93	.. ..
Carpenters .....	1	87	436.59	5.02	.. ..
Other shopmen .....	14	3,238	7,140.85	2.21	.. ..
Section foremen .....	2	390	895.85	2.30	.. ..
Other trackmen .....	24	2,586	4,517.90	1.75	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers and watchmen.....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
Telegraph operators, dispatch- ers .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
Employes — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
All other employes and labor- ers .....	4	808	2,583.80	3.20	.. ..
Totals .....	60	11,067	\$37,010.54	\$3.34	.. ..



## PUEBLO UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compensation.	Average Daily Compensation.	Accidents Kill- ed. In- jured.
General officers .....	5	300	\$ 800.00	\$2.66	.. ..
Other officers .....	1	365	2,400.00	6.57	.. ..
General office clerks.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Station agents .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Other station men.....	37	11,951	27,847.17	2.33	.. ..
Enginemen .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Firemen .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Conductors .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Machinists .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Carpenters .....	1	302	740.00	2.45	.. ..
Other shopmen .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Section foremen .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Other trackmen .....	1	401	821.57	2.05	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.....	4	1,464	3,120.21	2.13	.. ..
Telegraph operators, dispatchers .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Employees — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
All other employes and laborers .....	34	12,121	14,662.76	1.21	.. ..
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	83	26,903	\$50,391.71	\$1.87	.. ..

## DENVER &amp; RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.

General officers .....	20	7,300	\$ 138,549.91	\$18.98	.. ..
Other officers .....	24	8,760	73,904.90	8.44	.. ..
General office clerks.....	317	115,705	309,450.01	2.67	.. ..
Station agents .....	117	42,705	117,759.54	2.76	.. ..
Other station men.....	488	178,120	338,195.41	1.90	.. ..
Enginemen .....	340	124,100	446,107.62	3.59	.. ..
Conductors .....	199	72,635	373,866.15	5.15	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	488	178,120	507,034.90	2.85	.. ..
Machinists .....	499	155,683	487,659.91	3.13	.. ..
Carpenters .....	352	109,824	291,420.48	2.65	.. ..
Other shopmen .....	1,467	457,704	1,159,256.76	2.53	.. ..
Section foremen .....	273	99,645	198,360.21	1.99	.. ..
Other trackmen .....	1,379	430,248	613,143.23	1.43	.. ..



CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compen- sation.	Average Daily Compen- sation.	Accidents Kill- ed, In- jured.
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.....	255	93,075	325,202.36	3.49	.. ..
Telegraph operators, dispatchers .....	157	57,305	166,459.47	2.90	.. ..
Employees — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
All other employes and laborers .....	1,237	385,844	834,377.97	2.16	.. ..
Total .....	7,952	2,640,978	\$7,054,230.80	\$2.67	.. ..

## CRYSTAL RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

General officers .....	9	2,817	\$ 729.75	\$2.60	.. ..
Other officers .....	..	184	1,260.00	6.85	.. ..
General office clerks.....	13	4,069	2,487.52	6.10	.. ..
Other station men.....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
Enginemen .....	1	342	1,419.51	3.87	.. ..
Firemen .....	1	347	1,042.20	3.00	.. ..
Conductors .....	1	395	1,550.92	3.93	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	1	282	775.58	2.75	.. ..
Machinists .....	1	235	957.19	4.07	.. ..
Carpenters .....	1	144	504.08	3.50	.. ..
Other shopmen .....	2	376	1,035.37	2.75	.. ..
Section foremen .....	1	667	1,667.50	2.50	.. ..
Other trackmen .....	8	2,087	3,625.99	1.74	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
Telegraph operators, dispatchers .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
Employees — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
All other employes and laborers .....	1	363	1,045.02	2.87	.. ..
Total .....	39	12,676	\$19,630.51	\$1.55	.. ..

## COLORADO &amp; WYOMING RAILROAD.

General officers .....	9	2,817	\$ 4,366.22	\$1.55	.. ..
Other officers .....	7	2,292	13,800.00	6.02	.. ..
General office clerks.....	13	4,069	13,682.80	3.36	.. ..
Station agents .....	6	2,190	5,832.00	2.66	.. ..
Other station men.....	9	2,470	5,216.41	2.11	.. ..
Enginemen .....	21	5,849	24,155.68	4.13	.. ..

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compen- sation.	Average Daily Compen- sation.	Accidents Kill- In- ed. jured	
Firemen .....	21	5,828	14,983.66	2.57	..	..
Conductors .....	7	1,751	8,403.32	4.80	..	..
Other trainmen .....	65	15,664	54,779.64	3.50	..	..
Machinists .....	9	3,131	10,692.22	3.45	..	..
Carpenters .....	21	7,396	19,701.23	2.66	..	..
Other shopmen .....	104	26,540	62,819.33	2.37	..	..
Section foremen .....	16	3,757	8,525.18	2.27	..	..
Other trackmen .....	158	32,099	52,899.39	1.65	..	..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers and watchmen.....	1	493	788.96	1.60	..	..
Telegraph operators .....	2	730	2,880.00	3.95	..	..
Employes — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
All other employes.....	17	5,535	15,912.76	2.87	..	..
<hr/>						
Total .....	486	122,611	\$319,438.85	\$2.61	..	..

## THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

General officers .....	12	2,190	\$11,849.76	\$5.41	..	..
Other officers .....	6	1,741	8,697.31	5.00	..	..
General office clerks.....	3	1,092	2,664.19	2.44	..	..
Station agents .....	8	2,921	7,323.57	2.51	..	..
Other station men.....	5	1,898	3,804.43	2.00	..	..
Enginemen .....	22	7,996	34,784.41	4.85	..	..
Firemen .....	22	7,913	20,969.30	2.65	..	..
Conductors .....	9	3,446	19,001.04	5.51	..	..
Other trainmen .....	17	5,514	21,226.25	3.85	..	..
Machinists .....	8	2,346	9,656.62	4.12	..	..
Carpenters .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Other shopment .....	29	9,291	21,958.57	2.36	..	..
Section foremen .....	24	8,680	17,593.61	2.03	..	..
Other trackmen .....	154	47,913	83,981.08	1.75	..	..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers and watchmen.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Telegraph operators, etc .....	2	920	3,571.30	3.88	..	..
Employes — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
All other employes and labor- ers .....	17	5,300	14,552.64	2.75	..	..
<hr/>						
Totals .....	338	109,161	\$281,634.08	\$2.58	..	..

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compen- sation.	Average Daily Compen- sation.	Accidents Kill- In- ed. jured.	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.						
General officers .....	2	730	\$4,510.96	\$6.18	2	38
Other officers .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
General office clerks.....	11	3,443	10,757.43	3.12	..	..
Station agents .....	30	10,950	24,502.75	2.24	..	..
Other station men.....	123	38,499	90,639.40	2.35	..	..
Enginemen .....	70	25,550	116,240.90	4.55	..	..
Firemen .....	65	23,725	77,029.72	3.25	..	..
Conductors .....	38	13,870	57,190.97	4.12	..	..
Other trainmen .....	111	40,515	112,289.97	2.77	..	..
Machinists .....	18	5,634	22,164.48	3.93	..	..
Carpenters .....	80	25,040	80,092.55	3.20	..	..
Other shopmen .....	189	59,157	163,832.43	2.77	..	..
Section foremen .....	57	20,805	43,137.86	2.07	..	..
Other trackmen .....	482	150,866	234,419.03	1.55	..	..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers and watchmen.....	5	1,825	3,664.93	2.01	..	..
Telegraph operators, dispatch- ers .....	50	18,250	38,673.02	2.12	..	..
All other employes.....	134	41,942	135,459.39	3.23	..	..
Totals .....	1,465	\$480,801	\$1,214,605.79	\$2.88	..	..

## COLORADO &amp; SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

General officers .....	8	2,496	\$18,250.00	\$7.31	..	..
Other officers .....	1	321	2,700.00	8.65	..	..
General office clerks.....	5	1,248	4,262.50	3.42	..	..
Station agents .....	1	312	1,320.00	4.23	..	..
Other station men.....	4	1,260	3,928.44	3.12	..	..
Enginemen .....	4	752	4,259.36	5.66	..	..
Firemen .....	6	752	2,757.94	3.67	..	..
Conductors .....	2	767	4,174.43	5.44	..	..
Other trainmen .....	8	2,114	7,301.49	3.45	..	..
Machinists .....	3	852	3,308.28	3.88	..	..
Carpenters .....	1	42	140.48	3.34	..	..
Other shopmen .....	5	1,418	4,418.12	3.12	..	..
Section foremen .....	1	437	1,410.00	3.23	..	..
Other trackmen .....	29	4,098	6,746.37	1.65	..	..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers and watchmen .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Telegraph operators.....	2	373	995.96	2.66	..	..
All other employes.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Totals .....	80	17,234	\$65,973.37	\$3.83	..	..

## FLORENCE &amp; CRIPPLE CREEK R. R.

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compen- sation.	Average Daily Compen- sation.	Accidents Kill- In- ed. jured.
General officers .....	5	1,930	\$ 9,293.57	\$4.82	.. ..
Other officers .....	2	712	1,852.50	2.60	.. ..
General office clerks.....	24	8,330	12,271.83	1.47	.. ..
Station agents .....	5	1,369	3,802.28	2.78	.. ..
Other station men.....	4	1,493	3,147.59	2.11	.. ..
Enginemen .....	13	3,519	18,190.24	5.17	.. ..
Firemen .....	13	2,919	10,701.77	3.67	.. ..
Conductors .....	11	3,412	14,915.75	4.37	.. ..
Other Trainmen .....	20	5,062	18,162.65	3.59	.. ..
Machinists .....	4	1,196	4,566.12	3.52	.. ..
Carpenters .....	10	2,476	6,961.26	2.81	.. ..
Other Shopmen.....	14	3,729	9,443.84	2.53	.. ..
Section Foremen.....	11	3,411	7,032.36	2.06	.. ..
Other Trackmen.....	79	17,547	27,689.88	1.58	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers and watchmen.....	2	698	995.55	1.43	.. ..
Telegraph operators.....	12	3,440	7,170.77	2.08	.. ..
Employees — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
All other employes and labor- ers .....	32	9,981	22,813.67	2.29	.. ..
Totals .....	261	71,224	\$179,011.63	\$2.51	.. ..

## THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

General officers.....	3	1,040	\$ 5,004.23	\$4.81	.. ..
Other officers.....	1	383	997.50	2.60	.. ..
General office clerks.....	13	4,485	6,607.91	1.47	.. ..
Station agents.....	3	737	2,047.39	2.77	.. ..
Other station men.....	2	804	1,694.86	2.11	.. ..
Enginemen .....	8	1,894	9,794.74	5.17	.. ..
Firemen .....	7	1,572	5,762.49	3.67	.. ..
Conductors .....	6	1,837	8,031.55	4.37	.. ..
Other trainmen.....	10	2,725	9,779.89	3.59	.. ..
Machinists .....	2	644	2,458.68	3.82	.. ..
Carpenters .....	6	1,333	3,748.37	2.81	.. ..
Other shopmen.....	6	2,008	5,085.14	2.53	.. ..
Section foremen.....	6	1,837	3,786.65	2.06	.. ..
Other trackmen.....	43	9,449	14,909.94	1.58	.. ..

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compensation.	Average Daily Compensation.	Accidents Kill- In- ed. jured.	
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.....	1	376	536.07	1.43	..	..
Telegraph operators, etc.....	6	1,854	3,861.18	2.08	..	..
Employes — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
All other employes and laborers .....	17	5,374	12,284.29	2.28	..	..
Totals .....	140	38,352	\$ 96,390.88	\$2.50	..	..

## ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

General officers .....	40	710	\$ 13,670.44	\$19.25	4	24
Other officers.....	126	3,451	30,861.43	8.94	..	..
General office clerk.....	1,632	25,198	58,762.54	2.33	..	..
Station agents .....	14	5,700	10,532.60	1.90	..	..
Other station men.....	16	6,630	9,202.50	1.38	..	..
Enginemen .....	53	19,389	83,055.66	4.28	..	..
Firemen .....	53	19,599	58,192.92	2.97	..	..
Conductors .....	33	12,620	54,173.32	4.29	..	..
Other trainmen.....	70	28,303	70,020.10	2.47	..	..
Machinists .....	4	2,000	7,022.30	3.51	..	..
Carpenters .....	16	5,655	14,333.28	2.53	..	..
Other shopmen.....	96	27,722	68,696.57	2.48	..	..
Section foremen.....	23	8,665	16,458.77	1.90	..	..
Other trainmen.....	72	34,936	53,198.87	1.52	..	..
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.....	2	215	70.00	1.33	..	..
Telegraph operators, dispatchers, etc.....	43	11,287	21,985.54	1.95	..	..
Employes — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
All other employes and laborers .....	461	31,860	60,737.09	2.06	..	..
Totals .....	2,754	243,940	\$636,273.91	\$2.60	..	..

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

General officers .....	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Other officers.....	11	3,728	\$ 28,273.29	\$7.58	15	199
General office clerks.....	49	17,127	45,627.11	2.66	..	..
Station agents.....	33	10,770	24,224.73	2.25	..	..
Other station men.....	163	55,325	105,022.20	1.90	..	..

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compen- sation.	Average Daily Compen- sation.	Accidents Kill- ed. In- jured.
Enginemen .....	100	40,822	179,041.90	4.38	.. ..
Firemen .....	94	38,939	111,350.07	2.86	.. ..
Conductors .....	54	25,638	109,714.01	4.23	.. ..
Other trainmen.....	173	71,852	203,031.45	2.83	.. ..
Machinists .....	38	13,737	53,866.85	3.92	.. ..
Carpenters .....	67	18,675	51,406.46	2.75	.. ..
Other shopmen.....	269	95,647	242,699.02	2.54	.. ..
Section foremen.....	78	26,628	53,753.91	2.02	.. ..
Other trainmen.....	575	174,092	264,915.01	1.52	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers etc.....	22	7,409	11,993.92	1.62	.. ..
Telegraph operators, dispatch- ers, etc.....	80	30,181	73,352.14	2.43	.. ..
Employees — Account floating equipment .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
All other employees.....	564	205,993	446,734.45	2.17	.. ..
Totals .....	2,370	836,663	\$2,005,006.52	\$2.40	.. ..

## SAN LUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

General officers .....	6	462	\$969.62	\$2.09	.. ..
Other officers .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
General office clerks .....	9	754	414.59	.55	.. ..
Station agents .....	1	73	205.33	2.63	.. ..
Other station men.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Enginemen .....	1	67	281.36	4.20	.. ..
Firemen .....	1	67	181.86	1.71	.. ..
Conductors .....	1	67	282.80	4.22	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	1	67	203.14	3.03	.. ..
Machinists .....	1	32	87.46	2.73	.. ..
Carpenters .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Other shopmen .....	1	2	6.00	3.00	.. ..
Section foremen .....	1	35	70.40	2.01	.. ..
Other trackmen .....	5	53	861.96	1.64	.. ..
Switch tenders, crossing tend- ers, etc.....	1	81	148.25	1.83	.. ..
Totals .....	29	1,765	\$2,937.71	\$1.61	.. ..



## ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compen- sation.	Average Daily Compen- sation.	Accidents Kill- ed.	In- jured.
General officers .....	4	1,558	\$5,185.97	\$3.33	..	..
Other officers .....	1	335	810.61	2.42	..	..
General office clerks.....	2	619	781.45	1.25	..	..
Station agents .....	2	396	886.30	2.23	..	..
Other station men.....	1	175	443.57	2.53	..	..
Enginemen .....	3	553	1,977.96	3.55	..	..
Firemen .....	5	569	1,869.22	3.30	..	..
Conductors .....	2	297	198.27	3.72	..	..
Other trainmen .....	4	401	1,132.61	2.82	..	..
Machinists .....	1	216	649.65	3.01	..	..
Carpenters .....	2	328	771.69	2.35	..	..
Other shopmen .....	1	219	469.19	2.14	..	..
Section foremen .....	2	441	1,227.52	2.78	..	..
Other trackmen .....	8	1,543	2,995.45	1.94	..	..
All other employes and labor- ers .....	3	645	1,572.53	2.43	..	..
Totals .....	41	8,295	\$21,871.99	\$2.63	..	..

## DENVER, BOULDER &amp; WESTERN R. R.

General officers .....	3	1,095	\$ 9,000.00	\$8.22	..	..
Other officers .....	3	1,095	5,330.00	4.87	..	..
General office clerks .....	1	365	900.00	2.47	..	..
Station agents .....	4	1,300	2,103.82	1.62	..	..
Enginemen .....	3	1,147	4,900.19	4.27	..	..
Firemen .....	4	1,235	3,162.15	2.56	..	..
Conductors .....	3	1,061	3,556.07	3.35	..	..
Other trainmen .....	3	1,117	2,855.08	2.56	..	..
Machinists .....	2	590	2,277.40	3.86	..	..
Carpenters .....	5	556	2,277.05	2.99	..	..
Other shopmen.....	3	988	1,660.58	3.07	..	..
Section foremen .....	6	1,926	3,035.96	1.99	..	..
Other trackmen .....	30	5,568	2,841.22	1.61	..	..
Telegraph operators, dispatch- ers .....	3	1,032	1,854.16	1.80	..	..
All other employes and labor- ers .....	7	2,667	5,207.97	1.95	..	..
Totals .....	80	21,742	\$58,660.20	\$2.70	..	..

## DENVER UNION DEPOT R. R. CO.

CLASS.	No. on June 30th.	Total No. Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compensation.	Average Daily Compensation.	Accidents Kill- In- ed. jured.
General officers .....	2	730	\$ 2,800.00	\$3.84	.. ..
Other officers .....	2	730	3,600.00	4.93	.. ..
General office clerks .....	2	730	1,860.00	2.55	.. ..
Other station men... ..	110	40,150	85,528.20	2.12	.. ..
Other trainmen .....	11	4,015	7,123.05	1.77	.. ..
Machinists .....	11	4,015	9,114.05	2.27	.. ..
Totals .....	138	50,307	\$109,741.30	\$2.18	.. ..
Grand totals .....	18,220	5,466,826	\$14,618,392.73	\$4.40	.. ..

## RAILROAD LINES BUILT IN COLORADO IN 1910.

	Miles	Cost
Union Pacific .....	25	\$ 750,000
Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado & Southern (joint double track) .....	20	1,250,000
Denver & Rio Grande (second main track).....	13	350,000
San Luis Southern.....	32	800,000
Denver, Laramie & Northwestern.....	17	425,000
Totals .....	107	\$3,570,000

## LINES TO BE BUILT IN 1911.

	Miles	Cost
Union Pacific (Denver-Fort Morgan).....	85	\$2,550,000
Union Pacific (Denver-Fort Collins, via Dent; grading completed)	26	780,000
Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pacific (grading in progress).....	57	1,500,000
Colorado & Southern (Cheyenne to Wellington; grading).....	30	900,000
Burlington (Hudson to Greeley).....	26	780,000
Denver & Rio Grande (second main track).....	10	250,000
Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado & Southern (joint double track) .....	27	2,500,000
San Luis Southern.....	22	550,000
Denver, Laramie & Northwestern.....	50	1,275,000
Total .....	333	\$11,085,000

## CHAPTER VIII

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### COLORADO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

We presume that in investigating the conditions of the public schools of Colorado and the pay of the teachers, we are entering a field that never before received any attention from a State labor bureau.

We were led to make our investigations by a desire to be of assistance, if we could, to both schools and teachers. The teacher in our schools may call his or her occupation a profession but there are few trades or occupations that entail more hard labor, physical and mental, on those employed in them than the teacher's and from the labor side alone, are more deserving of liberal remuneration. But there is another side far more important than this. The teacher is the character builder, the moulder of the citizens, the men and women of to-morrow.

In theory the home is the great citizen factory. In reality the common school is doing at least two-thirds of the work in that line that the home is given credit for. Therefore, the teacher's work from a sociologic, economic point of view, is the most important that is now being performed. In order to secure the necessary data, we prepared and sent to at least thirty-seven hundred teachers in Colorado schedules asking for information regarding their work, salary, living expenses and other things connected with the schools. About twelve hundred were heard from. Below we give a table showing maximum, minimum and average salaries paid in each county that sent in enough reports to enable a fair estimate to be made.

TABLE SHOWING MAXIMUM, MINIMUM AND AVERAGE WAGES OF TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF COLORADO.

County.	No. Teachers Replying.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Salary. Average
Adams .....	17	\$ 80.00	\$40.00	\$60.00
Arapahoe .....	10	95.00	40.00	52.75
Archuleta .....	2	75.00	65.00	67.50
Baca .....	7	65.00	40.00	47.14 2 7
Bent .....	16	140.00	50.00	70.18 3-4
Boulder .....	102	277.00	40.00	77.263
Chaffee .....	22	188.88	50.00	77.50
Cheyenne .....	18	55.00	40.00	45.27 2-9
Clear Creek .....	36	117.77 7-9	50.00	80.19
Conejos .....	16	168.65	40.00	75.88
Costilla .....	3	80.00	60.00	76.66 2-3
Custer .....	3	60.00	40.00	53.33 1-3
Delta .....	16	70.00	45.00	59.25
Douglas .....	13	70.00	40.00	49.433
Eagle .....	10	100.00	50.00	76.00
Elbert .....	25	80.00	35.00	48.80
Garfield .....	16	90.00	50.00	64.2187
Gilpin .....	8	105.00	30.00	48.80
Grand .....	8	75.00	40.00	58.125
Gunnison .....	10	125.00	50.00	55.50
Huerfano .....	21	120.00	35.00	61.19

Jackson .....	3	90.00	1 school	55.00	1 school	70.00
Jefferson .....	66	166.66 2-3	1 school	50.00	7 schools	66.96
Kiowa .....	10	50.00	9 schools	46.00	1 school	49.60
Kit Carson .....	22	100.00	1 school	40.00	6 schools	45.228
Lake .....	10	125.00	1 school	60.00	1 school	89.07
La Plata .....	22	158.33	1 school	60.00	6 schools	74.52
Larimer .....	63	133.33 1-3	1 school	40.00	2 schools	76.54 4-7
Las Animas .....	32	110.00	1 school	50.00	1 school	72.93
Lincoln .....	19	80.00	1 school	40.00	7 schools	51.84
Logan .....	13	133.35	1 school	42.50	1 school	71.065
Mesa .....	51	100.00	1 school	60.00	7 schools	69.00
Montrose .....	16	100.00	1 school	50.00	2 schools	68.00
Montezuma .....	8	111.10	1 school	60.00	2 schools	67.95
Morgan .....	17	111.11	2 schools	50.00	4 schools	68.75
Ouray .....	12	90.00	1 school	60.00	2 schools	70.00
Park .....	10	110.00	2 schools	45.00	1 school	72.00
Phillips .....	13	65.00	1 school	40.00	5 schools	45.96
Pitkin .....	7	100.00	2 schools	50.00	1 school	75.00
Prowers .....	25	100.00	2 schools	30.00	1 school	61.20
Rio Grande .....	13	150.00	1 school	45.00	1 school	75.60
Routt .....	8	100.00	2 schools	50.00	1 school	75.00
Saguache .....	3	75.00	1 school	60.00	2 schools	65.00
San Juan .....	6	166.66 2-3	1 school	70.00	2 schools	94.24
Sedgwick .....	12	133.33 1-3	1 school	40.00	3 schools	62.95

County.	No. Teachers Replying.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Average Salary.
Summit .....	10	136.85	1 school	65.00	83.43½
Teller .....	47	137.50	1 school	54.00	77.25
Washington .....	13	125.00	1 school	35.00	57.70
Weld .....	58	277.77 2-3	1 school	50.00	79.00
Yuma .....	9	65.00	1 school	40.00	47.50
Fremont .....	51	168.00	1 school	40.00	72.19
Pueblo .....	38	388.88	1 school	45.00	86.775
El Paso .....	69	150.00	1 school	45.00	70.85
Denver .....	101	300.00	1 school	50.00	92.446



The table shows that the teachers are among the poorest paid workers in the State. And it shows plainly that any really strong, efficient, energetic man or woman can make a much greater salary in almost any other field of labor and therefore the best teachers are continually forsaking the school room for better paid positions. And the schools, or rather, the children of Colorado, are great losers thereby. The teacher who develops the mind and, in a great measure, shapes the future destinies of our race, is certainly entitled to a remuneration equal to that received by those who build our houses, run trains on our railroads, work on our farms or in our homes, but only a few of them get it.

The following table shows what the workers for wages are getting in Colorado. Compare them with the teachers' wages given above:

Occupation.	Salary.
Bricklayers .....	Per day \$ 6.00
Carpenters .....	Per day 4.50
Steamfitters .....	Per day 5.00
Linemen .....	Per day 3.50
Tinners .....	Per day 4.00
Painters .....	Per day 4.00
Printers .....	Per day 5.00
R. R. Firemen.....	Per month 100.00
Brakemen .....	Per month, \$60.00 to 70.00
Steam Engineers .....	Per month, \$75.00 to 150.00
Waitresses .....	Per day, board and 1.50
Cooks .....	Per week, board and 18.00
Plumbers .....	Per day 5.00
Electrical Workers .....	Per day 4.00
Harness Makers .....	Per day 3.59
Drainlayers .....	Per day 3.00
Paperhangers .....	Per day 4.50
Pressmen .....	Per day 5.00
R. R. Conductors.....	Per month 125.00
R. R. Engineers.....	Per month, \$125.00 to 150.00
Men Waiters .....	Per day, board and 2.00
Housemaids .....	Per month, board, rooms and 25.00

While all other classes of workers are actually getting more dollars per month than most teachers, they have other advantages that turn the scale still more in their favor. The carpenter, for example, usually works twelve months in the year, the teacher only nine. The carpenter can dress in blue overalls and a jumper if he desires; the teacher must wear as good clothes as the average doctor or lawyer. The carpenter does not have to spend from one

to two months each summer attending a normal school, he does not have to join a reading circle, buy books and subscribe for two or three periodicals or magazines, nor is he by reason of the large (?) amount of cash received as salary every month, expected to give liberally to every charitable or public enterprise. And he is not expected to buy any of the material for the houses he builds, while the teacher is not only expected but is compelled to do all these things. Hence the carpenter, were his wages reduced to the level of the teacher's, would still have a great advantage financially. And when the carpenter furnishes his eight hours of labor each day he is free, his work is done. But it is not so with the teacher. He or she must often take their work home with them and spend long hours at night, without compensation, preparing for the next day. No wonder the carpenter who has steady work is the happier of the two.

The remarks by the teachers on the last page of the schedule are, in many cases, pitiful in the extreme. They tell of hundreds and thousands of dollars spent in preparation for what they intended to be a life work. Of the desire to give the best there was in them to their work; of the long hours of toil in the school room and at home; of the many demands upon their scanty salaries, and, almost invariably, say that their profession affords them but the barest living. Many say that the present will be their last year in the school room because they can no longer exist on the salaries they receive. Others tell of long rides or walks to and from their schools in winter's cold and summer's heat; of doing their own janitor work; of buying the material they used in their school work; and of many other things that were not pleasant or just. And, alas, their stories are true. Very few said there was anything pleasant about their work, and, after reading their tales of woe, one cannot help wondering that there are any teachers in our schools, the rural ones, at least. The only possible benefit to be derived from it all is to find a remedy for their wrongs and, if possible, point out some way to secure them an adequate salary and better equipment for their work.

Nearly all of the world's toilers are organized now and act as a unit. They combine their strength, use it intelligently and justly, and are securing all kinds of benefits for themselves by so doing. In Colorado almost the only unorganized workers we know of are the teachers and stenographers, and they are at the foot of the list when it comes to salaries and privileges. They work as individuals, have no strength and can do nothing for themselves.

Of course, teachers have organizations, or teachers' associations, in almost every county in the State. In those associations they meet, read more or less learned papers, get acquainted, enjoy themselves socially, and go home without accomplishing anything whatever. But there should be a teachers' union

or association in each county, formed for the purpose of doing things. Its officers should meet and confer with as many of the officers and members of other unions as possible and learn from them how they won their victories and assisted their members. Let them adopt the methods of other unions to their needs as far as possible. Let them get a list of the schools of the State that are paying salaries for twelve instead of nine months in the year, and use them as a lever to secure twelve months' salaries for teachers in as many schools as possible. Let them go to the county assessors and get the assessed valuation of every school district in the county, and also that of the members of the different school boards. Then when they make a plea for higher salaries they can show exactly what a mill or a half mill increase in the levy will produce and how slight the increase in the individual tax will be. Let them ascertain the needs of each school in the way of apparatus, library, etc., and gently but firmly tell the school boards what they are and insist that they be supplied as speedily as possible. Intelligent agitation, if persisted in, will sometimes work wonders.

Let them hold a meeting each year, with a full attendance of all the teachers in the county and as many school boards as they can get to attend. At this meeting let the condition of the schools, their needs and methods of improvement, be discussed as freely and fully as possible. This will awaken a desire, many times, for improvement on the part of the directors of many schools. Discuss salaries; decide upon and demand them large enough to furnish a fair living at least. And present itemized accounts of living expenses, balanced against past and prospective salaries, to show that the salaries will not meet the expenses without the most niggardly, pitiful economy. And then ask the school boards if they can expect competent, intelligent teachers to continue in the profession on such pay.

Much legislation for our schools is needed and these teachers' associations or unions should work unceasingly to secure it. The present law says that school boards may levy a tax of one-tenth of one mill for library purposes. It should be so changed that it would be mandatory on each school board to levy a tax of at least one-half a mill for the purpose of purchasing a library and apparatus until there has been an expenditure of at least five hundred dollars for this purpose. After that a levy of one-tenth of a mill annually might suffice. The law limiting the levy for teacher's salary to 15 mills should be repealed and the different school boards allowed to make a levy sufficient to raise a decent salary.

In the East small districts are being consolidated with larger ones and much better schools result, and the same plan could be used to advantage in many counties in Colorado. Teachers ought not to be annoyed, as many of them are, by janitor work, and, if organized, would not be. Every school

house in Colorado ought to contain a good supply of wall maps, a globe, unabridged dictionary, an up-to-date encyclopedia, a compound microscope and some standard work on natural history and a good history of the world. But a majority of them contain practically nothing.

Teachers who are lucky enough to have normal training find that they must discard much of it on entering the common schools because the boards will not furnish them with material for putting it into practice. Some of them buy the material themselves, but they ought not to. A hostler would never dream of buying his own combs and brushes, nor a carpenter his nails or lumber, and it is all wrong to compel teachers to buy the material used by them in their school work. And normal educated teachers soon realize that their special training has very little, if any, cash value. They find everywhere teachers with only a common school education, without a particle of experience, getting as high salaries, and, in some cases, higher, than they receive. They also find that politics often reigns supreme in the County Superintendent's office; that favoritism or political pull exerts a much stronger influence than merit, experience or fitness for teaching.

School boards are not selected for their educational qualifications. Many of them are selected only because they happen to get a majority of the votes cast at the school election. They care little or nothing for the welfare of the schools, their only desire being to expend as little cash for school purposes as possible. This is wrong. Educational qualifications, a thorough grasp of the immeasurable importance of the work of the qualified conscientious teacher, is as necessary in the school board as in the teacher, and there ought to be as strict educational qualifications for one as for the other. Elsewhere we have said that there ought to be a compound microscope, an up-to-date encyclopedia and a large, well illustrated natural history in each school. A large number of the directors of our common schools could not tell a compound microscope from a koodoo or a dikdik if they met all three in the road. And they do not, cannot, dream of the new and wonderful world the use of one would open to the view of their children if there was one in the school house for their use.

Nor do they know anything about the immeasurable stores of knowledge in the ponderous volumes of an up-to-date encyclopedia, hence they would not favor spending money for one.

Another apparatus of inestimable value in a country school room is a cheap, but good, stereopticon and an assortment, the larger the better, of educational pictures. We do not mean a moving picture machine; we mean a stereopticon that will show photographic negatives on a screen. It will cost but a few dollars, the slides only a few cents each, and as an educator is unsurpassed. In the schools of Council Bluffs, Iowa, it is a part



of the regular course and the different schools have thousands of slides, which they exchange so that all the pupils get the benefit of all of them. A letter addressed to the Superintendent of City Schools, Council Bluffs, Iowa, will bring full details of its use there and show how and why it should be used in all schools.

We believe that the standard of the teachers in our public schools should be raised. And we believe the best way to do it is to abolish third grade certificates and keep the requirements for first and second where they are. This would compel all third grade teachers to attain a second grade standard or quit the business, and a much higher class of teachers would result. No teacher has any right to try to secure a raise in salary until he or she deserves and can earn it. While experience and preparatory training do not count for much from a financial standpoint in school work, a reputation does, and it can only be gained by hard, steady, intelligent work. Not very long ago one of our great State schools needed a new president. Educators from far and near were on the list of applicants. In the faculty was a young man born in Colorado and raised on a Colorado irrigated farm. After graduating from the school he was given a place in its faculty. By the use of a thorough education and plenty of good, common sense he had earned the reputation of being one of the best educators it possessed. He was not an applicant for the presidency, but one day he was called before the regents and informed that he was elected to the position. He has demonstrated since then that he has no superior in any State institution in the United States. It was the reputation he had acquired by the high-class work he had done in his professor's chair that gained him his election to the president's office and a reputation for doing the best work possible is the best asset of any teacher in any school. So, if the teachers of Colorado want better salaries, let them first learn to earn and deserve them and then unite and go to work to secure them. The teachers in the different counties of the State, if united and acting as a unit, can do much to secure needed legislation for the school by first deciding on what they want, what the schools need and ought to have, and then holding a convention of their own in each county a month or two before each election and insisting on the different legislative candidates meeting with them and pledging themselves to do all in their power to secure the passage of the needed laws. Not only has each teacher a vote of his or her own, but each has friends they can influence and so develop and wield enough political power to produce a very material effect if they can only wake up and get sense enough to use it.

A tenure of office plan whereby a teacher who does good, conscientious work can be retained in a school for several years or as long as they do good work, with a sliding scale of wages

increasing with each year's work, would be a great advantage to our schools. Very many teachers favor an old age pension, to be given after twenty years' service. As to the wisdom or propriety of this each must decide for himself, but no one can deny that they merit it.

Nothing would be of greater benefit to the teachers of Colorado than the adoption of the plan of paying them full salaries for the whole year by every school district in it. As it is, the teacher is expected to work three months each year without pay by way of courtesy. These three months are called "vacation." But as soon as active school work ceases each year the scarcely less active and far more costly Normal and summer school work begins. The teacher must attend the Normal. If she has a desire for progression, she will probably also attend a summer school, all for the benefit of the children she will teach the coming year. The expense is heavy, and in four cases out of five, takes every cent the teacher can save during her nine months of teaching, and she begins work in the fall penniless. A salary for the full twelve months should be paid to remove this injustice to the teacher. We think this must be patent to all thinking people.

Under present conditions teaching is only a makeshift in at least nine cases out of ten. It contains absolutely no promise for the future of those engaged in it save steady, hard work and pauperism when time rings down the curtain on their labors. This should not be so. It is the most honorable of all professions, and its members should labor intelligently and unceasingly to elevate it to the level at least of the law, journalism, medicine and other professions.

### 168,798 PUPILS ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR EDUCATION OF COLORADO CHILDREN VALUED AT OVER \$12,000,000.

There are 168,798 pupils enrolled in all the schools of the State, out of a total number between the ages of 6 and 21 years of 221,954. The State contributes \$4.77 for the education of each of the children enrolled in the schools, the remainder being paid for by local appropriation.

According to the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction the enrollment is divided as follows: High schools, 14,495; graded, 108,004; rural schools, 41,013. The average daily attendance is 107,520.

The total number of schools in the State of all classes is 2,356, and of these 107 are high schools. The value of all school buildings is given at \$12,641,253.

The total number of teachers employed in graded and rural schools is 5,200, and of this number 4,388 are female and 812



males. The average salary of male teachers in graded schools is \$98.50 per month, while that of females is \$66.01. In the rural schools the men average \$58.59 and the women \$52.80 per month. In the past year the State paid out in salaries to teachers \$3,430,786.70. The total amount paid out by the Educational Department, including interest on bonds, was \$5,745,038.22. The department received from all sources \$6,753,341.75, and has a balance on hand of \$1,064,591.08.

There are 963 school libraries in the State, containing nearly 250,000 volumes.

### NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Colorado boasts a proud place among the states of the nation in the excellence and number of her State institutions. No state appropriates more to the cause of education, per capita, than Colorado, and the institutions for the care of the unfortunate, the deficient and criminal are models throughout the land.

But the needs of these institutions more than keep pace with the growth of the State and the present administration. With far-sighted wisdom, resolved on a policy of liberality in appropriations for their maintenance and extension.

Following is a partial list of the buildings that have been constructed from appropriations made by the Seventeenth General Assembly:

Two buildings and a central heating and lighting plant at the State

University School, Greeley.....	\$100,000.00
Building and plant at State School of Mines, Golden.....	75,000.00
Building at State Normal, Boulder.....	176,000.00
Building at Home for Mental Defectives.....	70,000.00
Three buildings at State Insane Asylum, \$55,000... each.....	165,000.00
Building at State Normal School at Gunnison.....	50,000.00
State Historical Museum building.....	100,000.00
Building at Home for Dependent Children.....	18,000.00
Building at School for Deaf and Blind.....	13,100.00
Building and improvements at State Industrial School for Girls.....	9,000.00
Building at Industrial School for Boys.....	20,000.00
Building and purchase of land for Agricultural College.....	56,000.00
Building at Penitentiary.....	15,000.00
Building at Reformatory.....	14,500.00

The total of the above improvements is \$832,600. The buildings and improvements at the Penitentiary and Reformatory could not have been done by contract at less than \$40,000 in each case.

## STATE'S BANKING RECORD, 1909 AND 1910.

According to the report of State Bank Examiner Pfeiffer, the State, private and savings banks and trust companies of Colorado have made the following remarkable showing during the last two years:

On February 14, 1908, 132 banks showed resources of \$29,594,052.09.

On February 5, 1909, 140 banks showed resources of \$32,114,684.00.

On January 31, 1910, 164 banks showed resources of \$40,655,635.50.

On November 10, 1910, 182 banks showed resources of \$43,213,079.34.

This shows an increase of 50 banks within the period named—nearly 38 per cent. in number—and increased resources of \$13,619,027.25—over 46 per cent.

In the report called for by the monetary commission, made on April 28, 1909, Colorado was first among the western States, with \$250.65 per capita of bank resources. In a similar report, rendered June 30, 1910, but not yet published, it is shown, so far as 171 State banks are concerned, that there was on deposit approximately \$34,000,000 by 123,000 depositors, of whom 68,000 are commercial and 55,000 savings—an average of \$202,500 in each bank and \$280 per depositor.

## ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE MILES OF HIGHWAY BUILT BY STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

The State Highway Commission has been in existence only two years, and has had its biennial appropriation of \$50,000 for building, extending and improving highways only since last May; but in that time it has established, by decree, 1,643½ miles of State primary roads.

Work is going on in twenty-six different points in the State, and, under the influence of the commission, every county which did not already have maps of county roads is preparing them, perfecting title to them, and placing records on file in the commission's office at the State house.

The commission will ask from the Eighteenth General Assembly an appropriation of \$500,000 for the next biennial period, as well as the control of the two internal improvement funds, so that a more equitable disbursement may be assured.

Vouchers are now out for \$28,650, and counties starting work will be enabled to draw from the commission fund as they are ready.

Appropriations were made to counties for work, as follows: Arapahoe, \$1,250; Jefferson, \$4,500; Larimer, \$2,500; Douglas, \$2,800; Pueblo, \$3,000; Otero, \$2,500; Bent, \$1,000; Morgan, \$2,500; Adams, \$3,380; Logan, \$1,250; Sedgwick, \$820; Mesa, \$2,500; Delta, \$750; Ouray, \$1,000; San Juan, \$3,000; La Plata, \$3,000; Archuleta, \$500; Park, \$500; Chaffee, \$1,000; Washington, \$1,400; Boulder, \$500; Yuma, \$1,400; Garfield, \$1,500; Montrose, \$700; El Paso, \$2,500; Montezuma, \$1,250; total, \$46,500. In every instance the counties have agreed to appropriate double the State amount.

The Taylor bill, which, if passed by Congress, will give Colorado 1,000,000 acres of government land, to be used as a permanent endowment for roads in this State, will come up again before this session of Congress. Governor John F. Shafroth has asked the support of Governors of other states which have unappropriated government lands for this bill, promising the support of Colorado should they seek similar appropriations of land from the government.

For county appropriations, salaries of commissioners and help and expenses the Highway Commission spent \$55,925.77. A balance of \$74.23 from the appropriation of the Seventeenth General Assembly was returned to the general fund. Many concrete bridges have been or are being erected; the State roads from Golden to Denver and from Colorado Springs to Denver are being constructed, and the San Juan country will be adequately opened to road traffic from outside counties for the first time in history.

## CHAPTER IX

### ASSESSORS' SCHEDULES, CENSUS REPORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

#### COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

(Assessors' Schedules, 1909.)

County.	Agricultural		Grazing	
	Acres	Value	Acres	Value
Adams .....	165,801.36	\$7,536,780.00	319,996.48	\$1,592,980.00
Arapahoe .....	34,515	1,045,640.00	326,500	458,495.09
Archuleta .....				
Baca .....			322,590	414,778.00
Bent .....				
Boulder .....	101,580	3,135,180.00	123,685	378,395.00
Chaffee .....	16,334	175,735.00	59,431	67,720.00
Cheyenne .....			613,724	3,068,620.00
Clear Creek .....	28,860	67,920.00		
Conejos .....	137,463	1,157,233.00	133,586	204,879.00
Costilla .....	131,770	673,790.00	123,377	123,377.00
Custer .....	6,739	51,082.00	92,018	122,677.00
Delta .....	49,700	1,101,985.00	101,588	126,985.00
Denver .....				
Dolores .....				
Douglas .....	27,571	122,080.00	342,867	204,879.00
Eagle .....	19,214	234,663.00	56,615	102,959.00
Elbert .....	40,000	200,000.00	696,437	947,659.00
El Paso .....	97,422.45	749,430.00	537,110.35	987,040.00
Fremont .....	33,150	2,850,000.00	127,800	390,500.00
Garfield .....	37,078	704,000.00	114,792	172,950.00
Grand .....	16,908	84,540.00	82,709	82,709.00
Gunnison .....	26,580	360,090.00	71,942	110,999.00
Hinsdale .....			13,310	
Huerfano .....				
Jefferson .....	52,677	1,501,876.00	238,897	523,855.00
Kiowa .....	359,918	449,897.00		
Kit Carson .....	100,000	175,000.00	469,688	821,954.00
Lake .....			26,541	91,587.00
La Plata .....	29,155	1,195,335.00	129,023	714,720.00
Larimer .....	100,292	6,890,480.00	411,061	2,127,660.00
Las Animas .....	42,243	403,515.00	633,626	957,066.00

County.	Agricultural		Grazing	
	Acres	Value	Acres	Value
Lincoln .....		624,972.00	937,590	.....
Logan .....	61,480	1,121,030.00	410,863	841,185.00
Mesa .....	82,671	3,109,586.00	107,565	324,035.00
Mineral .....	1,814	21,489.00	21,684.29	104,118.00
Montezuma .....	29,229	441,637.00	84,188	135,094.00
Montrose .....	70,899	881,293.00	96,458	180,376.00
Morgan .....	70,484	2,820,000.00	106,593	600,000.00
Otero .....	112,761	3,037,425.00	142,983	269,850.00
Ouray .....	10,887	113,491.00	48,686	65,913.00
Park .....	22,180	155,360.00	158,839	171,743.00
Phillips .....	349,347	689,085.00	.....	.....
Pitkin .....	14,344	198,530.00	31,400	62,915.00
Prowers .....	82,177	1,540,818.75	256,432	320,540.00
Pueblo .....	56,725.98	1,506,697.00	517,628.72	714,928.00
Rio Blanco .....	18,900	170,000.00	73,354	104,417.00
Rio Grande .....	63,822	548,085.00	91,093	174,085.00
Routt .....	52,633	464,885.00	206,285	438,895.00
San Juan .....		200.00	560	.....
Saguache .....	72,820	519,186.00	299,511	299,511.00
San Miguel .....	10,315	78,594.00	59,301	89,295.00
Sedgwick .....	22,615	753,735.00	221,563	279,614.00
Summit .....		.....	17,463.50	33,032.00
Teller .....	8,798	43,990.00	80,900	121,350.00
Washington .....	7,186	71,860.00	555,722	751,915.00
Weld .....	251,679	5,090,100.00	950,950	1,694,680.00

## COLORADO OIL LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

County	Improvements on Public Lands	Oil Lands	
		Acres	Value
Arapahoe .....	\$ 16,790.00	.....	.....
Boulder .....	.....	160	\$ 4,050.00
Custer .....	2,175.00	.....	.....
Eagle .....	9,340.00	.....	.....
Fremont .....	.....	6,200	295,050.00
Gunnison .....	7,575.00	.....	.....
La Plata .....	954,900.00	17,977	169,980.00
Larimer .....	59,655.00	.....	3,656,415.00
Morgan .....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Ouray .....	2,880.00	.....	.....
Pitkin .....	11,190.00	.....	.....
Rio Blanco .....	.....	800	2,000.00
Routt .....	.....	30,865	92,200.00
San Juan .....	21,685.00	.....	.....



## MINERAL LANDS.

(Assessor's Schedules, 1909.)

County	Coal		Met- alifer- ous Value	Improve- ments on Mining Claims Value	Gross Output Value	Other Mineral Lands	
	Acres	Value				Acres	Value
Boulder .....	5,000	\$150,000	\$613,945	\$377,740	.....	7,645	\$101,845
Chaffee .....	.....	.....	135,740	20,065	26,021	.....	.....
Clear Creek .....	.....	.....	629,390	253,360	453,492	.....	.....
Conejos .....	.....	.....	15,265	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla .....	.....	.....	15,590	.....	.....	1,176	2,354
Custer .....	.....	30,050	.....	149,781	.....	2,803	.....
Delta .....	4,153.14	84,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas .....	.....	1,022,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle .....	.....	.....	93,703	7,025	21,757	.....	.....
El Paso .....	1,175	60,700	.....	.....	.....	78,246	4,860
Fremont .....	16,400	1,450,500	1,420	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Garfield .....	3,673	136,000	.....	.....	.....	1,071	8,565
Grand .....	.....	.....	11,308	1,050	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison .....	17,501	577,761	.....	130,795	354,270	.....	.....
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	5,870	151,765	44,360	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	2,784	34,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....	903,918	473,755	634,541	.....	.....
La Plata .....	12,091	725,535	292,220	157,650	145,663	1,112	331,260
Larimer .....	6,767	106,441	.....	.....	.....	1,006	19,710
Las Animas .....	89,229	1,534,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral .....	.....	.....	267,708	260,238	723,988	.....	.....
Mesa .....	2,206	44,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma .....	160	1,150	5,315	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray .....	.....	.....	274,862	203,976	1,230,516	.....	.....
Pitkin .....	10,227	167,125	194,225	42,205	94,030	.....	.....
Rio Blanco .....	4,520	45,200	.....	.....	.....	139.17	4,188
Rio Grande .....	.....	.....	17,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt .....	79,593	796,550	.....	7,000	.....	2,211	12,250
San Juan .....	.....	.....	639,712	386,909	404,858	.....	.....
Saguache .....	.....	.....	62,888	7,864	1,730	.....	.....
San Miguel .....	40	400	279,500	687,845	1,008,410	.....	.....
Summit .....	.....	.....	365,751	391,231	40,118	.....	.....
Teller .....	.....	.....	1,802,590	1,485,700	3,868,130	.....	.....
Weld .....	8,735	226,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel.....	40	400	279,500	687,845	1,008,410	.....	.....



MILES OF RAILROADS.  
(Assessor's Schedules, 1909.)

County	Miles	Values	Other R. R. Property
Adams .....	97.98	\$1,120,603.00	\$1,557.29
Arapahoe .....	63.08	750,590.00	1,098.04
Boulder .....	151.71	1,229,736.00	.....
Chaffee .....	156.90	1,597,090.00	.....
Cheyenne .....	63.13	944,300.00	.....
Clear Creek .....	41.77	260,410.00	.....
Conejos .....	73.85	692,220.00	.....
Costilla .....	63.55	593,557.00	.....
Custer .....	13.05	121,890.00	13.05
Delta .....	71.25	665,475.00	.....
Denver .....	65.41	867,540.00	429.34
Douglas .....	94.93	1,022,750.00	.....
Eagle .....	102.64	874,200.00	.....
Elbert .....	83.18	10,372.50	.....
El Paso .....	252.30	2,822,180.00	.....
Fremont .....	144.39	1,402,690.00	.....
Garfield .....	162.91	1,408,130.00	.....
Grand .....	90.28	411,600.00	.....
Gunnison .....	180.72	1,605,730.00	.....
Hinsdale .....	9.45	88,270.00	.....
Jefferson .....	592.22	762,375.00	.....
Kiowa .....	87.50	1,124,030.00	.....
Kit Carson .....	69.96	820,980.00	.....
Lake .....	93.04	813,080.00	.....
La Plata .....	120.60	1,050,550.00	.....
Larimer .....	91.68	1,775,352.00	.....
Las Animas .....	229.92	2,527,880.00	.....
Lincoln .....	72.85	1,051,610.00	.....
Logan .....	133.5	1,733,100.00	.....
Mesa .....	.....	1,268,116.00	.....
Mineral .....	272.44	167,279.41	.....
Montezuma .....	62.80	216,820.00	.....
Montrose .....	52.40	489,420.00	.....
Morgan .....	90.84	1,196,600.00	.....
Otero .....	120.68	1,492,530.00	.....
Ouray .....	42.50	298,540.00	.....
Park .....	154.16	1,310,970.00	.....
Phillips .....	36.30	423,050.00	.....

County	Miles	Values	Other R. R. Property
Pitkin .....	.....	769,330.00	.....
Prowers .....	80.75	675,000.00	.....
Pueblo .....	269.71	1,411,270.00	.....
Rio Blanca .....	7.50	19,500.00	.....
Rio Grande .....	40.9	382,006.00	.....
Routt .....	27.66	138,660.00	.....
San Juan .....	42.10	203,360.00	.....
Saguache .....	106.60	995,650.00	.....
San Miguel .....	47.70	240,640.00	.....
Sedgwick .....	32.07	476,860.00	.....
Summit .....	68.81	592,600.00	.....
Teller .....	109.64	1,039,440.00	.....
Washington .....	40.33	479,230.00	.....
Weld .....	291.51	3,370,850.00	.....

## MILES OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

(Assessor's Schedule 1909)

County—	Telegraph Lines.		Telegraph Lines.	
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.
Adams .....	724.07	\$ 26,340.00	1,373.72	\$ 24,190.00
Arapahoe .....	455.86	16,570.00	1,208.35	21,640.00
Baca .....	.....	.....	98.00	3,627.00
Boulder .....	.....	6,630.00	8,242.50	141,850.00
Chaffee .....	652.23	59,110.00	1,074.29	27,160.00
Cheyenne .....	506.00	18,230.00	.....	500.00
Clear Creek .....	29.00	1,040.00	1,263.92	21,750.00
Conejos .....	213.00	7,670.00	783.91	13,490.00
Costilla .....	192.78	6,940.00	337.14	5,800.00
Custer .....	12.89	460.00	226.12	3,890.00
Delta .....	134.60	4,850.00	1,125.55	23,605.00
Denver .....	563.76	11,470.00	76,785.67	1,160,570.00
Douglas .....	164.43	56,110.00	1,893.75	32,590.00
Eagle .....	322.00	10,400.00	813.00	14,290.00
Elbert .....	422.58	15,190.00	292.38	6,505.00
El Paso .....	2,586.17	88,230.00	7,736.37	199,490.00
Fremont .....	.....	20,486.00	.....	48,570.00
Garfield .....	501.80	16,370.00	1,982.04	32,845.00
Grand .....	.....	.....	468.43	8,380.00
Gunnison .....	445.40	14,580.00	346.40	8,737.00
Hinsdale .....	18.00	650.00	125.00	2,500.00
Jefferson .....	252.50	9,080.00	2,267.52	39,020.00

County—	Telegraph Lines.		Telegraph Lines.	
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.
Kiowa .....	350.00	12,600.00	17.00	290.00
Kit Carson .....	300.55	10,810.00	55.00	1,686.00
Lake .....	328.5	11,910.00	2,122.95	36,540.00
La Plata.....	281.62	10,130.00	1,612.19	28,240.00
Larimer .....	126.00	13,620.00	5,046.93	260,555.90
Las Animas .....	1,349.28	47,290.00	4,545.00	78,220.00
Lincoln .....	452.50	16,280.00	59.48	2,055.00
Logan .....	356.40	13,410.00	973.79	24,625.00
Mineral .....	40.00	1,450.00	27,272.44	167,279.41
Montezuma .....	123.00	4,100.00	142.94	4,370.00
Montrose .....	163.00	5,880.00	1,076.10	18,520.00
Morgan .....	520.67	19,200.00	1,239.00	21,620.00
Otero .....	855.31	31,200.00	3,201.11	51,300.00
Ouray .....	124.60	4,150.00	721.72	12,422.90
Park .....	540.80	19,630.00	1,018.22	17,520.00
Phillips .....	36.30	.....	20.00	505.80
Pitkin .....	.....	10,030.00	.....	7,200.00
Prowers .....	662.19	19,320.00	1,493.00	34,795.00
Pueblo .....	2,152.18	61,610.00	10,160.31	174,850.00
Rio Blanco .....	.....	.....	252.00	6,390.00
Rio Grande .....	80.00	2,980.00	473.58	8,150.00
Routt .....	27.66	3,170.00	834.37	25,930.00
San Juan .....	28.00	1,010.00	737.02	12,680.00
Saguache .....	263.00	9,100.00	530.18	13,400.00
San Miguel .....	112.00	4,030.00	503.61	9,003.00
Sedgwick .....	256.13	9,480.00	279.6	4,800.00
Summit .....	15.81	5,270.00	695.45	11,970.00
Teller .....	407.60	15,060.00	5,006.33	127,100.00
Washington .....	284.58	10,270.00	130.00	3,187.00
Weld .....	1,757.46	63,120.00	6,758.51	1,717,796.90

## LIVE STOCK.

(Assessor's Schedules, 1909.)

COUNTY.	—Cattle—		—Sheep—		—Swine—		All Other Animals	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams .....	7,160	\$104,460	14,887	\$ 22,470	4,969	\$ 19,420	.....	.....
Arapahoe .....	8,757	140,555	19,063	30,225	766	2,895	10	220
Baca .....	13,571	127,957	48,300	72,450	410	827	23	1,340
Boulder .....	13,770	152,685	8,190	8,740	1,421	4,310	.....	.....
Chaffee .....	6,100	50,365	.....	.....	719	2,730	15	1,375
Cheyenne .....	8,025	25,000	14,139	42,400	65	500	29	5,000
Clear Creek .....	539	7,380	4,500	6,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conchos .....	12,888	128,519	105,345	107,796	1,535	4,293	248	429
Costilla .....	9,019	94,240	27,130	35,306	840	2,078	1,430	2,955
Custer .....	8,275	76,784	518	1,120	94	264	.....	.....
Delta .....	16,107	144,225	16,853	26,645	797	2,360	126	280
Denver .....	3,399	92,780	421	1,080	197	1,150	147	800
Dolores .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas .....	12,105	150,215	685	1,116	410	1,870	11	55
Eagle .....	14,579	123,397	5,985	9,004	238	1,145	116	1,907
Elbert .....	9,712	113,392	30,350	60,700	126	630	304	2,540
El Paso .....	18,112	170,130	25,034	35,740	941	3,740	.....	.....
Fremont .....	13,120	350,000	42	160	580	60,000	.....	.....
Garfield .....	23,067	194,395	11,048	16,600	1,673	3,760	450	3,940
Grand .....	11,131	96,238	5,830	8,748	88	269	.....	.....

COUNTY.	---Cattle---		---Sheep---		---Swine---		All Other Animals	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Gunnison .....	23,885	169,390	32,905	49,460	71	315	92	335
Hinsdale ....	1,121	9,625	1,304	1,956	11	45	7	35
Huerfano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	11,383	131,680	101	170	605	1,920	52	420
Kiowa .....	3,738	37,270	18,390	22,113	112	295	12	770
Kit Carson .....	14,980	136,111	7,740	11,902	827	2,875	11	19
Lake .....	1,086	20,320	.....	.....	29,427	35,690	.....	.....
La Plata .....	13,338	363,885	36,697	212,430	2,578	25,365	1,673	6,210
Larimer .....	18,965	559,515	5,656	34,545	1,726	23,415	159	8,535
Las Animas .....	31,524	339,279	173,115	273,435	672	3,329	15,539	31,440
Lincoln .....	12,532	105,115	79,877	119,820	124	380	3	250
Logan .....	25,703	275,610	934	1,635	1,503	4,175	.....	3,500
Mesa .....	22,457	179,655	14,579	23,530	637	1,905	.....	345
Mineral .....	1,079	26,757	8,175	36,765	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma .....	13,077	161,845	19,019	33,286	1,170	3,439	1,030	1,702
Montrose .....	18,913	160,025	52,900	79,170	1,014	3,815	58	150
Morgan .....	10,170	280,000	23,541	91,000	3,406	28,000	.....	.....
Otero .....	22,195	236,850	41,567	55,570	4,476	13,005	.....	.....
Ouray .....	6,237	50,451	29,057	30,955	42	184	376	520
Park .....	17,677	123,739	29,639	35,458	25	73	742	1,113
Phillips .....	8,390	83,987	95	75	1,268	3,804	21	1,570
Pitkin .....	7,731	64,050	10,711	16,135	408	1,190	49	390
Prowers .....	9,113	182,260	17,261	51,785	3,924	23,730	115	24,105

Pueblo .....	367,755	7,210	10,815	2,226	9,270	144	13,215
Rio Blanca .....	368,577	28	84	277	832	.....	.....
Rio Grande .....	78,950	40,089	60,575	4,182	15,235	33	4,270
Routt .....	755,030	10,406	20,810	840	4,440	116	1,200
San Juan .....	1,230	450	675	.....	.....	400	400
Saguache .....	205,925	63,850	111,717	2,567	8,770	702	803
San Miguel .....	117,890	1,303	2,505	302	1,145	586	1,195
Sedgwick .....	159,720	3,300	9,900	642	6,420	7	5,005
Summit .....	28,092	26	52	16	80	.....	.....
Teller .....	71,400	.....	.....	115	470	7	120
Washington .....	213,360	15,134	22,600	1,239	3,530	100	150
Weld .....	288,220	44,132	73,980	5,920	17,520	.....	.....



## WORK ANIMALS.

County	Horsés		Mules		Asses	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Adams .....	2,924	\$162,740	154	\$ 6,900	.....	.....
Arapahoe .....	3,323	121,765	69	3,200	.....	.....
Baca .....	2,883	64,850	209	7,805	.....	.....
Boulder .....	6,936	201,345	505	17,220	.....	.....
Chaffee .....	1,373	31,675	14	325	.....	.....
Cheyenne .....	1,619	96,800	103	73,200	.....	.....
Clear Creek .....	459	12,395	6	170	37	\$ 370
Conejos .....	3,798	67,547	85	1,751	.....	.....
Costilla .....	1,888	45,805	143	5,360	12	60
Custer .....	1,155	30,120	4	60	.....	.....
Delta .....	4,042	129,480	175	5,970	.....	.....
Denver .....	8,532	422,060	145	7,850	.....	.....
Douglas .....	2,688	86,655	51	1,810	.....	.....
Eagle .....	2,204	58,265	7	160	.....	.....
Elbert .....	2,462	73,065	87	3,110	.....	.....
El Paso .....	6,114	154,100	386	10,400	.....	.....
Fremont .....	3,102	250,000	163	10,400	.....	.....
Garfield .....	4,248	112,385	135	4,120	.....	.....
Grand .....	2,500	48,794	20	219	.....	.....
Gunnison .....	2,725	57,895	53	1,560	.....	.....
Hinsdale .....	322	6,615	21	655	27	305
Jefferson .....	5,292	141,730	100	3,220	.....	.....
Kiowa .....	1,485	29,271	53	1,515	.....	.....
Kit Carson .....	6,690	172,591	428	12,514	22	4,110
Lake .....	774	23,515	....	.....	21	175
La Plata .....	3,763	376,530	251	21,945	.....	.....
Larimer .....	9,948	986,490	516	65,205	.....	.....
Las Animas .....	8,275	214,915	1,129	36,390	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	3,037	80,190	138	5,220	.....	.....
Logan .....	5,964	190,215	266	9,700	.....	.....
Mesa .....	6,166	132,745	378	9,465	.....	.....
Mineral .....	247	13,008	....	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma .....	3,102	138,760	52	3,785	.....	.....
Montrose .....	5,284	132,470	144	3,710	.....	.....
Morgan .....	5,317	510,000	318	40,000	.....	.....
Otero .....	10,434	376,020	696	32,625	.....	.....
Ouray .....	1,406	24,899	94	2,245	.....	.....
Park .....	2,073	39,780	122	4,435	71	213
Phillips .....	3,172	63,440	50	1,000	.....	.....

County	Horses		Mules		Asses	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Pitkin .....	1,696	38,485	87	1,530	.....	.....
Prowers .....	7,039	422,340	694	51,750	.....	.....
Pueblo .....	8,160	272,645	245	11,000	.....	.....
Rio Blanco .....	3,994	81,800	6	195	.....	.....
Rio Grande .....	9,146	120,450	186	8,215	.....	.....
Routt .....	10,649	334,790	127	3,550	.....	.....
San Juan .....	154	4,465	68	1,495	75	375
Saguache .....	3,652	104,650	89	3,455	.....	.....
San Miguel .....	2,073	68,960	200	6,750	77	385
Sedgwick .....	2,436	170,520	78	6,240	.....	.....
Summit .....	662	14,930	13	260	21	105
Teller .....	1,465	38,950	9	270	3	20
Washington .....	5,612	159,140	158	6,630	.....	.....
Weld .....	18,284	670,090	1,252	64,980	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES.

## U. S. Census Report.

County	1910	1900	1890
*Adams .....	8,892	.....	.....
**Arapahoe .....	10,263	153,017	132,135
Archuleta .....	3,302	2,117	826
Baca .....	2,516	759	1,479
Bent .....	5,403	3,049	1,313
Boulder .....	30,330	21,544	14,082
Chaffee .....	7,622	7,085	6,612
Cheyenne .....	3,687	501	534
Clear Creek .....	500	7,052	7,184
Conejos .....	11,285	8,794	7,193
Costilla .....	5,498	4,632	3,491
Custer .....	1,947	2,937	2,970
Delta .....	13,688	5,487	2,534
***Denver .....	213,381	.....	.....
Dolores .....	642	1,134	1,498
Douglas .....	3,192	3,120	3,006
Eagle .....	2,985	3,008	3,725
El Paso .....	43,321	31,602	21,239
Elbert .....	5,331	3,101	1,856
Fremont .....	18,181	15,636	9,156
Garfield .....	10,144	5,835	4,478
Gilpin .....	4,131	6,690	5,567

County	1910	1900	1890
Grand .....	1,862	741	640
Gunnison .....	5,897	5,331	4,359
Hinsdale .....	646	1,690	862
Huerfano .....	13,320	8,395	6,882
*Jackson .....	1,013	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	14,231	9,306	8,450
Kiowa .....	2,899	701	1,243
Kit Carson .....	7,483	1,580	2,472
La Plata .....	10,812	7,016	5,509
Lake .....	10,600	18,054	14,663
Larimer .....	25,270	12,168	9,712
Las Animas .....	33,643	21,842	17,208
Lincoln .....	5,917	926	689
Logan .....	9,549	3,292	3,070
Mesa .....	22,197	9,267	4,260
Mineral .....	1,239	1,913	.....
Montezuma .....	5,029	3,058	1,529
Montrose .....	10,291	4,535	3,980
Morgan .....	9,577	3,268	1,601
Otero .....	20,201	11,522	4,192
Ouray .....	3,514	4,731	6,510
Park .....	2,492	2,998	3,548
Phillips .....	3,179	1,583	2,642
Pitkin .....	4,566	7,020	8,929
Prowers .....	9,520	3,766	1,939
Pueblo .....	52,223	34,448	31,491
Rio Blanco .....	2,332	1,690	1,200
Rio Grande .....	6,563	4,080	3,451
Routt .....	7,761	3,361	2,369
Saguache .....	4,160	3,853	3,313
San Juan .....	3,063	2,342	1,572
San Miguel .....	4,700	5,379	2,900
Sedgwick .....	3,061	971	1,293
Summit .....	2,003	2,744	1,906
Teller .....	14,351	29,002	.....
Washington .....	6,002	1,241	2,301
Weld .....	39,177	16,808	11,736
Yuma .....	8,499	1,729	2,596
Totals .....	790,883	539,461	411,944

\* New counties created since 1900.

\*\* Apparent decrease due to carving out of Denver County.

\*\*\* Consolidation of city and county since previous census.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN EACH COUNTY.

Percentage of increase in population of Colorado counties in the decade from 1900 to 1910:

Per cent		Per cent	
County	Gain	County	Gain
Cheyenne .....	636	Conejos .....	28
Baca .....	231	Costilla .....	19
Prowers .....	153	Saguache .....	8
Kiowa .....	313	Rio Grande .....	60
Bent .....	65	Lake .....	*41
Kit Carson .....	374	Chaffee .....	3
Phillips .....	101	Clear Creek .....	*20
Yuma .....	390	Summit .....	*23
Sedgwick .....	215	Boulder .....	41
Lincoln .....	539	Gilpin .....	*38
Otero .....	75	Mineral .....	*35
Washington .....	384	Archuleta .....	56
Morgan .....	193	Gunnison .....	11
Elbert .....	71	Hinsdale .....	*60
Las Animas .....	54	Eagle .....	0
Logan .....	190	Pitkin .....	34
El Paso .....	37	Larimer .....	108
Pueblo .....	52	Grand .....	124
Weld .....	133	La Plata .....	54
Douglas .....	2	San Juan .....	30
Denver .....	59	Dolores .....	*44
Adams .....	New	Montezuma .....	65
Jackson .....	New	Ouray .....	*25
Arapahoe .....	New	San Miguel .....	*12
Jefferson .....	53	Delta .....	150
Teller .....	*50	Montrose .....	127
Custer .....	*33	Mesa .....	140
Huerfano .....	59	Garfield .....	74
Park .....	*16	Rio Blanco .....	38
Fremont .....	16	Routt .....	107

Total average increase in state, 48 per cent.

\*Decrease.

## DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Counties	People to Square Mile	Counties	People to Square Mile
Denver .....	3,126.46	Phillips .....	4.7
Boulder .....	40.4	Pitkin .....	4.6
Lake .....	27.	Montrose .....	4.5
Teller .....	26.	Douglas and San Miguel, each	3.6
Gilpin .....	24.	Yuma .....	3.5
Pueblo .....	21.3	Bent .....	3.5
El Paso .....	20.3	Kit Carson .....	3.4
Jefferson .....	16.6	Summit and Garfield, each....	3.3
Arapahoe .....	12.4	Costilla .....	3.
Fremont .....	12.3	Elbert .....	2.9
Clear Creek .....	11.7	Custer .....	2.8
Delta .....	11.4	Archuleta .....	2.7
Otero .....	1.	Montezuma .....	2.4
Weld .....	10.	Lincoln .....	2.3
Larimer .....	9.	Cheyenne .....	2.
Huerfano .....	8.7	Washington .....	2.4
Conejos .....	8.	Eagle .....	1.9
Morgan .....	7.6	Gunnison .....	1.8
San Juan .....	7.	Kiowa .....	1.6
Las Animas .....	7.	Saguache .....	1.5
Adams .....	7.4	Mineral .....	1.4
Mesa .....	6.7	Park .....	1.2
Ouray .....	6.3	Routt .....	1.1
Chaffee .....	6.	Baca and Grand, each.....	1.
Prowers .....	.6	Rio Blanco .....	.78
La Plata .....	5.8	Hinsdale .....	.64
Logan .....	5.5	Dolores .....	.63
Sedgwick .....	5.7	Jackson .....	.9
Rio Grande .....	4.9		

## COLORADO CITIES OF OVER 5,000 POPULATION.

	1910	1909
Boulder .....	9,539	6,150
Canon City .....	5,162	3,775
Colorado Springs .....	29,078	21,085
Cripple Creek .....	6,206	10,147
Denver .....	213,381	133,859
Fort Collins .....	8,210	3,053
Grand Junction .....	7,754	3,503

TABLE NO. 1.

## FARM PRODUCTS—AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS IN COUNTIES TABULATED.

Products	Bent	Boulder	Delta	Eagle	Elbert	El Paso	Garfield	Kit Carson	Lincoln	Logan	Mesa	Montrose	Otero	Pueblo	Prowers	Weld
Potatoes ..	\$ 2.12	\$ .78	\$ .75	\$ .68	\$ .60	\$ .63	\$ .67	\$ .93	\$ .95	\$ .97	\$ .93	\$ .83	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.37	\$ .63
Cheese, full cream .....	..	.20	..	..	..	..	.25	.23	.20	..	..	..	..	.30	..	..
Cheese, part skimmed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.19	..	..	.27	..	..	..	..
Cabbage, per pound.....	.02	.01	.03	..	..	.01½	.02	.02	.03	.01	.02½	.02½	.01½	.01	.02	..
Tomatoes, per pound.....	.02	..	.02	..	..	.04	.02	.04	.03	.02	.03	.00¼	.00¼	.02¼	.02	..
Carrots, per pound.....	..	.01½	.01	..	..	.01	.01¼	.02	.01	..	.01½	.00½	.00½	.00½	.02	..
Cauliflower, per pound.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.04	.12½	..	..	.03	..	.03	.01½	.02	..
Beets, per pound.....	.02	.01½	.02	..	..	.01½	.01½	.02	.01	..	..	..	.03	.01¼	.02	..
Parsnips, per pound.....	..	.02	.02½	..	..	.02	.01½	.02	..	.02	.03	.02	..	.01	.02	..
Turnips per pound.....	..	.01½	.01¼	..	..	.01	.01½	.01	.01	..	.01½	.01	.02	.00½	.00½	..
Lettuce, per pound.....	.30	..	..	..	..	..	.00½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onions, per pound.....	.04	.02½	.05¼	..	..	.02¼	.02¼	.03½	.07	..	.02	.03	.02½	.02¼	..	..
Radishes, per pound.....	..	..	..	..	..	.05	.05	..	..	..	..	..	.05	..	..	..
Wheat, per 100 pounds.....	1.60	1.57	1.57	1.87½	1.25	1.30	1.75	1.37½	1.28	1.22	2.08	1.76½	1.60	1.57½	1.44	1.40
Corn, per 100 pounds.....	1.30	1.25	1.65	..	..	1.10	1.25	.97	1.00	.78	1.87½	1.84	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.28
Barley, per 100 pounds.....	1.25	1.20	..	1.50	..	1.00	1.61½	.93	.90	..	2.00	2.03¼	.90	2.00	1.20	.95
Rye, per 100 pounds.....	..	..	.50	..	..	1.05	1.50	1.00	.87	1.50	..	..	2.00	..	..	..
Alfalfa, per ton.....	7.27½	7.10	10.02	7.63½	..	..	8.55	9.70	11.60	7.00	11.30	8.37½	7.50	9.43½	6.83½	5.50
Hay, prairie, per ton.....	10.00	10.87	..	..	..	10.00	8.14	8.66½	6.00	..	10.00	14.00	11.00	..	..	..
Hay, timothy, per ton.....	..	..	..	11.33½	..	..	3.37	..	10.00	..	4.75	13.75	..	..	..	..
Beef cattle, per pound.....	3.06½	4.72½	4.12½	4.33½	..	3.50	4.54	3.72½	3.58	2.81	..	4.25	4.62	3.98	3.80½	4.00
Sheep, per pound.....	..	.04½	..	..	..	..	.05	.05	.05	..	..	.05	.07	.09¼	.05½	.05½
Hogs, per pound.....	.01½	.09	.09	..	..	.07	.07¼	.08	.07½	.08	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½	.06½	.08
Chickens broilers, per pound.....	.11	.12¼	.09½	..	..	.13¼	.20	.11½	.10½	.10	.15½	.16½	.13	.15½	.08	.11
Chickens, odd, per pound.....	.12½	.11	.10	..	..	.10½	.09	.09	.08½	.07	.10	.10	.09½	.12 1-3	.08½	.14
Turkeys, per pound.....	.14½	.16	.09	..	..	.18½	.19	.11	.14	..	.12	.17	.14	.18	.14	..
Ducks, per pound.....	..	.12	..	..	..	.10	.15	.09	.08½	..	..	..	.10	.15	.09½	.10
Apples, per box.....	1.16½	.85	1.22¼	..	..	..	1.17¼	..	..	..	1.21½	1.19¼	..	1.00	1.50	..
Pears, per box.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.37½	..	..	..	1.57½	1.22½	.75	..	..	..
Plums, per crate.....	2.00	.60	.29	..	..	..	.40	..	..	..	.45½	.48	..	2.00	..	.60
Peaches, per box.....	..	.90	.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.60	.22	..	.75	..	..
Prunes, per crate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.65	..	..	..	.45	..	.75	2.00	..	..
Apricots, per crate.....	..	..	.90	..	..	..	.28	..	..	..	.88¼	..	..	..	..	..
Nectarines, per crate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grapes, per basket.....	.35	..	.15	..	..	.35	.37½	..	..	..	.30	..	.21¼	.30	.40	..
Strawberries, per crate.....	..	..	2.66½	..	..	..	1.70	..	..	..	2.06½	..	..	2.75	..	..
Raspberries, per crate.....	..	..	3.70	..	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.40	..	..	2.00	..	..
Dewberries, per crate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.31½	..	..	..	..	..
Currants, per crate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	..	..	2.00	..	..
Cantaloupes, per crate.....	.50	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	.79½	..	.65	1.87	1.02	..
Watermelons, per pound.....	..	..	.01¼	..	..	..	.01½	..	.01½	.01	.01¼	.01¼	.01½	.08¼	.01½	..
Honey, per pound.....	.09¼	.12¼	.10	..	..	..	.12½	.20	.12	.09	.09¼	.10	.12½	.12½	.11	..
Butter, first quality, per pound.....	.31	.25	.31	.31½	.25	.25	.32	.32	.25	.27¼	.31½	.34	.30	.30	.30	.30
Butter, second quality, per pound.....	.23	.25	.25	..	.19	.25	.25	.24	.22	.20	.27	.25	.26	.20	.20	.20
Eggs, per dozen.....	.23¼	.24	.26	.27½	.25	.21½	.30	.21	.23	.22	.27¼	.26	.24	.27¼	.23¼	..
Older, per gallon.....	..	.20	.21	..	..	..	.25	..	..	..	.25	..	.23¼	.24	.32	..
Oats.....	1.40	..	2.00	..	1.50	..	2.00	1.50	..	..	1.65	..	..	..	..	..





TABLE NO. 2.

## FARM PRODUCTS—AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY CONSUMERS IN COUNTIES TABULATED.

	Denver	Boulder	Conejos	Delta	Eagle	Elbert	El Paso	Garfield	Larimer	Lincoln	Mesa	Montrose	Morgan	Otero	Pueblo	Prowers	Weld
Potatoes, per 100 pounds	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.12½	\$ 1.18½	\$ 1.00	\$ .87½	\$ .85	\$ 1.03	\$ .65	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.31½	\$ .95	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.37½	\$ 1.13½	\$ 1.83½	\$ .72
Cheese, full cream, .....	.23½	.25	.26½	.25	.23½	.25	.24	.20	.23½	.22½	.23½	.25	.25	.25	.24½	.25	.25
Cheese, part skimmed .	.21	.21	.21	.22	....	.19	.18	.20	.15	.15½	.21½	.25	....	.23	.22½	..	.20
Cabbage, per pound ..	.02¾	.03	.02½	.03½	.02¾	.02¾	.02½	.02½	.02½	.03	.04½	.04	.02½	.03	.03½	.03¾	.02½
Tomatoes, per pound..	.16	.04	.10	.03	....	.08½	.07	.05½	.03½	..	.02	.05	.04	.03	.02½	.03½	.02½
Carrots, per pound ..	.02½	.03	.03	.01½	..	.02½	.02	.02½	.01½	.02½	.01½	.03½	.03	.02½	.03½	.03	.03
Cauliflower, per pound .	.13½	....	.15	.06	.07½	.11½	.09	.10½	....	.12	.10	.10	.10	....	.07	.10	.10
Beets, per pound.....	.02¾	....	.04½	.03½	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01½	.02	....	.02	.03	.02
Parsnips, per pound ..	.03	....	.08	.04	.02½	.03	.03	.01½	.03	.01½	.03½	.03	.02½	.03	.02½	.03	.02
Turnips, per pound ..	.02½	....	.02½	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02½	.02	.03	.03	.02½	.03	.01
Lettuce, per pound ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	.02½	....
Onions, per pound ..	.04	.05	.05	.05	.04	.04	.04½	.03½	.03	.03	.04	.03½	.02	.04	.06	.04	.03
Wheat, per 100 pounds	1.84½	...	2.00	2.10	2.00	1.45	1.80	1.73	1.60	1.25	2.16	1.57½	..	2.12½	2.10	..	1.75
Corn, per 100 pounds..	1.58	..	1.80	1.92	1.87	1.17	1.33	1.95	1.30	1.10	1.78½	1.75	..	1.60	1.70	..	1.30
Barley, per 100 pounds	1.60	..	1.75	2.25	1.75	1.00	1.71	1.50	1.40	1.20	2.00	1.75	..	...	..	..	1.45
Rye ..	....	..	....	2.25	1.50	1.05	1.28½	1.50	..	1.15	2.00	..	..	....	....	..	1.60
Alfalfa, per ton ..	15.00	13.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	17.40	10.17	10.00	15.00	15.60½	6.00	\$ .55	...	15.55	11.00	12.60½
Hay, prairie, per ton..	15.33½	15.00	13.00	16.00	..	12.75	17.70	16.00	10.00	18.00	10.00	13.50	....	....	15.55	11.00	14.50
Hay, timothy, per ton..	18.00	....	..	17.00	14.00	....	20.75	14.00	..	..	21.00	16.00	....	....	20.65	....	20.00
Cattle, per pound..	.06½	....	.04½	.04	.05	.03½	.08	.07½	.08	.04	.05	.04	..	.04½	.06	.04½	.05
Sheep, per pound.....	.12½	....	.05½	.07	.06	.05½	.10	.10½	.09	.05	.05½	.07	..	....	..	....	.08
Hogs, per pound ..	.12	.08	.08	.09	.08	.10	.10½	.11	.10	.07½	.07	.08½	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09
Chickens (broilers), per pound..	.28	.20	.15	.20	.18	.09	.22	.17½	.15	..	.21	.20	..	..	.21	.13	.19
Chickens (old), per pound ..	.22	.12	.11½	.11½	.16	.08	.17½	.17½	.15	.11	.13½	.14	....	.13½	.15	.09½	.13
Turkeys, per pound ..	.29	..	.21½	.20	.22	.15	.23	.22	.22	.15	.21½	.21	..	..	.24½	.14	.19
Ducks, per pound, ..	.24	....	..	.18	.18	..	.18	.15	.17	.11	.21½	.17	..	..	.18	.10	.20
Apples, per box ..	2.13	1.37½	2.05½	2.00	2.00	2.50	1.93	1.33½	1.15	2.27	1.62	1.20	2.37	1.50	1.55	1.72	2.25
Pears, per box ..	1.88	3.00	3.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.46	1.87	3.16½	3.25	1.75	2.12	2.75	..	2.40	3.25	3.75
Plums, per crate ..	1.27	2.00	1.75	.50	.75	1.50	1.08	.57½	1.12½	..	.83	.70	1.00	..	1.35	2.70	1.82
Peaches, per box ..	.97	1.85	1.50	.35	.92	.95	.83	.75	.93	....	.82	.75	1.10	..	.99	1.25	.63½
Prunes, per crate, ..	1.21	2.00	1.75	.35	.65	1.50	.84	.40	1.60	..	.94	.78½	1.87	..	1.87	2.75	1.40
Apricots, per crate ..	1.60½	1.75	2.00	.75	.60	2.00	1.45	.75	2.07½	..	1.21½	.70	1.25	..	1.62	2.00	1.30
Nectarines, per crate ..	1.61	....	2.00	..	.75	....	....	.40	1.40	..	1.13½	..	..	..	1.50	..	1.40
Grapes, per basket.....	.29	.45	.40	.25	.45	.35	.31½	.40	.28½	..	.53	.40	.25	..	.35	.35	.31½
Strawberries, per crate ..	2.37	2.50	3.50	2.75	3.25	2.50	2.69	2.75	2.27	..	1.83½	3.25	1.25	..	2.60	3.00	2.00
Raspberries, per crate, ..	1.96	1.82	2.75	3.00	3.00	2.25	2.30	3.25	1.75	..	2.33½	3.83½	1.25	..	2.06	3.00	2.75
Blueberries, per crate ..	2.93	2.60	4.60	2.75	4.00	..	2.00	2.50	2.25	..	1.93½	3.83½	3.00	..	2.15	..	3.00
Dewberries, per crate ..	2.70	2.87	2.75	2.75	4.00	..	3.00	2.50	2.50	..	1.88½	5.00	..	..	3.00	..	3.00
Currants, per crate ..	2.30	1.55	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.68½	2.11½	1.91½	..	1.88½	2.63½	2.50	..	2.15	..	3.00
Cantaloupes, per crate..	1.85	1.25	4.00	1.25	1.50	2.25	1.50	1.62½	1.78½	..	1.58½	2.16½	1.50	.45	1.45	1.25	5.00
Watermelons, per pound.....	.02	.01½	.02½	.05	.03	.01½	.01½	.01½	.02	..	.01½	.03½	.01½	..	.01½	.01½	.01½
Honey, per pound, ..	.15½	.12	.13	.12½	.17	.16½	.14½	.12	.12½	.15	.11½	.11½	.12½	..	.15½	.11	.14
Butter (1st quality), per pound ..	.35	.35	.35	.30	.35	.25	.35	.30	.32	.26½	.30	.38	.27½	.35	.36	.25	.32
Butter (2nd quality), per pound ..	.30½	.30	.25	.20	.30	.20	.27½	.28	.27	.25	.30	.30	.17½	.30	.32	.17½	.25
Eggs, per dozen ..	.28	.25	.25	.25	.25	.20	.25½	.25	.23	.20	.25	.26	.20½	.22½	.27	.25	.29½
Cider, per gallon..	.35	.30	.25	.20	.40	.10	.36½	.34	.42	.50	.29	.31	.50	.40	.36	.40	.40



	1910	1909
Greeley .....	8,179	3,024
Leadville .....	7,508	12,455
Pueblo .....	44,395	25,157
Trinidad .....	10,104	5,345

This report is instructing, in that it shows a large increase in the population of the cities that depend upon agriculture and manufacturing industries, while the only two cities—Cripple Creek and Leadville—that show a decrease in population are those that depend upon metalliferous mining operations exclusively for their maintenance. The only city of over 5,000 population that has decreased in population below the 5,000 mark since the 1900 census report is that of Victor, which is also a metalliferous mining town. Victor in 1900 returned a population of over 7,000.

### THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING PROBLEM.

The greatest problem before the American public at the present time is the steady, continual increase in the cost of living. During the past five years the laborers in almost every line of industry have had their wages increased considerably, but the cost of the necessities of life has increased so rapidly that all they have gained by the increase in their wages is that they have somewhere near kept pace with the rise in prices. But a large part of our population does not belong to organized labor, hence the increase in their wages has been very slight—in many cases none at all—and the increase in the cost of living has become a very serious problem, indeed, to them.

In an endeavor to secure data that might assist in solving the problem, the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the month of February sent out several thousand schedules to the farmers—the producers—of Colorado and to the wholesale and retail dealers in their products. The idea was to ascertain the price received by the producer, the price paid by the consumer, and find, if possible, the cause of the raise between them. Not nearly as many replies were received as should have been. The farmers did much better than the business men, but we should have received at least three times as many replies from them as we did. But enough were received to give a very accurate idea of prices received and paid in many counties of the State. In the two tables given below we give the average prices in those counties. The reader can study them, and draw his own conclusions.

One interesting fact developed by our inquiry was that very few retailers are making more than a bare living. The wholesalers and commission men claim they are not getting rich, even at present high prices; but if any money is made, they make it.

In the city of Denver not one retailer in fifty is making as much per day on his labor and investment as the average union brick-layer makes on his labor alone. No staple food has soared upward in price during the past few years more than beef, and yet the retailer of beef would soon starve if beef was all he sold. We give below two tables to illustrate the cost and profit in the sale of this article. The first was taken from the "Grocery World and General Merchant," and was compiled by Sidney Litchfield, a butcher in the employ of George C. Allingham, of Manhattan, Kansas. Mr. Litchfield bought a steer and cut it up into all sorts of cuts, and his table shows the prices paid and received and the profits resulting from the transaction.

#### DRESSING PER CENT. OF BUTCHER STEER.

Live weight, 1,100 lbs. at \$4.75.....\$52.25

		Per cent. to Live Weight
Dressed weight .....	580 lbs.	52.727
Hide .....	75 lbs.	6.818
Liver .....	8 lbs.	.727
Heart .....	3 lbs.	.272
Tongue .....	2 lbs.	.1818
Gut fat .....	15 lbs.	.136
Tail .....	1 lb.	.09

#### WHOLESALE CUTS OF ONE SIDE.

Cut.	Weight.	Per Cent. to Total Weight.
Loin .....	26.5	9.138
Porterhouse .....	19	6.551
Round and rump .....	75.5	26.003
Chuck .....	82.5	28.276
Rib .....	29.5	10.172
Plate .....	16.75	5.775
Soup bones .....	25.25	8.707
Brisket .....	11.50	3.965

## CUTTING OF SIDE OF BEEF.

Weight, 290 Pounds.

Cut.	Weight.	Cents.	Cost Consumer.
Plate .....	16.75	8	\$1.34
Brisket .....	11.50	7	.80
Chuck steak .....	22.25	12.5	2.78
Chuck roast .....	46	10	4.60
Loin .....	23.5	17.5	4.11
Porterhouse .....	16	17.5	2.80
Rump roast .....	9.75	10	.98
Rump bone .....	3	10	.10
Standard rib .....	29.50	12.5	3.68
Neck .....	7	8	.56
Round .....	42.50	15	6.37
Hind shank .....	9.50	25	.25
Front shank .....	9.50	30	.30
Flank steak .....	2	15	.30
Flank boil .....	5	8	.40
Heel of round .....	6.25	12.5	.78
Tallow .....	13.50	2.5	.34
Kidney .....	....	5	.05
Trimmings .....	17	....	....
	290.50	....	\$30.54

## Selling price:

Carcass at \$30.54, each side.....\$61.08

## Selling price of offal:

Green hide.....75 lbs. at 8 .....\$6.00  
Liver ..... 8 lbs. at 5 ..... .40  
Heart ..... 3 lbs. at 5 ..... .15  
Tongue ..... 2 lbs. at 12.50..... .25  
Gut fat .....15 lbs. at 2.50..... .38  
Ox tail ..... 2 lbs. at 2.50..... .05

— \$ 7.23

Grand total .....

68.31



Cost of beef .....	52.25
Total .....	\$16.06
Running expenses, 20 per cent.....	13.66
Net profit .....	\$ 2.40

In the "Merchants' Index," of Denver, published January 8, 1910, a similar table, giving Denver prices, is published, and we reproduce it also.

NET PROFIT FIGURED ON CARCASS OF BEEF WEIGHING 500 POUNDS,  
AT 8 CENTS PER POUND.

	Per Cent.	Lbs.	At	
Sirloin steak .....	11.2	56	\$0.08	\$4.48
Round steak .....	7.8	36	.08	3.12
Porterhouse steak .....	7.0	35	.08	2.80
Rump roast .....	3.6	18	.08	1.44
Heel of round.....	3.6	18	.08	1.44
Flank steak .....	1.0	5	.08	.40
Prime rib roast.....	6.8	34	.08	2.72
Blade rib roast.....	3.2	16	.08	1.28
Short rib soup meat.....	13.0	65	.08	5.20
Neck .....	5.4	27	.08	2.16
Prime chuck .....	12.6	63	.08	5.04
Prime shoulder .....	4.0	20	.08	1.60
Top shoulder .....	1.6	8	.08	.64
Shank soup bones.....	10.4	52	.08	4.16
Suet and trimmings.....	8.8	44	.08	3.52
Total .....	100.0	500	\$0.08	\$40.00
Shrinkage .....	5.0	25	.08	2.00
Cost of selling.....	15.0	..	...	6.00
Total cost .....				\$48.00

But all this does not determine the cause of the high and constantly increasing prices of almost everything bought or sold. It only shows that the retailer is receiving no benefit from them.

What is the cause? Or is it due to many causes? We think there are many factors in the problem, and, as we enumerate them, we ask that each reader use his brains and decide for himself as to the bearing they have on the question.

One of the greatest factors in the increase of prices is the high alleged protective tariff. We say "alleged protective," because, in reality, at the present time it protects only the manufacturers. Nearly all lines of manufacture are now combined into trusts, each with practically unlimited capital behind it. Their products are made by the finest, most perfect machinery in the world, and are produced at a cost that enables them to meet any competition in any market. The tariff must raise the price of foreign articles by just its amount, whether specific or ad valorem; or, rather, our manufacturers add the amount to the price of their products. This is often denied, but the manufacturer is only human; the tariff gives him the opportunity to add its amount to his profits, and doing so will swell his bank roll many millions annually. Let the reader decide whether he pays the tariff or not when he buys the manufactured article.

Congressman Eugene N. Foss, who was recently elected in the Cape Cod district in Massachusetts by a change of 19,000 votes from the Republican to the Democratic ticket, and who claims to be independent of both parties, says the change of sentiment in his district is due to the fact that the people are beginning to realize what the tariff really means to them. He says regarding it:

"New England is given protection out of all proportion to its needs. To use plain language, Senators Aldrich and Lodge and a few members of Congress from this section of the country endeavored to hog the tariff for New England. Many of the industries do not need the protection given them; many of them did not ask for the increases written into the law; many of them would not have entered protests against reductions ranging from 10 per cent. Take my own business, for instance. I have a protection of 50 per cent. I don't need it, and don't want it. I could get along just as well on 25 per cent. \* \* \* What is the situation in the cotton industry? The manufacturer receives protection ranging as high as 100 per cent. His profits are enormous, and yet his employes are the poorest paid in New England."

Another great factor in high prices, especially in Colorado and the West, is the high railroad and express rates. Whether the railroads and express companies are making money, we know not; but as nearly all producers, especially in the fruit districts, insist that cars enough to ship their products at the proper time

can not be—or, at least, are not—furnished them, we presume they are.

If you, reader, want indisputable evidence as to whether they are making or losing money, try to buy some of the stock of some western railroad or express company, and judge by its market price. Unless the stock is "water," its price will be fixed by the income from the business transacted by the company issuing it; and we feel sure you will find western railroad and express stock selling above par, indicating a profitable amount of business transacted. Few realize the enormity and unreasonableness of freight and express charges. A prominent flouring mill manager on the Western slope informed us that he could buy wheat at common points in Idaho or Utah and have it unloaded at his mill, 110 miles from the Utah line, or shipped 350 miles farther to Denver, over one of the worst mountain roads in America, at precisely the same freight cost. Can you see any sense in this? By reference to the table of prices received by the producers, it will be seen that in Otero county the growers of the Rocky Ford cantaloupes receive on an average of 66 cents a crate for their product. The express companies charge 60 cents a crate for bringing them to Denver. The producer works over three months for his 66 cents, and takes many chances on getting it. The express company brings them to Denver in six hours; gets its 60 cents, and takes no chances whatever. A citizen of Colorado, proud of the record of his State as a cantaloupe raiser, paid 75 cents for a crate at Grand Junction, and shipped them to a relative in Chicago. His freight bill was \$5.30.

Some time during last February the Delta County Fruit Association received a shipment of 49,000 pounds of alfalfa seed from Hamburg, Germany. It was shipped to New Orleans, and from there to Pueblo and then to Delta. The freight from Hamburg to New Orleans was 23 cents per hundred pounds. From New Orleans to Pueblo it was 35 cents; from Pueblo to Delta—300 miles—it was 63 cents per hundred; or it cost five cents more per hundred pounds to transport it the last 300 miles than it did the first 5,000 miles.

Another factor in the high-price problem is the often grossly unfair treatment of the producers by the "middlemen." On the 25th of last January a ranchman living near Weldon, about eighty miles from Denver, killed two calves to sell as veal in Denver. He commenced operations about 12 o'clock, and shipped the carcasses on the 2:50 motor car to a commission man in Denver. On the morning of January 27th he received a card, mailed on the evening of the 26th, stating that the veal had spoiled before it reached Denver, and that they would not pay him for it; and they did not. The reader can decide for himself as to whether a calf's carcass, on the 25th of January, in an

eighty-mile shipment, without delay, would spoil before it reached the cold storage at its destination.

During last autumn a Grand Valley fruit raiser shipped 125 boxes of pears to a Denver commission house, and in a few days was notified that they had spoiled en route, and he did not receive a penny for them. It is almost a certainty that they went into cold storage on their arrival and were sold at the highest market price. In the pure air of the mountains and the low temperature of the greater portion of the route, owing to its altitude, fruit would not spoil anywhere near that quick. These are only a few of many instances that could be given showing the unfairness of the treatment Colorado producers often receive at the hands of the middlemen.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce can do nothing that will be of greater advantage to our city than to stop this abuse, and see that our producers get "a square deal" in our markets. There should be a definite, fixed relation between the cost of freight or express transportation and the charge for it. Our legislators, State and national, have wasted much time trying to force the railroads and express companies to grant fair rates; but they have worked blindly and ignorantly, and have accomplished practically nothing. Until the cost of transportation is definitely known, all efforts to regulate transportation rates will be fruitless. And only the express and railroad companies know the cost.

We believe the only solution of the railroad problem is for the United States government to build a line of road at least 500 miles long from New York to some point westward. We would select New York as the starting point, because a road 500 miles west from that city would pass through every kind of territory that can be found anywhere. There would be mountains to climb or tunnel, large rivers to cross, stretches of level land, etc., and the construction would determine the cost of each and every kind of railroad building. Put some military engineer, like Colonel William E. Goethals, in charge of the construction and equipment. When it is finished and equipped the cost will be known exactly. Then let the government own it, including its express business. In three months' time the exact cost, and everything else connected with it, would be known definitely and beyond question.

The United States, with no merchant marine worthy of the name, is building the Panama canal, at a cost of at least a billion of dollars, for the benefit of the rest of the world. It can certainly afford to spend not more than twenty-five millions of dollars on a road like this for the benefit of its own citizens.

Another factor in high prices is the ability of the trusts to maintain prices at almost any altitude they please. By controlling absolutely, as they do in very many cases, all means of production, by having the ability to crush out competition, they



are able to, and do, fix prices as they please. We regard this as so self-evident to all thinking persons that we feel we need only mention it. Increase in population is another factor. Up to about fifty years ago one of the chief occupations of mankind was killing men. Wars were frequent and the loss of life great. The wars of Napoleon cost the lives of 3,000,000 Frenchmen, and the death roll of surrounding nations was still greater. Our civil war, with its many battles, its prison pens, its hospitals and its invalids that survived but a few years, cost our nation at least 1,000,000 able-bodied men. But for thirty-five years there has been but one great war—the Russo-Japanese—and that in a remote corner of the earth. Medical skill is ever growing greater, and the average length of life is constantly increasing. The greater the population the greater the demand for everything. While increased population brings increased production in many ways, it restricts it in some, especially live stock. Thirty or forty years ago two-thirds of the cattle in America were grazing on the boundless ranches and prairies of the West, and their cost, when put on the market, was very small. If they were corn fed, the corn cost from 10 to 30 cents a bushel. Now they do their grazing on land that will sell at from \$15 to \$100 an acre, and are fattened on corn that has a market value of from 90 cents to \$1.00 a bushel. The old ranches and prairies have vanished from the map forever, and higher priced beef, and pork also, is an inevitable result.

While the cost of production of beef and pork has increased considerably, the cost of killing and packing has diminished nearly as much. The great packing houses in Omaha, Chicago and other cities are marvels of labor-saving and economy. Not a second's time is wasted and not an atom of the animal slaughtered is lost. Probably the buttons on your coat were made from blood that flowed while the animals were being slaughtered. At least many millions of buttons are made from it every year.

If Upton Sinclair's horrible book, "The Jungle," is true, the packers lose nothing by purchasing diseased or crippled animals. You buy them all for first-class beef or pork, and eat and enjoy them.

Not long ago, in one of Chicago's great packing houses, a boy about twenty years old suddenly went insane. For five years he had stood ten hours a day and cut the throats of 500 hogs an hour as they were brought past him. He made but a single motion—a swift thrust with his knife. His clothing, face and hands were always drenched with blood, and finally his mind gave way. In the same plant another man has stood ten hours a day for more than twelve years in one place, with an endless succession of dead hogs passing before him. As each passes he swings a cleaver and strikes it in a certain spot. The motion of lifting and bringing down the cleaver is interrupted only by his occasionally laying down a dull and picking up a sharp one.

Girls by the dozen, probably by the hundred, are there, who spend years putting a certain number of large pieces of meat into cans, and wedging them with smaller ones. And the number of cans each fills in a day seems far beyond human skill and endurance. They soon become mere machines. Their womanhood, their minds, their bodies are all dwarfed, crippled, and often ruined, by such work. But it all means a lowering of the cost of production, and manhood and womanhood are worth very little in such institutions.

A leading factor in the high-price problem is the utter and complete ignorance of the masses regarding the cost of production of everything. Have you ever thought that you know practically nothing about the cost of your coat, hat, shoes, your furniture, your watch or any manufactured article you possess? The cost of production and manufacture ought to be as carefully taught in our schools as the multiplication table. The real education and enlightenment of the masses, however, is just what the trusts, the real rulers of our country, do not desire; hence the ignorance that prevails. It is almost unbelievable in this era of constantly soaring prices, that it costs not more than from a fourth to a sixth as much to manufacture most of our necessities as it did forty or fifty years ago, while the selling price has declined in very few cases, and advanced in many.

The table we give below is compiled from the Thirteenth Annual Report of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, issued in 1898. There is absolutely no question regarding the truthfulness of his figures, though, owing to constant improvements in the machinery, the machine cost of manufacture has decreased considerably since the report was issued. In some cases it has diminished at least one-half. In compiling the table we have selected as wide a range of articles in common use as possible, hence it gives a good general idea of the labor cost of production. To get the total cost of production the cost of the material used must be added to the figures given. This Mr. Wright, we are sorry to say, did not give. Even in the production of raw material 95 per cent. of the cost is the price of the labor used in producing it. In many cases the price of the raw material has advanced somewhat, but the decrease in the cost of manufacture, we believe, will more than balance this in almost every case. For instance, raw cow hide costs more per pound than it did forty years ago. But it was tanned then by the use of oak and hemlock bark, and nine months' time was required to transform a raw hide into leather. Now modern chemical processes have reduced the time to not more than a week or two, and the labor of one man in a modern tannery will produce more leather in a week than the labor of three in a month forty years ago. According to a write-up in one of the Denver dailies the Denver tannery employs 15 men and transforms about 40 hides into leather per day, or the labor of each man transforms 2 2-3



hides into leather per day. This makes the labor cost of the leather about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound, or the labor cost of the leather in the shoes you are wearing will not exceed five cents, and we feel sure the decrease in the labor cost will at least balance the increase in the cost of the raw hide.

We are unable to give the retail price of the articles enumerated, but the reader can easily learn it by asking his grocer, his clothing merchant or his hardware dealer. If he does this he will find that the retail selling price and the cost to manufacture do not have the slightest relation to each other.

There are far too many middlemen. You pay at least five profits, and none of them small, on your hat, your coat—on practically everything you buy. But is there any good reason why you should pay at least four men to stand between you and the producer or manufacturer of the thing you are compelled to buy? There is one woollen cloth manufacturer in America who deals directly with the people who wear the clothes he makes. He informs us that the wool he buys from the owners of the sheep it grew on costs, when cleaned and scoured and ready to be manufactured into cloth, not more than 55 cents a pound. He runs a strict union establishment; his machinery is up to date, and it costs him about \$2.50 to weave enough of any all-wool cloth for a suit of clothes. He will make the suit in any style you desire for \$7.50 and ship it to you, express paid, for not over \$16.00. He makes ladies' clothing at an equally low price, and yet his profit is 33 1-3 per cent. Having seen a number of his suits, we can say that no better all-wool clothes were ever sold at any price. If the American people had brains enough to get together and create them there would be scores of such establishments, manufacturing everything we need in our country. In England, in 1844, the weavers in the immense mills at Rochedale, Lancashire, found themselves almost starving. The best of them got not more than \$4 or \$5 a week wages. The "cost of living" problem had to be solved if they were to keep from starvation. Not being organized into unions, they could not use force, and were compelled to use brains. After discussing the matter thoroughly, a number of them concluded to save something out of their scanty earnings, get a small capital, and endeavor to cut out a lot of middlemen and do business for and with themselves. By the greatest economy they saved \$80; rented a small room, purchased a little flour, meat, and a very few other things. As they had to do the buying and selling themselves, their store could be opened only at night, after the day's work was done. On the opening night those in charge sat in the little room in darkness for an hour or more, ashamed to light a candle or two and let the people see their miserable little stock. But finally the candles were lighted and the doors opened, and from that small beginning has grown the greatest co-operative, profit-sharing, price-reducing

TABLE NO. 3.

## TABLE SHOWING COST OF PRODUCTION BY HAND AND MACHINE METHODS.

Articles Manufactured	Quantity	Year of Production		Different Operations Performed		Number of Workmen Employed		Time Worked		Labor Cost	
		Hand	Machine	Hand	Machine	Hand	Machine	Hrs. M.	Machine	Hand	Machine
Corn—Yellow, shelled; stalk, husks and blades put into fodder	40 bushels	1855	1894	15	15	6	23	182 40	27 30	\$ 11.30	\$ 4.22
Corn—Yellow, husked; stalks left in field	40 bushels	1855	1894	8	6	5	3	38 45	15 08	3.62	1.51
Oats	40 bushels	1830	1883	8	10	4	29	96 15	7 06	3.73	1.07
Potatoes	220 bushels	1866	1885	14	11	4	12	108 55	38 00	10.89	3.80
Wheat	20 bushels	1820	1895	8	5	4	6	61 05	3 19	3.58	.06
Wheat	20 bushels	1820	1895	8	5	4	10	64 15	2 58	3.71	.72
Plows—hand, wooden mddboards, oak beams and handles; machine steel mddboards, oak woodwork	10 plows		1896	11	97	2	52	1,180 00	37 28½	54 16	7 90
Boots—Men's cheap grade, kip pegged boots, half double soles	100 pairs	1859	1895	83	122	2	113	1,436 40	154 49	408.50	35.49
Boots—Men's fine grade calf welt, lace shoes, single soles, soft box toes	100 pairs	1845	1895	76	149	1	140	2,255 00	296 39	556.25	74.39
Shoes—Men's medium grade, calf welt, lace, single soles, soft box toes	100 pairs	1843	1895	73	173	1	371	1,831 40	234 36	157.92	59.34
Shoes—Men's grain, pegged brogan, top soles	100 pairs	1855	1895	45	84	1	98	283 30	62 05	56.67	13.82
Shoes—Women's fine grade kid, welt, button, single soles, patent leather tips	100 pairs	1875	1896	102	140	1	140	1,996 40	173 29	499.16	54.65
Shoes—Women's cheap grade, kid, turned, lace, single soles, plain toes	100 pairs	1858	1895	67	95	1	85	1,025 20	80 22	156.33	18.59
Brooms—No. 6, house brooms, wire wound, 312 stitch bands; 20 pounds corn per dozen	100 dozen	1881	1895	14	16	5	24	199 42	159 05	73.20	48.60
Brushes—Wire drawn, Russian bristles hair, two piece, oval backs, 300 holes	100 gross	1870	1895	15	18	113	117	172 22	140 51	17.57	11.54
Buttons—Vegetable Ivory, cloak	40 gross	1862	1895	15	18	31	83	306 15	88 51	60.84	10.47
Buttons—Vegetable Ivory, coat	40 gross	1857	1895	17	18	19	85	203 18	78 38	28.97	9.12
Carpet—Body Brussels, Hand, 9 wire warp, 1,300 worsted ends, linen filling, 18 picks per inch; machine, 9 wire body warp, 1,280 worsted ends, 612 cotton ends, 256 jute ends, linen filling ¼ pd. per yd., 18 picks per inch	1,000 yards	1850	1895	15	41	18	81	4,047 30	560 01	270.00	91.25
Carpet—Ingrain, cotton warp, wool filling, 1,988 ends, 26 picks per inch	1,000 yards	1860	1895	9	12	12	20	755 15	324 17	81.24	63 18
Carpet—Ingrain, sewing	100 yards	1885	1895	3	4	3	5	20 60	3 08½	3.06	.81
Carpet—Wilton, sewing	100 yards	1855	1895	3	4	3	5	29 06½	3 15	4.36	.85
Hubs—8 in. elm wagon hubs, Jersey finish	25 sets (100)	1879	1895	5	6	2	6	462 30	39 30	5.62	.20
Wheels—Carriage, 14t 3 ft 6 in. and 3 ft. 10 in., hubs 3½ by ½ ins., spokes 1 1-6 ins., tread ¾ in.	1 set (4)	1860	1895	13	39	2	27	37 00	4 23	9.35	6.94
Buggies—Elliptic spring, leather top, piano body, drop axle, etc	1 buggy	1865	1895	64	72	6	116	200 25	39 08	45.67	8.09
Wagon—Farm, body brake, double box, spring seat; wheels, 3 ft. 8 ins., etc.	1 wagon	1848	1895	37	63	5	75	242 00	48 18	35.35	7 19
Clock Cases—O. G. cases 26 x 16 ins., mahogany veneered.	1,000 cases	1835	1896	9	14	5	20	1,974 00	514 00	100.15	78.53
Clock Movements—Brass, 8-day, strike	1,000 movements	1850	1896	423	302	28	105	7,352 26	886 09	1,125.19	177.63
Watch Cases—18 size, gold, hunting, engine turned, "barley corn" shield pattern	100 cases	1850	1897	97	133	6	Not reported	1,749 43	355 23	542.32	80.94
Watch Movements—Stem wind, brass, hunting, 18 size, full plate, 15 jewel. Machine 18 size, full plate, patent regulator, 17 jewels, adjusted	1,000 movements		1896	433	1,088	14		241	8 24	50,822.68	1,799.60



society the world has ever known. Concerning its aims and progress a recent writer says:

"The more advanced of the workers, deeply conscious of the misery around them, sought remedies. In 1844 the founders of the co-operative movement, some of whom were disciples of Robert Owen, set out with this program:

"The establishment of a store for the sale of provisions, clothing, etc.

"The building, purchasing or erecting a number of houses in which those members desiring to assist each other in improving their domestic and social conditions may reside.

"The manufacture of such articles as the society may determine upon; to provide employment for such members as may be without employment or whose labor may be badly remunerated.

"And, further, that, as soon as possible, the society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government; or, in other words, to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies.

"The humble store was opened, and since then the movement has developed in a remarkable manner, and to-day there exist about 1,900 societies, with a membership of two millions, doing an annual trade of \$425,000,000. While the societies remained isolated they had not much influence, but when they were federated in the wholesale societies their power was much increased. For some time the productive—the most important side of the movement—was not much developed, but of late years considerable progress has been made in this direction, and to-day about \$45,000,000 worth of goods are produced in the factories and workshops of the wholesale and distributive societies, and, in addition, about \$15,000,000 worth by productive societies—that is, associations of producers. The consumers associated in the distributive societies, through their committees and officials, set the producer in operation, and any profit is divided among the consumers in proportion to their purchases.

"This arrangement does not prevail in the productive societies, their profits being divided between labor, capital and trade. Thus, in some measure, demand and supply are "correlated" and industry organized. Moreover, employment is "steadied." The wholesale societies, having a fair idea of the needs of their members, can, when demand is not brisk, produce for stock, and so keep their workers employed."

We are all rapidly reaching the condition of those Rochdale weavers in 1844. The following little table shows what a dollar's worth of the necessities of life in February, 1896, would cost in February, 1910:



Vegetable foods, including such things as bread-stuffs, potatoes, sugar, coffee, tea, etc.....	\$1.68
Meats, including such things as beef, mutton, bacon, butter, etc.....	1.89
Textiles, including raw materials, such as cotton yarns, wool, jute, etc.....	1.55
<hr/>	
Average of the above three.....	\$1.72

Or prices have gone up 72 per cent. on the average. How about your salary?

The only persons who have not suffered from the present rise in prices are the lucky few who own property on which the rent, interest or dividends has gone up in harmony with the rise in other values, and the farmers, fruit raisers and stockmen. If they own their land, their products cost but little more when they reach the market than they did ten years ago, but for reasons given elsewhere they get much more for them. But high freight rates, lack of cars and dishonest middlemen often deprive them of a large part of their profits.

The heaviest losers, as Professor J. P. Norton of Yale says, are, "The wage earners, the savings bank depositors and the owners of the bonds of corporations of all kinds are the heavy losers. On account of a fixed rate of interest, the principal of a bond cannot advance, and, on account of higher interest for other forms of investment, bonds, in many cases, have declined. A thousand dollars deposited in a savings bank in 1896 and compounded all these years at 4 per cent. principal and interest to-day will not purchase in articles of food as much as the original one thousand dollars in 1896."

But what is the remedy? Ninety millions of Americans are asking the question every day. Is there an answer? We believe the answer must be given by the acts of the questioners themselves. The loss of wages during strikes usually equals the ultimate gain and the constant increase in prices soon neutralizes it, anyway. The writer is a very strong union man, but he fully realizes that brains, not force, is the only thing that can accomplish anything in the present crisis, and that the day of strikes, lockouts, etc., has about passed.

Labor produces everything. Ninety-five per cent. of the cost of all manufactured articles is the price of the labor used in their production. This may not hold good in mining gold especially, but it will in the production of things in general.

While labor creates practically all wealth, a few men, by the use of brains, get the benefit of it. E. H. Harriman in about twenty years piled up a fortune of \$146,000,000. That is, he owned property, stocks, bonds, mortgages and cash that, at his death, was valued at that amount. He did not create a dollar of it. The thousands of brawny men who built and operated his

railroads, who toiled in his mines, who raised the crops and manufactured the articles that furnished the traffic for his roads created it. While they were using their muscle he and the other capitalists of the world were using their brains. Muscle existed, brains grew enormously rich.

The Denver Tramway Company was formerly capitalized at \$9,500,000. It used brains and persuaded the people of Denver to give it the exclusive right to run cars on their streets, or it was given a franchise. Immediately it increased its capitalization by the sale of stock and bonds to the amount of \$45,000,000. It did not need the extra \$30,500,000; its members simply added it, in the form of dividends, to their bank accounts. Street railway building in a town as level as Denver is not costly except in the construction of the few viaducts we have. No one doubts that the profits of operating have always been large enough to pay for all extensions and improvements, but investors knew that the people would give the road, after making it a present of all the streets it asked for, sufficient traffic to pay interest on the \$35,500,000, and the bonds were sold. And the Denver Gas Company is now issuing bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000 for exactly the same reasons. Your common sense ought to teach you that it costs comparatively little to purchase and lay gas pipe, and gas plants are not expensive, and the company has always done a good business, hence the proceeds of the bonds, when issued and sold, will be pure "velvet" for the company. And so it goes all over the world. Brains continually pile up millions of the wealth brawn produces, while brawn merely exists. And this, after all, is the cause of high prices.

We are trying to make a social system that was evolved during the era of the tallow candle, ox team and linchpin wagon fit the era of wireless telegraphy, express trains, airships, daily papers and all that is comprehended in the term "modern civilization," and it is worse than absurd—it is idiotic. It is a fact that the brawn of one generation always furnishes the brains for the next. The Astors and Vanderbilts were among the hardest muscle workers of a century ago. Commodore Vanderbilt, when he was worth \$75,000,000, could not straighten his fingers because the muscles in them stiffened while they held the oars during the years he was a plain boatman in New York harbor. Let brawn assert itself. All branches of labor are organized now. In place of spending the millions of dollars and the time it does trying to force from capital a little greater share of the wealth it is creating, let it use its brains, adapt the Rochedale plan to present needs and demands and give itself all its own hands create. Its great leaders, taken from its ranks during the past twenty years, prove it has brains in plenty—let it begin to use them. It works all the machinery of production of the world. Its children have invented and made



it all. Now let it own and use it for the benefit of all instead of the enrichment of the few. This can be done peaceably and quietly without infringing on anybody's rights by the right use of brains, and we believe it is the only solution of the "Increased Cost of Living" problem.

Under the scheme evolved by George W. Perkins, the "brains" of J. Pierpont Morgan, at least 60,000 employes of the Steel Trust are stockholders in it. If it is right for the men who toil at the forge, the ladle, the molds, the trip hammers, to own a large part of the stock of the concern, is it wrong for them to own it all? We think not. Theories are useless in the present crisis. Only the use of brains and the carrying out of the plans evolved by them will produce results.

A mass convention, composed of delegates from all the unions in America, including the Farmers' Union, the biggest numerically of them all, should be held and the best brains in the ranks of organized labor set to work to solve the problem, to devise plans for giving the laborer his due, his just share of the product of his labor. The problem can be solved no other way. Since the above was written a mass convention of the Farmers' Union and representatives of other organized labor has been held in St. Louis to devise ways and means of carrying out the ideas expressed.

Another idea that ought to be adopted by our farmers and other organized and unorganized labor is the employment of production engineers. This is an idea evolved and used extensively in hundreds of large manufacturing, mercantile and other establishments in the East, and it would be just as effective in the West. The production engineer is a man who knows how to use his brains. He does not, and cannot, depend on theories—on anything taught in schools—for, fortunately, his business is not taught in schools. His mission is to increase production and restrict, or, at least, not increase, the cost. He goes to an establishment and stays there until he is thoroughly familiar with every detail of its workings. He learns every defect, everything that can possibly affect it financially, its income, its outlay and the profit it produces for its owners.

Then he brings his judgment, his common sense, into play. He has no financial interests at stake, for he is paid his salary whether he makes anything for his employers or not, hence his mind is free to work as it will. In very many cases the new methods he has suggested, and that have been adopted, have made fortunes for those who adopted them. He has detected and stopped leaks that were causing the loss of thousands of dollars annually; he has devised new methods of producing, buying and selling that have added many other thousands of dollars of annual profits to the bank accounts of the men who employed him. Our State Agricultural College has one such man in the field now, only he is known as a farm expert. The salary paid

this man, J. E. Payne, will return at least 100 per cent. interest in increased crop yields and better methods of living. But the Farmers' Union and the different labor unions ought to get together and employ at least a dozen production engineers not members of any organization and give them a six months' trial. Insist that they devise better and more practical methods of producing, buying and selling. That, so far as possible, they devise a social system somewhere near up with the times. Production engineers can do much, if they are employed, to solve the problem of high prices and consequent hard times.

Many of the present day political economists are advancing the theory that our hard times are due to an over-production of gold. In other words, on account of the steady increase in the volume of the gold mined its value is diminishing and, consequently, it takes more of it to purchase a given quantity of everything else. We remember, in the old greenback days, that the political orators and solons of both the old parties used to solemnly assert that gold was made the money metal of the world by the fiat of the Almighty and would never, never fluctuate a particle in value. Human desire for it was so great that depreciation was impossible, and for this reason it was the only proper financial standard on earth. If the assertions of present day economists, especially Professor J. P. Norton of Yale, are correct, their assertions were false. And may not the development of the next two or three decades prove Professor Norton's ideas just as false as theirs? It is certain that gold is used much more now than forty years ago. Nearly all watches were silver cased then; now two out of three have gold cases. It was hardly used at all in dentistry then; now a great many millions of dollars' worth is used every year. And its use has increased greatly in every line, hence it does not seem possible that the amount available for coinage purposes would be great enough to seriously impair the world's prosperity. If the over-production of gold is the cause of the increase in the cost of living, then its mining ought to be stopped for a year or two. The stoppage of mining would discommode a few thousand miners. Its continuance, if Professor Norton is correct, will bring greater and greater misery to the whole world. This problem is not confined to America alone; prices are nearly as high in England as in America, and wages are much lower. In London bread is 3 cents a pound, dairy butter 24 to 32 cents, coffee 16 to 36 cents, bacon 16 to 24 cents, fresh beef 16 to 20 cents, white sugar 5 cents, tea 20 to 60 cents, oatmeal 4 to 6 cents, fresh cod 7 to 12 cents. The pay of a London policeman ranges from \$6.56 to \$10.33 a week. Letter carriers get from \$5.10 to \$8.57 per week. Stone masons 21 cents an hour, or \$10.50 a week. Plasterers 22 cents, carpenters 21 cents, painters 17 cents, bricklayers 21 cents an hour, and all other classes of labor draw wages equally low. Great Britain contains 45,000,000 people and 77,000,000

acres of land, much of it lakes and mountains. If prices get much higher over there starvation will relieve many of the people from their sufferings.

The many cases coming daily before the collection department of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have made it very plain to the department that the average citizen, regardless of nationality, has very little idea of his legal rights or how to defend them. He has no idea of what constitutes a legal contract, of the rights of each party under one, and very often loses heavily because of his ignorance. If a legal written contract was a part of each engagement to work, and it was read and understood by both parties, at least 50 per cent. of the troubles between employer and employe would be avoided. In fact, the experience of the department forces the conclusion that a book like Walker's American Law should be a part of the curriculum of every high school and it should be studied until thoroughly understood. A smaller pocket manual of the laws of everyday life should be compiled for the use of the general public. The collection department fails to collect a great many just debts because there is only a verbal agreement between the employer and the employed. A very simple written contract would have saved the employe his honestly earned wages.

Of course, the criminal part of our law could and should be omitted from such a volume, but the civil rights of the citizen should be placed before him in such a manner that he can thoroughly understand them. He should know exactly where he stands before the law and how to do the small amount of business that comes to him as legally as the millionaire does the large amount he gets to do. Such a training would save the laboring man much actual cash, would raise him mentally and morally, and greatly benefit him in every way.

It would also aid him in solving the "Increased Cost of Living" problem. It would quicken his intellect, give him much more independence and self-reliance and teach him that he is a man and entitled to do his share in making and enforcing our laws.

The problem must be solved. It has forced itself on the world and the world must deal with it. The old earth never fails to produce an abundance for every man, woman and child. A few monopolize its products and many starve. Many hundreds of carloads of provisions of all kinds are dumped into the harbors of both our Atlantic and Pacific coast cities each year to compel you and me to pay the price the trust demands for what it sells us. At the present moment 150,000 mill operatives are out of employment in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island because the cloth they make was selling at too low a price. Have you bought a suit or a dress recently? If so, of course you realized that you ought to have paid twice as much for it as you did. As you have plenty (?) of money,

you no doubt feel sorry the price was not much higher. Of course, the poor, tariff-protected multimillionaires who own those mills need the higher prices, but the 150,000 idle operatives do not need anything.

All this forms part of the problem, and it is up to you for solution. Our nation, and you are a part of it, can never know prosperity until a solution is reached. Are you going to do your part in solving it?

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### COLORADO MARBLE AND BUILDING STONE IS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Colorado has almost every variety of building stone known in the civilized world, from the finest statuary marble to the common but useful tufa. It has the largest and by far the most valuable marble deposits in the world; marble deposits which show what Carrara must have been before 2,000 years of quarrying had depleted the store. It has unlimited quantities and varieties of granite. It has every known kind of sandstone, save and except the red quartzite or metamorphosed sandstone of South Dakota. It has lavas, porphyries, onyx marbles, basalts, traps. It has limestones, but they are not up to the standard of other Colorado stone, and are not being quarried at this time for building purposes. Neither have the slate quarries materialized. Colorado has slate which seems the equal of any found in Pennsylvania, but the company which had the slate development in charge found its resources taxed by the increased demand for its other products and the new slate industry must be left for the new year to develop.

In each separate class of stone, the same variety prevails that is found in the stone resources of the State; taken as a whole they are superior to any other known region of equal area on earth. They are different in color, in texture, in fineness of crystallization, in chemical content—in everything. The marble deposits of the State are equally varied, though the marble actually being quarried in the State is of singularly high character and uniformity. The sandstones range from the Manitou stone, which one can cut with a knife and which simply dissolves under the action of the elements, to the St. Vrain stone, which is almost too hard to work at all, and which, according to Merrill, of the United States geological survey, has the highest crushing strength of any stone known in the world.

The stones actually quarried for building in Colorado are marble, granite, sandstone and lava. Limestone is being quarried in enormous quantities, but only for use in making cement.



## MARBLE.

The only marble deposits now being worked to any extent in Colorado are those on Yule creek, a tributary of the Crystal river, over in Gunnison county. These marble deposits are among the greatest resources of the State. At present, the entire output is made by a single company, the Colorado-Yule Marble Company. There are several other companies holding parts of this deposit, however, and one of them, the Crystal River Marble Company, has done much development work this year and expects to begin active commercial operations in the spring.

The Yule marble is equal in quality to the finest marbles of Italy and Greece. But the Yule marble is without a rival in the world when it comes to getting out large-sized blocks. Blocks have been taken out of the quarry twenty-six feet long, five feet in diameter one way by a little over four feet the other and the whole huge mass absolutely free from any flaw or seam. The sub-bases for the columns of the new Denver postoffice measure seven and one-half feet by five and one-half by four feet, and each is cut from a single stone of white marble. THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR NOW SUPERVISING THE ERECTION OF THIS POSTOFFICE DECLARES THAT THE MARBLE GOING INTO THE STRUCTURE IS WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE WORLD.

The Yule marble on one side of Yule creek forms a cliff 230 feet in thickness, and showing for 4,500 feet along the side of the mountain. On the other side of the creek the deposit is the same in thickness, and is visible for nearly as great a length. Most of this huge mass is white or only slightly veined. Much of it is splendid statuary marble.

Colorado-Yule marble is used in the Cuyahoga county court house at Cleveland, in the courthouse at Youngstown, Ohio; in buildings of all sorts from New York to Salt Lake City; and from Great Falls, Montana, to Houston, Texas. Here in Denver, this marble forms the interior trim of the Gas and Electric building, and the Foster building. The new Denver postoffice is being built entirely of this marble—a job which will consume three times as much marble as was used in constructing the Parthenon, and the Cheesman memorial, at Congress park, is also Yule marble.

IT MAY BE INTERESTING TO ADD THAT TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS FOR THE COURT HOUSE AT CLEVELAND, EACH COLUMN CONSISTING OF A SINGLE BLOCK FIFTEEN FEET LONG, WERE TAKEN FROM A SINGLE LEVEL OF A SINGLE QUARRY OF THE YULE CREEK DEPOSITS.

There are large deposits of clouded and colored marbles at Villa Grove, at Salida, at Beulah, and in the Wet Mountain

valley. None of these deposits is being actively worked at the present time.

The granite industry of the State took a long stride forward this year, but it could keep growing at the present rate for a generation before it could do justice to the granite possibilities of the State. Colorado granites vary in color from the lightest gray to a color so dark as to seem black, and from a barely perceptible pink to a genuine red. The following is a list of the chief granite quarries worked during the year 1910:

*Gunnison*—The finest building granite produced anywhere, no quarry nor country barred. This is the material of which the Statehouse is constructed, and it forms the base of the new State museum. The superstructure will be either the same granite or marble. Gunnison granite is a medium gray in color, works well, weathers extremely well, and is the most intensely hard, enduring stuff ever put into a building. A block of granite has been loosened in the Gunnison quarries which is 100 FEET IN LENGTH, BY NEARLY SIXTY FEET IN BREADTH AND THICKNESS.

*Lyons*—The Lyons granite varies from a pinkish gray to a color best described as dull purple; that being the effect it gives at a little distance. The material for the base of the Pioneers' Monument.

*Platte Canon*—Color varies from light pink to red. A strong, coarse-grained stone, used for building rather than for monumental work. The Colorado Springs postoffice, the pillars of the Burlington depot at Omaha, the postoffice at Rawlins, Wyoming, and the foundations of many Denver buildings are of this stone.

*Salida*—A handsome monumental granite so dark when polished as to seem absolutely black at a little distance. Fine and singularly even grain.

*Silver Plume*—Another fine textured gray granite, much lighter than the Salida. Monumental.

*Cotopaxi*—Light gray, the No. 1 grade being nearly as fine in texture as the Silver Plume. Monumental and building.

*Arkins*—The granite of the United States mint at Denver. Light pink in color; moderately fine texture.

The Gunnison quarries, which were hardly touched in 1909, turned out 20,000 cubic feet in 1910. One of the Platte Canon quarries turned out about 30,000 cubic feet, a 25 per cent. increase, at least, on last year's output.

## SANDSTONES.

*St. Vrain*—A very dark red stone, hard to work, but very handsome when rightly finished, and as enduring as glass. Merrill, of the United States geological survey, gives this stone a crushing strength of 30,000 pounds to the square inch, the highest



he records. For a long time, was used mainly for flagging and curbing, but is now being used more extensively for building, and is shipped as far as Omaha and Kansas City. Makes the finest of crushed stone, and is used this way in enormous quantities.

*Fort Collins*—Known in the trade as "Fort Collins red." Much lighter than the St. Vrain and not so hard, but strong enough for all practical purposes.

*Turkey Creek*—Creamy white. Works well. The material of the Denver public library. If present indications are borne out, this will be one of the chief quarries of the State.

*Texas Creek*—Grayish white. Used in the Pueblo courthouse.

*Howard*—Also grayish white, as near to white as sandstone ever gets. The material of the First Christian Science church of Denver.

*Morrison*—A whitish stone, highly praised by many. All these stones have been tried out and have made good. All are worthy of consideration by any architect. It cannot be too often repeated that the soft Manitou stone, which led so many architects astray, is no longer worked.

## LAVA.

Lava is being quarried at Castle Rock and at Del Norte. It varies from dark pink to nearly white, that of Del Norte being the lighter. The stone of both quarries is light in weight, porous and easy to work; but very enduring and strong enough for all ordinary building purposes. Geologically speaking, this stone is volcanic tufa.

*Conclusion*—No part of the stone industry of Colorado has reached anything like its proper development. Marble has outstripped the rest, because the men in charge of the marble development made their plans on a generous scale, got enough capital to handle their business right, and did not spare development work. A similar use of energy and capital could quadruple the granite and sandstone output of the State. Also, the stone industry has been hampered by freight rates; low rates in and high rates out. It should be said that at least one of the railroads running East from Denver has given the stone business a square deal, and there is hope that the others may be induced to do likewise. Colorado marble has managed to get fair rates, and in consequence is being sold in Chicago, Indiana, Cleveland and New York. With the same organization, capital, energy and freight rates, Colorado granites could duplicate these triumphs.



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