

OUR LAST APPEARANCE
As a Four Page Paper: Eight
Pages Hereafter

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
Best Labor Paper in the World
Get Your Friends to Subscribe

AMERICAN

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

VOL. I.

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

No. 11

TO LABOR.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world?
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand,
You hold the whole world in your hand—
See to it that you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show, as ne'er was shown before,
The power that lies in you!
Stand as one
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare-and do!
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

PENSION SCHEME IS A GRAFT.

Railway Journal Charges That it Would Filch Money from Employees.

Evidently Mr. Harriman is convinced that the pension scheme graft is a good one and it is just as evident that he intends to ram the proposition down the throats of the employes of all the railroad lines which he directs, says the Railway Employes' Journal.

There is no doubt but what the pension scheme is one of the most accomplished methods of robbing the employes that has ever been devised and Mr. Harriman has evidently viewed with envy the enormous amounts that the Pennsylvania and other eastern lines are filching from their employes every year and he has just about come to the conclusion he would like to get a little of the "EAST" money for the stockholders that he represents.

A pension scheme is on foot on such on the lines of those in the Pennsylvania and allied lines. The full details of the nefarious proposition have not yet been made public, but whatever they are employes of the Union Pacific will receive the full "benefit" of them after a year or so.

The report that is made public it is stated that the new regulation will reduce the annual distribution of \$300,000, but the report does not state that the railroad will receive the benefits of at least five or six times that sum.

In view of the fact that the same announcement has been made on the Southern Pacific, which is a tributary line to the Union Pacific, it would seem that Mr. Harriman has fully determined to saddle the relief fund proposition onto his men "regardless."

Just how the employes of the Union Pacific will view this move to reduce their pay and make them more absolute servants remains to be seen, but that the employes of the Southern Pacific will gracefully submit is highly doubtful.

The time is not long since past when a most determined effort was made by the Southern Pacific to establish just such a scheme and from end to end of the road there arose such a cry against the robbery that it was abandoned by the company.

Since the death of Mr. Huntington the scheme has raised its head once or twice only to be met with the same storm of dissent from the employes in all departments of the service. It now appears that the company will make a most determined effort to force the men to submit to the robbery, and it is just as evident that the company will get itself into hot water if it forces the men too far.

Communications without number have been received from all portions of the system asking in regard to the proposed scheme, and there is every indication that the moment the company tries to coerce the employes into accepting the terms offered by the pension scheme that there will be let loose a storm that already has very dark and sinister clouds.

LESSONS FROM BULLETIN NO. 43

Written Especially for the Journal by
Rev. T. J. Hagerty

It has been truly said that figures will not lie, but liars will figure. Much has been written of late by shrewd editors of capitalist papers about our commercial prosperity as evidenced by the figures in Bulletin No. 200, of the census of 1900. They tell us that we are becoming industrially a world-power with so rapid a growth that foreign countries are frightening into measures of self-protection. They quote, for example, the fact that the money invested in the making of farming implements has increased from \$3,564,202 in 1850 to \$157,707,951 in 1900; and that the number of men employed in this particular industry has grown from 7,220 in 1850 to 46,502 in 1900; and they deduce the conclusion that a beneficent Capital is enhancing the opportunities for employment. More and more of the European markets are being captured by American enterprise. The ordinary unthinking workman, reading the sum of this clever figuring, feels a glow of pride in the consciousness that he is a citizen of so prosperous a land. He does not perceive that, somehow or another, the liars are figuring him into a belief that his condition is vastly improved by the increasing productivity of American manufactures nor does he grasp the significance of the Bulletin's report that "a comparison of the statistics of the several censuses discloses a pronounced tendency toward a centralization of operations into fewer and larger establishments." Through constantly developing machinery, which replaces the skill of the craftsman, this centralization is doing away with the wastes of competition, and hence multiplying the profits of the manufacturers without, at the same time, adding to the real wages of the toilers.

It is precisely at this point that the teachings of the greatest of all teachers, Karl Marx, is the amount of commodities—of food, shelter and raiment—

which the laborer can buy with the money which he receives for his labor. In other words, "the real wage expresses the price of labor in relation to the price of other commodities; the relative wage, on the contrary, expresses the proportionate share which living labor gets of the new values created by it as compared with that which is appropriated by stored up labor-capital."

Taking the recent reports of State Labor Bureaus as summed up in Bulletin No. 43, November, 1902, of the United States Department of Labor, we find that, in this same industry of agricultural implements, the relative wages in the state of Ohio amounted to \$2,261,667 for the year 1900. The number of establishments engaged in this industry in Ohio is set down as 35; the capital invested, \$9,294,850; stock used \$4,330,328; value of the product, \$11,263,188; wages paid, \$2,261,667; number of employes, 4,566, and the average yearly earnings of the employes \$495.33. For the sake of argument, let us grant as part of the necessary cost of production the \$4,330,328 worth of stock used in the manufacture of farming implements in these thirty-five establishments, although in truth it represents so much stolen labor. Subtracting this amount from the value of the product, we have a net result of \$6,932,860. Deducting from this sum the wages paid to the 4,566 employes, we have a balance of \$4,671,193. The difference between this balance and \$2,261,667, the wages actually paid the employes, shows that during the year 1900 the workingmen of the state of Ohio in a single industry were robbed of \$2,409,526. The average wage for these 4,566 employes should have been \$1,023.04 instead of merely \$495.33.

In all the industries of this state, employing 164,709 wage-workers, the value of the combined products for 1900, as before, was \$40,501,247. Argument, the stock used in manufac-

ture, namely, \$179,859,096, the profit came to \$160,642,161. Out of this amount \$73,627,885 was paid in wages. The remainder represents the profit to which the toilers were denied of their just querdion of bread drawn to-wit, \$87,014,276. Yet same state of Ohio there has a union men crawling on their hands and knees in the dust before the white shirt of a state legislature, who "Bend low, and in a bondman's With bated breath and wailing humbleness," beg for a few crumbs of law for the toiler, the while they and their followers vote every year to perpetuate the system which renders possible the spoliation of \$87,014,276 from their wives and children by the robber barons of capital. The workers' lobbyist has always given a successful imitation of the mna "Who lined himself with hope, Eating the air on promise of supply," only to discover through the loving enlightenment of some supreme court that the promise interferes with the right of free contract, as in the case of the eight-hour law a few days ago in Ohio.

Turning to the report from North Carolina in Bulletin No. 43, we are informed that in the woolen and cotton mills there are "7,996 children under 14 years of age—3,857 boys and 4,139 girls." Of these wretched children only 66 per cent, can read and write. Their average daily wage is 29 cents, and their hours of labor range from ten to twelve and a half day. What answer can the workers give to the votes for the continu-

ance of capitalism give to the fact that

"In this boasted land of freedom there are bonded baby-slaves, And the busy world goes by and does not heed. They are driven to the mill just to glut and overflow Bursting coffers of the mighty monarch Greed. When they perish we are told it is God's will. Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill!"

On page 1242 of Bulletin 43 the summary of seven industries in Virginia discloses products valued at \$7,049,080. Of this \$822,419 was distributed among 3,034 employes, which number, in four out of the seven industries, includes the office help who are usually the better paid employes. The average wages for the year 1900, then, reached the dizzy height of \$271.06, or \$5.40 a week! These 3,034 employes created new values to the amount of \$7,049,080; they received \$822,419, and were, therefore, swindled out of \$6,226,661 by the great "confidence game" of modern capitalism. The Bulletin also gives the recent decisions of courts affecting labor among them such choice morsels as Judge Jackson's injunctions; and any workingman who can go on voting for such things, after reading these records of injustice, has the heart of a Benedict Arnold and the soul of a maggot.

Thos. J. Hagerty

Notes of the American Labor Union

The butchers of Missoula are organizing under the American Labor Union.

E. S. Merrill writes from Galice, Ore., that he expects to organize a miners' union there, and we have put him in communication with Secretary Haywood, of the W. F. of M.

Spokane Teamsters' Union No. 101, is now one of the strongest labor organizations in the country, having several hundred members and more than \$1,000 in the treasury.

Bartenders' District Union No. 215, A. L. U., now meets alternately at Cripple Creek and Victor, Colo. The first and third Mondays of each month the union meets at Victor, and the second and fourth Mondays at Cripple Creek.

Scores of gas consumers in Spokane have substituted electric light fixtures in their places of business because the

gas company refuses to make a settlement with the Gas Workers' Union. The fight is on to a finish, and the gas workers are confident of victory. The American Labor Union has already assisted the gas workers to the extent of \$25, and the Spokane Trades Council has done likewise.

Frank Anderson, for several terms recording secretary for Hamilton Federal Labor Union No. 109, at Hamilton, Mont., has moved to Spokane. Brother Anderson has been one of the most efficient secretaries that has ever served any local affiliated with the American Labor Union. We wish him success wherever he may go. Brother Harry South has been selected as secretary for the unexpired term.

Members of the American Labor Union and friends of organized labor in Colorado should remember that the Boulder Milling and Elevator Company, of Boulder, Colo., has thorough-

ly unionized its mills, and all of the products of that company now bear the label of the American Labor Union. "Lily White" flour is manufactured by this company. This is one of the best brands of flour made anywhere in the world, and every sack bears the A. L. U. label. Ask your grocer for "Lily White" flour.

The Cripple Creek Daily Press is the only daily paper in the United States owned and controlled absolutely by organized labor. At the late election of board of directors for the paper nine miners, one engineer, one musician, one plasterer and one cook were elected.

President McDonald visited Cripple Creek Sunday and Monday nights, and will be in Leadville tonight. He expects to visit the unions at Durango, Telluride, Ouray, Grand Junction and Pocatello before returning to Butte.

The Thompson Grocery company of Denver, employing 125 clerks, has

been unionized, all of the employes joining the Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167, A. L. U. Another very large store, controlled by Huribut, has been unionized. No. 167 is now forging to the front by leaps and bounds, and conservative members estimate that in six months the membership will reach 800.

Denver Typographical Union has withdrawn from the Incorporated Assembly and will affiliate with the regular Trades Assembly. It is expected that at their next meeting the cigar-makers will follow suit. It will be remembered that the Incorporated Assembly was organized by J. D. Pierce, the special representative of Sam Gompers, for the purpose of disrupting the American Labor Union. How well his plan succeeded can be judged from the fact that the American Labor Union is stronger in Denver than ever before, and about all that is left in the Incorporated Assembly is a few weak organizations of scabs recently organized by Pierce.

Labor Events of the Past Week

The California State Federation of Labor will meet at Los Angeles January 5.

The works of the Diamond Steel Company at Wilmington, Del., were closed down Monday, throwing 3,000 men out of employment.

At Omaha, Neb., Monday Judge Munger, in the federal court, discharged the twenty-seven Union Pacific strikers who had been arrested and charged with contempt of court for maintaining a picket line.

Judge Carter in the superior court at Indianapolis, Ind., has issued an injunction restraining men from congregating near the plant of the Drop Forge Company, where a strike is on.

At least a thousand employes of the

Pullman Palace Car Company are preparing to strike against long hours and Sunday work. This is the same company that precipitated the great strike of 1894.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson's report to the convention of the United Mine Workers in January will show that more than \$2,000,000 was contributed to the anthracite coal miners during the recent strike.

A manufacturer of counterfeit union labels has been discovered in Chicago. One hundred thousand counterfeit labels were confiscated. The counterfeit has been taken into custody in default of \$1,500 bonds.

Spokane union men charge that the new Commercial club organized in that city with a secret membership is for the sole purpose of fighting organ-

ized labor. The labor unions of Spokane are vigilant, and will retaliate against the club if it shows any antagonism to the unions.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of Montana J. A. Ferguson, has issued advance sheets of the eighth biennial report of the bureau of which he is the head. The first sheets deal entirely with the agricultural part of the report. That part of the report relative to labor will be reviewed as soon as the advance sheets are received.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employes are affiliating with the American Labor Union. The A. L. U. endorses the Socialist as worthy of their members' support, and has decided, in convention assembled, for Socialism as its politics. The Western Federation of Miners are also af-

filiated with the A. L. U. and have also declared for Socialism. Every labor organization in British Columbia should follow suit—and we believe they will—Western Socialist, Vancouver, B. C.

Brother Hughes, of Spokane, is an example of a man who is always and persistently supporting the American Labor Union. He not only works constantly at organizing and assisting the unions, but every week, through the Journal, he informs our readers of the progress he is making. This is a worthy example that might well be followed by every member of the executive board, every organizer, and the secretary of every local union. Come, let us pull together to boom the American Labor Union. It is a splendid cause, deserving of unselfish, self-sacrificing effort.

WOMEN UNDER SOCIALISM.

Under Socialism the ladies of creation will be on a par with the lords of creation.

Under Socialism women will no longer be compelled to marry in order to obtain a home.

Under Socialism women will have the right to work and the right to all their labor produces.

Under Socialism one woman will not be compelled to hammer a typewriter all day that another may thump a piano.

Under Socialism matrimonial contracts need not be entered into to accommodate the finances of the bride's family.

Under Socialism women, both married and unmarried, will enjoy the opportunity to follow agreeable occupations.

Under Socialism women will have a voice in the laws by which they are governed and a hand in the enforcement of them.

Under Socialism women will be industrially independent and not be compelled to become the servant of some man or corporation.

Under Socialism women will no more be rated as the chattel of her lord and master, but the helpful companion of her husband.

Under Socialism the servant problem will be solved by all becoming servants with a premium placed on noble service to society.

Under Socialism those women who now have nothing more important than a poodle to care for will be given something worth while to do.

Under Socialism high-born ladies will have an opportunity to prove the quality of their parentage by performing some worthy service for society.

Under Socialism it will be to the interest of the whole people to provide for the education, care and employment of all the people, which includes women.

Under Socialism the question of women's rights will not be solved for women will have no rights, but all the means of employment and individual improvement.

Under Socialism women of superior ability will use their powers for the social advancement of all instead of using them to secure selfish social position as at present.

Under Socialism with its socialized industries, women will no longer be household drudges, but each can earn her living by a few hours' daily work at that for which she is fitted.

Under Socialism all employments will be as free to women as to men and it will be to the interest of everybody to have each citizen employed in that work for which she is qualified.

Under Socialism women will neither work nor marry for money, but their energies will be employed in producing those things necessary to existence, comfort, pleasure and refinement.—Appeal to Reason.

THE PROGRESSIVE PRESS

The Civic Federation (the hot air club) has been jollying the press with its "friendliness" for the laborer. And to cap the climax the mightiest grafter of them all, Grover Cleveland, was admitted to their star chamber. When workmen remember how easy it was for Grover to call out the troops to shoot them down when they were asking for more of the wealth they produced, few of them will take any stock in the guff that was emitted from the idlers.—Erie People.

It isn't fair to induce merchant to put in a line of union goods unless you intend to purchase yourself, recommend him to others, advise his wares, and defend him when need be. A stock of uncalled for goods on a merchant's shelves is scarcely an inducement for him to advance union sentiments.—Pueblo Courier.

The capitalists are perfectly willing to have Socialism in the fire and police departments of the government. They never say a word against the idea of all property holders being taxed to support those departments when but few of them ever call upon either firemen or policemen for assistance. Why? Because the capitalists recognize fire and thieves as their common enemies. The capitalists have most of the property, and they want it protected from fire and thieves. On the same principle the Socialists favor public ownership of the means of production and distribution of public necessities. They recognize all special privileges as common enemies of the people.—Workers' Gazette.

American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

Office, 174 Pennsylvania Bldg., Butte, Montana. P. O. Box 1067.

Application made at the postoffice at Butte, Montana, for admission as second-class matter.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

CO-OPERATION, THE GOLDEN RULE.

"Help one another," the snowflakes said, And they huddled down in their fleecy bed;

"Help one another," the maple spray said to his fellow leaves one day;

"Help one another," a grain o' sand said to another grain close at hand;

And so the snowflakes grew to drifts, The grains of sands to mountains,

If Father McGrady had urged his people to support a capitalist party, as a prominent Catholic archbishop did during the campaign of 1896, would he have been threatened with excommunication?

Under Socialism the strong will not be able to oppress the weak, nor the shrewd schemer to entrap the unintelligent. This class will have to go to work instead of "leading the lambs to slaughter."

To say that the future holds great promise for the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery is to put the truth mildly. The steady, permanent growth of the American Labor Union, founded upon the bed-rock principles of the eternal truths of humanity, guarantees in the near future the triumph of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Never before in the history of the world has it been possible, by means of machinery and improved methods of production for the workers of the world to produce comforts and luxuries for every human being with a few hours' labor each day.

Let Us Reason Together. In spite of the fact that the platform of the Socialist party, there are a few members of the American Labor Union who refuse to support Socialism.

As you have kindly tendered the columns of your Journal for matter pertaining to the latest and greatest departure in labor organization, represented by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and as your paper has a circulation in an atmosphere of healthy, vigorous and progressive mentality, I take leave to present a very general sketch of the movement leading as best I can up to the present, after which it will be quite easy to keep your readers posted on the organization's development from time to time.

A CRUCIAL OCCASION—A SPLENDID MAN. There are many incidents in this early part of the twentieth century to inspire hope in the breasts of those who are battling for the triumph of the world-wide Socialist movement—the establishment of the International Socialist Republic—but no single happening in many months has so inspired the movement as the exhibition of intellectual courage and splendid manhood displayed by Rev. T. McGrady last week, when he flung threats and admoishment back into the teeth of the mentally dwarfed bishop who sought to force him to abandon his support of the Socialist movement.

Sterling Manhood Triumphs

The news that Father McGrady, of Bellevue, Ky., had been compelled to resign his pastorate of the Catholic church was not wholly unexpected by the Socialists and unionists of the country. On the other hand, for months it has appeared absolutely certain that Father McGrady would be obliged either to resign his office or to abandon the broadest convictions of an intelligent mind.

Last week the daily papers contained a fairly accurate account of the causes leading to his resignation, and to the event itself, which is reprinted herewith for the readers of the Journal: He has for years been in charge of a church at Bellevue, Ky., but has become famed on account of his strong Socialist views, lectures and writings, which were not in accord with the laws of the Catholic church.

On November 12 Father McGrady replied to the above letter, he says, submitting eight propositions, covering the entire teachings of Socialism, and requested Bishop Maes to answer and state in writing whether any or all of said propositions were condemned by him to which Father McGrady offered to answer by the 23d ult. This proposition, it is claimed, was ignored by the bishop.

History of the U. B. of R. E.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal. As you have kindly tendered the columns of your Journal for matter pertaining to the latest and greatest departure in labor organization, represented by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and as your paper has a circulation in an atmosphere of healthy, vigorous and progressive mentality, I take leave to present a very general sketch of the movement leading as best I can up to the present, after which it will be quite easy to keep your readers posted on the organization's development from time to time.

OFFICIAL. Butte, Mont., Dec. 15, 1902. To Local Unions of the American Labor Union: Sisters and Brothers—I have sent you this week the quarterly financial report for December 31; blank list of officers and password for the ensuing term.

Father McGrady Declines To Sacrifice Conviction to Illegal Church Rules

Thursday. The director was compelled to give them dinner and required a compensation. It was proposed by one of the clergy of the synod that it looked mean to invite guests to the church service and then charge them for dinner. It was then suggested that each priest donate \$5 annually to the seminary fund and the same could be used to pay for the dinner service, and I refuse to pay for a dinner that I did not eat.

Again Refused to Retract. Father McGrady replied to the above letter as follows: "My duty to the collections is to announce them and have the trustees take them up and forward them to the bishop, after deducting the ordinary Sunday collections. Frequently nothing is left after the deduction, and the bishop is duly notified; therefore, no delinquency can occur. The bishop has no right to exact such a promise unless there is a delinquency. I refuse to promise. It is probable that the bishop referred to personal donations when speaking of the seminary collections. Personal donations are a free gift and cannot be demanded by the canon law. I refuse to consider it. It is true that it is a diocesan statute, but it is illegal."

A Progressive Railway Organization That is Destined to Secure More Than a Million Members

B. R. E., in that a strike in the latter cannot be called by anyone, but is decided by a two-thirds vote of all the members involved. Of course, constitutions are conveniently overlooked sometimes, as we will presently see below. The U. B. R. E. organized at Roseburg, Ore., January 27, 1901, and, though moving forward very quietly, has built up very rapidly, so far as the Pacific systems are concerned, where its membership chiefly rests, though some divisions quickly sprang up in the East. It's hardest battle, strange to say, is at San Francisco, yet the division here is about 1,000 strong. Oakland is very strongly organized. Coast cities also, but Sacramento takes the banner with now 2,500 in vision No. 5, and the very near prospect of 3,000.

purposes more easily and effect for which trade unionism ultimately stands. However, federation, to the extent that it must be relied upon, will work more smoothly in the future as a result of that economic principle "identity of interest," which animates the masses who will by their very sensitive activity and control of the (unharmonized) leaders and small minorities, whose hearts are not really identified with the principles of universal brotherhood sufficiently to lead mankind out of its Egyptian darkness. These obstacles will soon and surely be eliminated.

Doing Good Work.

There is only one place where babies are welcome in Denver—out at the cotton mills. There they are put to work earning profits for so-called respectable and "leading" citizens of Denver, long before they are old enough to give their mothers' worry over destruction of fine furniture, the piano, or hacking the highly-polished woodwork and doors of the houses.—Colorado Chronicle.

Two-chair barber shop wanted at reasonable price, city or country.

However, when they are, you rest assured the U. B. R. E. will upon a good, solid working basis. Then, after this initial work, have been accomplished a vigorous campaign of organization will be inaugurated by the president (Dr. Estes, by the way) himself, through the length and breadth of land; yes, and also Mexico and ada. Does the scope satisfy you? you help it along by your agitation.

Complete unified organization of all labor will undoubtedly never be necessary for the very chief reason that the ballot will soon be resorted to thereby paving the way smooth and sweeping it clean, accomplishing the

THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT IN BUTTE, MONTANA

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

Trouble Between Plumbers and Engineers Disposed Of.

It was an exciting meeting of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly last Sunday evening.

The old grievance between the Plumbers' and the Engineers' Unions was aired again. This difficulty arose on account of a fine imposed by the Plumbers' Union against a member of the Engineers' Union.

Workingmen's Union No. 5 and Mill and Smelters' Union have been in conflict in regard to jurisdiction over surface men at mines, and at the last meeting of the assembly it was decided to request both unions to submit the matter to a special arbitration committee to be appointed by the assembly.

The Carriage Workers have lately

affiliated with the Workingmen's Union. The case of a refractory member of that craft who refused to join the union was reported, and it was referred from the arbitration committee to the grievance committee.

In regard to union label beer, it was reported that on and after January 1 all saloons in Butte would demand the label on all beer to be sold by them.

Delegates from the Brewers' Union reported a ball to be given that night, and all delegates of the assembly were given complimentary tickets.

Nearly all unions affiliated with the assembly are reported in good condition and free from trouble, and the central body itself can be said to be as prosperous as at any time in its history.

DONATES TO U. P. STRIKERS.

Old Reliable Workingmen's Union Helps the Machinists.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 12, 1902. Editor American Labor Union Journal:

We initiated fourteen new members this evening, among them being several school teachers—all gentlemen. We are waiting patiently for the lady instructors to follow.

The joint petition of the A. L. U., W. F. M. and the M. T. and L. Council pertaining to proposed legislation, initiative and referendum, etc., was read and received our unanimous indorsement.

Brother George Oschenbels, a representative of No. 31, International Machinists, spoke in behalf of the brothers out on strike on the Union Pacific, and we gladly "contributed our mite" of \$25, together with our heartiest indorsement and best wishes for their success.

Several brothers suggested a smoker to be held by this union the first meeting night in January, when we install officers, and, by the way, none but union label beer and cigars will be on tap.

We received a circular from the American Federation of Labor and were surprised to learn that we should belong to that organization instead of our own, but it seemed to be the unanimous sentiment that the American Labor Union would hold us awhile, and instead of singing the "Doxology," we all joined in on the chorus, "We'll Never Quit the A. L. U."

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES W. DEMPSTER. Correspondent Workingmen's Union No. 5, A. L. U.

WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

Interesting Letter From a Union of The Fair Sex.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 12, 1902. Editor American Labor Union Journal:

Women's Protective Union No. 148, A. L. U., wishes to report that it is holding its own.

Our social dance given at Miners' Union Hall November 25, was a financial as well as a social success.

The resolutions favoring Socialism and recommending that the unions of Butte organize politically along Socialist lines were adopted at the last meeting.

In conclusion, will say that the working women of Missoula, Great Falls, Livingston, Helena, Anaconda and Kalispell, Mont., and Wallace, Idaho, all belong to unions. At Great Falls and Missoula the cooks and waiters, include them in their membership and in other places except Anaconda the women are members of federal unions. In Anaconda we have Women's Protective Union No. 192, A. L. U.

So we have not only succeeded in organizing Butte, but a large portion of Montana and the west.

FRANCES CALVIN. Recording Secretary Women's Protective Union No. 148, A. L. U.

News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

FLOUR THAT BEARS THE LABEL.

Boulder Milling Company Employ None But Union Men.

Boulder, Colo., Dec. 10, 1902. Editor American Labor Union Journal:

The Federal Labor Union No. 247 has succeeded in unionizing the Boulder Shale Brick Works.

Lily White flour, of the Boulder Mill and Elevator Company, now carries the union label, every employee of the company belonging to Union No. 288, of the A. L. U. Lily White flour is first-class goods and is second to none.

A. J. PIERCE.

B. Federal Labor Union, No. 247, A. L. U.

"BOLD AND FEARLESS."

This is the Motto of Our Progressive Union at Laramie.

Laramie, Wyo., Dec. 10, 1902.

Dear Comrade—American Labor Union No. 181 at this little city is slowly but surely gaining ground. It has secured early closing from nearly all of our stores at 6 p. m. except Saturday nights and pay days of the Union Pacific Railroad. It defeated the premature issue of water bonds in this city at the recent election and appears to be foremost in all matters of municipal reform.

It holds the balance of power in this county, and begins to be conscious of its power to do good. Better than all, it has given vigor to the movement toward Socialism and a large majority of its members are abreast with the progressive labor element of the country in espousing the cause of Socialism. Our recent vote here gave the Socialists ten per cent of the entire vote and this was accomplished without a campaign and was the fruit of the work of the union, aided by such powerful speakers as Professor Walter Thomas Mills, Eugene V. Debs and Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, who had large audiences that contributed liberally to the expense of securing these speakers. Our country cast one-third of the Socialist vote in the state and feels proud of its record, as this was the first campaign of the Socialists. The advanced position assumed by the Journal and the order can but result in good. There is nothing to be gained by a feeble attitude on the great question of the day, and our union is right in planting its colors so far in advance. Let us not attempt to bring the colors back to the line, but rather bring the line up to the colors. The Journal is well received and improves with every issue. Our members begin to see that in order to secure lasting good we must be bold and fearless. Sincerely yours, JUSTUS.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Tells How Union Meetings Can Be Made Interesting.

Kalispell, Mont., Dec. 12, 1902.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal:

In your issue of November 27th I notice a request from Mr. N. Norrbom, of Denver, for information as to how to make their meetings interesting to their members. He surely asks a hard question. I will try in my feeble way to answer him.

First, the presiding officer should be a thorough parliamentarian, fair and impartial, able to understand the views expressed by the various members, and to give each careful consid-

eration; able to see in advance almost any attempt at personalities in debate, and to head off the same firmly but kindly; able to judge his members and to select such committeemen as will do their work to the best interests of the order, and generally to conduct the business of the order with energy and dispatch.

The secretary should be thoroughly familiar with the work before the union; his correspondence should be conducted with intelligence and judgment, and presented to the union in an intelligent and interesting manner. If you have a piano or organ in the hall try the effect of an opening or closing song—there is nothing will give your meetings a more interesting turn than an occasional well-rendered song. It may be sociability you lack; try an occasional open meeting—let all the members' families come and spend a sociable evening. It is difficult to get workingmen to pull together. This is the land of the free, and liberty reigns supreme. Every American is a sovereign and has confidence in himself and has been buffeted around this old world so much that he has very little confidence in others, and so you find them on the floor of the labor unions "many men of many minds," each striving to impress his views on others and none too ready to listen to the views of others.

As year after year of ripe experience is added to my life I am more and more inclined to listen patiently to the other fellow, to stop and think.

Now, I have been wrong so often before, perhaps I am wrong again; perhaps he is right. Let us inquire into this matter and see who is right, anyhow. The introduction of more of this sentiment into labor unions would result in more harmonious meetings, more brotherhood, more fraternity.

I fully believe that the time has gone by when labor unions can be successfully run along the lines of boycotts, strikes, and unfair resolutions. The day has come when there can be only one successful strike and that is at the ballot box, and, if unions are run along the line of education, fitting their members to cast an intelligent ballot, success is more apt to crown their efforts. Every labor union should devote at least one meeting each month to the discussion of some question of civics and when the wage earner understands his position and power and can ask unitedly and intelligently for what he wants, extend the right hand of brotherly fraternity to his fellow worker and vote for his own interests instead of the interests of his enemies, then union meetings will be more interesting and harmonious.

Yours fraternally, G. W. AVERY. Box 325, Kalispell, Montana.

TELLURIDE TO THE FRONT.

Endorses Policy of Journal and Booms the A. L. U.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 10, 1902.

Editor American Labor Union Journal:

Dear Comrade: We haven't done very much yet, but piece by piece we are getting our harness together. We expect to get every sympathizer of organized labor in this district to subscribe for the American Labor Union Journal. Through it we are coming to a better understanding of union principles. Co-operation is our motto, our means, our aim and that is why we are pulling together. Our amended local constitution is

another impost and part of the harness. By it the dues are raised to \$1.50 a month, and the sick benefit of \$5 a week is cut out; instead provision is made for hospital benefits. Another important part is the provisions made for the study of social economy. Nearly every laborer is working under a schedule of wages here now. They will be amended to better the labor sellers' condition until the wage system is abolished. We received a copy of resolutions from the Durango Building and Trades Union No. 255, which we cannot quite understand as coming from a labor organization, and enclosed copy of resolutions passed unanimously (123 voting) is the only answer we could give to their request for us to pass similar resolutions. We also adopted resolutions asking all sympathizers of organized labor to cease to patronize the Denver Post. The editor believes "Polly Pry" told the truth; his weakness is plain and pitiable; nevertheless, such slander should not be passed by without being corrected.

We expect to build our membership up to 500. Five were initiated at our last meeting. Your comrade, J. C. BARNES, Secretary F. L. U. No. 104, A. L. U.

UNITY AT GREAT FALLS.

Two Central Labor Bodies Have at Last Consolidated.

Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 13, 1902.

Editor American Labor Union Journal:

It gives us great pleasure to know that the wage earners of Great Falls are rapidly awakening from a slumber in which they have long since slept.

And not long since there has been an evolution in the way of unionism in this city that is not only a boon to ourselves, but will place us in a light before the general public where we may not be censured.

On Monday, the 8th inst., a joint committee from all the unions of the city met and effected an agreement whereby the two councils known as Cascade County Trades and Labor Council and Cascade District Council No. 2 were consolidated, thereby uniting all organizations into one central body.

The new organization is known as the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly.

We realized that in union there is strength.

A broken chain is ever in need of a new link.

No. 18 is now in a very prosperous condition.

We are going to have a mask ball of the 16th inst., and anticipate a very interesting time, as nearly every union in the city has promised to be with us in the event.

We have in our city a little union known as the Cigarmakers, and they are about the most wretched-souled lot of fellows in town. Rustlers? Why, they distribute union labels in their sleep and induce their better halves to wear them for hair ribbons. Yours in union, Q. E. D.

A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Finds Labor Conditions Deplorable in Southern California.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 13, 1902.

Having been delayed in writing my trip to the coast I will with this issue close.

Leaving San Francisco over the coast route at 7 p. m., arrived at Los

Angeles at 1 p. m. At once proceeded to hunt up our friend, John Winner, an old union friend. Well, found him still slaving for the S. P. company.

After visiting several of the union headquarters and talking the situation over with the street car men, machinists, woodworkers, barbers and others, we found, and were informed that Los Angeles is the best union town, on paper, in the United States. Outside of a few crafts, there is not even a semblance of unionism in town. Some of the friends said that an enterprising A. F. of Hell agent was in town, and simply stuck up every hall with charters without organizing any one.

The Socialist movement is also run by a few A. F. of L. men, a la Gompers style. Their motto is "compromise" so we can get into office. I believe with our friends in Los Angeles, that the A. L. U. is the only wage earners' union which will ever wake the town from the slumber of the A. F. of L. paid hirelings. Several friends asked for general information in regards to the A. L. U., and the prospects of having organizers appointed.

We found our friend, Osborne, the blind orator, holding forth and still a friend of the A. L. U.

M. E. W.

SEQUOIA UNION ON DECK.

Initiating Members Every Week and Will Demand Better Conditions.

Tuolumne, Cal., Dec. 8, 1902.

Editor American Labor Union Journal:

We are still on the battleground of industrial warfare and there to stay. Thirteen new members is the record for last week.

The West Side Lumber Company, of which we are all employees, has cut our work day to ten hours, and also the wages with it. Common labor now gets \$1.85 for ten hours' work. What a miserable pittance for a man to support a family on and keep his children in school. Better days will come for us before long.

We are after every man and will be thoroughly organized soon.

I don't see why more of the unions don't furnish news items for the Journal. It must be a pretty dead union that can't find one of its members to write a few lines each week.

Brother Unions, let each one of us put our shoulder to the cart and make the American Labor Union Journal a power to be felt in our cause. You can do it if you will. Yours fraternally, HERBERT S. LEVIS. Financial Secretary-Treasurer Sequoia Union No. 274, A. L. U.

NEWS FROM KALISPELL.

What is Doing By Unionists in Flathead County.

Kalispell, Mont., Dec. 9, 1902.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have seen your complaint in the Journal regarding the small number of unions sending in news items of interest, and feel that I have been negligent myself, for I can frame no good excuse for not doing so.

The progress made in Kalispell on union lines is indeed encouraging, especially in F. L. U. 175. We have experienced a steady growth and a good display of interest, by the new as well as older members.

As a fighting force on old union tactics our organization is very efficient (Continued on Page Four.)

Gold Brooches

Dainty shapes and pretty colors. Scrolls, wreaths, crescents, knots, and fleur-de-lis. Odd designs, too new to have a name. Ornamentations in pearls, opals, amethysts, topazes and diamonds. New effects in enamel

Price

Anywhere From

\$3.50 to \$500

HIGHT & FAIRFIELD COMPANY

W. A. CLARK J. ROSS CLARK W. A. Clark & Bro. BANKERS Butte City, Montana

TRANSACTION GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Table with columns for BUY (Gold Dust, Gold Bars, Silver Bullion, Local Securities) and SELL (For Rent, Safe Deposit, Vaults in the City)

Sells exchange available in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Special attention will be given to collections. ALEX J. JOHNSTON, Cashier.

If you want to get hold of the primary principles of the labor question and Socialism, you should make a study of

THE PEOPLE'S MARX

Price in Cloth, \$1.50. Paper, 75c. A popular edition of "Capital" by the great German Socialist. We also have the complete authorized edition of the original work, "Capital," in cloth at \$2.00, post paid by mail.

A. L. U. JOURNAL, 173 Pennsylvania Building, P. O. Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

No person's library can be said to be complete unless it contains Enrico Ferri's work.

SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE.

Proves that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science. An elegant book of 212 pages, substantially bound in cloth, best paper, gold top. Price, \$1.00, by mail post paid.

A. L. U. JOURNAL, 173 Pennsylvania Building, P. O. Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

- *****
* If you want to understand Scientific Socialism so you can talk it to others and not be puzzled by the questions they ask, there is one periodical you cannot do without. It is called
* THE INTERNATIONAL
* SOCIALIST REVIEW.
* Monthly, \$1.00 a year. A sample copy and a 32-page booklet entitled "What to Read on Socialism," mailed for six cents in stamps.
* Charles H. Kerr & Company, publishers, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
* *****

"HOW I BECAME A SOCIALIST"

By Eugene V. Debs. Is an article that will interest every reader of this paper. It is published with portraits in "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist monthly, a magazine that, imbued with the great ideals of Liberty, Justice and Hope carries the Socialist Spirit into the Homes of the American wage workers. \$1.00 a year; 10c a copy. Send 2 months' trial subscription (30c) NOW and receive a fine "Mother's Jones" Portrait free by mailing the American Labor Union Journal, Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York, N. Y.

Send us a Club of four paid yearly subscriptions and get Wilshire's Magazine one year FREE.

Address

A. L. U. JOURNAL 173 Pennsylvania Bldg. BUTTE, MONT.

SHAW'S UNION MADE Baking Powder and Pancake Flour

STATE SAVINGS BANK

BLACKSMITHS-- WE ARE THE MONTANA DISTRIBUTING AGENTS FOR THE NEVERSLIP HORSE SHOES AND CALKS

THEATER TIONS This Week At Sutton's Broadway

B. E. Calkins STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER PICTURES AND FRAMES

A Home Product Strictly Union Made CENTENNIAL BEER

FOR AND SOCIALIST LITERATURE For Sale by American Labor Union

STUDY SOCIALISM. Trades Unionists everywhere should understand Socialism. There is nothing in existence to compare with the course of lessons given by correspondence by Walter Thomas Mills.

Correspondence

(Continued from Page Three.)

and gets good results in every fight, especially so since the advent of our Trades and Labor Assembly. Nearly all of our most active and hostile opponents have surrendered unconditionally.

In short, we are in a condition to hold our own against all comers, if only work was plentiful, as it should be, and as we hope it will be the coming season.

Among the important progressive moves made recently, we have petitioned the city authorities to establish a free employment bureau. A committee of three was appointed by the mayor and we will know next council meeting what their decision is.

Another important move in the right direction is the one now under consideration, which had its origin in F. L. U. 175.

At the last regular meeting, December 4, it was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed and all unions in Kallspeil be requested to appoint a like number, to confer and devise ways and means to erect a union hall.

The different unions here pay a monthly rental of between \$40 and \$50, and it has occurred to us that we can get better returns from that amount of money than the bare privilege of meeting one night each week. I will endeavor to give details of the progress in both of these matters as they occur.

It is surprising to see how eagerly the rank and file of union men grasp the idea of co-operation in such comparatively small matters as the two instances cited above, which are essentially Socialistic, and if obtained it will be by co-operative action—the foundation of Socialism.

I cannot atone for my past neglect by taking unnecessary space, so I will close for this time.

Yours fraternally,
I. R. GILDEA.

BELIEVES RICHARDSON SINCERE.

California Unionist Speaks Well of Pueblo Editor.
Arcata, Cal., Dec. 10, 1902.

Editor American Labor Union Journal:

Having noted the resolutions by the Telluride Union, published in the American Labor Union Journal, in regards to F. H. Richardson, and also Richardson's letter in the Journal of November 27, in reply, I wish to say a few words.

While I very much regret that anyone, and especially an editor of a labor paper, could advocate Socialism and at the same time advise the support of a capitalistic party, I must give Richardson credit for honesty of purpose. I knew Richardson years ago in Missouri, and knew him to be a man of sterling integrity and strong convictions, and when he believed a certain course was the right one to pursue no fear of loss, either financial or social, could swerve him one step from that course. While it has been some eleven or twelve years since I have seen Mr. Richardson, I cannot believe that he supported the Democratic ticket except from the purest motives.

While I deplore the fact that his convictions led him to pursue the course which he took, I admire the frank, bold and manly spirit, the unselfish devotion to what he deemed the best interest of the wealth-producers, when he knew that it meant loss financially, to him, as well as the loss of many friends. We should all be willing to grant others the rights we would have for ourselves, and to believe anyone honest and sincere in the course they pursue, until it can be proven that their motives are mercenary. We Socialists have enough work on hand, fighting the ignorance and prejudice in the people, without vilifying the motives of those who do happen to disagree with us on some points. Character is easily injured, but hard to repair after once injured.

Fraternally yours,
M. E. SHORE.

FARMERS' UNION OF MONTANA.

Missoula, Mont., Dec. 15, 1902.
To the Farmers of Montana: Greeting—

The Farmers' Union of Montana, one of the most active and vigorous co-operative bodies ever formed on a popular basis, has been organized in Missoula devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of agriculture, labor and kindred industries. Although organized but a few months the union has become sufficiently formidable in numbers and influence to attract widespread attention. The declaration of principles set forth authoritatively by its preamble leaves no room for doubt as to the character and purposes avowed, starting with the proclamation of union by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture with a mutual resolve to labor for the good of the order, the country and mankind, to meet together, talk together, work together, buy and sell together, and in general act together for mutual protection and advancement. The

chief aim of the union is for the purpose of bringing producer and consumer into the most direct and friendly relations possible.

Upon the above basis the Farmers' Union has opened a warehouse for the sale of all products of the farm. Farmers uniting with us can secure through the general management sales direct to consumers their hay, grains, fruits and vegetables.

It is clearly to the interest of every farmer to accept this offer, get all the benefits of this union and encourage it at this time when every member counts much toward its complete success. Yours fraternally,
OSCAR F. TOOMBES.

A SOCIALIST EDUCATOR.

Illustrated Monthly Lessons to Be Issued by Mills' School.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1902.

Dear Comrade—The work of my Correspondence School has so grown on my hands that I shall be obliged to greatly enlarge the scope of my work in some respects. As you know, it has been our purpose for some time to add a course of children's lessons to our course, but the experience of two years has shown that more of detail must be undertaken in the matter of local classes. Comrade G. H. Lockwood is now with us and will be permanently identified with the work of our school.

We have arranged to publish our lessons in a small monthly. I shall prepare the lessons and Lockwood will illustrate them. The magazine I shall call the Socialist Teacher. It will be limited in its scope, strictly to the line of lessons which I am teaching, and will in no sense be a competitor with any paper or magazine now in existence. I shall be glad to exchange advertising space with you and enclose copy for our advertisement. I shall continue to send you our school notes and in every way shall be glad to co-operate with you in any way possible.

Thanking you for your many favors, I am, Yours truly,
WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

From Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 16, 1902.
American Labor Union Journal:

Last week I spent considerable time at Sand Point, Idaho, and Sunday held a rousing meeting of the workmen of that place in K. of P. hall. At the close of the address 19 candidates were initiated. Officers were elected to fill all vacancies, and the trustees were empowered to select a wide-awake business agent with instructions to go out and bring into the union every workman in the camp who is not now a member. The boys there are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of organization and education, and propose to make a red-hot campaign for the building up of their organization. They ought to shortly have a membership of 450.

Monday, Granite, Idaho, was visited and that night "Granite Lumbermen's Union" was organized, with thirty-three charter members. In addition to those who joined, there are about fifty others who belong to other locals of the A. L. U., the W. F. of M. and other organizations who signified their intention of obtaining transfer cards to this union. There are also quite a number of men working in and about several small sawmills in the surrounding country, whom the brothers of Granite union will look after and bring into the organization.

H. L. H.

Are Old Party Politicians Christians?

The leaders of science today are anti-Christians and still no one condemns science. There are thousands of free lovers and atheists among the old parties, and yet there are preachers who take an active part in old party politics. Socialism does not make any provision for Christianity and the old parties do not make any provision for Christianity, as religion does not lie within the province of a political party.

If the one old party should decide to adopt the Methodist creed there would be a howl from Catholics, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Jews, infidels, agnostics and atheists. Religion has been excluded generally from our public schools because there were too many creeds to satisfy, and in places where the Bible is still read the Catholics complain that the Protestants are using our free institutions to propagate their doctrines and the same people very inconsistently condemn the Socialists for not incorporating the Bible in their political platform.—Father McGrady.

By the way, what difference does it make to those miners who never see a bit of coin but are obliged to trade out all their wages at the company stores, whether the money of the country is on a gold or silver basis?—Chicago Socialist.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION?

The Question Aply Answered by the Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is history.

During May and June of this year the fifth annual convention of the American Labor Union was held in Denver, Colorado.

A comparison of the proceedings of the two conventions brings out some points that the American workmen will do well to ponder over.

Suicidal conservatism well describes the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Labor Union stands for principles which will ultimately result in the workmen themselves controlling those powers that Mammon now uses so effectively to keep them in subjection.

In President Gompers' report he deplores the fact that the workers are being kept apart and he predicts actual bloodshed as the consequence of the animosities resulting from such a policy; "If almost in the same breath he advocates principles which, instead of leading to repair the evil, will only add fuel to the flames.

The American Federation of Labor advocates the SEGREGATION OF LABOR.

The American Labor Union advocates the UNIFICATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor is a name only. An enormous number of unions are affiliated with it and the A. F. of L. should be an aggressive army, when as a matter of fact it is but a vast, unwieldy body without a policy or any declared plan of action.

It is true that a regiment here and there, becoming too hard pressed by the enemy, engages in conflict. Sometimes the regiment is victorious; sometimes not. Affiliation with the parent body has its moral effect, but for practical uses they are as well independent.

In other words the American Federation of Labor has no policy that will tend to peaceably wrest from the hands of capital those weapons which capital now so successfully wields.

The American Labor Union has a declared plan of action and strong and unmistakable principles which will without doubt result in ultimate and complete victory for those who toil.

The proceedings of the late convention of the American Federation of Labor are dotted with hundreds of "resolutions" and supplications to congress for this or that legislation. Still, scan the records as closely as one will, there is no record there to show that the workman is represented there, is becoming tired of supplication and that he is about to take action that will FORCE the passage of those laws which are so begrudgingly PRAYED FOR.

The cry before election is "Vote as you march," but the American Federation of Labor abhors the thought that the workmen of the country should unite upon any political plan of action.

The one most important point raised by President Gompers was how to keep the workers segregated into narrow class organizations so that the one will not interfere with the other, whereas THE GREAT PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE LABOR UNIONS OF TODAY IS HOW TO BEST COMBINE IN ORDER TO COMBAT THE AGGRESSION OF CAPITAL.

Capital has blazoned the war and at the close of the lesson and COMBINE and the battle will be won. Any organization or federation that declares itself opposed to adopting those methods which have proven so beneficial to capital will never be of any actual benefit to the workers of the country.

Who is it that doubts that capital controls the congress of the United States today? What trust is there that has not its own representative in the halls of the highest legislative body in the land? And shame upon the American workman, he has NOT ONE REPRESENTATIVE in either the senate or the house of representatives.

If the American Federation of Labor is such a power as the land why all these resolutions, why this prattling and cackling, why not show its power and throw down the gauntlet to capital's representatives and demand the enactment of just legislation?

AS LONG AS THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ADHERES TO ITS PRESENT POLICY CAPITAL WILL CONTINUE TO SCOFF AT IT.

The American Labor Union has principles that cannot be misinterpreted; it believes that once more this government should be "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and it believes that the workers of this country should organize with a view of taking over that power that is their right, but that has been usurped by capital for their undoing.

The American Labor Union does not believe that Justice ever intended that millions should wear rags that a few might be clothed in silks; it does not see the justice of a system which enables a few to gamble with the lives and the product of those who toil. The American Labor Union advocates principles that will result in securing to the workman the full product of his labor and it has mapped out a plan of action that will result in the accomplishment of this end.

In view of this comparison of the principles of the American Federation of Labor with those advocated by the American Labor Union there seems to be but one choice for any workman who desires ultimately to see labor secure its own.

If the American Federation of Labor adheres to its declared, narrow-minded policy its doom is sealed.

The American Labor Union, with its broad and aggressive policy and its declared plan of action, will accomplish the emancipation of the workers of this country, and as such there should be no hesitancy on the part of the unionists to uphold that organization and repudiate those suicidal principles that preclude the possibility of accomplishing any lasting good for the great mass of those who toil.
—Railway Employees' Journal.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

Organizer C. M. O'Brien, of Fern B. C., writes concerning a tour British Columbia and the Northwest Territory by Father Hagerty.

Billings, Mont., writes that the union men of that city wish to assist in the lecture and propaganda work. They want a date from one of the first lecturers who will tour the state.

The last edition of the Appeal to Reason was a women's edition, and more than 400,000 copies were circulated. The regular weekly circulation of the Appeal now exceeds a quarter of a million.

Nine Mile Union No. 41, at Stark, Mont., wants a date by Rev. T. J. Hagerty some Saturday night in January. If possible, arrangements will be made in such a way that our brothers at Stark can be accommodated.

JOURNAL NOTES.

J. W. Stoner, Peter Johnson, W. M.

Moore and Charles Dodd each earned a year's subscription to Wilshire's Magazine last week by securing four paid yearly subscriptions to the Journal. If you are not already a reader of Wilshire's you should get the magazine for a year in the same way.

CAN'T BE WITHOUT IT.

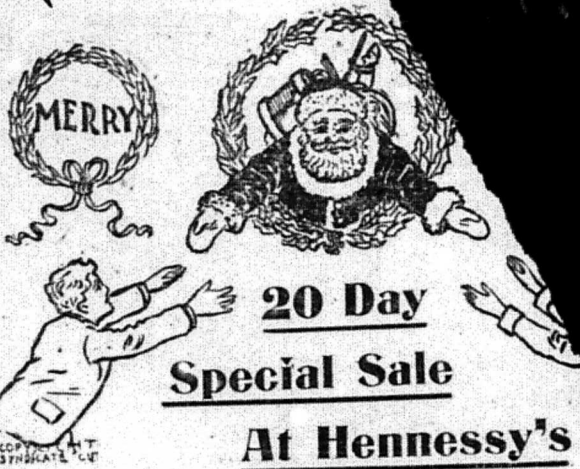
New York, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1902.
Editor American Labor Union Journal:

Enclosed find money order for a year's subscription for the American Labor Union Journal, I have seen one copy of it, and think I cannot be without it. It is the right kind of a labor paper, and I hope the time is near when all labor journals will follow the same policy. Yours fraternally,
OTTO SEEGERT.

Under Socialism women will not send men on the road to tramp by taking their places in trust factories.

Under Socialism the butterflies of fashion will be changed from gaudy insects to human beings.

At Henne



20 Day Special Sale

At Hennessy's

Hennessy's 20-Day Special Sale came at the right time. Every family feels like remembering others with some token during the festive season, but every one hasn't the requisite money. By the store cutting the prices of so many things during December, the sands have been able to buy liberally, and will buy liberally right up to Christmas eve. This big store has been packed every day this month, and will be packed with buyers up to the last minute before closing time on Wednesday night, because here they find the biggest stock and lowest prices.

Everything for Everybody

From a diningroom table to plates and dishes, from a tenderloin ste to toothpicks, from whiskey and wines to glasses and decanters, from a silk dress pattern to a pair of gloves, from ready-made garments to garments made to order, from dancing pumps to rubber shoes. Take your choice. Goods and prices are right from one end of the big store to the other.

What Men Want to Wear

- Silk Handkerchiefs.
- Linen Handkerchiefs.
- Neckwear. Gloves.
- Umbrellas. Bath Robes.
- Smoking Jackets. Mufflers.
- Lounging Robes.
- Hosiery. Underwear.
- Shirts. Fancy Vests.
- Collars. Night Shirts.
- Pajamas. Sweaters.
- Traveling Cases.
- Watches. Pocket Books.
- Silk Pajamas.
- Tuxedo and Dress Suits.
- Dress Protectors.
- Link Sleeve Buttons.
- Scarf Pins. Fobs.
- Walking Sticks.
- Silk and Opera Hats.
- Toilet Cases. Military Brushes.
- Fur Coats. Rain Coats.
- Fur-Lined Gloves.
- Overcoats. Pipes.
- Cigar Holders.
- Silver Novelties.
- Silk Night Shirts.

Open Evenings Until Christmas At Hennessy's Big Store

"WHEN LOOKING FOR THE BEST...ask for..."



Shirts, Pants and Overalls

Every Garment Bears the Label of the AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Manufactured by BENN GREENHOOD CO., Helena, Montana.

MONTANA HARDWARE CO.

Nos. 26 and 28 West Park St., Pennsylvania Building

The largest Hardware Store in the Northwest. Carry a full line of Mining and Milling Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Etc. A full assortment of Shelf Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Monitor Steel Ranges and Heaters, Crockery, Granite and Tinware. Correspondence and orders solicited.

MONTANA HARDWARE CO., Butte, Mont.

Why Send East

For Labor and Socialist Literature when you can get the same thing at home at publishers' prices! Anything you may want in this line sent post-paid on receipt of price.
Address

American Labor Union Journal

173 Pennsylvania Building

P. O. Box 1067, Butte, Montana