Workers alone must bring Socialism, Capitalists never will.

AMERICAN

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No. 14

The Workers Starve and Freeze While the Shirkers Revel in Luxury

IN THE VESTIBULE OF HELL

The Poor Shiver and Cry for Bread in a Land of Plenty

Boston, Jan. 1.—At the People's temple the Rev. Charles A. Crane sounded a note of warning on the poverty of Boston, and of America in general. In a voice that broke frequently he called attention to the suffering on one hand and the plenty on the other.

The Rev. Mr. Crane attended the Salvation Army dinners in Mechanics' hall Christmas day, and

(Photo Engraving from Collier's Weekly.)



Labor digs the coal, brings it to the surface and transports it to the places of distribution to the

hungry, homeless population of the city inspired him to stirring words apropos The pastor preceded his sermon on the story of Pharisee and Lazarus with this

Collins let his heart break out of his eyes Christmas day at the Salvation Army dinner in anics' hall. He was to say a few words of greeting. As he watched the crowds of hungry men, n and children file in to get a good, hot, square meal he said: "Isn't this a pathetic sight?" agh my own eyes were not in their usual condition, I could see well enough to note that his,

re dimmed with the dews of human sympathy. ed, it was a sight fit to break a heart of brass. How it dwarfed me; how helpless I so made me shudder when I thought of how it could not be helped. The vastness of the poverty tere crept out of its holes crushed me with a sense of utter helplane vastness of the poverty reat procession of hungry human beings winding around the tables like some produ there crept out of its holes crushed me with a sense of utter helplessness. Who can touch or

that great want which there sat down to get one meal.
ildren carrying away twenty-five pound packages of coal pushed the coal situation to the lips of many. The coal famine, the hungry thousands of men and women, shivering, while crying children clung to the hands of the grown-ups, made Socialism prominent in the conversation. When the mayor heard that these things were making Socialists very rapidly he replied that he could not wonder at that. Nor can we. It is simply the vestibule of hell where the poor shiver in artificial winter and cry for bread in a land of plenty. This land of ours I am speaking about.

You worshippers at the shrine of the "God of things as they are" will soon be overcrowded and crushed by the innumerable throngs of the worshippers at the shrine of the God of things as they

Impudently the words of the poet came to me as I looked at that sight in rich and cultured Bos If, of all sad words of tongue or pen

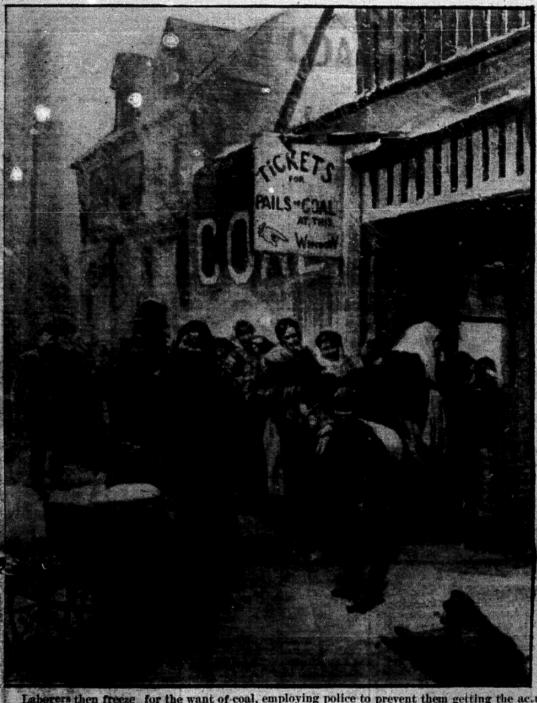
The saddest are these: "It might have been;" More sad are these we daily see,

· Bret Harte's slang may be pardoned by virtue of its truth.

The shame and the crime of the shivering poverty which broods and curses in our slums and purlieus are only magnified by the lauded and glorified full dinner pail, prosperity, American supremacy in commerce, a land fat with bursting barns, affluent with fields that bubble with oil for fuel and rich with mountains whose ribs are crusted with gold and silver.

O, God, send these preachers of prosperity and plenty to the pits where the pinched faces of

(Photo Engraving from Harper's Weekly.)



Laborers then freeze for the want of coal, employing police to prevent them getting the ac.ual product of their toil.

nt may squarely meet their eyes. I tell you, men, that you are sitting on the crater of a volcano hose threatenings may even now be heard by him who will listen but a little—a volcano whose ory may yet overthrow and overwhelm the republic. Do not forget the French revolution. Do you not remember that the people ripped up the Bastile as if it had been wet paper. The very man—Fonlon—who said: "Let the people eat grass," had a wisp of grass in his mouth on his way to have is senseless head chopped off.

The American tramp came in the same day the American millionaire was born. One of them willill the other unless a peaceable and sensible society disposes of both. If the present social system ight, we must seek some protective system to prevent over-production of mankind. If I were d of the Socialist party I would parade the poor-women, babies and all-through the streets I the business section and the Back bay district, and I'd have them sit down in the streets and let he sleek, fat and well-fed gaze upon their brothers and sisters who have been hungry and tired and long that they are ripe for many uncomfortable things and in frame of mind to bring those same unpleasant things to pass, and that right speedily.

The air is full of morphine, and men make it their business to court sleep in order to avoid unasant facts. Men are afraid to consider them because they are unpleasant. We should, hower be concerned with the truth.

His remarks were listened to with close interest and sympathy. Frequently men and women wraured an expressive "Amen!" and a half affrighted "Lord have mercy on our souls!" After urmured an expressive "Amen!" and a half affrighted "Lord have real benediction the congregation filed out solemnly and thoughtfully.

BIG SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN.

Father Hagerty Will Stir Up the Peo-

Rev. Father Thos. Hazerty's lecture our will commence at Billings, Mon-ana, Saturday evening, Jan. 10, and will continue through Montans, Idaho and Washington for at least thirty days. Date: have been completed as

Livingston-January 11. Butte-January 13.

Anaconds—January 14 and 15. Hamilton—January 17.

Nine Mile or Lothrop—(Provision

Everett (Wash.) unionists will] build a modest union hall that will cost \$4,000.

Fifty-eight miners lost their lives in a coal mine fire at Bachmut, Rus

Fifteen thousand miners and coke workers at Connellsville, Pa, reeived a slight increase of wages Jan-

Locomotive engineers and firemen employed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad have been granted an in-

National Union of United Brewery Workmen to be held next m

Six hundred carriage workers at Amesbury, Mass., have struck for a nine-hour workday and a 12 percent

ters' National Journal is the name of a handsome monthly magnine recently established by the Team sters' National Union of America.

It is reported that a big will be built at St. Regis or Missoula Mont., to treat the ores from Missoula county and the Coeur d'Alene mining

Work on nearly all the big build-ings in New York City is suspended on account of a strike of 600 riggers, who demand an eight-hour day and no increase of wages.

been declared unfair by the Lada. Union men and their friends are requested to keep away from that company and its road.

ck just Thursday for an increase is mages from 23 to 40 cents an hour.

several firms have already conceded
the new scale, and it is thought that
ill will have agreed to it within a few

Figures furnished the coal strike commission this work by the Dela-ries, Lackawama and Western Rail-coal Company show that the average risely carsings of common laborers could by that company during the year 1961-were \$363.72, or less than the dather a day.

the Union Pacific machin-Day the Union Pacific machin-grids to searing a settlement.

Another conference between the railroad officials and representatives of the strikers was held yesterday, but up to the time of going to press results of the conference had not been announced.

Two hundred strikers were killed and 1,000 injured last week in a clash between workmen and soldiers at Rostoff, Russia. The strikers were reported to have been peaceful, and the slaughter a cold-blooded affair.

The Union League Club is an organization of young women in Chicago which practices unionism consistently in every respect. In addition to demanding the union label on all things bought by the members, it is one of the declared objects of the league that none of the members will marry a man who does not carry a union card

(Continued on rage Eight.)

ARE NOW SOCIALISTS.

Two Arkansas Representatives Stand. for the Working Class.

Editor American Labor Union Jour-

Two of the newly elected state representatives have applied for admission to our locals, and, if admitted, will go upon the floor of the Arkansas THOS. J. HAGERTY.

Dec. 29, 1902

Socialist Mayor-elect Coulter, of Brockton, says: "For the first time in the history of Brockton a considerable number of union men have been elected. Of the candidates-elect, nine of the eleven Socialists carry union cards and the other two would if their occupations were such as to any of the crafts. Brockton will deinonstrate to the nation in the coming year what union workingmen, through the Socialist party, can ac-

A special railway edition of the Appeal to Reason will be issued shortly.

me one else will do your share. YOU MUST HELP. Anyone can get a new subscrip-

to see.

LOUDER THAN WORDS.

Dear little thin hands, famine wasted fingers,

Holding on to dreary life that struggles to be free;

Hands where not a tender curve of baby roundness lingers,

Lift yourselves, that all the world the wan reproach may see, That all the world's gay, thoughtless heart may break such sight

Dear little pale lips, where no moth-

Leave the print of mother love to sink into the heart,

Lips that could not tell me aught of childhood's tiny blisses. Cry aloud your loneliness that all

the world may start, That all the world of pleasant ease

That all the world of pleasant eas at grief like yours may start.

Dear litle thry eyes, weighed down with weeping.
Opening every day to ills that hard-

er grow to bear,

Eyes where gladness never shines in waking or in sleeping.

Look reproach that all the world may come to know and care. That all the world of listless souls may understand and care

Dear little bent forms, in your narrow alleys

Hidden from the searching son that longs to make you well. Forms that never run and leap in gras-

sy groves and valleys.
Stand before a startled world that

knows not where you dwell,

That all the world may shudder at
the places where you dwell.

—Mary W. Plummer, in The Public.

What is Socialism?

A theory of policy that aims to secure the reconstruction of acciety increase of wealth and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public, collective ownership of labor and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motio is: "Every one according to his deeds."—Standard Dictionary.

Any theory or system of local organization which would abolish entirely or in greater part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor and would make land and capital as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community—Century Dictionary.

Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the Golden Rule applied to every day life.—Prof. Ely.

The deepest depths of vulgarism is that of setting up money as the ark of the covenant.—Thomas Carlyle.

Socialism being the product of social evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it.—Rev. F. M. Sprague. Socialism is the idea and hope of

a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for all men.—William Morris.

No thinking man will contradict that associated industry is the most powerful agent of production and that the principles of association are susceptible of further and beneficial development—John Stuart Mill

Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor—Professor Schaffie.

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord; both were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society.—Prof. W. Clarke.

The citizens of a large nation, industrially organized, have reached their happiness when the producing, distributing and other activities are such that each citizen finds in them a place for all his energies and aptitudes , while he obtains the means of satisfying all of his desires.—Herbert

'Socialism has in view as the ultimate end the public or collective ownership and management of the means of production and distribution.—Walter Thomas Mills.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth. Above all, it never advocates violent methods—Rev, Father Thomas McGrady.

The Pressed Steel Car Company of New York is the last big corporation to announce a shareholding plan for employes. Details are not made public yet.

Labor Troubles in Montana Elgith Bi-Ennial Report

Advance sheets of that portion of Commissioner Ferguson's bi-ennial report relating to labor unions and labor troubles have been published. From these it is evident that the report will be a comprehensive and instructive work.

Tables are printed giving the name, date of organization and affiliation of every union in the state of Montana.

Another splendid feature of the report is that which covers the history of labor difficulties since the publication of the last report, two years ago. We consider this portion of the report of sufficient importance and historical value to reproduce in full herewith for the benefit of readers of the American Labor Union Journal:

"The first difficulty of the year 1902 occurred in Anaconda on Jan. 26, when the news carriers, who were without any organization, demanded an advance in wages. After being out three days a settlement was made whereby the wages which nad been \$10 a month were increased to \$15 a month in winter and to \$12.50 a month in summer.

"On Feb. 8, 1902, the regular switch engine, doing duty in the yards of the Northern Pacific railway at Missoula, was disabled and sent to the shops for repairs about 7:45 p. m., but as no work was done upon this engine during the night it was not ready for service at 7 o'clock the next morning. A road engine was, therefore, sent into the yard to do the switching, which had not been put into condition for such service. The safety of the employes demanded that such yard engines be equipped with footboards all around and that other precautions be taken. This action was also in violation of an agreement between the ardmaster and the switchmen, which provided that road engines would not be used for yard work. The men demanded that the engine should be properly equipped for the service it was to perform, and, upon the refusal of the superintendent, the crew quit. Other men were called to take their places and they also refused to work with the engine as it was. Men were also brought from other places but refused to go to work when they learned of the condition of affairs. In the meantime several engineers refused to take out trains which were made up by incompetent men, or those who were not members of the switch-mens organization, and they were promptly discharged. Some others niong the line of the road were also discharged for refusing to do work which was necessitated by the strike and out of the line of their regular duies. The difficulties seemed to be growing more and more serious until the afternoon of the 13th, when the superintendent sent for the men, and, in a three-hour interview, conceded to them every point for which they con-

The Strike at Horr.

"On the same date 40 men employed by the Montana Coal and Coke company at Horr went on strike against the attempt of the company to compel those who had contracts for drawing the coke ovens and loading cars, to clean up spillings to heat the kilns without extra pay-work that had formerly been done by day men. This action resulted in closing the mines at Aldridge, where the coal is mined to supply the coke ovens at Horr. After eight days the men returned to work on the terms existing before the strike and all were reinstated in their old places without prejudice. The wages of day hands is \$2.50 a day.

from \$2.10 to \$2.40 a day. "On March 9, a strike was ordered by the Switchmens Union, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Missoula, owing to the fact that the trainmaster at that point had discharged the conductor and two brakemen who refused to take a train out of the Helena yard, claiming that Lacy had been called out of their turn. This the management admitted to be true, but claimed that the action was unavolimble and that no rule or agree ment existed to the contrary. The trouble was brewing for ten days before the strike and finally culminated in an ultimatum that the men must be reinstated, or their fellow union ists would strike. This was refused and the strike followed, resulting in r complete tie-up of the division with the exception of the mail trains.

"On March 16 a settlement was effected through a conference with Assistant General Manager Law, and a number of the strikers were put back to work, but the men were not successful in their demands, and many of those who went out claim to have been blacklisted.

been blacklisted.

"On March 10 the carpenters employed on the construction of a depot at Alder, on the Ruby valley branch of the Northern Pacific railway, went on strike to enforce payment of their wages, which they had not received for several months. As the action was against the contractors, and not against the railroad company, the letter brought in a gang of bridge carpenters and completed the building, the strikers being left without redress

"March 29 the carpenters of Missoula became involved in a difficulty with the Big Blackfoot Milling company at Bonner, over the employment of a man who was reported as opposed to the union. Six men left their work, but, after two days, returned, pending the result of an investigation by the union. An amicable settlement was reached on April 11, the investigation resulting in the complete exoneration of the accused employe.

Stationary Engineers. "On Tuesday, April 1, occurred the culmination of an agreement of long standing among the members of the Stationary Engineers' Union of Butte, when 27 of their members employed as holsting engineers at the Anaconda, Washoe and Parrot hoists walked out upon the refusal of the managements of these works to concede an advance of wages of one dollar a day to the "direct motion" hoisting engineers The situation was extremely complicated from the fact that these men were not only working under a mutual agreement with the Butte Miners' Union, but were also held to be bound to continue work under an agreement which had been made between the Stationary Engineers' Union and their employers, whereby, for certain concessions, the Engineers' Union agreed that its members should work for a period of two years at the rate of \$4 a day of eight hours and which had not yet expired. On the other hand, the strikers claimed that under the agreement, they were compelled to work for the same rate of wages as a pumpman or engineer running a simple stationary engine whereas their work required the highest degree of skill and was wearing in the extreme. thus justifying the claim in asking for the increase and in striking to obtain it, especially as they were in a minori ty in their union and had been oppos ed to the two-year agreement when was adopted. So far as gaining th advance in wages is concerned, this strike must be recorded as a failure as the men failed in receiving the sup port of their own organization, and the Miners' Union as well. They seen however, to have clearly established the fact that, as upon the skill, so briety, the productivity of the mine as well as the life and limb of th miner while being lowered into o holsted out of the shaft, the respo sibility of their positions justified the demand either for belier pay or show er hours.

"The painters and paperhangers of Butte made a demand for an increase in wages, to take effect on April 1, which the employers refused to pay and enforced their refusal by locking the men out. The difficulty was settied on April 13, the men receiving a substantial increase in wages and resuming work.

"Twelve men employed upon the steel work used in the construction of the Cascade county court house at Great Falls were called out by Federal Labor Union No. 18 of this city on April 3. The disagreement area over the scale of wages to be paid, the men who were working as common laborers and handling the steel on the ground demanding the same pay and hours as the men who were engaged in putting the steel in place aloft. After being out about a week the matter was adjusted in a friendly manner through a conference between a com mittee of the union and the foreman in charge, and the work was resumed. all the men being reinstated.

Inspector Issues Notice.
"Ou April 2 the state coal mine inspector Issued the following notice:

"Rocky Fork Coal Company, Red Lodge, Mont.—Gentiemen: After carefully considering the matter I neem it necessary for me to ask your company to stop hoisting men on your slope, as is the present custom. This order will be effective on and after April 10. Howard F. Welch, State Inspector of Coal Mines.

The posting of this notice by the mine management caused a strike of all the men employed in and about The reason for issuing the order giv on by the inspector was that the prectice of the men in riding up the slope was to crowd on more men than was safe, thus endangering the lives of the days, when it was adjusted in a satisfactory manner to all concerned, the order discontinuing the man trip rescinded and the following rules governing the hoisting of men adopted: First. That the man trip shall consist of no more than six cars and that no more than eight men shall ride or any car. Second. That the cars cos stituting the man trip must be connected by a safety chain which st be connected with the hoisting cable at least three feet from the coupl of the first car, and extending over the cars, connecting with the dra bar of the last car. Third. All mi ers working in the mines of this company must remain in the entries at least 100 feet distant in the man until the time appointed for the man trip. Fourth. The cable, chain, cars. and couplings shall be examined some responsible man appointed by

"March 29 the carpenters of Missoula became thvolved in a difficulty with the Big Blackfoot Milling company at Bonner, over the employment of a man who was reported as opposed on the full penalty of the law."

"Undoubtedly the most serious difficulty which has occurred in Montana in recent years was the strike of the employes of the American Smelting and Refining company, about 600 in number, at the East Helena plant on April 28. Relations between the men and the company had been strained ever since May, 1901, when the eighthour law went into effect, and were continually growing worse through the policy of the company, which was discharging old and new employes alike for joining a union. During the winter months the men were restless, but refrained from any serious action. With the advent of spring and the consequent ability to secure employment in other lines, they began to join the union in large numbers, and the company retaliated by discharging every man who was known to have done so. Finally, seeing that they had but the alternative of striking or abandoning their union, the men, union and non-union alike, decided to strike, and left the smelter in a body. Efforts were at once made to bring about a conference between the opposing factions, but without success, the company declaring that it would not, under any circumstances, employ a union man or even tolerate the formation of a union in East Helena, and announced its determination to close the smelter for good. Accordingly the fires were drawn, and a feeling of gloom settled upon the community. There were those, however, who did not give up hope of a settlement, and they finally succeeded in arranging for a series of conferences between the representatives of the men and the company. Those meetings finally resulted in a compromise being affected and on July 7, after having been out ten weeks, the smelter was opened and the men returned to work.

Teamsters' Union.

"On May I the Teamsters' Union of Butte put into effect an eight-hour day for all teamsters. The men employed by the coal and ice dealers struck to enforce their demands and, after six days, were successful, the dealers granting the shorter hours without decrease of pay, but decided to advance the cost of coal and ice to the consumer. Among the lumber yards and planing mills of the city the trouble developed into a lockout, which involved all the employed of these establishments and lasted for a period of six weeks, being finally settled-on June 11, through an agreement which was reached at a conference between the owners and committees representing the carpenters, teamsters and workingmen's unions. Building operations in Butte were nearly suspended during this trouble and its amicable adjustment was the cause of much good feeling. Under the agreement the men returned to work at practically the same terms as existed before May 1.

"May 20, the Butte Brewery Workers' Union, which has jurisdiction over all the brewery employes in the state, and had been for some time in conference with the Master Brewers' Association over an advance in wages and certain trade rules, ordered a strike in several breweries in the state to enforce their demands. It was necessary for the men to go out in only one city, the brewers in all others signing the scale under protest. In Great Falls the men walked out of the two breweries, but inside of 10 days the scale was signed by these proprietors, also, and the men returned to work.

"On the same day, May 20, a difficulty over hours and wages between the team owners of Great Falls and teamsters in their employ, and which had been under discussion for some time, finally developed into a strike of the teamsters and business in that line was seriously discommoded. The owners desired that a certain part of the men who were entaged in hauling coal or.ice, or in the transfer business, should work nine hours, while they were willing to concede eight hours for the others. The union insisted on eight hours alike for all. The novel situation was disclosed in this trouble of both parties involved having a labor organization, the team owners being members of the Team Owners Union and the teamsters being members of Federal Union No. 18. The value of organization was quickly shown, for, after being out only one day, an agreement was reached through a compromise whereby both parties were satisfied, the owners granting an increase of wages to men who continued to work nine hours, and the eight hour scale to all others. At Great Falls.

"On June 8, the bollermakers employed in the Great Northern railway shops at Great Falls, and also at

Havre, in response to a general movement of their organization for an advance in wages and shorter hours, struck Fifteen men were involved in Great Falls, seven at Havre and a number at other places. A compromise was effected through the officials of the road and the general officers of the organization in conference at St. Paul, by which the men received a substantial increase in wages and work was resumed on July

"On June 24 the machinists em ployed at the Great Northern shops at Great Falls to the number of 16 accompanied by 34 other workmen, struck for an advance of wages to 40 cents an hour for nine hours' work, in place of \$3.25 for 10 hours, and two days later their action was followed by the machinists in the shops at Havre, numbering 30. In all about 100 men were involved in this difficulty, which was settled from St. aul after the men had been out nearly seven weeks, both sides making concessions, and the men returning to work.

"At a number of woolgrowers' conventions held during the early part of the year, the members of these associations bound themselves not to pay more than a certain specified price for shearing during the season. This action, taken without any consultation with the shearers, led to a number of strikes during the shearing season, the men in all cases demanding an advance over the scale set by the owners in convention with varying results. In some cases they were successful in securing a slight advance, but in others new men were taken on and the strikers left the vicinity being unable to get employment after having gone on strike. The final result was the formation of a shearers' union, which will endeavor to have a say about wages in the future,

For Less Hours in Bozeman.

"In Bozeman on July 25 the bricklayers, employed on the new high school building struck for a reduction in hours from 10 to 9, with the same pay. The men had no union and, as the contractors were in a hurry to complete the work, they offered 11 hours' pay for 10 hours' work, which was accepted by most of the men, and work was resumed at once.

"July 25, 17 bridge carpenters employed by the Northern Pacific railway at Carlton struck for an advance of 50 cents a day, but without success, as their places were filled from other crews and the work completed.

"On August 2, the employes of the Montana Coal and Coke company struck to enforce a scale of wages, together with certain rules governing their work, and the employment of non-union men. Through the intervention of a committee from Aldridge Miners' Union and others, an agreement was reached.

"In Great Falls on Aug. 11, the menemployed in constructing a sewer refused to work longer because the contractor was not paying the scale of wages adopted by their union, but after being out two days the matter was arranged and the men resumed work, the contracts: agreeing to the scale.

employed on what is called the 'air line 'of the new smater in Anaconda. struck on August 13 to enforce a demand for higher wages. The men employed in running compressed air engines had been receiving \$2 per day and the switchmen were receiving \$2.50 per day. Their demands were for \$2.50 and \$3 a day, respectively. During the strike the men were organized into a union, and at a meeting of this body, held on August 19, the strike was declared off. Some of the men returned to work under the old conditions, but a large number left town to seek work elsewhere.

At Anaconda.

"On September 3, sixty carpenters employed at the Washoe smelters in Anaconda left their work upon the refusal of the manager to comply with their request for an eight-hour day, which they claimed under the law The president of the company stated that it was impossible to grant the request of the men at this time and that they could do as they pleased about working at the same hours. being out until September 29, the men returned to work under a compromise whereby those men who were employed in the smelter received an eighthour day, while those who work outside are to work nine hoars. This arrangement was generally very satisfactory.

The big shops of the Northern Pacific railway at Livingston were the scene of a strike on September 2, when the machinists employed there went out to compel the reinstatement of one of their number who had been discharged. The trouble lasted until September 16, when it was adjusted through the efforts of Vice-President Wilson of the International Association of Machinists, and, with the exception of eight, who refused to accept his decision, all the men returned to work on that date. About 200 men were involved.

"On September 29, twelve members of the Electrical Workers' Union at Great Falls, employed by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, struck in conjunction with other employes throughout Idaho and Utah to

(Continued on Page Four.)

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A Cutting Criticism By Eugene V. Debs, Written for The Journal.

The performance at Scranton is ! proving the futility and folly of arbitration as a method of harmonizing the conflicting interests of capitalists and wage workers. Be the finding of this commission what it may, the condition of the mine workers remains the same and there will be no appreciable change in those infernal regions. It goes without saying that the commission will "do something for the miners." Oh, yes, there's no doubt about that, and the capitalist press will exploit the "great victory" to the delight of many ignorant working men and all the capitalist politicians. But after the "victory" is celebrated the slaves will return to their pits and the strongest magnifying glass would reveal no difference in their condition before and after the arbitration,

They have lost more than five months of working time and many of them are hopelessly in debt. The leaders are marked men, and if not already denied employment, they will have to go as soon as a pretext can be made to discharge them, and the blacklist will doubtless follow in their footsteps and see to it that they do not stop this side of famine or crime.

Those needed in the mines will receive a few pennies more a day by the grace of the commission and twice the amount of increase thus allowed, or more, will be added to the price of coal. The operators remain on top and the miners at the bottom. Their relative positions remain precisely the same. The operators get immediate re-

ns from the increased price of coal. miners will have to work steadily e years, assuming that they get an ase of 10 per cent, to make up five months' loss of their wages. oh, the farce of "arbitrating" such mnable crime! And yet we must through just this sort of thing to ve its hollowness, and so the Scranshow will eventually be worth its

Yext to the operators (who had de nined to make no concession, and ing so declared themselves, had resist arbitration) the chief benelary of the deal will be President evelt. It was for him a capital litical stroke and the returns of the at national election will doubtless

s not upon this capital device s for the comwere provided by the operaon were provided by the operaed by them. Under such circumthe simple duty of the comn is to take considerable time restigating" this very complex aking particular pains to ime open-mouthed millions with y of the situation and the f the proceedings.

No wonder the lawyer who so far forgot the sanctity of the seance as to allude to the president as "Teddy" Roosevelt was so fiercely rebuked for his blasphemy.

If the commission really wanted to "investigate" they should have (after going through the hovels of the mine slaves) made a tour of the palaces of their masters. Why not? These are the parties to the contest, and if it is ssary to know how the coal diggers live in order to determine if they are sufficiently robbed, why not see how their exploiters live to arrive at the same conclusion.

Take the photographs of five of the miners' "shacks" and place them in a row with their occupants before em; then the photographs of the palaces of as many of the barons with their imperial families in the foreground; place the latter above the

former and you have a true picture of 1 the issue involved, the nature of the struggle and the utter farce of "arbitration."

The final settlement will be delayed,

but not defeated, by such schemes. We Socialists are after those mines and we will never rest until we have them and the parasites go to work and the workers are emancipated.

That the long strike of the miners will be productive of far-reaching results there is not the slightest doubt. It was an .extraordinary contest and will be so chronicied in the history of the American class struggle, To my mind the most wonderful thing about it was the "stickability" and discipline of this vast proletarian mass of all tongues, and for this President Mitchell and his colleagues deserve no small credit.

The fact that the working class, organized and unorganized, were back of the miners, and supplied them with the sinews of war; and the further fact that the middle class, who had been charged extortionate prices for coal, were in sympathy with the strikers, served to greatly strengthen the strike and increase its chances for success. Indeed, no other strike approaching this in magnitude ever had so little opposition and such general support. The time was opportune and all the conditions were



EUGENE V. DEBS.

peculiarly favorable for the revolt; and my judgment is that under such circumstances the strike could have been won. This, however, would have necessitated a general strike of all the coal miners of the country, and had this occurred early in the beginning there would have been no five months' game of freeze-out; there would have been far less suffering; the miners would have achieved a substantial victory and it would have been all the better for the country at large. However, this is but my opinion, and the present outcome, the result of Mr. Mitchell's conservative policy, may work out all the better in the end. Still, I cannot but feel that a vigorous fight, backed up by all the resources at the command of labor, even though it had resulted in defeat, would have been better than a long-drawn game of endurance and final submission to the chloroforming proces of arbitration.

For President Mitchell personally I have the highest regard, ' He is conscientiously devoted to the men who trust him, and his conduct during the strike, especially his unwavering fidelity and remarkable self-possession, merit the commendation of all men, but I think-he will find in time that there is something wrong with a war policy-and every strike is a battlethat is hailed with satisfaction and elicits the hearty approval of the en-

President Mitchell and his policy have the unqualified approbation of the capitalist press-that is to say, the capitalist class who live out of the labor of the working class, and whose robbery of the anthracite miners has stripped and degraded them and their. wives and children, until many of them are but ghastly remnants of the human species, and might properly be classified as hole-inhabiting human animals. I have been there often enough to be able to surround myself with the awful pictures when anthracite mining is the theme, and so it is easy to account for my contempt for "arbitration" of such hellish atrocities as are enacted in those worse than Siberian torture regions.

Walter Wellman, the celebrated correspondent, in one of his letters to the Chicago press, quotes Mark Hanha as saying: "The operators are making a great mistalle in not dealing with Mitchell. They ought to be thankful that he is where he is, and should be willing to contribute a million dollars to keep him there rather than risk having some radical agitator in his position."

This is certainly flattering to Mr. Mitchell from the capitalist point of view, but at least a doubtful compliment from the workers' standpoint. Mr. Hanna is one of the capitalistic friends of labor; be wants harmonyand the capitalist system; and he undecstands how to set about getting the one and prolonging the other.

The "sacredness of contract" was permitted, in the critical hour, to paralyze te strike. Nothing was said about the sacredness of human life. The property of the capitalist must be regarded with reverential sanctity and awe, but the lives of the proletarian herd are of small consequence.

All honorable men live up to their contracts, but in certain exigencles these lose their binding effect. A strike is war, and a measure of war has little regard for previous "cortracts." If John Mitchell had backed up the anthracitesstrikers with all the miners in the country he would have had a precedent in Abraham Lincoln.

The proclamation of enancipation. was wholly in violation of constitutional law and in utter contempt of millions of legal contracts entered intoin good faith.

testimony of non-union miners, the dummies of the operators, about the "crimes" and "outrages" of the strikers is now being heard. The operators are having their inning, and Chairman Gray and his colleagues are

The running comment of Chairman Gray and the minute description of his corrugated brow when he emphasizes the testimony against the strikers by interjecting his opinion of the "coward" who would engage in a boycott and the "criminal" who would interfere with the "honest workingman" who had taken his job, is doubtless very impressive to the man who has not the visual penetration to see the sham behind it all.

It also gives Chairman Gray, the well-fed corporation lawyer and capitalist judge, the inspiration to disport himself and give full play to his capitalist instincts. He has taken repeated advantage of his position as

"outrages" of the strikers, but has he had a single word to say about the outrages of criminal and law-breaking corporations that own the mines? Compared with the atrocities of the anthracite coal trust, the notorious law-defying combination, in bribing judges, debauching legislatures, robbing the miners, starving their childreh and holding up the public, the "outrages" of the strikers which so shock the judicial sensibilities of Chairman Gray are as a zephyr to a tornado or the ripple of a rivulet to the roar of the sea.

The Cowardly Methods of Pure

According to the published comment of Chairman Gray on the nonunion testimony, the United Mine Workers is a criminal organization and its members are "cowards" and scoundrels." Certain it is that the acts Chairman Gray denounces as "outrages" were the acts of union miners and in perfect accord with the policy of their organization. .

A strike is simply war. The capitalists rely upon the power that private ownership of the means of production confers upon them to starve the strikers to death or defeat.

Of course, they are perfectly law-abiding." They have the power of life and death over their slaves and act wholly within their "legal rights" in starving them and their families into submission. They would be idiotic indeed to use pistols or knives, or clubs in slaying a few of their slaves when they can slaughter taem all by waiting until they are hungry.

From the worker's side the case is wholly different His condition and environment confer no special degrees for the refinement of ethics. Hunger looks him in the eve, and if he is a man instead of a vassal, as he thinks of wife and child, his blood begins to warm and his pulse to quicken, and he is ready to fight his enemy in any way he may have a chance, law or no law; and if Chairman Gray were a corperation s'ave instead of a judicial tool he would understand this, and not make himself ridiculous in the eyes of every thinking man by expecting an anthracité mirer to be as polite and snave as a Chesterfield in dealing with the capitalist concern that robbed him and threatened with starvation

To return to the commission, the What a pity, indeed, that the Amerian proletariat cannot imbibe the her it!ful spirit of servility inculcated by Chairman Gray. In that case they would never strike and always submit; but if in some evil hour they did strike they would first buy a work on "law and order" and another on "merals and ethics;" spray themselves with rose-water, cover their coarse paws with kid gloves, swear off, swearing and go to Sunday school and stay there until "public opicion" announced their "glorious victory" and the utter rout of the capitalist enemy

Lassalle said: "You can't produce a revolution with eau d'cologne." Every labor strike is a battle in the class war, an outbreak in the social revolution.

We, too, deprecate violence, deplore misery and abhor bloodshed, and this is why we are radical and aggressive in the struggle to put an end to the barbarous system wose normal arbitrator and judge to denounce the state is the oppression and suffering of the human race.

Elipa 1. Oslo Pendleton, Oregon,

THE NEW TRADES UNIONISM the Gospel That Will Emancipate the Workers —

(Eigin, Ill., Evening News.) Rev. Carl D. Thompson spoke at the Opera house on Sunday night on the "New Trades Unionism." As a prelude he read letters from laboring people on the attitude of the church to labor. On the New Trades Unionm he said in part:

By this it is not meant a dual or ic labor organization or a at all sectional: But the the labor movement towards a more sane, sensible and effective program. There are some vital things that the old unionism, the pure and simple kind, does not and cannot meet. They

question . of increasing notwithstanding a rise yes have been forced up at in the last ten years, ost of H of living has gone up 39 o that even at the point

cannot find work. This constant industrial reserve army makes it impossible for the labor movement to ever make any further progress along the

Third-Woman and child labor also is insoluble by the old methods. Because child labor is cheaper it is replacing the labor of men and thus reducing wages.

Now the New Trades Unionism is simply the determined effort of the

resolute element of the working class to meet these new problems. First—It first of all seeks to deepen the sense of social solidarity on the part of the laboring classes, to strengthen the class consciousness. The scab is individualist. He doesn't believe in standing together. The capitalist class don't believe in having the laboring people stand together. But they must to succeed and to save the American commonwealth.
Second—it observes that there

less struggle and reckons with it. view of the prodigous organization capital real the rejentless tyranny corporate greed, it is sheer non-

men idle in America all the time who | sense to say there are no classes, no | vate ownership of everything on earth. class struggle in America. We do not This, then, must be the objective make them-capitalism makes them and we who toll must meet the struggle or be enslaved.



CARL D. THOMPSON.

point of our struggle-to rescue the collective ownership of the material

Fourth-And finally the New Trade Unionism sees the only method of struggle now left open to the laboring classes is the political method. It is hard to strike; and one capitalist is equal to a thousand laborers. But on the political field labor has the advantage of numbers. We observe that the capitalist class has been quicker to see this importance of political power than the laborers, and are, therefore, entrenched. They control legislatures, courts, sheriffs, presidents and all. They control both the old parties. As a result labor is helps so long as these parties are in

But there is a party that is rising to power with remarkable rapidity that offers the laboring classes the pro-gram of relief, viz. The Socialist Party of America. And the New Trades Unionism is awinging into this party. It is already endorsed by the labor unions of every European **SPECIAL OFFER TO SOCIALISTS**

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discovering the fact that
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men left. The labor
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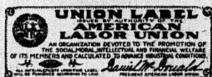
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nation, with the possible exception of England, by the two strongest labor unions of Japan, and by the fol-American Labor Union, 250,000 members; Western Federation of Labor Council: Wisconsin State Feder-ation of Labor, United A sciation of of other unions.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes, United Brewery Workers of America, District Council International Association lowing American unions cast and of Machinists of New York, Trades and Labor Council of British Columbia, Trades Assembly of Leadville, Miners: Mortana State Trades and Central Trades Assembly of Omaha,

Garle Thompson.

Municipal Election. .

The Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver will ask candidates for city council the following questions: 1. Are you in favor of abolishing

the property qualification for mayor and aldermen? 2. Are you in favor of lowering the assessment on improvements at the

rate .- f 10 per cent. per annum till obliterated? 3. Are you in favor of municipalizing the street railway, electric light-

ing, gas works, telephones and other public utilities? 4. If elected, will you take immediate steps to make arrangements whereby the city will be in a position to do its own lighting and to supply

as low a rate as possible? 5. If elected, will you take the proper steps to have the telephone service of this city owned and operated by the

light and power to private citizens at

city? 6. Are you in favor of municipalizing the liquor traffic?

possible?

. 7. Are you in favor of having the union label on all city supplies where minimum wage clause in all contracts based on the standard wage, of the various trades employed in the undertaking?

8. Are you in favor of municipal

9. Are you in favor of recognizing the civic employers' union?

10. Are you in favor of one man one vote in municipal matters?,

As you are one of the candidates for municipal office for 1903, the Van-

couver Trades and Labor Council desires to forward you for your consideration and answer the above list of questions, and will be glad to receive your answer at the earliest date pos-

Window Glass Workers, one of the few big unions that has stayed with the old Knights of Labor, has practically left that organization by refusing to sond delegates to the next convention.

Locomotive firemen and engineers on the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads received a 10 per cent increase in wages January L [

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1993.

Owners of the Earth.

Let us corner up the sunbeauss Lying all around our path; Get a trust on wheat and roses Give the poor the dust and chaff. Let us find our chiefest pleasure-Hoarding bounties of today. So the poor shall have scant measure And two prices have to pay.

Yes; we'll reservoir the rivers. And we'll levy on the lakes, And we'll lay a trifling toil-tax On each poor man who partakes; We will brand his number on him That he'll carry through his life; We'll apprentice all his children, Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture e'en the wind-god, And confine him in a cave; And then, through our patent process We the atmosphere will save: Thus we'll squeeze our little brother when he tries his lungs to fill, Put a meter on his wind-pipe And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight, And menopolize the moon! Claim a royalty on rest days, A proprietary noon; For right of way through ocean's spray,

We will pay just what it's worth; We'll drive our stakes around the takes-

In fact, we'll own the earth. -From the Editor's Scrap Book.

Make a present to your old-party workingman friend of the Journal for one year. It will cost you only 50 cents. Fifty-two doses of this kind of medicine will do him good. Try it, NOW.

Capitalist shareholding and profitsharing schemes are so clearly for the purpose of more securely enslaving the workers under the wage system that it is safe to say no union men, at least, will be deceived.

There would be no use for labor unious under socilalism, as the workers would then be in full possession of all the material means of production, and they would take for themselves the full product of their labor.

Laborers outnumber capitalists twenty to one, and yet in legislative halls and congresses capital is king and labor is a beggar. Why? Ask the workingman who, Gompers-like, says: "There must be no politics in the union."

A politically class conscious union man represents more real hope for the salvation of the human race than all the preachers in the land, unless those preachers combine with their proises of God the exposition of the class struggle.

No union man or local union can spend money to better purpose than the education of the working class to a realization of its rights and inspire the workers to a performance of their political duty. Organize and educate the workers, and the time will surely come when they will vote their own emancipation. ..

The cost of maintaining all the labor organizations of the world is tremendous, but under the wage system every union man who pays a dollar in dues receives at least tenfold benefits in increased wages and improved working conditions. Under socialism all these benefits would naturally come to the workers, and the large expense of maintaining a really non-productive institution would be done away with.

This is the time of year when labor of the Compers stripe will emplay lobbyists for the purpose of hanging around the ragged edges of rotten legislatures. Now we will see "King" Labor supplicate before capi talist politicians for a few crumbs from the 'egistative table that is growing under the good things that will go to the capitalist masters. What a pitiful spectacle! And, oh, how long will it be until labor shall possess the knowledge of its political power, and the intelligence to use

If the employes of the United Etates Steel corporation are to reap any benefits from the proposed shareholding system they must be-

main in the employ of the corporation at least five consecutive years. In the event of a strike the employe would either have to become a scab or sacrifice all he might have paid on account of the stock he had subscribed. 'We wonder how the corporation would like a counter proposition like this: Will the corporation agree that there will be no attempt to reduce wages or increase, the hours of labor? Will there be no attempt to reduce wages or increase the hours of labor? Will there be a guarantee that the cost of living will not advance; or, if so, will wages advance accordingly? Will there be recognition of legitimate trades union rules during the service of the employe who may wish to take advantage of the shareholding plan?

A press dispatch of yesterday informs us that a movement is on foot in New York to creet a monument to the memory of Henry Ward Beecher. The dispatch adds that P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has been appinted a member of a committee to solicit funds from the unions. It will be remembered that Beecher once said that any working man equid live well enough on a dollar a day. We do not know now many union men in the East will be fooled into giving money for the erection of a monument to this monster, but it is likely that Arthur and other capitalist tools will collect a neat sum. Members of the American Labor union will make a better use of their spare change by spending it in a campaign for co-operative commonwealth, where parasites of the Beecher and Arthur stripe will be compelled to either work or starve. It is very certain that pader socialism workingmen will not be big enough foots to labor all their lives for a dollar a day, and save out of that money with which to erect monuments to those who have exploited them and kept them in subjection.

Editor O'Neill of the Miners' Magazine, struck the right note when he advised all members of the Western Federation of Miners to contribute during 1903 at least one day's wages a month to the treasury of his local union. Union men of the West ought to have had enough experience by this time to teach them that a union without funds is helpless at the very time when help is most needed. Without funds four years ago, it is safe to say that to members of the Western Federation of Miners in the Coeur d'Alene district, wholly innocent of any crime, would have been hanged, and twice as many more sent to the penitentiary for life. Prompt legal service saved many innocent mea who would otherwise have been victims of the merciless mine-owners, At Telluride, Colo., the miners are now confronted with a similar situation. Capitalist gold will buy perjurers enough to swear away the lives of Vincent St. John and a score of others unless the best legal talent is employed to defend them. It is to be hoped that members of the American Labor Union well as the Western Federation of Miners will realize the seriousness of the situation, and will resolve to lay the foundation during 1903 of a labor organization that will be a real power against the encroachments of organized capitalism.

A MATTER OF CONSISTENCY.

Brewers Believe Home Beer as Necessary as Home Printing.

Butte, Mont. Jan. 5, 1903, To the Editor of the American Labor Union Journal:

Dear Sir and Brother-In the issue of December 13 I read an article in the Journal under the head "Butte Wants Your Printing," on which I wish to make a few comments.

Some time ago the Butte Brewers' union passed a similar resolution concerning the beer that is consumed here in Butte. Whereas it is a fact that about 25,000 barrels of beer are shipped into Butte annually, which does not bear the union label. Although said beer is strictly union beer the Butte Brewers' Union considers it unfair that union men should patronize such places where no union label liner is sold in preference to Butte beer, as we insist on the brewery proprietors all over the state to use our red label on all packages containing beer, ale or porter. The brewers' union brought this before the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, and It was there we met our opponent in a delegate from

the Typographical Union No. 126. This seems to me very selfish on their part. Furthermore, it seems to me that the Butte Brewers' Union had better reasons to ask the various unions to patronize the Butte product, which is a union product to a dot. I will further state that the Butte Brewers' Union made fight principally and solely in behalf of the red label. The delegate of the Typographical Union claims that the ers of his union consider the so-called Eastern beer better beer and would not use any Butte beer. Regarding this I'll state, supposing if was water that was sent out here instead of beer. You would find lots

Labor Troubles in Montana From Commissioner Troubles in Montana Eighth Bi-Enalet Report.

(Continued from Page Two.) enforce recognition of their union and a shorter day. A settlement was effected on October 3, the company granting full recognition of the union and agreeing to the following scale:

"Toll line foremen, \$80 per month and expenses; sub-foremen, \$70 per month and expenses; linemen, \$65 per month and expenses. The latter to receive \$2 a day and expenses if employed less than a full month.

"Day wages in the city: Sub-fore men, \$3.51; first-class linemen, \$3.24; second-class linemen, \$3; third-class linemen, \$2.50. One first-class lineman will be allowed for every exchange with 300 subscribers; nine hours to constitute a day's work in all cases. Time and one-half to be allowed for all over-time, including Sundays and holidays, and the union is fully recogGarment Makers in Helena.

"On October 15, twenty girls employed at the garment factory in Helena struck over a misunderstanding regarding the wage scale, but after a conference a portion of the work was taken from the overall makers and work was resumed the next day.

"On October 15, twenty girls employed at the women's building at the state university declared a strike after demanding the discharge of a fellow employe who had a union card from an outside organization and refused to pay the initiation fee demanded by the rules of the Missoula union The trouble was amicably settled the same evening, the plasterers withdrawing from the local union to which they had formerly belonged and forming a new union under the Operative Plasterers' Association.

'On the same day the manager of the Kearsarge mine, at Virginia City, locked out about forty miners who demanded the discharge of the Chinese cook. This difficulty was amicably settled at a conference between the owner and a committee from the union, assisted by the president of the Butte silners' Union; it being agreed that ne Chinese should be replaced by

"This was the final disagreement of the year, and at this writing, November 1, there is not an active labor disculty in the state.

white cooks and full recognition of the

union granted.

Summary.

"The whole number of strikes and lockouts in 1901 was 24, of which 9 were won, 11 were compromised, 3 were lost and 1 is still pending. In 1902 there were 35 strikes and lockouts, of which 16 were won, 12 were compromised and 7 were lost.

"These were the active difficulties, but it is manifestly impossible to give any account of the cases of successful intervention of the labor organizations against proposed reductions, enforcement of unjust trade rules-in fact, the whole internal economy of the unions, or the friendly acts of kindness and courtesy upon the part of the employers and managers and the voluntary concessions, even of advances in wages, that were so quietly done by both parties that the public were unaware of them. Nor can record be made of the hundreds of cases of protection to the widow and orphan, the weary watches with the sick, and the multitude of fraternal offices performed for each other by the bosts of union mea and women of Montana. These are recorded in An-

*********************** Miner's Should Be Practical

Labor Should Be Fully Equipped to Successfully Combat Capitalism

When this issue of the Magazine shall reach the members of the Western Federation of Miners they will be standing on the threshold of a New Year. It has been natural for men facing the twelve months of another cycle in the century of time to look with critical eye upon the past and endeavor to find the weak places in their armor that have been responsible for wrecked resolutions that sometimes crowd the memory with feelings of bitterness and despondency. An intelligent investigation of mistakes that may have been committed fortifies the individual to surround himself with the necessary safeguards to meet the future. As it is with individuals. so it should be with organizations.

The members of the Westerin Federation of Miners should look into the coming year and each member

should ask himself the question: What suggestion can I advance that will bring closer together the toilers of the land, and make more formidable the organization to which they belong? We believe that organized labor throughout the West is approaching a crisis. The merging of railroads and the coalition of millionaires in the industries of manufacture are the signals that should warn the forces beneath the banner of unionism to prepare for the fray. "In times of peace, prepare for war." There is generally a lull before a storm and the temporary calm sometimes gathers the force of a cyclone to render impotent a weak and staggering resistance. The question arises: What shall the members of the Federation do to neutralize the ominous portending shadows that point to a measuring of strength between labor and capital? We would suggest that every member

treasury of his local one day's pay each month for a period of one year. By doing this organized labor will be placing in its arsenal some of the ammunition that is necessary to cope with capital on the field of conflict. The initiation fee and monthly dues of many of the locals are so small that the funds in the treasury scarcely meet the running expenses of the organization. Depleted treasuries in the locals render the Federation less powerful in carrying on the work of education and organization. We will illustrate this by a plain and simple supposition. If in any mining camp differences arise between the union and the employers which result in a strike, an empty treasury in the local necessitates the men who are on strike to make an immediate appeal for funds on the general secretarytreasurer. Locals with empty treas-

who is employed contribute to the uries, totally unprepared to meet emergencies, must draw upon the funds at headquarters, and in so doing tie up the hands of the executive board (to a great extent), and this drain on the general treasury limits the work throughout the whole jurisdiction. In carrying on the mission of the Western Federation of Miners, organizers must be kept continually in the field, and when the members realize that all the mining states and ter-ritories of the West and British Columbia must be covered every year by organizers preaching the gospel of unionism, they should have some con ception of the funds that must be available. We believe that it would be advisable for the members of ever union whose finances are at a low eb to discuss the suggestion that we have offered and make some sacrifice and self-denial in building up the local treasuries .- Miners' Magazine

Official Department

AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

MILL WORKERS' STRIKE.

the Strikers.

The following unions have donated the sums set opposite their names for the relief of the _enver paper mill

Denver Engineers' Brotherhood	
No. 280	10.00
Brewers, Malsters and Coop-	
era' Union No. 76	10.00
Team Drivers' Union	5.00
Bricklayers' Union	10.00
sheet and Iron Workers'	
Union	10.00
Stone Masons' Union	10.00
Van Teamsters' Union	5.00

Garment Workers' Union 5.00 Colorado Springs Sheet Iron Workers Union 2.00 had at once if the strike is to be car

..... 5.00

Tailors' Union .

More money is needed and must be Mail remittances to headried on. quarters of the American Labor Union, Box 1067, Butte, Mont.

unions have complied with that law of the Constitution requiring that names and addresses of newly elected officers shall be forwarded to headquarters immediately after the elections have been held. All local unions elected officers during December, and those local secretaries not having already sent lists to headquarters should do so immediately. A directory is being compiled, and a special request is made that all lists be sent in before January 15.

The first lot of new charters was mailed to locals last week. Others will follow until all the unions have been supplied. If your charter has not yet arrived be patient and it will come

of narrow-minded people claiming that Milwaukee water was the best and Butte water would be slop in their mind. The home industry committee of the Typographical Union "Do you look to Eastern papers and people to advance your interests and those of the city of Butte?" I would like to ask the committee: "Do you look to Eastern breweries to build up the city of Butte? Do they spend any money with you? Not a cent. Hoping you will give this your careful attention and keep this in mind when you feel like having a glass of beer, which is made in Butte just as deliciously as any place in the East or elsewhere Yours fraternally.

JOS. G. HERBST. Brewers' Union, No. 66, U. R. W. Locals, Attention!

According to the Constitution of the Unions That Have Donated to Relieved, American Labor Union the next regu-'lar election of general officers will be by referendum vote of the members of the organization.

> Article 2 of the Constitution covers the matter of electing general officers, and all members, especially local officers, are requested to read the article in question carefully, in order that their locals may be prepared for the nominations and elections. (See the Constitution printed on the seventh page of this paper.)

> According to Section 6 of Article 2 local unions shall, by majority vote, at the first regular meeting in February, nominate one candidate for each elective office, and it is the duty of the recording secretary to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of these nominations. Nominations will be closed at 12 m, noon, March 8, and nominations received after that date are to be disregarded.

The officers to be nominated are: President

Vice President.

Secretary-treasurer.

Seven additional members of the executive board, (The President and Vice President are ex-officio members of the executive board.)

No more than three members of the executive board can be elected from any one state and locals should consider this when making nominations. Remember, nominations the first meeting in February.

As usual, many of the locals are slow in sending the quarterly financial and membership reports to headquarters. See that the report for your union is properly audited; attested and sealed, and mailed to the secretary-treasurer without delay. Remember there is a fine of \$5 imposed upon unions failing to have their reports at headquarters before January 25.

A Clear Defense.

A man was tried for injuring a tea kettle which he had borrowed, and the following were the contentions he filed for defense: First, that he never borrowed the kettle at all; second, that the kettle was damaged when it was borrowed; and, third, that it was perfectly sound when he returned it.

California for 10 Cents.

THE WESTERN EMPIRE," a big 2-page monthly magazine, of the dventure on the Pacific Coast; 6 nths' trial 10 cents; yearly 25c; 2 are for 50c. THE WESTERN EM-L 202 Times Building Los An-

UNFAIR, UNFAIR!

To the Unions and Associations of Organized Labor and their Members: Greeting-This is to certify that the firm

known as THE SALT LAKE HARD-WARE COMPANY, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is unfair by reason of the said firm not employing union tinners and sheet metal workers, and by not paying union wages.

By reason of these facts the said firm has been declared UNFAIR by the Utah Federation of Labor, also by the Building Trades Council of Salt Lake City and by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local Union No. 121.

We solicit your aid and support morally in our fight against said firm. and by each union and association passing resolutions in favor of their members not beging or using any material, machinery or other merchandise from said firm, or working on or in any mine, smelter or any building of any kind for which the said firm is supplying any material, machinery or other merchandise of any kind.

By so doing they would be doing a good act for labor, and would soon help us to bring the unfair firm to

Thanking you in advance for any favors that may be done, we remain, Yours fraternally,

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL AS-SOCIATION, LOCAL UNION NO.

OSCAR A. LARSON, Sec.

"I am worth more than the common laborer and our interests are not identical," says the skilled mechanic. Well, when the skilled mechanic is finally reduced to a mere machinetender, as is inevitable under modern invention, he will be glad to line up squarely and on equal terms with his unskilled brother to emanicpate themselves from the class struggle of laborers against capitalists or the owners of the machinery and means of production and distribution.—Colorade Chronicle.

STUDY SOCIALISM.

Trades Unionists every-where should understand Socialism. There is nothing in existence to compare with the course of lessons given by correspondence by Walter Thomas Mills. If you want to have a man's full share in the work of the Union or the Socialist movement, you should send for these lessons at cace. You can begin work at any time and do the work as fast or as slowly as you may choose. Now is the time

WALTER THOMAS MILLS. Box 405, Kausas City, Mo.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO AMERICAN LABOR JOURNAL READERS.

Every reader of the American Labo Journal who is ailing or has poor health or has some friend or relative that is sick should be interested in the offer or an scribers," made by the Chicago, Ill. This prietor of the fam mineral medicine, out on to days' to sons who requests it and will promise use it carefully according to directions.

use it carefully according to directic Many readers of this paper have alre Many readers of this paper have after used this medicine and can testify to merits, but those who have not sho not fail to avail themselves of the exec-ingly liberal offer made by the Theo. Company. The company is reliable, what they claim, and will do as they

All Kinds of LABOR AND SOCIALIST LITERATURE

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THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

Issued monthly. \$1.00 . a year. Every member of the Federation. and every person working in and around the mines in the western country should subscribe for it and read it.

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H. O. WILSON C

News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

WILSON'S

BEE HIVE

Holiday Goods, Pic-

First-class in every particu-

lar. Over entrance new Clark

Building. Academy street,

--BLACKSMITHS--

NEVERSLIP HORSE SHOES AND CALKS

Our contract with the factory allows us to sell them only to

We carry a complete stock here in Butte, For prices write to

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

BUTTE, MONTANA

A Home Product

REST REER BREWED

and 13.

Strictly Union Made

CENTENNIAL BEER

All the product of our brewery bears the label of the United Brewery Work-men of the United States. Our employes receive the

largest wages, work the least hours and enjoy the best con-ditions of any brewery work-

ers in the country.

Two good reasons why you should ask for Centennial Another reason why our beer is popular is that it is the

Manufactured by Centennial Brewis Company, Butte, Montana.

BUTTE THEATER ATTRACTIONS

We are the Montana distrib-

CHAS. M. JOYCE

tures and Picture Fram-

OUR UP-TO-DATE

BARBER SHOP

Butte, Montana.

uting agents for the

blacksmiths.

The Javal-Schiotz

Opthalmometer

Is the most accurate instrument of its kind in use. In the hands of a skillful optician it will indicate the exact degree of astig-matism in a patient's eye. The result is arrived at much quicker than by any other method. Our optical department, is provided with all the latest appliances for the correction of defective vision, including this instrument. Those needing glasses are fitted by us without delay.

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Teeth Extracted and Filled Absolutely Without Pain



New York Dental Parlors

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OUR PRICES 1 Set of Teeth. \$5.00 e Work 5.00 old Crown.....5.00 Gold Fillings....50 diver Fillings....50 80 W. Park St. Over Symon's Dry Boods Store BUTTE, MONT.

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For SHAW'S UNION MADE

tials were presented by del

embly to act at once.

rates from the Amaigamated Wood Workers, but owing to a grievance against the International Wood Work-ers by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the matter was placed in the hands of a committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting. In all probability the Wood Workers will be

mithe Elect Officers. butte, Mont., Jan. 1, 1968. rican Labor Union Jo

One, more man quit after working | one hour. The bosses after breaking their creed by working for two and a half hours made a record by dumping about forty tons in the hold and then retired to stow it in the hold.

ASK MORE WAGES.

Only a Pittance Now Paid to Tuo-

lumne Lumbermen.

Editor American Labor Uunion Jour-

Sequoia Union elected the following

President, T. J. Greene, secretary,

J. R. Ware; financial secretary-treas-

urer, H. S.' Levis; vice president, H.

C. Smith; guide, George Pheneger;

guard, Ed Ford: trustees, H. C Smith.

M. A. Peterson and George Pheneger.

Our president is an able man for

that office, being a middle-aged man

and a lawyer. He is mature in

thought and uses splendid judgment

in dealing with the various questions

we have to deal with. In our present

trouble he has been a conservative

but determined figure. Our interests

will be safe-with him at the head of

Our secretary-elect is a young news-

paper man and notary public of this

place. He has been tried and found

true to the laboring man, and is a

The financial secretary and treas-

urer is a young man who has already

filled that position and was re-elected

for the coming term. He is a very

Our vice president is a middle-aged

man of sterling qualities and one of

our best members. The other officers

are young and energetic members. If

every union has as good a set of offi-

cers for the next term they will do

a whole lot for the cause of unionism.

Two weeks ago our union appoint-

ed a committee to draw up a set of

grievances and resolutions to present

to the West Side Company. Last

meeting the resolutions were adopted

and the committee instructed to pre-

sent them. They were presented to-

The resolutions asked for the rec-

ognition of the union, a 15 per cent

raise in wages and the continuance of

the ten-hour day. All overtime to be

counted at time and a half; Sundays

and holidays to be considered over-

time. We do not know yet whether

the company will be inclined to grant

the requests or not, but we are deter-

mined to gain our rights by a strike

STAY AWAY FROM VANCOUVER.

Puget Sound Fishermen Are Now On

Strike.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 26, 1902

The Vancouver and Victoria Steve-

doring Company had quite a bad ses-

sion this afternoon while trying to

lond British ship California at the C.

After rustling the town over for two

or three days they started work at

2:45 with five men besides the crew

of the vessel. The union men gave

them all the room they wanted and

the fun started. Two men retired un-

der the persuasion of the spectators

and stated that they did not under-

stand the case before. They were

Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assem-

bly lasted until a late hour. Much

interesting business was transacted.

however and none of the delegates

Among the new delegates obligated

were those from the Telephone Op-

erators' Union, the United Brother-

hood of Railway Employes and the

A communication was read from

the striking machinists at Omaha, thanking the Butte unloss for their liberality in contributing to the relief

The Women's Protective Union re-

declared unfair because of the refusal

to recognize the union, and a com-

mittee was appointed from the as-

The report of the committee to out-

ces between the Machinists' and

nbers' Union was read and ac-

line jurisdiction and adjudicate dif-

ported that the Lynch Block had be

of the strikers.

became weary of the proceedings.

loudly applauded by the crowd.

HERBERT S. LEVIS.

274, A. L. U.

if necessary. Yours fraternally,

Financial Secretary-Treasurer

quoia Union

P. R. wharf.

faithful worker for unionism.

enthusiastic member.

officers last meeting for the ensuing

nal:

the union

Tuolumne, Cal., Dec. 29, 1902.

UNIONISM AT COLUMBUS.

No Scab Goods Bought by Members of Federal Union.

Columbus, Mont., Jan. 2, 1902. Since our union here at Columbus has been organized the two leading stores are selling union-made overalls not only to union men but to ranchers and livery stable men; also sheepherders, and it is nothing new to see our quarrymen's physician, Dr. McCraig, out in his garden with a suit of Carhart overalls on. We have also Greenhood brand overalls and shirts, also Carhart pants. Next: Both stores sell union-made smoking tobacco, but I am sorry to say no unionmade chewing tobacco that I know of. And at any of the three saloons we can get a union-made cigar and one of the saloonkeepers is a member of our union.

We have had two strikes here. One lasted about six minutes and the other about six days. Both were settled satisfactorily to the union.

G. W. H., Correspondent.

LIVELY MEETINGS.

Tuolumne Union Knows How to Interest Members.

Tuolumne Cal Dec 19 1907 Editor American Labor Union Journal:

In the issue of November 27th of the Journal I noticed a communication from a union in Denver asking for suggestions to get the members interested in the union enough to attend meetings. I would suggest to this brother that they start in and make the meetings lively by having a debate on social economics. Let some Socialist have the floor and I'll guarantee he will make it lively. By discussing some important subject every night you will soon start the ball rolling.

Another good thing is to have a Danquet or social frequently. Anything to keep the union before the people. When a union does nothing but go through the regular routine of business it soon gets monotonous and the members get tired of coming.

At present we have a very important matter on our hands to deal with which occupies all our attention. As soon as we get things to running smoothly we will start a system of instruction in the union on Socialism. Members of all political parties will be allowed to put forth any argument they see fit. There , are enough Socialists among us to drive all the others off the field by good, sound table.

The first move towards organizing a Socialist party in this district is on foot. Several local speakers and prominent Socialists from Confidence, Soulsbyville and Brother James Opie from Stent are going to demonstrate the truths of Socialism in Forresters' Hall at Soulsbyville (a mining town

J. S. Rean, president: H. Delonais.

bust vice president; M. J. Allen, sec-

ond vice president; E. Corkish, re

cordi g secretary; P. Bruin, financial

secretary; F. O. Bernard, treasurer;

business the members all joined in a

social session, at which refreshments

were served in abundance. So much

so in fact that it reminded Brother

Delonais that he once came near hav-

ing rheumatic gout from over indul-

gence in high living and ecpious

every one went home feeling good.

It is putting it mild to say that

Correspondent No. 77, A. L. U.

COOKS AND WAITERS ELECT.

Many Old Officers Re elected by H.

Editor American Labor Union Jour-

and R. E. No. 2.

Our annual election was held on

ly, a majority of the old officers being re-elected. Installation will be on Monday, January 5, when we will

er social. Refreshments

Monday, December 29, 1902. Every-thing passed off quietly and harmo-

have a smoker social. Refreshments will be served for the members. The

following were elected for the ensu-

Butte, Mont., Dec. 30, 1902.

E. CORKISH,

suing term are:

be there and shall try to get a meeting for this place in the near fu-

Conditions are looking better for us every day and, we will soon be a power in the community and demand our rights. Fraternally yours,

HERBERT S. LEVIS. Financial Secretary-Treasurer

quoia Union No. 274, A. L. U.

HELENA FEDERAL BOOMING.

One of the Strongest Organizations in the Capital City.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 30, 1902. Editor American Labor Union Journal:

At a regular meeting of Federal Union No. 199 held December 22 the following officers were elected. President-Reese Davis.

Vice President-J. B. McKay. Recording Secretary-F, A. Kleese

Financial Secretary-William Loy. Jr.

Treasurer-John Mentrune. Guide-Fred Utter.

Guard-Tom Blume.

front at a lively pace.

Trustee-G. W. Shaw. Delegates to the Trades and Laor Assembly-Reese Davis, J. B.

McKay and G. W. Shaw. They are all earnest union men and you can search them from shoes to hats and always find the union label. With men of this kind to run things Federal Union should forge to the

There will be public installation of officers of Federal Union on January 5th, followed by a smoker. All are cordially invited.

Notice!

If the union men who have to go to the Chinese joints to get something to eat will come to Turner Hall next Monday night we will try and convince you that there are better places to eat where the chow is cooked by union cooks and where waiters have a card to show you any time you ask

We expect to have venison at our smoker. (Casey and Baldy are out hunting.)

Wanted, new members for Federal Union.

Before you enter a store see that the union card is in the window.

C. S. P.

GOOD WORK AT BILLINGS. Strong Interest and Splendid Work by Union No. 133.

Billings, Mont., Jan. 2, 1903. Editor American Labor Union Journal:

American Labor Union No. 133 of Billings, Mont., at its last meeting. held December 29, elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President.-M. C. Roberts Vice President-J. W. Stearns. Financial Secretary-Emil Bor-

Recording Secretary-G. W. Sturm. Guide-Edward Schwartz.

Guard-W. J. Mooney. Board of Trustees-A. S. Shannan

E. Lindstrom and Fred Tews. Sergeant-at-Arms-P. H. Farrell Good attendance and a lively in-

THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT IN BUTTE, MONTANA

Vice President-N. P. Brooks.

Recording Secretary-Chartes L.

Financial Secretary-Fred Wilson,

Business Agent-F. W. Cronin, re-

night, as it was thought that Monday night would give us a better attendance. Our union has passed a resolution instructing its members and their families to patronize only union houses as far as possible and to al-

low no salesman to wait upon them

unless he has a working union card;

meetings of late. The members are

showing a strong determination to get

well organized and the number of an-

plications and initiations at each meet-

ing shows the results of their earnest

changed from Thursday to Monday

meeting night has been

Our

not to give or receive any orders from any driver unless he has a working card. We are well pleased with the Jour-

nal and its policy. A committee was appointed to solicit funds to aid in procuring Father Hagerty's lecture, which we are very anxious to hear, and we belivee that the committee will succeed in raising

all the money required. M. C. ROBERTS.

President.

NO COMPLAINT HERE.

Tuolumne Union Men See the Necessity of Political Action.

Tuolumne, Cal., Dec. 22, 1902. Editor American Labor Union Jour-

It is with pleasure that I see the prospects of the Journal being an eight-page paper instead of a fourpage paper. If all members would read and think over the contents of it they would not kick because the Journal supports the Socialists' platform instead of the old capitalist par-Our union has appointed a commit-

tee to draw up a set of resolutions and requests to be presented at our next meeting. It will be a memorable meeting for us, as we will have twenty or twenty-five candidates to initiate, besides election of officers and a general discussion of our grievances. I cannot state anything that we are going to do until it is done, but will keep the Journal posted on every development and move we make. Yours fraternally, HERBERT S. LEVIS.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer quoia Union No. 274, A. L. U.

APPRECIATES THE JOURNAL.

Hope Labor Union Will Soon Be One of the Biggest. Hope, Idaho, Jan. 5, 1903.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal. Your labor journal is very much appreciated by the members of our union. We all wish it success.

Our union is in a prosperous condition, and by the aim of our worthy president, O. C. Smith, with the aid of the Hope Lumber Co., which is very friendly towards the union, we will have one of the strongest of unions within the state of Idaho before long.

Hoping that I will have more good news for the Journal in the future, I remain. Yours truly.

A. PETERSON, Correspondent.

31 to 37 North Main Street, Butte, Mont

114 North Main Street BLANK BOOKS STATIONERY And all Kinds of Reading Matter

cause it is deserved. He is an thusiast in his profession, and his great scientific discoveries are merely another verification of that oftmade assertion that every great dis-

ces at 131 1-2 West Broadway are the natural accompaniments of health. Hosts of grateful and a ciative patients giadly and will give daily testimony, not alone marvelous skill in curing the but also of his kin sympathetic nature that are the most pr ag traits of all go

EVANS' BOOK STORE

mencement of his career, been constantly engaged in scientific research. and his experiments have resulted in a remarkable number of wonderful and valuable discoveries in medicine. by which he has been able to maste give relief. His career has been one of constant progress. It is the glorious right of knowledge that what achievements helps to new conque was the inevitable destiny of this great physician to achieve the success that

thronged daily with the sick and suffering, who come to him happy in the dge that he can relieve and cure them of their ills, and can le to their portion of life that brightness, buoyancy and energy that are

enthusiastic and declare that they

disease and make sick folks well where other physicians failed to even With this motto for a guiding star it has come to him. Fame has come to Doctor Kelley b

covery is the triumph of enthusiasm.

A. D. McLeod, guide; William Morelected. Trustees-V. P. F. Morte and S. gan, sentinel; John A. Plint, J. V. Cooney and George Buchanan Esterly. trustees; G. A. Baglin, J. V. Cooney Treasurer-Harry Harms. Delegates to the Silver Bow Trades and E. Corkish, delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly; George Buchand Labor Assembly-Charles L. Hildisch, J. Bromley and F. W. Cronin, anan, G. A. Sullivan and M. J. Alien, Alternates-J. D. McDonough, N. P. When through with the regular Brooks, F. Wilson.

Hilditch, re-elected.

re-elected.

held their semi-annual election of of ing term of six months; ficers. The officers elected for the en-

Sick Committee-N. P. Brooks, F. W. Cronin and E. Morie,

Judge-J. Bromley. Judge-Advocate-Frank Morie Clerk of Court-Charles L. Hilditch.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Joe Michaels,

Yours fraternally, CHARLES L. HILDITCH. Secretary.

Butte local of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes gave a very suc-cessful ball New Year's night.

The dance New Year's eve by Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 82 was one of the most enjoyable and successful ever given in Butte.

President McDonald returned to headquarters last week, and is clear-ing his desk of correspondence, pre-paratory to starting on another trip.

318 is one of the latest union 218 is one of the latest unions or-ganized at Butte by the American La-bor Union. The girls are loyal and

and shorter hours are wanted The Good Use To Which the Famous

Butte Specialist, Dr. Kelley, has Put His Remarkable Talents, It is what a man does that is the

real test of what a man is. This is particularly true of a successful phy sician. His education is necessarily of two kinds-or which he receives from others, and another more important one which he gives himself. It is by means of this last education that a physician can gain success, fame and honor. In its pursuit he must be indefatigable, zealous and alert, and his researches and experiments must be of a thorough and far-reaching character. If his efforts are successful he is able to add to the science of medicine new ideas, means for curing the sick and han ishing pain, thereby bringing joy and gladness to those whom the heavy hand of disease has made life a burden instead of a joy and blessing. To acquire such knowledge, to

gain such fame is the lot of but few medical men; yet there resides in Butte a gentleman, in the person of Doctor Kelly, whose reputation and fame as a physician, acquired in the any, rivals in all the land. He is a man of superior capacities and attain-ments, and he has, during the many years he has been engaged in the practice of medicine exercised all his talents and

advantage of all the circumstances and opportunities to advance his knowledge of medicine and surgery. Doctor Kelly has, from the com-

This Week At Sutton's Broadway "Human Hearts" Jan. 11, 12 Robert Downing Jan. 14, 15 00000000000000000

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STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER

PICTURES AND FRAMES

Let's All Get Rich

Shows the Workingman How Wages Will Be Increased Under Socialism.

Written By J. T. McDill and Published By Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

Don't you wish you were rich? We know you do. Now if your income were only ten dollars a day instead of nine dollars a week, wouldn't that be nice? What hice clothes you would buy for your wife and children! And what a nice house you would build! With baths and gas and electriity and hot and cold water. A piano and nice carpets and pretty wall paper and rich curtains and pictures and substantial furniture and maybe a statue or two in real marble, and all the cooking would be done on a gas No more early rising cold mornings to fumble with coal and kindling. No, sir! It would be a happy little home. No big houses or servants for me. I would hate to have any of my family be servants to anybody and sleep in the cellar and do the work which somebody else is too good to do. And I don't think I have any right to ask other people to do things for me which I wouldn't do for myself or for them either if I could selp it. No, we wouldn't have a servant. But I wouldn't want mother to work and fron clothes. Not much. Not so long as steam laundries exist. I wouldn't ask anybody else's mother to do laundry work either. If I had an income of ten dollars a day I would be comfortable. You can bet your boots on that. And I wouldn't care very much what kind of work I had to do to get it either, just so it was hon-

Say, you workingman, why don't you hustle around and get yourself a ten dollar a day job? Now don't say you are not worth it, for you are say it is impossible, for it ten't. You might just as well get ten dollars as nine dollars a week, and prices won't go up either. Now we are not trying to get you into a lottery scheme or the patent medicine business. We have no oil well for sale Whatever you get you will have to work for just as you always have. Because you always worked for nine dollars a week is no sign that you always must. You can work up. The world is moving. Things are not as they used to be, even a year ago. You don't need to learn a new trade to get more wages. Nor leave your native city and go to South America.

But you must use your brains a little more than you have been in the habit of doing. It won't make your head ache. It didn't hurt our heads. You must study up on how other men became rich and go and do likewise. Of course, we know how foolish it is to try to save a million dollars out of nine dollars a week. It will take just 2,137 years if you save all and steal your food and clothes. And we know that rich men are not celebrated for economy, but for extravagance. And besides, we are not telling you how to save a million dollars, but how to earn ten dollars a day by steady work at your chosen vocation. We are not advising you to strike or ask your boss for more pay. Our plan is worth a hundred of that. We know that you would like to know the plan. You

we want you to peddle books or something. You think we are trying to bite you. But you would like to know just what kind of a game we are trying to work on you. Just read on.

How do other men get rich? First, take the bankers. Several men, with some property or business and a little money and more credit, decide to start a bank. They get a franchise and a lot of special privileges from the state and rent an office and buy some imposing books and a little furniture and a safe, most likely on credit and hire one or two clerks, and they are ready for business. The various members of the company deposit their own money in the bank to inspire confidence and induce other people to do likewise. These deposits are loaned out at interest upon good security, and the bankers pay the clerks and all debts and their dividends out of this interest. After a while, when they gct deposits enough, they decide to establish a national bank, as that pays better. So they send off the required amount of depositors' cash, or money borrowed upon loaned-out deposits, and get United States bonds. These bonds are deposited with the United States for safe keeping and the money is returned to the bank to do business upon, And the banker draws interest upon the bonds and the money, too, And the city and county and state deposit money in the bank, which is also loaned out, and the bankers get rich. And the bankers have laws passed to do away with silver money and greenbacks so the banking busiwill be better. And sometimes they bribe our officers to grant them special favors and tax them lightly. Take another class. Railroad com-

panies. Several business men decide to build a railroad. They first get a franchise, with a lot of special privileges, from the state. Then they go out along the proposed line and get donations of money and land and labor and material from the towns and people who are willing. And they condemn the property of the unwilling and take it anyhow, for that is one of the special privileges granted by the franchise. If the donations are not sufficient to build the road, and often when they are, the company borrows money upon the donations and issues stock upon the future prospects for trade. They buy a lot of material, upon credit if they can, and hire a lot of men at a dollar a day to do the work. And when two towns are connected by rail the company begins to charge ten prices for hauling passengers and freight and gets a lot more special privileges from the government. As hauling mail and soldiers, etc., at ten prices. And when the hands get the road built and the trains running, and have earned enough to pay off all the debts and are earning big dividends, then the hands come in for a share of the profits in the shape of better wages. Not by a jug full. The company gets rich and bribes our officers lenes and evades its just portion of

Take manufacturing. A company of men get a franchise and the necessary special privileges that go with it. The members of the company must have some property or business upon which to borrow money to hire men to build the factory. The machinery can be bought on credit. Of course, it is better to pay cash. But very few rich men had much cash to begin with. When the factory is ready a lot of boys and girls and men and women are hired to produce a lot of stuff for sale. They don't produce the things they want nor things the company wants, but things which will sell. They work hard and produce enough to pay off all the debts and pay the company big dividends as well as pay their own wages. And when the hands get the factory all paid for and making money their wages are increased and everybody is happy. Only it doesn't happen that way. The owners get rich and dodge taxes and have laws passed to keep down competition and make special arrangements with railroads and form trusts with other factories. And where do the hands come in? They don't come in at all. They do the work and often have to trade out their wages at the company store. The factory is not run for the benefit of the workers or the customers, either, but for the special benefit of the company.

Now take the merchant. The mer chant has a hard row to hoe. Any one can be a merchant who has a little money or property. A merchant gets no franchise. And he doesn't get rich, either. He doesn't get ten dollars a day. Only in rare cases, And then we see the same old story. Special privileges enabling him to overreach his neighbors. Special railroad rates. Special prices from the factories. A lot of clerks doing a lot of work for almost nothing. lot of borrowed money paid back by tne hard work of clerks and customers. And the company makes money and keeps it and has laws passed to keep out peddlers and auctioneers and to help business. And some of them cheat the tax collector as well.

Take gold mining. When a lot of men go out to prospect for gold, do they go as a well-drilled army, able and willing to develop any mine they may find and all get rich? No. sir. They rush in like pigs answering the swill call and each one anxious to get his feet in the trough and each one trying to keep the others out. Of course, the biggest hog gets the most swill. Now the capitalist comes along. A lot of people have lent him a lot of money to invest in a gold mine. He has a franchise and all the special privileges that go with it. He looks around and buys the mine that best suits him. He hires a lot of men to do the work; and the rush is over; The men get out the gold and the government coins it into money and gives it back to the capitalists. He uses some of it to pay wages and some to pay debts and keeps the rest. No matter what company we investigate we will find these three things:

1. A lot of people doing a lot of work for very little money.

2. A company getting a lot of money for very little really useful

lot of special privileges abling the successful company to overreach the other companies.

No mine or factory or any other

enterprise can be carried on without trained orderly workers But it is not absolutely necessary for the trainer to keep all the profits. Vanderbilt became enormously wealthy by getting other people to work for him. Carnegie became rich beyond the dreams of avarice by training other men to work for him. So did Jay Gould and Morgan and Rockefeller and a thousand others. These men began life just like yourself, but they had a special faculty for getting other people to work for them instead of for themselves. And for getting donations and valuable franchises and special privileges and tariff laws from city and state and nation. All for their own private use and special

Now you may think you have wasted your time in reading this. You knew it all before and don't see how

it will benefit you. Well, we have organized a company just as these other companies were organized, to go into the mining and manufacturing and farming bush We have an army of men who are willing to work in our mines and factories and on our farms at ten dollars a day. Now all we need is a franchise and some special legislation from the various states and from congress. You are to help us to get our franchise and legislation and we will give you a life time job at ten dollars a day. Of course, you cannot begin to work until we get our factories built, but that will not take

don't believe it, of course. You think | to grant them more special privi- | long after we get our franchise. Now, of course, you think we are

trying to bribe your or buy your vote. Or that we are lying to you. But we are not. This is a plain business proposition and has plenty of precedents. The government charges a tariff upon imports to ald manufacturers. The government paid a bounty upon sugar and gave bounties to several other companies for various pur-

The government gave the Bell Telephone Company a monopoly for seventeen years and destroyed the instruments of other companies.

The government gave vast tracts of land to railroad companies and to farmers. The government gives the banks the use of millions of dollars of public money. And our company does not ask for a single law or privilege that is not for the benefit of all the people.

Perhaps you would like to know what kind of a company this is and what we propose to do.

We propose to operate farms and factories and stores and railroads and mines and every kind of business or industry on a scale never before attempted. We propose to raise and produce and manufacture and sell and deliver every article that is in use in the United States in quantities sufficient to supply every want of every man, woman and child in the whole country.

This is a big proposition isn't it? None but the ablest business men would dare undertake such an enterprise, would they?

Well, now, we have just such men in our company. We have over a million of the best and brainiest men in the whole country. Professors and millionaires and artists and doctors and lawyers and preachers and farmers and workingmen of every craft and trade. Men who understand every detail of the complex business we are about to undertake. We have over a million members, and we want more. The more members we have the stronger our company will be.

We want you to help us to elect men to congress and the legislature who will pass laws to establish factories and stores and railroads and farms and open up mines and all kinds of industries or buy those already in operation. And have the president appoint officers to manage all these industries as economically as possible and pay off every cent of debt as soon as possible. And when every debt has been paid the wages of every man working in any of the branches of these combined industries are to be increased to ten dollars a day or until the total wages just consumes the total product and leaves no surplus or profit. And everybody is to keep on working the same as before.

Now you see the scheme. But we can't catch you in anything like that, can we? It's a fool scheme with a big F, isn't it? And where does the company come in? How will the company get possession of the industries which congress has established and which the special officers are managing? Why, we just won't try to get possion of the factories and other industries. What on earth do we want to possess them for? Can't the special officers run them as well as anybody else? And we will all get jobs at ten dollars a day and that is all we

How about people who do not belong to the company? Oh, they will get ten-dollar-s-day jobs just the same as the rest of us. Suppose they don't want to work for ten dollars a day? Oh, well! They needn't work at all if they don't want to. And that is more than you can say, nine-dollar-a-week friend. We don't worry about people who can turn down a ten-dollar-aday job.

How can we find jobs for every body? Oh, that is easy. Most of the people have jobs now, haven't they? And lots of women and children now working in factories would be taken out if men could get steady work at out if men could get steady work at good wages, wouldn't they? And the factories do not produce enough of anything to give more than half the people plenty of anything. Suppose the factories produced enough of everything to give you and everybody else all you would buy if you and plenty of work? Wouldn't the facto ries need all the men they could get? There are about twenty million men of over 18 years in this country. At of over 18 years in this country. At ten dollars a day they would have two hundred million dollars a day to spend. Don't you think it will take every able-bodied man in the country and some from foreign parts to produce this amount of merchandise?

How are we going to pay so much wages? That will be no trouble if the people will buy what they want if twenty million men draw ten dollars a day such and spend it all with the commony there will always be a small in the transmy to pay the next

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In the Cattle and Sheep Business

The Montana Co-Operative Ranch Company, of Great Falls, Montana, is a co rative company, organized under the laws of the state of Montanz with a cap-stock of \$40,000. It now owns 11,000 acres of rich land with the finest range in Northern Montana.

The principal business of the company is to take care of sheep, cattile, hogs and Angora goats belonging to its shareholders. There are now over 25 shareholders, scattered over the country, over 88 of whom are ladies. Every shareholder who had sheep on the ranch last year made fully 40 per cent. intere on their investment. The company issues an illustrated paper called The Montana Co-Operative Colonist, containing pictures of the ranch and telling all about the company. This paper is sent free to all who address

MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Mont

day's wages. No, we didn't forget about any raw material. We will not buy any raw material. We will produce all the raw material we use And the men who do the work will receive ten dollars a day,

If all the twenty million men are working in the factories and other industries, who will keep the stores? We will not have any stores except one little shop in each ward of the city, which will keep thread and candy and cigars and ice cream and soda water and such things as you do not care to go downtown after or order by telephone. Everything will be sold direct from the factory or railroad depot.

Suppose the people only spent five dollars a day and saved the other five? How would we keep on paying ten would only buy half the product of the factories and the other half must be exported and sold abroad to get money enough to pay wages. Suppose all the people should save half of all their wages for twenty years and then conclude that they had plenty to lay off and take life easy. What would happen then?

What will happen to our nine-dolar-a-week friend when he has worked hard for twenty years? Won't he be Will he take life easy? Will he have enough laid by for his old age? When did he ever have plenty of anything? And what are your prospects, friend? Who is worrying about what will happen when you have worked hard for twenty years? It seems like a long for twenty years? It seems like a long way to go to borrow trouble. And besides, new workers are being born every minute. And old ones are dying off. So there will be enough new workers to run the factories and other industries without working old people to death.

Now we know that you think it is beclutely impossible for us to keep rages up to ten dollars a day. But little study will convince you that as dellars a day for every stude

worker, white, black or yellow, will be the minimum wage. Why just think of the army of men who do no really useful work at all, who are supported by those who do useful work There is an army of storekeepers and drummers and bankers and insurance men and advertisers and canvassers and lawyers and tramps and gamblers and brokers and commission men and and real estate men as well as soldiers. And all those engaged in making shoddy clothing and adulterated food as well as making and advertising and selling all kinds of trash. We will offer all these people ten dollars a day to work in our factories and industries, which will be equipped with the best machinery and will produce only high-class goods. And all these poeple will accept our offer, for it is more than they can make now Even thieves and burglars will apply for work, for they can carn a better living than they can possibly steal, We will not engage in any wasteful run any stores or hire any dru or advertise or do any credit ness or keep any more book just a cash book and stock Every man will be-put where earn the most and all expens

And still you think this is all shine. A beautiful dream which wish could be true, but you ke

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rnnot be. Friend, you were never m taken in your life. We have more a million of the brainlest men i country who know just what want and just how to get it. Am are working as hard as they coget the thing started.

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Our Practice is the Largest Because We Invariably Fulfill Our Promises.

Quick Cures ways able to ob-We are always able to obtain prompt results. Even the first benefit noted is genuine and lasting, and the improvement continues until the cure is complete. No more could be expected from perfect treatment; no less could be expected from perfect treatment. Quick cures prove perfection in all our nethods.

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Perfect Cures

assured that his cure is com-plete. There will be no re-lapses. Every symptom of the old disorder will have ranished forever. Perfect reatment brings perfect ures and brings them uickly. Every method we mploy is distinctive and riginal.

What Weakness Is and

Row to Cure It "Weaknesses" is merely a flammation in the pros-tate gland, brought on by excesses, early dissipation or by the improper treat-

Varicocele

Absolutely painless treatment that cures completely in gate our method. It is the only thoroughly scientific treatment for this disease being em-ployed.

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Read, Think and Vote

Why should I want to read about calism?" This may be your first night on reading this article, so let try to answer you. First, bease Socialism is something that is mg to have a great deal to do with ar happiness if you live a few years ger, and second, because if you don't di and judge for yourself, you are ely to be descrived into acting just op-site to your own interests.

read and judge for yourself, you are likely to be descrived into acting just opposite to your own interests.

You know something about the trusts. You can see that they are getting bigger every year, and that unless something happens to stop them they will soon own the earth and the people in it.

Perhaps you don't see yet, but you will see if you keep looking that the end must be this, that the people who do the work will decide to own the trusts, abolish dividends, interest and rent, and let the present owners do their share of the work if they want to get their share of the work if they want to get their share of the good things produced by work.

Very well, that is a suggestion of what Bocialism means. You will get a clearer idea as you read more.

But you are sure you are opposed to Socialism? Hold on, perhaps it is because you imagine Socialism to be something it is not. Suppose you read on a little further.

Socialism does not mean armed rebel-

thing it is not. Suppose you read on a little further.

Socialism does not mean armed rebellion. If there is bloodshed before we get Socialism, it will be because the capitalists rebels after they are beaten at the polls. But if the, working people stand together, no one will try to rebel.

Socialism does not mean "dividing up." No Socialist party ever proposed distributing the existing wealth among the poor.

No Socialist party ever proposed distributing the existing wealth among the poor.

It does not mean taking from the industrious and giving to the idle; that is just what the profit system does and what Socialism will stop.

It does not necessarily mean equal wages for all kinds of work, that is a detail that the workers will settle to suit themselves when they get to it.

It does not mean giving state officials more power to dictate what people shall do, but quite the reverse.

It means a good deal more than "public ownership." It means that the working class, brain workers included, will be the ruling class.

But, to understand it thoroughly you need to do some reading. Socialism is a complex subject because the social question to be solved is a complex one. No one can become an intelligent Socialist by learning a few catch phrases. The object of the American Labor Union is to educate as well as to organize its membership, and the best means of educating anyone is to provide a way for firm to educate himself. We therefore, iggest books that will help to a clear aderstanding of the subject.

Where should you begin? That depends, fyou are a farmer, start with "The American Farmer." If you are a church wember, the first things you should read from the first things you

ther light.

Iere is a list of the leading Socialist loss and pamphlets which will be added from time to time. Make your selections, send us your order and the Ameria, send us your order and the Ameria Labor Union will send them to you publishers' prices, which are quoted rewith.

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PREAMBLE And Declaration of Principles of the American Labor Union.

Santa variana and a santa a The relation which the atom bears to the organism in physical nature is

The relation which the atom bears to the organism in physical nature is the relation which the individual bears to society. The social organism is an aggregation of the atom man. Man represents in the creative sense a perfect harmony of animate forces, the co-association of energy with intelligence in the highest form of manifestation. God laboring in the laboratory of nature, and from out of the cruder elements has evolved this wonderful and complex being. Man is, therefore, a being of the earth, and his welfare depends entirely upon the conditions surrounding his existence upon the earth.

The primary instinct of man is the preservation of life. The earth provides the means for his preservation and support, and by labor alone can be procure from the earth those things essential to life, he comes upon the earth with force sufficient to produce them. Thus the justice of the divine decree becomes naturally established. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou cat bread."

Through a failure on the part of society to recognize the importance and the justice of these primary principles, we see upon earth certain classes who toll not for bread they eat. These classes, who are in possession of the means of production and distribution, and all the machinery of the government, impose upon the tollers the burden of their support. These conditions necessitate a class conscious movement upon the part of the tollers. Numerous efforts have been made to remedy these evils, the most notable being the trade union movement of the present day; but despite the desperate struggle made in this direction by the laboring masses the condition is gradually becoming worse, and the attitude of the privileged class more arrogant and oppressive.

Belleving, therefore, that the time has now arrived when an epoch will be marked in the history of the labor movement, denoting either its progress or decay, and believing that the necessities of the times, as evidenced in recent developments, emphasizes the fact that the older form of organization is

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of, working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class. 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communica-

working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the esctablishment of the Co-Operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against Lie so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Believing that complete organization is necessary for the overthrow of the present inhuman method of production and distribution, and that the above plan offers the most practical, economical and reasonable way to success, we invite the people of America to join us in the cause of humanity.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10-16, 1898.

Revised and amended at annual convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8-15, 1899; at Denver, Colo., May 14-21, 1900; at Denver, Colo., May 25-June 7, 1902.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the American Labor Union.

Sec. 2 The jurisdiction of the American Labor Union shall extend over all states, territories and provinces where one or more unions of the organization exlat.

Sec. 3. Each local union shall be entitled to one delegate in the American Labor Union hannial convention for the first one hundred members or less in good standing the quarter previous to said convention and one delegate for each additional hundred members or majority fraction thereof. Each county, city or central body affiliated with the American Labor Union shall be entitled to one delegate.

Sec. 4. National organizations that are

shall be entitled to one delegate to the American Labor Union blennial convention for the organization and one additional delegate for every four thousand (5,699) members above the first four thousand, providing that no national organization shall be chartered with a membership of less than five thousand (5,699). Sec. 5. Delegates to the annual conventions shall be elected by their local unions at least thirty days prior to the meeting thereof, and their duplicate credentials shall be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer on or before May 1 preceding the convention. No person is eligible as a delegate who has not ben a member of his local union six months; provided such local union has been organized that length of time. Delegates shall present their credentials at the convention before being admitted to a seat therein.

in.
6. No organization affiliated with
American Labor Union shall be ald representation in convention by

ARTICLE II. Section 1. The officers of the American Autor Union shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and an Executive Board of nine, including the President and Vice-President, of which the President shall be chairman. No more than three members of the Executive Board may be residents of the same state.

which the President shal be chairman. No more than three members of the Executive Board may be residents of the same state.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the election of officers, each officer-elect shall place in the hands of the Executive Board his resignation, so that in case of negligence or incompetency, carelessness, or any reasonable or sufficient cause, the Executive Board may at any time accept the resignation.

The elective officers of the American Labor Union shall be nominated by the local unions and elected by the membership in the manner bereinafter provided.

ed by the local unions and elected by the membership in the manner bereinafter provided. Bec. 4. The first election of general of ficers and members of the Executive Board under the referendum system shall take place on the last Monday in June. 1905, and thereafter bi-ennially the last Monday in June. Sec. 5. Every member of the American Labor Union who has been in continuous good standing for not less than one year and who shall have been a member in good standing for not less than one year and who shall have been a member in good standing of organized labor for not less than four years immediately preceding election, shall be eligible to any office in this organization.

Sec. 5. Subordinate unions may by majority vote nominate at the first regular meeting in Echruary, bi-ennially, commencing 1986, one candidate for each elective office, and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary-Treasurer who is directed to close noninations at 12 m. noon. March 8-those received after that time to be disregarded. The Secretary-Treasurer shall publish in the official fournal, not later than April 5, a list of the nominees and nominators declaring five candidates for each office who shall have been supported by the largest number of unions as nominees for the office shall have been supported by the largest number of which they were respectively named; provided that all candidates for office shall have been supported by the largest number of which they were respectively named; provided that all candidates for office shall have been supported by the largest number of which they were respectively named; provided that all candidates for office shall have been supported by the largest number of unions.

with this law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to strike the delin-quent's name from the list, inserting in iis thereof the name of the next eligi-ble candidate.

neuthersof the name of the next eligible candidate.

Sec. 8. The Sequelary-Treasurer shall, as second so possible after the foregoing provisions have been compiled with, prepare and have printed the names of all candidates, aranged in alphabetical order, together with the names and numbers of the unions of which they are members. The ballot shall bear the official seal of this union, and be so constructed that a voter can with ease designate his choice by making a cross opposite the names of those for whom he wishes to record his vote. He shall supply subordinate unions, free of cost, with a sufficient quantity of such ballots before June I. No ballot shall be used at such elections except those issued by the officers of this union.

Sec. 2. Election shall be held on the

such elections except those issued by the officers of this union.

Sec. 2. Election shall be held on the last Monday in June bi-ennially. Subordinate unions to regulate the place and manner of voting, provided that no member shall be entitled to vote at general elections who was not in good standing and so reported in the quarterly report of March 21 preceding the election.

Sec. 10 The President and Recording Secretary of each subordinate union are hereby required within forty-eight hours after closing the polls to transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer a statement showing the number of votes cast for each and every candidate. They shall also transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer in the same manner the votes cast, securely scaled. These returns shall be carefully filed and 12 m. noon July 6 delivered to the Board of Canvassers.

Sec. 11. Between June 1 and 5 preceding an election for general officers the Secretary-Treasurer shall send each member of the Executive Board a list of the local unions within a radius of an incoming of headquartery. The members of the executive board shall then vote for five local unions. The five local unions receiving a majority vote of the Executive Board of them.

one member of the Canvassing Board.
Sec. 12. The members elected as the Canvassing Board shall meet at head-quarters at 0 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of July succeeding the general election. They shall then formally and in the presence of each other open envelopes or boxes containing votes, records of results, etc., and ascertain and verify results of the election. Upon conclusion of their labors they shall prepare a detailed report of the result of the election and size and certify to the same. This report shall be published in the issue of the official journal immediately after the result is ascertained. The Canvassing Board shall place all the ballots, etc., together with a copy of their report, in a box to be closed and sealed by them, and this box shall not be opened until the next convention is held, when it shall be disposed of.

Sec. 12. Any member of the Canvassing bear to the convention and the shall be disposed of.

as in the opinion of said Board is just and

as in the opinion of said Board is just and equitable.

Sec. 16. Any subordinate union refusing or neglecting to hold an election as required by this law, shall be disciplined as the Executive Board may determine.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the American Labor Union, preserve order, enforce the constitution, and watch vigilantly over the interests and affairs of the American Labor Union, preserve order, enforce the constitution, and watch vigilantly over the interests and affairs of the American Labor Union, When the members are equally divided he shall have the deciding vote on any question. He shall sign all orders drawn by the Secretary-Treasurer in compliance with a vote of a majority of the members of vice Secretary-Treasurer in the Executive Board, fill all vacancies occurring in the Executive Board, or in the offices of Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. He shall be General Organizer and bave the right, when occasion rejuires, to appoint Deputy Organizers, said Organizers to be selected from local unions nearest the place where the new usion is to be organized. Such Organizers shall receive the current wages of the locality when claim and secretary-Treasurer the shall enuminate with persons living in the localities where the American Labor Union does not exist, and have them organize as quickly as possible. He shall receive for his services \$5.5 per day transportation and hotel expenses not in excess of \$250 per day. The President shall travel, when required, in the interest of the organization. He shall devote his entire time to the work of his office. On the first day-of each month he shall submit to the Secretary-Treasurer an itemized account of all mileage and interest of the organization. He shall call meetings of the Executive Board when he doesn's it necessary and shall preside over said meetings. In case of a vacancy in the offices of President, through death, resignation or other causes, the Vice-President shall perform the d

dent.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to preserve the seal and
books, documents and effects of the general office of the American Latar Union,
record the proceedings of all conventions
and meetings of the Executive Board and
keep copies of all letters sent out by him,
receive and receipt for all moneys; pay
all current expenses; prepare and submit
in circular form to the locals a quarterly
report of all moneys received, and disbursed by him. He shall give a bond in
the sum of five thousand dollars (5,
60,00) in a vollable surety company. He
shall nut have at any time more than
two thousand dollars (2,00,00) subject to
his order. All funds must be deposited
by him as directed by the Executive
Board. Within the first week of April, biemially, begining April, 1903, he shall
send to each local union two blank forms
of credentials for d-begates to the blennial
convention, one of which he shall file
after being returned by the local unions
properly filled in and signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and bearing the seal of the union. He shall turn
over all property of the American Labor
Union in his possession to his qualified
successor, and at all times have his books
ready for examination by the Executive
Board or President. He shall receive for
his services 11,600,00 per annum, and shall
devote his entire time to the work of his
office.

Sec. 4. He shall make all remittances 3. It shall be the duty of the Sec-

his services \$1.600.00 per annum, and shall devote his entire time to the work of his office.

Sec. 4. He shall 'make all remittances by draft in favor of the Treasurer of any local union receiving aid, and shall take scaled receipts for the same. He shall keep a correct account of the tondition of all local treasuries, as is shown by the organization, and said statement shall quarterly reports received by him, which account shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Executive Board. Sec. 5. The Executive Board shall constitute the American Labor Union Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and between conventions shall have full power to direct the working of the American Labor Union. No representative of a local union shall be entitled to a hearing before the executive board without preperly signed credentials, with the seal of the union attached thereto.

Sec. 6. The Executive Board shall be convened by the President or Secretary-Treasurer, at the request of three members of the Board.

Sec. 7. All officers and members of the Executive of Bard.

Sec. 7. All officers and members of the Executive of an ordered away from home, or when attending the conventions of the American Labor Union, shall be allowed five dollars (£5.00) per day and transportation, and shall be recognized as duly elected delegates.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The revenue of the American Labor Union shall be accounted the age of its years, who hall pay a per capita fax of every capita fax of the cents per month per member is good standing as shown by the preceding quarterly

in good standing except farmers, women or juniors under the age of 18 years, who shall pay a per capita tax of five cents per month per member is good standing, as shown by the preceding quarterly report, to be paid from the general funds of each local or affiliated union, monthly in advance. In cases of emergency the Executive Board is empowered to levy such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments shall be paid from the general fund, and be based on the preceding quarterly report.

Sec. 2. The dues on city, county and central bodies shall be three dollars (230) per month, payable in advance.

Sec. 2. National and state organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union shall pay a per capita tax of two dollars (230) per month per thousand members, payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 4. All organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union that are in arrears three months shall stand suspended. Local unions not in good standing on the first day of March prior to the biennial convention, shall not be entitled to representation in the convention. The

ed. Local unions not in good standing on the flet day of March prior to the bicensial convention, shall not be entitled to representation in the convention. The flacal year ends March 2.

Sec. 5. When funds are necessary in the general treasury of the American Labor Union for any purpose the Executive Board shall call on the Secretary-Treasurer for a statement of the amounts in the various local treasuries, as shown by the last quarterly report. The Executive Board shall determine from this statement the amount to be drawn from each local treasury, and shall draw upon such locals for the amounts so determined. Sec. 6. Any local union receiving a draft from the Executive Board shall immediately honor the same, provided, however, that all money drawn from a local treasury under the provisions of the preceding section shall be returned as soon as the necessary funds are at the disposal of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each local union to make a quarterly report, on the proper blank to be furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer. Said report must be attested by the Auditing Committee of each local and must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer and later than the Eth day of January, April, July or October, as the case maty be. Any union failing to comply with this request shall be fined \$5.00.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any local union or affiliated organization to conter upon a strike, unions ordered by three-fourths of its resident members in good standing, which shall be dised of a secret ballot, and on approval of the Executive Board of the American Labor Union, who shall have fifteen days' provision of this section.

Sec. 1. Whenever a strike shall be approvided that the Executive Board where they down the Board or affiliated organization to a local or affiliated organization in the shall be assisted by the Executive Board where they down the Board or affiliated organization. He are they down the Board of the Executive Board of the Executive Boa

Union for the benefit of striking locals shall be disbursed only by the Executive Board or some reliable person designated by the Board, said party or parties to give full account of all money received and disbursed. The Executive Board shall receive all money donated by unions for strike benefit, and shall pay no benefit until the local applying for aid shall have been on strike at least one week.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. For the sake of unifromity, supplies shall be procured fromthe Secretary-Freasurer, viz. Constitution, seal, blank applications for membership, financial ledger, blank bonds for officers, official treasurer's receipt book, official traveling cards, official transfer, cards, withdrawal cards and gold lapel buttons. American Union labels shall be furnished at actual cost.

Section 1, Any national or international local union may become affiliated with the American Labor Union under the same rules and conditions as other locals, and such locals shall not be competied to surrender their gational or international charters.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1, Ten members shall be suffi-

American Labor Union under the same rules and conditions as other locals, uni such locals shall not be compelled to surrender their national or international charters.

ARTICLE IX

Section 1. Ten members shall be sufficient to obtain a charter. Seven members in good standing shall be sufficient to boid a charter. No workingman, or woman shall be discriminated against on account of creed or color.

Sec. 2. The condition of these eligible to membership in the American Lipor Union shall be left entirely to the judgment of the local or national organization affiliated.

Sec. 3. To reject a candidate for membership in a local union, it shall require than the least regular meeting, and the reasons must be amounted by the President to the union. The names of persons shall sive their reasons in writing the President of the union not later than the least regular meeting, and the reasons must be amounted by the President to the union. The names of persons cauting black balls and giving reasons existing black balls and giving reasons exists and giving reasons and giving reason

to any other local pay all arrestages that have a transfer card from his or her local.

Sec. 14. Transfer cards from any local union of the American Labor Union shall be accepted by other locals of the American Labor Union without further charge for initiation fee.

Sec. 15. Local unions shall have the right to adopt such by-laws as they shall deem best; provided, they do not conflict with the constitution of the American Labor Union.

Arcticle X.

bor Union.

Arcficle X.
Section 1. Any local union failing or refusing to comply with his constitution shall for the first offense be suspended from the privileges and benefits of the American Labor Union for three months.

American Labor Union for three months, or be expelled, as the executive board may determine.

Sec. 2. Any union failing or refusing to honor a demand made upon it for funds actually in its treasury shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be subject. The control of the subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be subject. The control of the subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be subject.

subject to a fine of \$8.00 and man essispended from good standing in the American Labor Union until such fine is paid.

ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution and by-laws may be submitted by local unions representing not less than six per cent of the membership of the American Labor Union, or by a majority of the delegates at the blennial conventions.

Sec. 2. The referendum vote on amendments shull be held the instructing of December, annually, commencing 1902. Amendments to be considered and voted upon in December must be at headquarters not later than October 25, and shull be submitted to local unions in held form not later than December i. Bec. 2. Returns by each local union hallot form not later than December i. Bec. 3. Returns by each local union must be made and certified to by the President and Recording Secretary and mailed to the general office not later than forty-eight bours after the vote has been taken and the polls closed,

Sec. 4. Should the Excentive Board find that paris of this constitution condicts with each other or are objectionable to the progress of organization, they shall have power to draw up new section or excitors and submit the same to a vote of the local unions for their approval, a majority of all votes cast being proval, a majority of all votes cast by the members of each local unions affiliated with the American Labor Union affiliated with the American Labor Union affiliated to be apparented to secretary of and international and international regularisations to be apparented to secretary of and international and international regularisation.

All Kinds of

All Kinds of LABOR AND SOCIALIST LITERATURE

Por Sale by

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AMERICAN THE

Engineers, firemen and pumpmen at | Terry Peak, S. D., demanded eight hours on Jan. 1st.

Unionism at Livingston, Mont., is growing. Workingmen's Union No. 172. A. L. U., new has a paid agent in the field.

Cascade County Trades and Labor Council, at its meeting last Saturday night, endorsed a fellow servant bill, which will be presented at the present session of the Montana legisla-

The Amader County Miners' Union is the name of a seven-column, fourpage weekly paper that is being published by Jackson Miners' Union, W. F. of M., at Jackson, Amador county,

Miners at Ely. Nev., are on a strike against a reduction of wages from \$3.50 to \$3, and a change from eight to ten hours in the working day. Miners are urged to stay away from this

John Blomlin has been elected business agent for Sand Point Federal Labor Union at Sand Point, Idaho. Brother Blomlin is a hustler, and the union will grow as a result of his

A strike of the miners at Fernie, Frank and Morrissey, B. C., is retilation in the mines and better protection for lives and limbs of the miners.

Insist on getting Greenhood's union made shirts, pants and overalls, Made at Heiena, Mont., by the best paid labor of that class in America. Every garment bears the label of the Amer ican Labor Union. Insist on getting "Greenhood's." If your nierchant. does not carry this brand, notify the company at Heiena.

"Lily White" flour, manufactured by the Boulder Ailling and Elevator Company, of Boulder, Colo., is union made, every sack bearing the label of the American Labor Union. It is as good a grade of flour as is made in the country, and union men and their wives should ask for "Lily White" when buying flour.

Denver Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union No. 208, A. L. U., gave one of the most enjoyable balls of the season at Manitou hall, Denver, on the evening of December 18th. About 150 couples attended. Considerable money was raised from this ball, which will be used in pushing the boycott against George J. Kindel's scab made mattresses,

Erroneous reports having gone out regarding the attitude of Federal Labor Union No. 19, of Cripple Creek, Colo., towards the American Labor Union, the following resolution was

ular meeting: "Resolved, That this union endorse the management and action of the general officers of the American Labor Union, and that a copy of this resolution be printed in the American Labor Union Journal."

WORKINGMEN CELEBRATE.

Semi Annual Installation of Officers a Memorable Occasion.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 2, 1903. Edr. American Labor Union Journal. As this is the night of the smoker there was no business done, except the installing of officers.

The social session was a great suc-There was plenty for everyone to eat, drink and smoke.

Splendid music-both instrumental and vocal—as well as a number of speeches from the best speakers we could find in this part of the state.

Yours fraternally, CHARLES W. DEMPSTER, Recording Secy. and Cor. No. 5, A. L.

HUGHES A HUSTLER.

Member of the Executive Board Organizes Many New Unions.

The American Labor Union is forging to the front rapidly everywhere, but in no place is there so marked a growth as in the territory covered by Member of the Executive Board H. L. Hughes, of Spokane. Always an effective worker, Brother Hughes has

unanimously adopted at the last reg- | outdone bimself during the past thirty days, having organized seven new distinct unions, as well as putting new life into some old ones.

> Here's the record: * December 2-Mt. Carleton Union

No. 303, Elk, Wash.

December 17-Spokane Express and Truckmen's Union No. 307, Spokane, Wash.

December 14-Milan Federal Union No. 311, Milan, Wash.

December 18-Granite Lumbermen's Union No. 313, Granite, Idaho. December 24-Priest River Union No. 316, Priest River, Idaho,

December 30-Princeton Federal Labor Union No. 319, Princeton, Idaho.

January 1-United Steam Fitters Helpers' Union No. 321, Spokane, Wash.

A feature of Brother Hughes' work is that wherever he institutes a union it can be relied upon as a permanent fixture in the world of unionism.

Brother Hughes does not temporize nor beat about the bush as to the policies and tactics of the American Labor Union, but gives all to understand that independent, class-conscious political action, through the Socialist party of the United States is a cardinal principle of the organization. And he reports that everywhere the working class ustens to the message gladly.

All our organizers are doing splendid work, but none deserve more credit than Brother Hughes

Editor O'Neill's Paragraphic Points From the January Miner's Magazine

MINERS' MAGAZINE.

Men and parties may die, but prin-

ciples are eternal.

The tyrant become more oppressive as humanity degenerates mentally.

Conservatism in a labor organiza tion is rapidly becoming a synonym for cowardice.

The greatest energy expended by capitalism, is the labor performed in working the workers.

It is about as foolish for a man to exclaim that the people are not yet ready for Socialism as it 's for a hun-Gry man to declare that he is not leady to eat.

Let the nation own the trusts, and let the workers own the racion, will be the national battle cry of wedde! Socialism and unionism n the campaign of 1904

The wages that are pald to the child slaves working in the factories of the South, where democracy rules uninterruptedly, refutes the argument that Socialism will cobe through the democratic party. The voice of the moneyed power in the councils of democracy is more potent than the wail of the wage slave.

The indictments whi b. have been pending in the criminal courts of Tex as against John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and other members of the Standard Oil company for violations of the anti-trust law of Texas have been dismissed owing to the fact that the governors of New York and Floriproves beyond dispute that militinillionaires are more powerful than law and that governors wielding the scenter of state sovereignty care not court the displeasure of the talkaty ribtocrat who laughs at legislative commands to halt the giant known as the trust, which has developed from cruriknow their masters.

President Roosevelt finished his bunt in the canebrakes of Mississippi, and it is said that while he was tramping the jungles of the Southern state he falled to get a shot at Bruin. We have no objection to the chief magistrate taking some recreation in a hurting expedition, but we believe if he would expend some of his strenuousness in hunting through the poverty jungles of the great cities and map out a program of war to annihitate the system which infuriates the animalism of greed to devour the weak, his hunting would be halled as a national blessing and his record as a hunter would be immortal when time dimmed the memory of such plainsmen as Buffalo Bill, Kit Carson and Davy Crockett.

The Socialist party of the state of Pennsylvania, according to official returns, polled 21,919 votes. This vote gives the party official recognition and in the future the party leaders will be relieved of the hard work of securing signatures to nomination papers. The Keystone state has made a record of which the Socialist party throughout the nation feels proud. The laboring element in the best protected state in the Union will no longer be charmed by the rot eloquence of capitalistic spellbinders, whose campaign salaries are paid from the treasury of those who have amassed millions through the ignorance of the tollers. The intelligent awakening of the people of Pennsylvania bodes the downfall of Morganism and Baerism and the uplifting of the slave to the dignity of a man.

Philadelphia that has been engaged in the trade of securing young girls from all parts of the world for immoral purposes. Commercialism has placed virtue on its list of commodities for sale The blush of innocence is bartered for coin and the sanctity of home is

bling competition. The governors | pit dispenser of the word of God who raves at Socialism tell us the remedy for this glaring and barefaced blot on the civilization of the twentieth century? Will some political expounder of democracy or republicanism who slurs collective ownership, tell us what plank in the parties of capitalism will reach out its protecting hand to save virtue from the mercenary claws of this syndicate that ravishes purity for gain? Don't all speak at once!

> According to statistics the labor of every adult in the United States proin value \$10 a day. The statistician makes the statement that labor receives but one-fifth of the value which it produces. Such being the case, how is it possible for the working classes to conquer on the industrial field through the strike or boycott when the wealth necessary to carry on the strike to ultimate victory remains in the hands of the capitalists? What can be gained by a strike or boycott when the trusts are assuming such proportions that enables them to squeeze out the last vestige of competition? In a contest between bank yaults and empty stomachs the human machine must succumb to the inevitable. The neutrality or division of workingmen in the field of politics should be as criminal in the eyes of unionism as the action of a scab who usurps the place of a striker to win a

battle for the employer. Labor must solidify on the political as well as the industrial field, and then the conflict will end in the triumph of the masses.

The Civic Federation, of which Mark Hanna is president, has met and adjourned. There were present at the conference some of the notable labor leaders, church dignitaries, famed professors and moneyed magnates. President Eliot, of Harvard University, who in a recent address moulded a "scab" into a hero, was there to keep company with Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, James Duncan and other representatives of organized labor. It is strange and singular how men who have risen high in the opinion of the great mass who toll, can loan their presence to an association that is but a political machine to further the interests of the Buckeye aspirant for White House honors. Strange sthat there can be any congruity of opinion in honest labor demanding the full product of its toil and those who profit by labor being a slave. We do not blame the employers who play a game of hoodwink to their serfs, but we scorn the truckling of salaried representatives of labor who aid the exploiter in clogging the wheels of progress and delaying the evolution that must come before the wage slave can develop into a free man.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

(Continued from Page One.)

strike they were decoved to the mine in Pennsylvania by agents of the Eric railroad and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Damages for \$50,000 each. amounting to \$1,100,000 in all, are sued for. The plaintiffs claim that under the pretense of doing work for the railroad and coal company they were decoyed to Hoboken, where they were locked in the car and carried against their will to the coal regions of Pennsylvania and compelled to act as strike breakers under threats of "being turned over to the fury of the miners." The men say they finally succeeded in making their way back to New York, but declare that on their way home they had narrow escapes from being mobbed.

Owing to the remarkable growth of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, it has been found necessary for the general officers of that -rooms 573 and 574 Parrot Building. San Francisco—have been engaged, and the general offices of the organway Employes' Journal, which is is-sued as the official organ of the Brotherhood, and is sent to every member

Steel Corporation annuaces its in-tention of inaugurating a system whereby every workman employed by the company will become a share-holder in the trust. The most import-

A sensation was created in New ant feature of the proposed plan is York last week when suits were filed that providing that employes quitting by twenty-two residents of that city the service of the corporation before who claim that during the recent coal | they shall have acquired full title to the stock shall forfeit all they may have paid for it. It is also stipulated that no employe can acquire clear title to the stock until he shall have been in the employ of the corporation at least five years, continuously. A fine scheme for preventing strikes!

> What is known as the National League of Independent Workmen of America is being formed in the east by non-union men, with the aid and consent of the employers. It is a shrewd scheme to disrupt union isbor by posing as a labor organization. A promoter of the plan, Rev. F. F. Fairchild, of Albany, N. Y., in speaking of the proposed league, said last week: "The league is being organized. It is proposed to put a national organizer in the field and organize local branches all over the country, and and league men can have an equal chance of employment. The league will be strictly a laboring man's afwill be strictly a laboring man's af-fair, but it will be incorporated so as to command the confidence of em-ployers and the general public, and be in a position to defend the rights or its members through the courts. Only American citizens will be eligible to membership."

Dangerous Symptoms.
"Well, Pat," said the doctor, "how do you feel today?" "Och, doctor, I onjoy very poor health, intirely. The rheumatics are very distressis", indade; when I go to sings I lay awake all night, sa' my fee me aveiled as ig no a game's has one so with I disent up I fall days howeville."

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

We will send to every subscriber or reader of the American Labor Unica Journal a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITAE-ORE, by mail, POST-PAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. Vitae-Ore is a natural hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful; efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases, as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Allments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands lestify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Give age, ills and

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package, You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address THEO, NOEL COMPANY, Dept. R. C. 527, 529, 531 W. North Ave., Chicago, ili.

Let's All Get Rich

(Continued from Page Six.)

organize a lot of other industries into a company and pay to ourselves ten dollars a day which we earn in our own factories and mines and other industries. And that is just what we propose to do, and by means which you will heartily indorse when you once understand. We were once just as skittish about Socialism as you are. But we know better now. There! Now the cat is out of the bag. We

are just a lot of Socialists who want to take everything away from everybody and divide it up. But please remember that we never said anything about dividing anything or taking anything away from anybody. Do you suppose we could get sensible people to indorse any such scheme? You are a sensible man. Would you go into any such scheme? Well, then neither would we. We will pay for eerything we get. We will vote for men for congress who will appropriate money to establish all the industries needed under Socialism. We might as well call it by its right name. Special agents will be appointed to manage all these industries as economically as possible and pay off every debt and return every cent of money advanced by congress before raising wages to ten dollars a day and launch ing us into a life of extravagance that will last until everybody gets enough of everything that men can make or money can buy.

No. This will not break up your home. Your wife will not leave you because you can support her as well as any other man. Your daughters will not seek evil lives because they

lars every year, then our company can , do not have to work for two dollars a week and because they no longer look forward to a life as housekeeper for some nine-dollar-a-week man as the goal of their lives. Your sons will not be more apt to seek bad influence when you can give them books and tools and bicycles and other pleasant things which you cannot now afford. And we think saloons will be rather scarce simply because it will be rather hard to find men to sell whiskey or make it either when they can get ten dollars a day for doing something else. Men are quite touchy upon points of honor when they can afford it. We don't believe you would like the job even at a hundred dollar a day.

Study these things. When you have read this hand it to some one else. Let your wife read it. She can ap preciate the difference between ninedollars a week and ten dollars a day.

As a postscript we wish to quote a few figures from the last census. For instance, the long column, which foots up 7,416,286, was taken from a muc longer column and enumerates those people for whom Socialism wil find other and much productive employment. Just think what an army of people ing, wearing clothes, living houses, drawing wages. the products of other people's toll an producing nothing themselves. To sure, they work and tra-hard work. Or, engaged because mey ing more useful to do.

Subscribe for the Journal.

MEN'S SUITS

MEN'S SUITS

Men's sack suits, made of brown and gray mixed fancy cheviots. New garments, well made and nicely trimmed; sizes 34 to 42 inches, Values \$12.00 to \$15.00. Sale price only \$7.75. Men's double-breasted sack suits of fancy gray and brown mixed cheviot. All this season's styles and all sizes; \$15.00 suits for \$7.95.

Men's fine black and gray mixed cheviot sack suits, well made, well tailored, and nicely trimmed. This winter's goods; sizes 35 to 42 inches; \$16.50 suits for \$9.75.

Men's fancy gray, black and red mixed suits, including the coronation cloths, well and strongly made; sizes 35 to 42; \$18.00 suits for \$9.95.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS

Tuxedo suits, Prince Albert coats and vests, fancy vests, cravenette rain coats, all our fine lines of black and fancy suits, stylish overcoats and fine trousers, everything in our clothing department not otherwise reduced, from dress suits to overalls, goes at one-fourth less than usual.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Made of gray and fancy mix-tures, cut long and stylish, made with velvet collar, vertical pock-ets, cuffs on sleeves, nicely made and trimmed. New this season; all sizes. Regular \$15.00 over-coats. Sale price only \$7.75.

Men's gray overcoats, cut long and made with velvet collar, cuffs on sleeves and vertical pockets. Regular \$18.00 overcoats. Sale price only \$0.73.

price only \$9.75.

Men's fine gray cheviot overcoats, cut in an up-to-date style,
extra well made and trimmed.
Begular \$22.50 value. Sale price
daly \$12.75. Many other styles
not mentioned go at one-fourth
less than areal.

Men's Suits

Overcoats At Hennessy's

Now we shall show the Butte public what we can do with Men's Clothing. Here are some good lots and big lots, new lines and broken lines. All a treat to the eyes because the garments are well made and stylish and the prices low beyond all comparison. Come and see. We can suit you as you have never been suited before. Watch the window display. All reasonable alterations will be made free of charge.

About 100 fancy suits and black and bue cheviot serge and worsted suits, all medium weight, suitable for early spring or fall wear: left over from last fall. wear; left over from last fall. Will be closed out at about half price. For instance:

All the \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00 suits are marked down to \$9.75.

All the \$25.00, \$27.50 and \$30.00 suits will be closed out at \$14.75. Men's fine worsted sack suits, men's fine worsted sack saits, new weaves in gray and fancy mixtures. New and stylish gar-ments, well trimmed and nicely tailored. Values from \$20.00 to \$22.50. Sale price \$11.75.

Men's fancy striped worsted suits, winter weight. Regular \$25,00 values. Sale price only \$14.75.

Black and gray mixed suits, made to fit large, stout men; chest measures 38 to 46 inches. All new. Values \$18.00 to \$20,00. Sale price only \$10.75.

Men's sack suits, made of extra fine fancy red and black mix-tures in the new coronation cloths; sizes 35 to 42 inches; \$20.00 suits for \$10.75.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

BROWNFIELD-CANTY CARPET OLD VENDER OF STREET

TODAY WILL BE CARPET DAY HERE

A sort of carpet kindergarten for the instruction and profit of the very few people who have not already learned want the real qualities of our ridiculously low priced carpets are. Just another taste of what this greatest of great sales means to those who would buy carpets at money-saving prices.

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