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# LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. I.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

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## LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

Australia trades unions have a total membership of 419,000.

The Illinois legislature has appointed a commission to investigate the cause of the coal famine.

Teamsters of St. Louis demand more wages, and will strike unless concessions are granted.

Trainmen employed by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company are demanding a 20 per cent increase in wages.

Engineers and firemen of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad have received a slight increase in wages.

A Chicago grand jury has indicted forty leading coal dealers for conspiracy in restraining the sale of coal except at exorbitant prices.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers convened at Indianapolis Monday. Twelve hundred delegates are in attendance.

United Trades and Labor Council, of Cleveland, Ohio, is organizing a stock company for the purpose of building a \$80,000 labor lyceum.

The United Mine Workers are voting by referendum for national officers. There is no opposition to President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, who are candidates for reelection.

War between rival labor organizations at Chicago resulted in the lockout of 4,000 workers Friday last, including about 2,000 women. For several months the United Garment Workers of America and the Special Order Clothing Makers have been in a controversy over a question of jurisdiction, and the employes have

decided the latter must give way and join the Garment Workers. The clothing makers, however, refused to desert their union, and the lockout resulted.

The Brewers' Journal severely criticizes President Gompers of the A. F. of L. for his carelessness in the settlement of the brewers' troubles at Cincinnati. The national officers of the Brewers' Union claim that after sacrificing some of the most vital points through compromise, President Gompers continued to publish the Cincinnati brewers as 'unfair after the settlement had been made. This necessitated hurried exchange of telegrams, long distance telephone conversations and considerable unnecessary work caused entirely by the negligence of the A. F. of L. president.

The Oregon Short Line Railway company has completed its plan for a pension system for its employes. The board of pensions will consist of Vice-

President Bancroft, chairman; General Attorney Williams, General Superintendent Calvin, Auditor McNitt, Superintendent Dunn and Chief Surgeon Pinkerton. The rules provide that all officers and employes who have reached the age of 70 years shall be retired. Locomotive engineers and firemen, conductors, flagmen, brakemen, baggagemen, yardmasters, switchmen, bridge foremen, section foremen and supervisors who have attained the age of 65 years may be retired. Employes who have become incapacitated may be retired after reaching the age of 61. The pension plan applies to all who have been 20 years in the service. The pension allowances are based as follows: For each year in service, an allowance of 1 per cent. of the average regular monthly pay received for 10 years preceding retirement. Thus if an employe had been in the service forty years, and his average wages for the last 10 years was \$75 a month, his pension allowance would be 40 per cent of \$75, or \$30 a month.

## THE JOURNAL.

O. Lee Charlton, of Vancouver, says there is not a better paper published.

Carl D. Thompson: "There is no paper I have a greater interest in."

B. Freeman, Silverton, Colo.: "The best labor paper. Better and brighter every week."

J. W. Walker, Golden, Colo.: "We are all proud of the Journal, and glad to call it our paper."

Socialist Representative Beaudry, of Anaconda. "Not a better labor Socialist paper published."

U. S. Clark, of Butte: "Best labor paper in America. I will give at least one subscriber each week during 1903."

Father Hagerty says every aggressive union man and every Socialist in America ought to work for increasing the circulation of the Journal.

Martha Moore Avery, of Boston, suggests a campaign for the purpose of sending one copy of the Journal to each and every local labor union in Massachusetts for one year. A splendid idea, but it would cost about \$600, as there are 1,300 unions in that state. Massachusetts may be the first state in the union to go for Socialism. Educate the unions to class consciousness and the victory will be won that much sooner. The Journal will do the job, if Socialists will help pay for the circulation. Who will help in this work? The Journal will donate 100 yearly subscriptions as a starter.

## NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

All unions so far reporting are highly pleased with the new charters.

Lead City Miners' Union of Lead, S. D., now has more than 1,000 members, having doubled its membership last year.

Silverton Federal Labor Union No. 112 has lost all of the money in its treasury through the failure of the Bank of Silverton, in which the union deposited.

The Rocky Mountain Paper Mill company, of Denver, is unfair—Un-

ions in the Rocky Mountain states, especially Colorado, should induce local newspapers and dealers to discontinue patronage of this company until it settles with Denver Mill Workers' Union No. 188.

At Tucson, Ariz., the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes is in splendid condition. Nearly all of the railway workers in that section of the country are affiliated.

Telluride Miners' Union proposes to plan to establish a daily "Advocate" for the miners, and uphold the principles of

the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners." Ten thousand dollars will be raised for the purpose. This action is the result of the bitter and unreasoning fight made against the unions and Socialism by the only daily paper at Telluride, the Daily Journal, which, by the way, is owned and controlled absolutely by the mine owners.

The shoe shop of L. St. Jean, of Anaconda, Mont., has been declared by Anaconda Shoemakers' Union No. 24, and the Central Labor Union of Anaconda, Mont. St. Jean declares that he has nothing to do

with the unions, and the union men should, therefore, have nothing to do with him.

The Women's Protective Union at Anaconda, Mont., reports that it is in better condition than it has been for several months. A large increase in membership is looked for during the present quarter.

The Evening Chronicle of Virginia City, Nev., gives an account of a large union organized by Organizer Bures of the American Labor Union at Empire, Nev., last week. Organizer

## SOCIALIST CITY CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, duly qualified electors of Butte City, Silver Bow County, State of Montana, and residents thereof, do hereby call a city convention of said Socialist Party to be held at Socialist Hall, 121 North Main street, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m.

We also give notice that caucuses and primaries to elect delegates to said city convention will be held in the different wards of the city, as hereinafter designated, and each ward will be entitled to representatives at said convention, as hereinafter set forth:

First ward, ten delegates. At 304 East Quartz street, residence of J. G. Hoar.

Second ward, fifteen delegates. At 419 North Main street, barber shop of O. M. Partelow.

Third ward, twenty-three delegates. At 227 East Park street, Olson's tailor shop.

Fourth ward, eight delegates. At 121 North Main street, Labor World office.

Fifth ward, sixteen delegates. At No. 10 Ohio street, residence of Geo. Peery.

Sixth ward, ten delegates. At No. 528 West Mercury street, A. Koberle's residence.

Seventh ward, seventeen delegates. At 647 South Utah avenue, residence of Clarence Smith.

Eighth ward, twenty-nine delegates. At 708 South Main street, residence of W. H. Pierce.

Caucuses and primaries will be held from 7 to 8 p. m., January 27th, 1903.

The said city convention is called for the purpose of nominating one candidate for mayor, one candidate for city treasurer, one candidate for police judge, and one candidate for alderman from each ward for the city election, said city election to be held on April 6th, 1903. Said candidates are to be nominated to fill said offices in the City of Butte, Montana; the said convention is also called for the purpose of electing a City Central Committee of the Socialist Party for the City of Butte, Montana, and to transact such other and further business as may properly come before it.

Dated this 23d day of January, 1903. (Signed) COMMITTEE.

First ward—M. J. Mooney, Joseph Hoar.

Second ward—O. M. Partelow, Michael McCormick.

Third ward—John Donovan, Alex. Trenholm.

Fourth ward—F. L. Reber, P. H. Leamy.

Fifth ward—Harry Sager, R. M. Boyer.

Sixth ward—J. T. Fox, Albert Koberle.

Seventh ward—John F. Smith, L. A. Van Horne.

Eighth ward—M. J. Elliott, W. H. Pierce.

## IN THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM

Debs will tour California during February.

Wilshire's Magazine for January is the best number yet published.

"Mother" Jones will lecture for Chicago Socialists during the city campaign.

In Vigevano, Italy, Socialists have elected mayor and board of administrators.

The National Committee of the Socialist party will meet at St. Louis a week from today.

The Daily Voerwarts, the big German Socialist daily, has now a circulation of more than 60,000.

George E. Bigelow will lecture in California during the latter part of January and the first half of February.

The Japanese government has ordered that Socialism be studied in the law department of the Imperial University.

The Dakota Sieve is the name of a weekly paper at Westington Springs, S. D., that has joined the Socialist movement.

J. A. Parker, national secretary of the People's party, has joined the Socialist movement, and advises all other Populists to do likewise.

Father T. McGrady, who resigned his pulpit a few weeks ago, will devote his entire time to writing and lecturing for Socialism. A tour in the middle states is already being arranged.

In reply to a letter from the editor of the Journal, H. Gaylord Wilshire, the millionaire Socialist, states that he will not be able to make a lecture tour through the northwestern states.

## THE HAGERTY CAMPAIGN.

Definite Dates Arranged for the Next Twenty Days.

Up to the present time the Hagerty campaign in Montana and Idaho has been one of the most successful Socialist campaigns ever conducted anywhere. All along the route the people have gathered in hundreds and thousands to hear the Socialist mes-

in the near future. He says that a little later, however, he may be able to do it, and will let us know the time, so that arrangements can be made.

The Socialists of Reading, Pa., met in city convention January 5 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for city assessor. John A. Smith, a member of the Hatters' Union, was nominated, and a strong platform was adopted.

For several weeks it has seemed almost impossible to arrange Socialist meetings for Father Hagerty at Great Falls, but the comrades are now taking an active interest in the matter, and it is likely that a splendid meeting will be arranged for.

Carl D. Thompson, well known to many Journal readers, is engaged in a very successful Socialist campaign in Wisconsin. The 13th Inst. he com-

## HEARST, LABOR AND THE MULE.



Ambitious Editor who is trying to feed the Democratic Jackass unusual medicine—Labor.

sage expounded by the eloquent lecturer. Since last week arrangements have been made for dates in British Columbia which will slightly change several Montana dates. Dates have now been arranged, however, definitely, up to February 10, when Father Hagerty will deliver his last lecture in Butte. These dates are: Spokane, Wash., Saturday, Jan. 24. Greenwood, B. C., Monday, Jan. 26.

Phoenix, B. C., Tuesday, Jan. 27. Nelson, B. C., Wednesday, Jan. 28. Fernie, B. C., Thursday, Jan. 29. Kallispell, Mont., Sunday, Feb. 1. Stockert, Mont., Tuesday, Feb. 3. Neihart, Mont., Wednesday, Feb. 4. Great Falls, Mont., Thursday, Feb. 5. Helena, Mont., Friday and Saturday, Feb. 6 and 7. Anaconda, Mont., Sunday, Feb. 8.

menced his series of sixty dates all over the state as follows: Plymouth, January 13; Kiel, January 14; Clifton, January 15 to 18; Whitewater, January 19 to 21; Janesville, January 22; Darlington, January 23; Sheboygan, January 25 to 30; Manitowoc, February 2 to 4; Two Rivers, February 5 to 7; Neenah, February 8 to 10; open dates, February 11 to 13; New London, February 14 to 15; Deperre, February 16; Green Bay, February 17 to 20. Read an account of Comrade Thompson's campaign in another part of this paper.

The report of W. G. Critchlow, secretary of the Socialist party of Ohio, for the month of December, 1902, shows receipts of \$220.49 and expenses, \$209.49. During the month there was a net gain of 105 members in the state. By a referendum vote of 255 to 13 it was decided to move the state headquarters from Dayton to Cleveland. There were three candidates for member of the national committee—Robert Bandlow, Max S. Hayes and W. G. Critchlow. Comrade Critchlow was elected by 35 votes. Secretary Critchlow's report is a voluminous one, and very carefully prepared. It reflects great credit upon him.

Last week "The Western Socialist Publishing Company, Ltd." was organized at Vancouver for the purpose of taking over "The Western Socialist," a weekly trades union and Socialist paper. The new company is capitalized at \$10,000, with 1,000 shares at \$10 each. Two hundred and fifty shares are now offered for sale to persons interested in the movement. The declared policy of the paper is to "stand uncompromisingly for class-conscious scientific Socialism." Considerable attention will also be paid the union movement. The paper is bright and interesting, and it is endorsed by the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the British Columbia Socialist party.

"They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak, They are slaves who will not choose hatred, scoffing and abuse Rather than in silence shrink from the truth they needs must think; They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three."

## VICTORY AT HAVERHILL

### Haverhill Election Contest Decided in Favor of Socialists

Special Telegram to the Journal.

Boston, Jan. 19.—Supreme court gives Socialist decision in Haverhill Mayoralty case.—Mailly.

## SPOKANE LABOR NEWS.

Written by H. L. Hughes, of the Executive Board.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 19, 1903. Ed. American Labor Union Journal.

A commission is revising the city charter of Spokane, and the labor unions are looking carefully to the interests of the working class. The Trades Council has appointed a committee of three to meet with the commission at all of its sessions and thus be in close touch with everything that is done. Brother Gilbert, of Federal Union No. 222, A. L. U., and editor of the New Time (Socialist) is a member of the committee, and his co-workers are Brother Harbaugh, of the Labor Journal and Brother Snyder, of the Typographical Union. They will endeavor to have incorporated in the charter provisions for the establishment of a free municipal employment bureau, abolition of property qualification for holding elective office and many other things of benefit to labor.

The newly organized Spokane Shingle Weavers' Union, A. L. U., elected and installed the following officers at their last meeting: President, Thos. Doyle; vice-president, G. W. Farmer; recording secretary, Angus McLennan; financial secretary, Ed. Thompson; treasurer, Fred Taylor; guide, F. J. Marsh; guard, Chas. H. Smith; trustees, Henry Krohn, J. E. Holtlander and August Wehrli; delegates to the Trades Council, Thomas Doyle, E. L. Bennett, Angus McLennan and Ed. Thompson.

Spokane Federal Union No. 222 has given notice to contractors that on March 1 they will advance their wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. Their new scale has been endorsed by the Trades Council.

H. L. H.

THE TYRANT'S SONG.

(By Ernest Crosby.)

'Tis not the man with match alight Behind the barricade, Nor he who stoops to dynamite, That makes us feel afraid.

We dread the man who folds his arms And tells the simple truth, Whose strong, impetuous protest charms The virgin ear of youth.

Who screams the vengeance that we wreak, And smiles to meet his doom, Who on the scaffold still can speak, And preaches from the tomb.

We kill the man with dagger drawn— The man with loaded gun; They never see the morning dawn Nor hall the rising sun; But who shall slay the immortal man Whom nothing mortal harms, Who never fought and never ran— The man with folded arms?

Dooley on Carnegie Libraries.

"Whin th' historyan comes to write th' history iv th' west he'll say: 'Piano, Iowa, was a prosperous town till th' failure iv th' corn crop in nineteen hundred an' wan, an' th' Carnegie libry in nineteen hundred an' two. Th' government ast fr thirty dollars to pave Main street with wooden blocks, but th' gr-reat philanthropist was firm an' th' libry was sawed off on th' town. Th' public schools, th' workhouse, th' wather wurruks an' th' other penal insti-choochions was at wast closed an' th' people begun to wurruk to support th' libry. In five years th' popylation had deserted th' town to escape taxation, an' now, as ar, Carnegie promised, poverty an' crime has been abolished in th' place, th' janitor iv th' bulidin' bein' honest an' well paid.'

"Isn't it good lithrachoer, says ye? Sure, I think not, Hinmissy. Libries niver encouraged lithrachoer anny more thin tombstones encourage livin'. No wan iver wrote annything because he was tol' that a hundred years fr'm now his books might be taken down fr'm a shelf in a granite sepulcher an' some wan wud write 'Good' or 'This man is crazy' in th' margin. What lithrachoer needs is fillin' food. If Andrew wud put a kitchen in th' librie an' build some buuks or even swing a few hammocks where livin' an' crawl in at

enlightened) to wake up an' discover th' liars speares now on th' turf, he wud be givin' a reale boost to lithrachoer. With th' smoke curlin' fr'm th' chimbley an' hundreds iv potes settin' aroun' a table loaded down with pancakes an' talkin' poetry an' prize fightin', with hundreds iv other potes stacked up nately in th' sleepin' rooms an' snorin' in wan gran' chorus, with their wives holdin' down good-paying jobs as libryraans or cooks, an' their happy little childer playin' through th' marble corrydors, Andrew Carnaygie wud not have lived in vain. Maybe that's th' only way, he knows how to live. I don't believe in libries. They pauperize lithrachoer. I'm fr helpin' th' boys that's now on th' job. I know a pote in Halsted street that wast wrote a pome beginnin' 'All th' wealth iv Ind' that he sold to a magazine fr two dollars payable on publication. Lithrachoer don't need advancin'. What it needs is advances fr th' lithrachoers. Ye can't shake down posterity fr th' price.

"All th' same, I like Andrew Carnaygie. Him an' me ar-re agreed on that point. I like him because he ain't shamed to give publicly. Ye don't find him puttin' on false whiskers an' turnin' up his coat collar when he goes out to be benivolent. No, sir, ivry time he drops a dollar it makes a noise like a walter fallin' downstairs with a tray iv dishes. He's givin' th' way we'd all like to give. I niver put annything in th' poor box—but wud if Father Kelly wud rig it up like wan iv thim slot machines, so that whin I put in a nickle me name wud appear over th' altar in red letters. But whin I put a dollar in th' plate I get back about two yards an' huri it so hard that th' good man turns around to see who done it. Do good be stealth, says I, but see that th' burglar alarm is set. Anny benivolent money I hand out I want to talk about me. Him that giveth to th' poor, they say, bindeth to th' Lord, but in these days we look fr quick rayturns on our investimints. I like Andrew Carnaygie an', as he says, he pu's his whole soul into th' wurruk."

"What's he mane be that?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "He manes," said Mr. Dooley, "that he's gin-rous. Ivry time he gives a libry, he gives himself away in a speech."

The First regiment of the Louisiana National Guard has been disbanded because, in the recent street railway strike, many of the men refused to serve against the strikers, one whole company resigning in a body. They're becoming class conscious.—Erie People.

The Immortalized Scab

Written by

Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago

I have said this before in discussing the labor question and now I propose to say it again. I consider the modern "scab" a very good type of hero. I believe that is the opinion of 99 per cent of the American people. In spite of their strong organization, numbering more than a million members, the labor unions represent but a small part of American labor. I believe that the liberty of a man to work should be retained.—President Elliot of Harvard College.

There are few who will fail to agree with President Elliot that the liberty of a man to work should be retained.

There are also few thoughtful per-



FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH

sons who do not somewhat deplore the official condemnation of President Elliot by the American Federation of Labor. The words above quoted were spoken at a dinner in Boston by Mr. Elliot in his capacity of a private citizen. An uneducated college president has as much right to his opinion as an uneducated working man. We can combat false opinions, but if we believe in free speech, we must not object to their utterance.

If President Elliot's ideal hero is a scab he has a right to say so.

Like all other persons who are educated in books and not in life, Presi-

dent Elliot does not see that the scab does not, and cannot, under the present industrial system, retain his liberty to work.

The opportunities for work are not monopolized by organized labor as Mr. Elliot would infer from superficial appearances; they are monopolized by capitalists who own the resources of nature and the productive machinery—things by which and with which labor can alone produce wealth.

Labor organizes simply that it may collectively secure better terms of employment—pending the time when it will have sense enough to seize the sources of its employment by political action.

The man who voluntarily stays outside of the union does not retain his liberty to work. He retains only his liberty to starve. He is foolish; not brave.

The capitalists are no such worshippers of abstract principles of individualism as to give the scab work at better terms than the union can secure by combination. The capitalists themselves follow methods of combination. What men do demonstrates their faith and principles; not what they say.

In the light of all this, Mr. Elliot's remarks—though doubtless the sincere convictions of an uninformed man—appear as a gentle flattery thrown out in the interest of the class from which he draws his salary as a college president.

If he can fix the worker's attention on being a hero instead of getting enough to eat, the rude methods of union labor will largely cease to offend.

If one might venture an humble opinion for Mr. Elliot's consideration it would be that the union man who stands by while his wife and children suffer for food, rather than prove traitor to his class by acting as a strike breaker, has certain modest claims upon the "hero" classification.

The latter does his hero business for others. Mr. Elliot's man does his either from selfish motives or from stupidity.

But the development now noted in connection with the arbitration of the

coal strike should certainly call from President Elliot, and all other admirers of the scab, most copious explanation.

These brave and heroic workmen who have high grounds of principle against combination, and whose individualistic proclivities call forth the praise of college presidents, are in imminent danger of making their august admirers ridiculous. It would be interesting to know upon what score of non-union reasoning the non-union mine workers filed a statement of their position before the arbitration commission.

They begin this statement by demanding an increase of 20 per cent in wages, showing that they are no more satisfied with their condition than are the members of the union.

Here are these heroic individuals making joint demands through attorneys representing non-union laborers as a body!

Throughout their statement appears the pronoun "we." "We insist;" "we demand;" "we protest;" "we believe"—such expressions may be counted by the dozen. And in conclusion here comes this curious paragraph:

"We hereby guarantee to abide by the decision of the commission on all questions decided by them, and agree that, whatever conclusion it reaches, the same shall be final and conclusive."

What does this mean except that by taking action in a body the non-unionists have become a union body themselves—a union of scabs—hero scabs!

What becomes of their fundamental hero principle—which is hostility to the organization of wage workers?

They have combined in what they believe to be their own interests, as a group of workers. The fact that they continue to call themselves "non-union" men has no significance except as an indication that they are without a sense of humor.

Your hero generally cannot see how funny he is

Whether they realize the fact or not, these so-called non-union miners have now accepted the essential prin-

ciples of unionism by acting in union rather than in isolation from one another. And when, at the end of their statement, they say that "we guarantee to abide" by the decision of the commission, they assume their power as a body to bring about, if not actually to compel, a co-ordinate course of conduct in the future on the part of all the non-union workmen for whom they profess to speak.

Such a state of things is wholly unprecedented in the history of the capitalist system.

The phenomenon of non-union unionism, which thus invites one's attention presents an entirely new field for the operation of civic federations, leagues for social service and national economic hippodromes.

Assuming that the action of these men, as it appears before the strike commission, is not a carefully arranged flank movement by the coal operators and railroads against Mr. Mitchell's organization, it is evident that one of the most interesting triumphs ever won for the principle of labor organization is embodied in these joint demands and appeals of the so-called non-union miners.

Practically their action serves to divide the miners into two organizations, hostile to each other, yet founded in each case upon the natural tendency of the workers to combine in behalf of their own interests. If the course of the non-union men has been taken without consciousness that they were abandoning non-union principles, then their course becomes all the more a triumph for the unionist idea, since they have supplied a demonstration that even non-unionism, in spite of itself, is forced to enter upon some kind of organization in order to make itself felt and heard.

But the paramount consideration that forces itself upon everyone enjoying access to polite circles is that in the utter unconscionable action of these union scabs lies the necessity on the part of prominent educators of finding a new hero.

The scab has come off and exposes the same old sore.

Rather hard on the president of Harvard, don't you think?

Altgeld's Estimate of Judges Official Robes Do Not Add to Men's Brains.

JOHN ALTGELD.

the bench, the editor of the Chicago Globe asked the Cook county judge for an opinion on this subject. Judge Altgeld's opinion is here re-printed:

No man ever added a cubit to his stature by dress.

No robe ever enlarged a man's brain—ripened his wisdom, cleared his judgment, strengthened his purpose or fortified his honesty.

If he is a little man without a robe, he is contemptible in a robe.

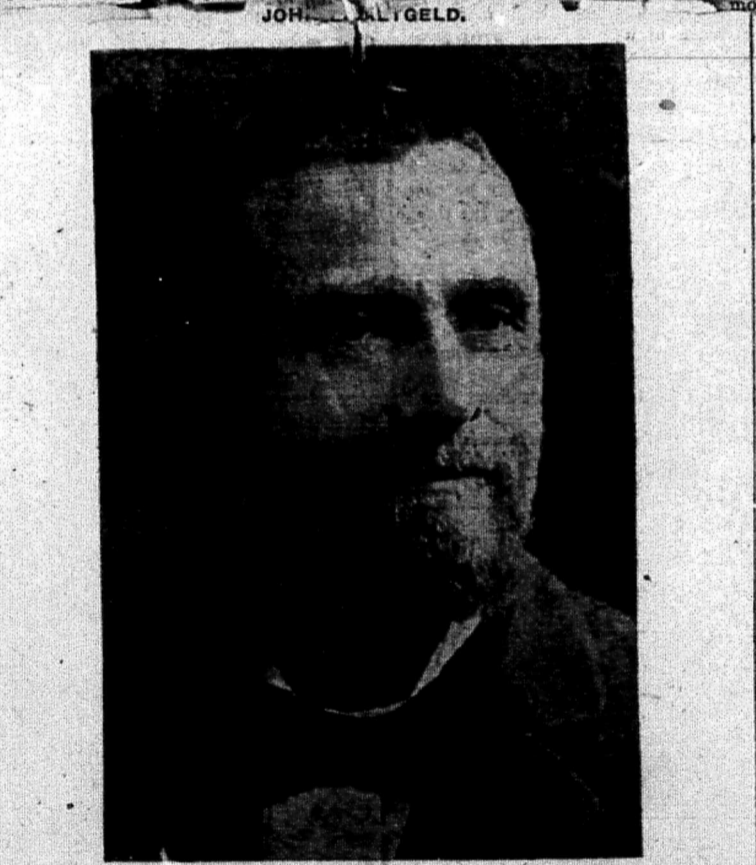
If a man is large without a robe, he is simply ludicrous in one.

A robe used as an insignia of office is a relic of barbarism, a relic of the age when tinsel, glitter and flummery were thought to be necessary to overawe the common people.

And the robe can now perform no other function than that of humbugging the people.

A court which is worthy of the name, needs no such flimsy and ridiculous assistance in order to command the confidence and respect of the community, and a court which cannot command the respect and the confidence of the people without resorting to shams of this kind, is incapable of doing any good, is incapable of protecting the weak from being trampled down by the strong, and should be wiped out of existence.

This age and the American people do not want mediaeval shams. They want light; daylight, electric light, sunlight.—They want realities; they want character; they want learning; they want good judgment; they want independence, and they want those



free from both barbaric and aristocratic subtleties. It is only weak minds that lean upon this kind of bolstering.

Our age is superior to the middle ages only in so far as it has progressed beyond sham and formalism, lofty pomp and hollow and dull dig-

nity, and asks now to be shown things as they are.

A free people is opposed to pretense and humbug, no matter whether found in high stations or low.

If the American people ever reach a point where they must put robes upon their judges or any other officers in order to have the highest respect for them; then republican institutions will be at an end in this country; for men who can be inspired by a gown are but little removed from those who can draw inspiration from a wooden god, and neither are fit either to enjoy or to defend true political liberty.

The strong, masculine and liberty-loving element of the bar does not favor these handmaids of fraud in a temple of justice. It is the fawning and the hanging-on element, the element which flatters and seeks a rear door entrance to the judge, that favors them.

Instead of adding dignity to a court it exposes its weakness; for every time a judge puts on a gown he confesses that he needs this extraneous help; he confesses that he must resort to humbug in order to make an impression.

In the past gowns have not prevented judicial murders, nor wrongs and outrages whose infamy reaches as low as hell.

So long as we tolerate in this country any tribunals that find it necessary to wear this insignia of mediaeval conditions, just so long must we confess that we have reached a high state of neither moral nor intellectual development.

How Good Men Go Wrong

Written for The Journal By "PERDIX"

The daily press recently informed us that Prof Elliot, of Harvard university, in a public address, gave it as his opinion that the scab is a "Type of American hero."

Well, if that is true, then the prostitute must be an ideal of American womanhood. One no less than the other enters the field of competition for opportunity to secure the means of living. Both of them deliberately choose to advance their own interests without regard to that of others, and to forfeit as much of decency and social standing among their fellows as may be necessary to that end; both do their dirty work in the name of "open competition and freedom of contract."

In truth the prostitute is a scab and the scab is a prostitute. The prostitute merely underbids in the marital market her virtuous sister who would scorn to accept the wages for which

the prostitute is ready and willing to work. The scab underbids his honest brother in the same foul way, but, unlike his associate, the prostitute, he is unwilling to accept the position to which his own infamy consigns him, and he pleads with much show of righteous indignation that, since he is doing only what he has a legal right to do, he should, instead of being condemned, be encouraged and supported.

Socialists are not slow to perceive that the terrible grind of the competitive system tends to produce both criminals and prostitutes. It is equally clear that the system is also responsible for a third class of outcasts, namely, the scabs. But, though we admit that the competitive system is sufficient to account for the existence of all these human wrecks, though we recognize that in some instances our contempt for the individual must be

mingled with or even give place to our sympathy with his piteously destitute condition, due in great part to no fault of his own, still it remains true that in the vast majority of cases the felon is a felon, and the prostitute is a prostitute and the scab is a scab not from any constraint but because he chooses to be so. Occasionally it happens that a man with a big heart and a liberty-loving soul, such as President Elliot, is led astray by his sympathy with a working man who finds himself on strike and without the means to keep wife and baby from actual suffering. Seeing such a man go to work as a scab, boldly facing the resentment of his comrades and bearing their abuse without attempting to justify his betrayal of their interests, President Elliot forgets that the act of this man in going to work as he does can benefit himself alone, while it injures every-

one of his equally deserving fellow-workmen. He forgets that it is the vital question of union or disunion which is at stake; forgets the words of the Master: "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." And so, forgetting all this, President Elliot pronounces the man a hero—an American hero—But is he a hero? Is he any more of a hero, or should he be any less of an outcast, than the woman who sells her body to provide the food upon which she must live, or than the man who cuts a throat to secure money for the needs of himself and family?

A hero is one whose example may profitably be followed. He furnishes a lofty standard by which the actions of others may be judged. Would President Elliot set his hero-scab before the Harvard students as an example for them to follow whenever

It should be for their personal interest and within their legal right to betray the interests of their fellows? Could he consistently glorify the hero-scab and not also praise the hero-felon and the hero-prostitute? Victor Hugo may be pardoned for doing so in his world of fiction, but in the world of fact the man who sneaks in the work to an unfair shop or cowers behind the rifles of a mercenary guard while he turns out his scab work is no hero; least of all, thank God, is he American at heart. He is simply an outcast, debauched and degraded through his own free will and act, whose only place in nature is to furnish a sickening example of the depths to which a workingman may besame himself in the estimation of his fellows. Denver, January 10, 1903.

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# Wilshire Replies to Economic League

In Wilshire's Magazine for January.

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13 Astor Place, New York, Nov. 20, 1902.

Dear Sir—We beg to inform you that the National Economic League will render its services in an impartial, educational movement to oppose Socialism and class hatred; to instruct the people that if we are to continue to lead in the world's industries and keep American labor and capital remuneratively employed, it must be through the organization of industry into large units, directed by the best talent. Also to investigate, study and discuss the fundamental issues which divide capital and labor, so as to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workmen.

In addition thereto, to promote interstate comity in taxation, likewise a full discussion of "how far" under present political conditions it is safe for cities in this country to municipalize? These are not only practical, burning questions, but interesting from a sociological and scientific point of view.

We are now organizing a press committee to be composed of a few editors and writers who are prominent in the newspaper field and well known throughout the country. No actual duties are required of the members of this committee. Your name is desired as an endorsement of the educational work which the league proposes to carry out. A board of associates or contributing editors, representing labor, manufacturing, commerce, church, college, agriculture, law, transportation and insurance organizations, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, authors, etc., etc., will prepare articles on these and kindred topics to be published and issued by the league.

It will afford our executive committee great pleasure if you will allow your name to be used as a member of this press committee.

An early reply will be appreciated by yours respectfully,

S. B. DUTCHER, Chairman, President Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York, Nov. 28, 1902.

Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, President Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dear Mr. Dutcher—I have your interesting letter of Nov. 20th requesting editors to form part of your executive committee of the National Economic League, said league being organized specifically to "oppose Socialism" and to instruct the people that the organization of industry into large units, directed by the best talent, is a good thing for this nation. It appears to me that in one breath you ask me to oppose Socialism, and in the next, when you propose a programme, you ask me to advocate Socialism. I am at a loss to understand what you really wish. The Socialists are certainly the foremost advocates of the organization of industry into large and larger units, in fact, into the largest possible unit, viz., that of the whole nation; and none but crazy people would think of proposing any system by which the best talent did not direct such organizations. The Socialists thoroughly believe in having the best talent and the greatest organization, so that it is difficult to understand what you mean by opposing Socialism when you ask me to advocate exactly what the Socialists themselves are proposing. If it were Mr. Bryan asking me to advocate the breaking up of the large industrial units into small ones and the handing over of the direction of our industries to inferior men I might possibly understand his position, for he is confessedly opposed to Socialism, and in favor of a return to the inadequate organization of fifty years ago.

I, as a Socialist, welcome all the tendencies toward organization which are seen upon every hand, and the tendency to put better and better directors in charge; and the fact that their names may happen to be Dutcher or Morgan does not prevent me from recognizing their genius in that

capacity. The whole theory of Socialism is in consonance with yours—that it is the natural evolution of affairs to unify industrial conditions in larger and larger masses; and before I could oppose such a tendency I would have to be taught that it is worth while trying to oppose the law of gravitation because I do not like things to be so heavy.

I also agree with you that class hatred ought to be abolished, although I am not exactly sure that your definition is the same as mine. The only way to abolish class hatred is to prevent one class being in a position where the other class will naturally hate it owing to the fact that it is being wronged by that class. You can hardly expect a dog to love its fleas or a man his tape worm. At the same time, we recognize well enough that the simplest way to get rid of parasites is not by hating them, but by applying scientific methods to that end. The condition we are in today is very similar to that of a professional prize fighter. He knows very well that he never gains anything by getting mad with the other fellow. It is simply a contest of skill, and the less emotions have to do with this the better. Therefore, when I as a Socialist say that the simplest way for the Socialists to get what they want is to keep their temper and not hate anybody, I am simply applying a well-known scientific truth to an ordinary situation in political tactics.

I would suggest that your National Economic League arrange a series of debates between the members of your league and the Socialists, in order that an opportunity may be given the public to judge of the merits claimed by the Socialists for their theories; and in order to assist in this good work I will agree to pay half the expense of any meetings which may be inaugurated upon this basis, provided your league will meet the other half of the expense.

With kind regards, and assuring you that there is no class hatred covered up in this letter, I am, Very faithfully yours,  
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

## Thompson's Wisconsin Campaign

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 13, 1903.  
Editor American Labor Union Journal:

You will doubtless be interested to know something of the character and results of the Thompson Socialist revival just closed in Milwaukee.

Of course, Carl has been long known to me, and very intimately, as he may have told you, and I knew what the outcome would be of his visit here. But to some of the comrades it seemed a good deal of an experiment to hold nine consecutive meetings, two months after election, in as many different halls in the city, and expect the general effect to be that of a well-sustained effort. Nevertheless, that is what we did.

The ward organization is very complete in Milwaukee, only one ward being unorganized. And in some parts of the city there has sprung up a voluntary co-operation among the ward branches, for the purpose of arranging for just such lectures and propaganda meetings. I think we can say that the institution of the Socialist lecture bureau and the arrangements for the Thompson lectures has helped to complete this latter form

of co-operation, and has laid the basis for a much larger action of this sort in the future.

Comrade Thompson began on Sunday afternoon, January 4, speaking of "Some Misconceptions of Socialism," and he won for himself at once the affection and confidence of the comrades. He has such a human way of putting the abstruse problems of the economic philosophy which underlies the Socialist movement, and such a fund of natural humor and pathos that illustrates it. No one in his audience could go away untouched by the reality of the social situation, or unimpressed as to the justice of the Socialist cause. "We Socialists stand for justice. Are you with us or against us?" was one of his characteristic phrases.

Probably the most significant meeting of the series was the one held at Lincoln hall on Saturday evening last. The meeting had been originally planned as one of the series, with a regular Socialist subject; but the development of the coal famine in the city furnished a text for the Socialists not to be lost sight of. Accordingly, a mass meeting to get coal was planned, and this was attended by fully 800 men and women, filling

the big hall. The unexpected feature of the meeting was the absolute unanimity of the meeting. When the

committee they bore the unmistakable mark of having been written by men familiar with the situation from the Socialist point of view. Only three men refused to rise with the rest when a standing vote was taken to adopt the resolutions, and they were members of the S. L. P.

The meeting on Sunday afternoon had to contend with a bitter cold wave—as had all the meetings. In fact, nevertheless, the interest of the subject and the fame of the speaker drew a good house full to Ethical hall to hear the lecture on "Socialism and the Home," and the way in which the audience joined in the singing of "Home, Sweet Home" showed that Socialists have at least as much human affection and love for the familiar and dear things of life as other people who may have more of these same creature comforts.

The last meeting was at Melvner's hall, in a strongly German district, and the meeting was a fitting close to the series. Comrade Thompson spoke on "Socialism, the Supreme Issue," and by his contrast of the is-

Written for The Journal by WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, State Organizer.

ues presented by the Prohibition and populist parties, and even by the ordinary Christian church, showed the way to the people for the rest of their toil to be the supreme and great moral issue of today. His appeal to the heroic spirit of true men was masterly, and won the hearts of his audience.

Comrade Thompson left on Tuesday morning to begin his sixty-day tour through Wisconsin, and we look for a great uplift to the cause as the result of his work.

The Milwaukee comrades will not soon forget the impression made by this "Young Lochman out of the west," and we are grateful for the opportunity this visit has given them of coming into contact through him with the great brotherhood west of the Mississippi, which is struggling for the same ideals and justice.

In behalf of Wisconsin Socialists I send greeting to the brave comrades of the American Labor Union, and would give utterance to the common hope that our day of peace may soon be at hand, with the battle fought, and right—the right of man—triumphant. Yours sincerely,  
WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, State Organizer.

## Education vs. Strikes and Boycotts

It is pleasing to notice that many unions are following a changed policy.

A review of the history of labor unions shows a continual succession of strikes, boycotts and unfair resolutions. Have they been successful? Are the victories worth the cost? Let us see.

I have before me the sixteenth annual report of the commissioner of labor for the year 1901, containing a history of the strikes and lockouts in the United States from 1881 to 1901. During that period 22,793 strikes occurred. The total employees before the strike was 9,779,574. The total number thrown out of employment during the strikes was 6,105,624, showing that nearly one-third of the workers had refused to join in the strikes. Total loss of wages during the strikes was \$257,865,478. In 50.77 per cent of the cases the strikers were successful. In 33.54 per cent they failed. In 13.04 per cent they partially succeeded; 63.46 per cent of the strikes were ordered by labor organizations; 36.54 per cent were entered into without organization; 52 per cent of the former were successful, but only 25 per cent of the latter, a clear showing in favor of organization.

failures on the part of the employers by that method as of the strikers in strikes; 557,792 persons were permanently thrown out of employment. The average loss of wages was \$42 per capita during the strikes. In many cases the above figures do not show the full loss of wages nor the total number permanently discharged, simply because they do not include things which occur after the strike is settled.

The writer has personal knowledge of the Great Northern strike of 1894. The strikers won—the company surrendered unconditionally. The strikers went back to work without prejudice. But in three years there was not a man who took an active part in the strike on the pay roll of the company. Not more than ten are now on this division and they are all men who took no active part in the strike.

These figures are worthy of careful consideration. They show the enormous cost of strikes, and teach the use of reason instead of force as no other facts can. But expensive as strikes have been, the successful ones have been of benefit to the working man. Nor would it be just to say that the unsuccessful ones were a total loss.

did before or since. The successive coal strikes of late years and especially the one just closed have brushed the cobwebs from millions of brains and made room for the Socialistic idea that the people should own and operate the mines in the interests of the producers and consumers.

It seems to me that if we could lift the veil of futurity and take a peep beyond we would see that the two strikes just named have been the most successful the nation has ever seen. I say most successful because they have pointed the way to a permanent solution of the difficulty. It cannot be said that the success of a strike for wages or shorter hours is a permanent solution of the trouble. The conditions which the strikers force from their employers, satisfactory as they may be today, may be unbearable, owing to changed conditions, in a few years, and then the old strike has to be fought over again.

A large portion of the time of labor union meetings is devoted to the discussion of boycotts, strikes and unfair resolutions, but fellow workers, stop and think, and you will see that the benefits accruing from the solution of such questions is more theoretical than practical. No sooner have you disposed of one case than another demands attention, and after

Written for The Journal By George W. Avery

long strife of this kind you get your wages fixed to suit you and everybody living up to our rules, a careful examination of the cost of living will show that an increase of expenses has robbed you of all your gains. It seems to me that if the money, time and energy spent in this way was expended on education along economic lines, teaching the members the true reason for their troubles and pointing the way to a permanent solution of labor's changed social and political condition, the results would be far more satisfactory and effective.

The ever increasing army of the unemployed curtails the power of labor unions to fix wages and enforce their laws, and points out to the intelligent union man the imperative necessity of a change of policy, from the industrial field to the political one.

After all, it is the hungry tramp that fixes the scale of wages that we all work to. Without him the unionists would demand the full product of their toil and the wage system would be at an end.

Are wages increasing? Measured in dollars and cents they are, but that is not the proper way to measure them. Neither is it right to measure them by the purchasing power of a day's wages, but by the productive power of a day's labor. As machinery increases the pro-

ductive power of labor the hours of labor should be shortened, thereby preventing the machine from flooding the country with tramps, and the benefits should be divided between the producer and consumer. Figured on this sound economic basis, wages are steadily declining, notwithstanding the constant effort of labor unions to keep them up.

As the world progresses the workers want increase. He needs books and papers, bath rooms and sanitary plumbing about his house, and a score of expenses his father never dreamed of.

The failure to figure wages on sound economic principles is making this a nation of paupers and millionaires.

With the Creator's matchless gift of reason, ably seconded by Washington's priceless gift of a universal franchise, we ought to be masters of the situation. We cannot be oppressed without first being outwitted. We are in the majority and if we do not control and direct the political destinies of our nation and get everything fixed to suit us, let us candidly admit that it is our own fault and quit raising rows with other people about it.

### THEORY AND FACT.

(Seattle Socialist.)

Theory: There is a great Union Labor Party arising.  
Fact: There is none visible.

Theory: The material interests of a Labor Union Party compel it to adopt Socialist principles.  
Fact: It never has.

Theory: The Socialist Party is based on an idea only.  
Fact: The Socialist Party is an organization of the workers based on their material interests.

Theory: The labor unions represent a divided working class.  
Fact: The labor unions represent a divided working class.

Theory: The labor unions are wholly bad or wholly good.  
Fact: The labor unions are good on their own field, the economic or in-

dustrial, and had on the field which does not belong to them—the political.

Theory: Material interest, without knowledge, will lead the labor unions to Socialism quicker than material interest with knowledge.

Fact: Material interest without knowledge, blunders into the ditch of Fusion and confusion. Witness San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Theory: There are only two attitudes toward the labor unions, "Fight or Fusion."  
Fact: There is a third and best attitude. Friendly support.

Theory: The labor unions will become Socialists faster if the Socialist party disbands and joins the unions.  
Fact: The labor unions are becoming Socialists by hundreds and thousands. Proof. Read The Miners' Magazine and The American Labor Union Journal.

Theory: The Socialist party does not represent the class struggle.  
Fact: The Socialist party represents nothing else. It is organized on no other lines.

Theory: The labor union represents the class struggle.  
Fact: They represent a class struggle, not the class struggle.

One could appreciate a labor candidate standing for the interests of labor alone, but a candidate who pretends to serve at one and the same time the interests of the producer, the parasite, the wage-earner and the profit-taker, the master and the slave, is an anomaly, nay more, an impossibility. There is a scriptural adage which applies in this connection, "No man can serve two masters." "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."—Western Socialist.

Before the coal strike commission Saturday President Mitchell of the mineworkers charged that the shortage of coal is due to the operators and not to the miners. He stated that 3,000 miners had been refused work since the strike, and that the operators fail to furnish cars as fast as the miners would like to load them.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.

The American Labor Union is an aggressive working class organization, industrially and politically.

A political victory won by means of a compromise of principle would be worse than a defeat.

The workingman who impartially studies the labor question cannot escape the logic of Socialism.

A man who would sell his political principle for official position would bargain away his constituency for less.

The old trades unionist votes his master into political power, and then begs that master for political favors. The new trades unionism votes his own class into power, and lets the begging be done by the capitalist—if at all.

On another page of this paper will be found a resolution adopted by the Cripple Creek Trades and Labor Assembly which practically forces non-union made goods out of the market in the Cripple Creek district. The resolution applies to all classes of goods and to all merchants. When we consider that the Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly is an American Labor Union organization, and that nearly all labels are under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, it is not difficult for us to see the consistent, unselfish union principle of the American Labor Union. We have only to go from Cripple Creek to Denver, where the A. F. of L. is organizing scabs to disrupt A. L. U. locals to see the inconsistent, selfish, bigoted, non-union principle of the eastern organization.

This is a critical period in the history of the Socialist party of America, and the indications are that the party will pass through the period safely and without sacrifice to any of its principles or tactics.

I have often heard the timidity of capital commented upon. One authority says that capital will quickly sink away from any place where only small profits can be made; that where 10 per cent. can be made it will appear quite bold, and that as it increases to 20, 50, 100 per cent., etc., it will become bold enough to commit any crime in the category. Yes, capital is timid, except where it is given a free hand to rob and plunder; therefore we must stuff ourselves in every imaginable way to submit to all forms of extortion and robbery that the capitalist may be induced to come with his magic power to develop our resources and give employment to the workers. I do not know of any good reason for this, except that we have been submitting to such wrongs so long that it would not be natural to do anything else—and we must be natural, don't you know. At least this is the idea that I got from my friend, the worker with the capitalist mind, who seems to be a good, honest sort of a fellow, willing to submit to any old thing, just so long as the capitalist may be encouraged to keep the machinery of modern civilization going!

A labor organization that is ineffective is not worth supporting, and a labor organization that cannot assist its members when on strike or locked out is certainly not effective. A striking example of the effectiveness of the American Labor Union is shown in the fact that an assessment of 1 cent a week upon each member is paid promptly by the local unions, thus furnishing enough in less than six days' notice, to support the striking mill workers in Denver. Now that the strikers are being provided for, there is only one other duty to perform, and that is to carry on an aggressive and systematic campaign in all the Rocky Mountain states for the purpose of stopping the sale of the paper manufactured by the Rocky Mountain Paper Mill company. It should be the duty of every local union and central labor body to have active committees appointed for the purpose of interviewing local newspapers and paper dealers, to the end that none of the paper manufactured by this company be sold in union towns or cities. Let every local union do its duty, and this fight of the mill workers for living wages will soon be won.

Two workmen employed at Krupp's works have been discharged because they refused to sign the address to the emperor. One of them had been 22 years at the works, and the other 16. For the sake of the position these men had been drawing lower wages for all these years, but they will get no compensation. This is a good instance of Krupp's sharing—Justice, London, England.

HUGHES' SHARPSHOOTERS

Pithy Paragraphs by a Member of the Executive Board.

The billion-dollar steel trust reports net earnings of \$132,000,000 for the year just closed. This is just a little better than a clear profit of \$1,000 on each employe of the concern. The employes did not, however, do quite so well—they received an average wage of less than \$400 each for their year's hard work. Had they each received that extra \$1,000 that went to their exploiters—the robber trust barons—there would have been 124,000 better homes, with better food, better clothing, more books, pictures, pianos and other comforts for their more than 600,000 occupants. However, they could not have obtained this extra \$1,000 each without Socialism—and that would be too awful to think about, don't you know?

No doubt, however, that the wage slaves of the steel trust will be able to rejoice in the "great prosperity" of the country and pride themselves that so much profit could be squeezed out of their bone and muscle to satisfy the greed of a drunken, debauched Schwab, who is thus enabled to build for himself a \$2,000,000 palace, while they will continue to live in uncomfortable rented homes and eke out a hand-to-mouth existence. Of course no one but a crazy Socialist or labor agitator would want to disturb this beautiful arrangement of society. Have we not always had rich and poor?

And if we did not have rich people, who would give jobs to the poor? Don't you know that if it were not for the rich that all the laboring people would be in enforced idleness and that they would therefore starve? God bless the rich! Do you know how the world began? Well, once upon a time there was a very rich man and he put all the people to work—and we have had prosperity ever since—at least, I have been told by a worker, with a capitalist mind, that labor can do nothing unless capital is encouraged to come in and open the way. Therefore, fellow workers, if you want to develop this country of ours just give capitalism to understand that it is welcome to come in and rob you of four-fifths of your earnings and we will soon have several more concerns like the steel trust. You see, capital is timid and must be encouraged.

Just the same, a lot of people are getting tired of this thing of groveling at the feet of the private capitalists and trust combinations; they are longing for industrial freedom, and they are going to devise a way of securing that freedom. They know that labor creates all wealth and they propose to have it for their own enjoyment, instead of dividing up with the private capitalists, as they have been doing all these thousands of years. We are entering upon an era of enlightenment and propose to establish an industrial system by which we will produce "for use and not for profit," in which all men shall enjoy the fullest measure of life, liberty and happiness, instead of the present system of wage-extortion, by which the few private capitalists reap all the best of life, liberty and happiness, while the many who produce that wealth remain in poverty.

This is the time of year for the workmen to watch the different legislatures and see their "friends" elected to the United States senate; and, if they will watch close enough, perhaps they may learn that the trusts have absolute control of the government in which they (the workmen) have at least fourteen-fifteenths of the votes. The capitalist class has this advantage because it has shrewdly kept the workmen fooled and divided against one another by means of the capitalist parties—democrats and republicans. The workers must learn from this that the only way for them to ever get their rights is to vote their class interests through the International Socialist party—a strictly working class movement.

Speaking of senators, Judge W. B. Heyburn has just been elected from Idaho by the combined railroad and corporation influence. He is a cold-blooded aristocrat who looks upon the working class as a "lower class," who is always ready to fight the workers, and a man who fairly grovels at the feet of the trust powers—there will be nothing too low for him to do at their bidding—that thrift may follow. The working people of Idaho ought, indeed, to be proud of their new "representative."

Red fire has been burning here in Washington for months. The voters of the state were going to do wonders fighting monopoly, but the Socialist party! They made a great howl about the extortion of the railroads, and they pledged every legislative candidate on the tickets of the capitalist parties to support a railway commission law. The republican party elected an overwhelming majority of these pledged candidates to the legislature; but, behold you, in the very first skirmish after the legislature convened these "representatives of the people," a la capitalism, face about and give the organization of both the house and the senate to the railroad forces. This is sufficient to indicate what will happen to the commission bill. To accomplish all this, money, passes and political power is being freely used and the houses of prostitution of the capital city have been thrown wide open to the free use of the members of the legislature—such is capitalistic politics. Such abuses will be committed just so long as we have private ownership and control of the great railroads and other industrial enterprises of the country, for so long as we have the incentive of private gain through favorable legislation just so long will we have bribery and corruption in all matters of legislation. Let the people own the trusts.

H. L. HUGHES. Spokane, Wash., Jan. 12, 1903.

The machine had just been installed in his cosy offices in the Pennsylvania block when a blacksmith whose foot had been so badly bruised as to render it incapable of use except with the greatest agony, came to him seeking relief. The doctor subjected the injured foot to thirty minutes' treatment of the ultra violet ray with such success that almost all the pain was removed and the patient enabled to use the member without inconvenience. There is little doubt that as soon as the public becomes acquainted with the presence of this wonderful apparatus in the city the doctor will have his hands full.

The unions have been cursed with an element who, having attained some distinction in the ranks of organized labor, convert that popularity into cash by becoming the proprietor of a few jugs of whiskey and using the record they have made in the union, steal the brains and graft the pocketbook of the gullible, who fail to detect the counterfeit. The Western Federation of Miners discourages such membership in the union, and it is to be hoped that organized labor will secure and lock the doors against the admission of such men in the future. —Miners' Magazine.

Subscribe for the Journal.

Official Department

AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 19, 1903.

To the Secretary: At the last convention of the American Labor Union an amendment to the Constitution providing for the nomination and election of general officers by referendum vote of the membership was adopted.

Article II of the Constitution gives the law regarding the nomination and election. We are enclosing herewith a copy of the Constitution and request that the Article be read at your first meeting.

Sections five and six of Article two, which refer especially to nominations, are as follows:

Section 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 organized labor for not less than four years immediately preceding election, shall be eligible to any office in this organization.

Section 6. Subordinate unions may by majority vote nominate, at the first regular meeting in February, biennially, commencing 1903, one candidate for each elective office, and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary of each subordinate union taking action to immediately notify the Secretary-Treasurer, who is directed to close nominations at 12 m. noon March 8—those received after that time to be disregarded. The Secretary-Treasurer shall publish in the official Journal, not later than April 1, 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 for which they were respectively named; provided, that all candidates for office shall have at least the endorsement of five local unions.

From this you will see that nominations are to be made the first meeting in February. Your local is requested to nominate one candidate (no more) for each of the following offices:

President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Seven Members of the Executive Board, besides President and Vice-President.

Bear in mind that no more than three members of the Executive Board can be elected from one state territory or office, and make your nominations accordingly.

We are sending you blanks for the

AN IDEAL PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Socialist Party of Seattle, Washington.

WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN!

We, the Socialist party of Seattle, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist party of America and to the Socialist party of the state of Washington.

We affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Socialism.

In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters of Seattle we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our Platform of Principles:

- 1. Labor produces all wealth. 2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence. 3. So long as the present organization remains the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class. 4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness. 5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other. 6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues. 7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists labor is disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital. 8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT. 9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be everywhere, and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the work-

ing class. The Socialist party is organized to meet the demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.

Remember that nominations close at 12 m. noon, March 8. Any nominations received after that date must be disregarded.

Trusting that all unions will comply with the Constitution strictly in this respect, so that these nominations will be legal, we remain,

Fraternally yours, DANIEL McDONALD, President American Labor Union. CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union. D. F. O'SHEA, Vice-President. H. N. BANKS, H. L. HUGHES, F. W. OTT, F. W. WALTON, M. E. WHITE, F. J. PELLETIER, C. P. LAFRAY, Executive Board.

Blank for Nominations.

....., 1903. To the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to certify that at a regular meeting of..... Union No....., A. L. U., held this..... day of February, 1903, nominations for officers of the American Labor Union were made as follows:

President..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Vice-President..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Secretary-Treasurer..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Seven Members of the Executive Board, as follows: Member of..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No..... Member of..... Union No.....

Fraternally yours, Recording Secretary.

How Is It With You?

Some men are slow to see the difference in clothes if the difference causes them to "dig up" an extra dollar or two.

LET US CONVINCE YOU

That we can make you a suit for \$20 that's worth just two twenty-dollar hand-me-downs. Union made and perfect in fit, finish and style.

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STUDY SOCIALISM.

Trades Unionists everywhere should understand Socialism. There is nothing in existence to compare with the course of lessons given by correspondence by Walter Thomas Mills. 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 once. You can begin work at any time and do the work as fast or as slowly as you may choose. Now is the time to begin. Address WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Box 405, Kansas City, Mo.



News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

ANACONDA NEWS.

Barney Higgins, a well-known member of the Electrical Workers' Union, has left Anaconda for Storrar, Mont., where he will make estimates for and superintend the erection of a big electric power plant for the Anaconda company.

Ed Davis, a member of the Butte Plasterers' Union, who has been working on the new High School building in Anaconda, while walking along Main street the other day, became paralyzed in his right side. He was removed immediately to St. Ann's hospital, where he was attended by the very best physician procurable, furnished by the Butte union. He is receiving the very best of care, but his condition is no better.

M. J. Walsh, recently elected corner by the laborites, has purchased the undertaking establishment of Mrs. Theo. Ehret. Mr. Walsh is a popular young man and a thorough Socialist.

Dan McDonald, president of the American Labor Union, visited Anaconda a few days ago. Dan seems to know everybody, and was shaking hands continuously while in our city. Several, including the writer, were laid up the next day on account of that iron grip of his.

Michael Madden, a locomotive fireman well known in Anaconda and Butte, was killed last Saturday in a head-on collision on the Texas Pacific.

Business Agent Cronin, of the Butte Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, was in Anaconda last week on business.

A packed house greeted Rev. Father Hagerty each night at Anaconda, and those fortunate enough to hear him will never forget him.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 20, 1902.

THE KESWICK STRIKE.

Miners Are Firm and Determined and Expect to Win.

For the past two months the second largest industrial concern in California has been shut down tight as a drum by the Western Federation of Miners. On the 20th of November, 1902, the smeltermen of Keswick and the miners at Iron Mountain, all employees of the Mountain Copper Company, of London, England, struck work in protest against the high-handed and arbitrary treatment meted out to the officials of their local unions, Nos. 143 and 169, W. F. of M., by the general manager of this company, Lewis T. Wright. This Wright, who is a short-sighted, stubborn Englishman, has acted like a Russian autocrat for years in Shasta county and has crushed all previous attempts made to found a union in his smelter or mine. In the fall of 1902, however, there happened to be present in Keswick some old, seasoned Federation men, and they got the union well afloat secretly before Wright got wind of it. He then began his old game of cutting off the leaders' heads and did not dream of meeting with an organized resistance to his work. A strike committee of three waited upon his English highness and—waited in vain. "He did not recognize a union—there was no union in his works." Accordingly, after giving the company due notice of the impending strike, out walked miners and smeltermen, and out they are going to stay till Keswick and Iron Mountain are bona fide union camps. For a week this company blew its whistle and kept its furnaces banked, hoping for a return of its men to work.

The strike, for the present, has resolved itself into a shut-down on the part of the company and an attempt to starve the Federation out. Lewis T. Wright has hired a band of that human refuse known as Morse detectives, from San Francisco, and has also deputized a lot of wretched scabs on the plea that he has to protect Keswick smelter and Iron Mountain mine. Two searchlights are kept going at night, and every possible attempt has been made to provoke the men to fight. But, fortunately, the Federation has everything well in hand and refuses to kill off a few scabs to accommodate the Mountain Copper company, which has been aching all along for a pretext to bull-pen Keswick. If ever Keswick is to be a comfortable abiding place for the Mountain Copper company again, the sooner it acknowledges the legitimate rights of Unions Nos. 143 and 169 the better it will be for it. No American company would dare to throw the gauntlet down to the Federation as this foreign outfit has. Mining companies in the West have had a wholesome respect for honest, progressive unionism rammed into their craniums by the Federation, and this Keswick fight is a little disciplinary castigation bestowed on the Mountain Copper company, whose good effect will be felt throughout the rest of the state.

T. J. Lewis, of the executive board, is in command of the strike, and has everything running in fine shape.

President Moyer visited the camp a few weeks ago and did his level best to bring the strike to a conclusion satisfactory to the men and the company. He was able to draw the fire of the management to some extent, and may succeed in bringing his negotiations to a successful termination, but, unfortunately, he is not in Colorado, or Montana, or Idaho. Interior California is primarily a farming country, and is a veritable breeding-place for scabs. This company is and has been hoping for an influx of farmer-scabs, and is holding off from a settlement as long as possible. The visit of our president has been, nevertheless, of great value in our fight. He carefully reviewed the situation and helped us in many respects by his wise counsel; and his action and advice in regard to the administration of our finances was much appreciated. He is economy incarnate, and a first-class business man.

We wish to particularly emphasize the point that, until the Western Federation of Miners lifts the ban from the Mountain Copper company, Keswick smelter and the Iron Mountain mine must be avoided by all decent union men as a place smitten by the plague. KEEP AWAY FROM KESWICK AND IRON MOUNTAIN, SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Until the union is recognized and the present rotten management is removed, Keswick and Iron Mountain will be as they have always been—the poorest and meanest camps on the Pacific slope. Keswick has been aptly dubbed "Hell on a hill-top," and anyone who knows the place will readily admit that hell could be no worse. This L. T. Wright, who is directly responsible for the strike, is a man upon whom a terrible responsibility rests for his criminal and damnable working of the Iron Mountain mine. He has insisted on having ore at all and any cost, and, as a consequence of the poor timbering and filling, and the removal of the pillars that should have been left to support the roof, a cave occurred in February, 1900, which killed eight men. This human blood-sucker denied liability, and would give the poor widows and orphans no help. A few months ago, however, one widow got a decision against this company for \$6,000 for the loss of her husband, and there are more such cases.

There are millions behind him, and many a poor fellow has been killed or maimed in the smelter and mine without a word of pity or a cent of compensation for his sufferings. But the iniquitous workings of these properties could not continue, and the Federation has called a halt. Wright has the misfortune to be jealous of any man who knows more than he does, and gets rid of him quickly. As a result, his "staff" is a poor affair. His smelter superintendent, A. S. Haskell, is a brainless crawler, who knows nothing of smelter work except the little he has picked up in Keswick. He is the dirty tool of L. T. Wright; and the pity is that an American should be such a willing victim of foreign capital. The railroad superintendent, W. L. Cole, is a cute little fellow, who knows enough to sit on the fence in times of trouble, but the Federation and railroad men will keep a sharp lookout on him in the future. His record is shady.

The whole unclean gang of political grafters and rascally lawyers and rush-light newspaper rags in Northern California is against us. It can get no money out of us, and we have cut off its supply of blood-money from the Mountain Copper company. Capital usually despises its tools, and this foreign outfit has only contempt for its Shasta county parasites; and, when we get things in order up here, we shall not forget those who were our friends in time of need.

PRESS COMMITTEE, Unions Nos. 143 and 169, Western Federation of Miners.

DEMAND MORE WAGES.

Specific Statement of Grievances by Sequoia Union No. 274.

Tuolumne, Cal., Dec. 29, 1902. Manager of the West Side Lumber Company, Tuolumne, Cal.:

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned committee, appointed by Sequoia Union No. 274, of the American Labor Union, to investigate the wage scale in vogue by your company and to confer with your employees (members of our organization) relative to the satisfactory or unsatisfactory condition of the same, beg leave to state that we have investigated the said propositions in a thorough and impartial manner, and after submitting the result of such investigation to the above named union, we are instructed by said union to present the following resolution under seal of said union to your company for its most serious consideration, and most respectfully request an early reply to same: Whereas, the hours of labor have been reduced from eleven to ten per

day, and the scale of wages has been reduced accordingly, and

Whereas, the price of lumber has been advanced in the past year, as has nearly every article used by the working class, while the scale of wages has remained unchanged, or has been reduced, as the following figures will show:

According to the statement made by the West Side company, through its representatives in San Francisco, and published in the Examiner, your company was paying as low as \$1.12 1/2 per day, or \$29.25 per month. (We understand the time referred to was prior to the 1st day of June, 1901.)

You will doubtless remember that board and room at that time were furnished by the company; therefore, each employe received the total amount of \$29.25 per month and everything furnished by the company.

Under the present scale of wages the company pays as low as \$1.80 per day, or \$46.80 per month, the following being a minimum scale of the cost of living in Tuolumne at the present time, viz:

Board, per month.....\$18.00  
Room rent per month..... 1.50

Total.....\$19.50

The above figures show that a difference of \$2.29 in favor of the man who was working for your company previous to the advance in the price of lumber and articles of maintenance. Owing to this condition of affairs it is almost impossible for a workingman to properly support and care for his family.

Therefore, we, the employes of the West Side company and members of the American Labor Union, believing that the officers of the said company are honorable and fair-minded men and will hear and reasonably consider any petition presented by the employes of the said company, therefore, we present to your company the following proposed advance of wages, together with a copy of the resolutions adopted by said American Labor Union, which we believe to be fair and just to the West Side Lumber company, viz:

That the West Side Lumber company increase the wages of each and all of the men in its employ with the exception of superintendents, foremen and office clerks, 15 per cent above the present scale of wages in effect on the date hereof.

Resolved, That we, the employes of the West Side company, and members of Sequoia Union No. 274, of the American Labor Union, do hereby protest against the reduction in wages, and also the returning to the eleven-hour schedule of wages in effect up to December 1, 1902.

Resolved, That ten hours constitute a day's work, except in such cases where it is absolutely necessary, such as firemen, electrical engineers, etc., although provided that their wages be on a ten-hour basis. All overtime performed by any and all employes to be paid for at one and one-half time—Sundays and all legal holidays to be considered as overtime.

Resolved, That the West Side Lumber company recognize union labor and employ union men whenever possible—non-union men may be employed with the understanding that they be disposed of by the company within ten days after receiving notice from the American Labor Union.

Resolved, That the company shall not discharge any employe without a good and sufficient cause, such as willful neglect of service or inefficiency to perform his duties.

Resolved, That we will hear and duly consider any proposition that the company may offer, and that we will enter into an agreement with the said West Side Lumber company, that a fair and efficient service will be rendered by its employes.

Resolved, That in consideration of the compliance with our request on the part of the West Side Lumber company, the American Labor Union guarantees to the said company a union label to be placed upon all of the products of the said company

T. J. GREEN,  
JOHN J. BIRNER,  
MARVIN A. PETERSON,  
HERBERT S. LEVIS,  
GEO. B. PHINEGER,  
Committee.

J. R. WARE,  
Secretary Sequoia Union No. 274, A. L. U.

JOHN J. BIRNER,  
President Sequoia Union No. 274, A. L. U.

SEQUOIA UNION ACTIVE.

Deep Interest Shown and Membership Rapidly Increasing.  
Tuolumne, Cal., Jan. 12, 1903.  
Editor American Labor Union Journal.

With "Organization, Independence and Education" as our motto, we are still fighting the forces of the enemy, and our prospects for victory are bright.

We have initiated twenty new members this month already. The West Side company is bringing in as many new men as they can, but that only helps us. We take them in as fast as

they go to work. We have the entire sawmill with the exception of three men, with a majority of the yard men and planing mill. Every man in the saw and door factory is a member with the exception of one. As soon as the logging camps open up in the spring we will get after them, too.

President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, visited the local Miners' Union No. 87 last Friday evening. The miners invited Sequoia Union to attend an open recess. Fifty of our members accepted the invitation and listened to an interesting speech from President Moyer. Our members were well pleased with him and would like to have seen him stay a few days.

We installed officers January 9th, and look for a very prosperous future. Our union and the Miners' Union will give a grand joint union ball on Friday night, January 30th. All preparations are made and a large attendance is assured.

Brother unionists, let us all help the paper mill men on strike in Denver. They are our brothers and living under conditions far worse than the most of us. If we let them go down in defeat for the want of help to support them it will be to our detriment and will give the A. F. of L. organizers a chance to do more dirty work. Let us show the world that we will aid a starving brother when he rebels against the cruel masters who demand all the work there is in a man, woman or child, and gives them in return barely sufficient to eke out an existence on, compelling him in his old age to go to the poor house, his children compelled to leave school and go to work in order to support the family, and worse than all, forcing thousands of our dear ones, mothers, wives and sisters and sweethearts to leave their homes and fill the brothels and slums of all our cities. If we don't soon make a stand and demand for labor what labor produces, where will we end? Will we be a free people, or slaves a thousand times worse off than the negro in the South. The question is easily answered. The slave got good treatment sometimes and plenty to eat and wear. But we will get neither because we cost our masters nothing and there is always a hundred to take our place when we are gone.

Our union donated \$10 to the Denver mill strikers, and we stand ready to give more when needed. Hoping every union of the A. L. U. will donate what it can to our striking brothers, I remain, Yours fraternally,

HERBERT S. LEVIS.

LETTER FROM GOLDEN.

Secretary Walker Writes Labor Deings of That City.  
Editor American Labor Union Journal:

We want to congratulate you upon the improved appearance of the Journal and to assure you that we are not at all ashamed to call it our paper, and most of us indorse its sentiment.

Unionism is still gaining in Golden. The carpenters have formed a local union, and will affiliate with their national organization. They have heretofore held aloof and rather opposed unionism.

The Golden Milling Company has decided to unionize its men and has ordered union labels from Brother Banks.

So the good work goes on. As unionism among labor spreads so will the principles of Socialism prevail more and more among the intelligent working men, and the experience of the last few weeks with the coal robbers and railroad holdups will crystallize the slumbering sentiment until the people will be fully convinced that the only solution of the problem is the people's ownership of the natural resources and the means of transportation.

We installed our new officers on last Wednesday evening, and are ready to carry on the work for 1903.  
J. W. WALKER,  
Secretary No. 174.

SENTIMENT HAS CHANGED.

Members at Durango New Highly Pleased With Journal.

It will be remembered that Durango Building Trades Union No. 255 was one of the very few locals of the American Labor Union that took exceptions to the Socialistic policy of the Journal. The members of this union were young in unionism at that time. They have informed themselves regarding labor organizations in general and the American Labor Union in particular during the last few months, and now they are among the strongest supporters of the Journal and of the American Labor Union.

The following letter was received from the union last week:

"Durango, Colo., Jan. 4, 1903.  
"Editor American Labor Union Journal:

We have received the American Labor Union Journal containing the res-

(Continued on Page Six.)

COMFORT AND SECLUSION

Are two enjoyable features of our optical parlor. The patient is really in the store and yet entirely removed from observation. All the time needed for a thorough examination is always given. We are the only manufacturing opticians in Montana. No long waiting to have a prescription filled. We do the work the same day.

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BUTTE THEATER ATTRACTIONS This Week

At Sutton's Broadway

Wednesday and Thursday, January 21 and 22—Virginia Drew Treseott in "Lord Strathmore."  
Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, January 25, 26 and 27—David Warfield, in "The Auctioneer."

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All the product of our brewery bears the label of the United Brewery Workers of the United States. Our employes receive the largest wages, work the least hours and enjoy the best conditions of any brewery workers in the country. Two good reasons why you should ask for Centennial. Another reason why our beer is popular is that it is the BEST BEER BREWED. Manufactured by Continental Brewing Company, Butte, Montana.

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UNION BEER Journal subscription cards, 50c each. Buy some now.

# Correspondence

(Continued from Page Five.)

olutions adopted by Durango Trades Union No. 255 some time ago, and sent you for publication, and note the answers which have been made by other union bodies thereto.

"As secretary I was present at the meeting which adopted the resolutions mentioned, and have to say that the sense or spirit which controlled when the matter was under discussion urged that there was too much Socialist doctrine in the Journal, somewhat to the exclusion of the discussion of live labor topics, questions which have to be met before the laboring masses of the country can decide upon what measure of Socialism they will unite. Since the visit of Mr. Daniel McDonald to this union I think the sentiment toward your Journal has changed considerably. Mr. McDonald would be welcomed here at any time, so favorable were the impressions he created while here.

"We are meeting a bitter fight here by an unfair newspaper, the Durango Daily Democrat, which has abused and belittled Socialism in every form, and we will fail to find any efficacy for the good of unionism in any assistance rendered by any newspaper or any union body to the said Democrat. I think that the reference of some of the union bodies to this union as scabs is unbecomingly individual or any body imbued with a single principle of unionism, and I assure you that this is the sense of this body.

"The Democrat, after inclining a firm here to refuse to pay just bills for labor, and after telling them that a boycott would be a good advertisement for them, opened a fight on this union after the Democrat was forced by said firm. Since that time the Democrat locked out its union printers and has been trying since that time to find non-union men to take their places. The unions of Durango are acting in harmony in the prosecution of what they consider just causes. While the criticisms of outside unions may not injure our causes, we take it that union men should understand this situation before they hazard criticism.

"As to the statement that the Trades Union is made up of both employer and employe, we do not deny the fact. We have a membership of 150 odd, and out of this number there are not more than ten at the pa-

tors or employers, and none of these hold offices of any character. So far, we have acted together in harmony. It appears to come advantageous, as they have come forth liberally with their means to assist us in the fight.

"I am advised to say that this is the position of this union, and that you may accept these statements in the best faith. Should you desire to publish any part, or all, of this letter, you may do so. Yours fraternally,  
RALPH G. THOMPSON,  
Secretary Durango Trades Union No. 255."

(The above is received in the best of spirit. Only one statement is questioned, and that is the statement that the Durango resolutions were sent to the Journal for publication. The fact is, Durango Union never sent a copy of these resolutions to the Journal, but instead sent them to every local without the knowledge of the editor of the Journal.—Editor.)

### ENDORSE DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Strong Resolution by Helena Trades and Labor Assembly.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 11, 1903.

At a regular meeting of Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, held this date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, there have been introduced in the legislative assembly of the state of Montana certain bills having for their object the submission to the voters of the state a constitutional amendment providing for the optional referendum, and the initiative, upon the basis of 5 per cent for the referendum and 8 per cent for the initiative; and

Whereas, the representatives of certain corporate interests have announced themselves devoted to the purpose of defeating all such bills, and thereby preventing the voters of Montana from deciding for themselves at the ballot box whether or not they desire the enactment of such constitutional amendment; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, representing nearly 2,000 union men in Lewis and Clarke county, believing that the people, and not their agents, should be the ones to pass final judgment upon the advisability of taking to themselves the right to designate upon matters affecting their interests, does hereby unqualifiedly denounce all ef-

orts to draw party lines upon what is in the very nature of things a non-partisan movement; does condemn the avowed opponents of the measure as men unfit to be intrusted with political power in a government of, by and for the people, and calls upon every lover of personal and political freedom, as opposed to corporate control, to bring every possible influence to bear upon the legislators, to the end that the constitutional amendment may be submitted to the people for their final verdict.

And be it further resolved, That this resolution be given to the press, and that the executive officers and legislative committee of this assembly be instructed to compile an accurate record of the actions of all legislators, lobbyists and political dictators opposing this measure, and give the same widest publicity throughout the state, both through the press and by publication in pamphlet form, to the end that the opponents of rule by the majority of the people may be known, and the path to political preferment be effectually closed to them in the future.

HOWARD O. SMITH,  
President Helena Trades and Labor Assembly.

W. W. HILLIS,  
Secretary Helena Trades and Labor Assembly.

### ACTIVE WORK URGED.

Strong Appeal to Comrades of Murray, Utah.

Murray, Utah, Jan. 12, 1903.

The Socialist committee has taken the initiative in preparing for regular meetings. Subscription blanks have been printed and circulated, and it is expected that some of the comrades will return the lists with donations to the treasurer, Comrade J. Marriott, of the Pioneer Drug store.

In order to accumulate sufficient funds to enable the committee to arrange the first meeting in the early part of January, the members must take an interest at once.

The party polled 85 votes out of a total of less than 500, at the last election. The political atmosphere is now clearing from capitalistic reform illusions, and there is a fine opportunity for the Socialists through a militant organization to win in the city election next November.

Therefore, comrades and brothers, you must resume the work of organization which you have allowed to lapse. Work with redoubled energy, and at the same time, let charity towards your fellow men cover the sins of past factional disruptions. Let the world see that the workers of Murray

and will fight in a determined way for the common program—Socialism. Fraternally yours,  
HOLT.

### Churches and Socialism.

Silverton, Colo., Jan. 9, 1903.  
Editor American Labor Union Journal:

I think the time has come when working people should think and act for themselves. I read a short article in the last Journal regarding churches taking up Socialism. They are certainly the ones who had ought to have started the movement, but, as you say, they are practically the last ones to support Socialism. The ministers seem to be afraid to stand for their rights, and the moral side of society, for fear that the moneyed members of their congregation will leave them. It seems to me that preaching has become a trade, for the preacher has to do as the moneyed interest dictates, or lose his job. Webster gave the definition of Socialism as "A theory of society advocating a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed." This is clear, and can be understood by all who are not absorbed in grasping for the almighty dollar instead of the teachings of the Almighty God. Fraternally yours,  
B. FREEMAN,  
Correspondent for Silverton Federal Labor Union No. 112.

### THINKING AND OBEYING.

(By Ernest Crosby.)

"Captain what do you think," I asked. "Of the part your soldiers play?" The captain answered, "I do not think, I do not think; I obey."  
"Do you think you should shoot a patriot down And help a tyrant slay?" The captain answered, "I do not think, I do not think; I obey."  
"Do you think that your conscience was meant to die, And your brains to rot away?" The captain answered, "I do not think, I do not think; I obey."  
Then, if this is your soldier's code," I cried, "You're a mean, unmanly crew; And, with all your feathers and gilt and braid, I am more of a man than you. For whatever my lot on earth may be, And whether I swim or sink, I can say with pride, 'I do not obey, I do not obey; I think!'"

# MONTANA HARDWARE CO.

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

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

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# East Balcony Table Bargains

The time to clear our east balcony of its load of center tables is limited. A few days and we must have the space they occupy. As the end of this great sale draws near, the bargain opportunities seem to multiply. Intending buyers should read every announcement. They are all out of the ordinary. Each one is of peculiar interest to the frugal buyer.

- \$1.50 Oak Center Tables**  
With 18-in. tops, bottom shelves and fancy turned legs; reduced to .....75c
- \$3.50 Oak Center Tables**  
24x24-inch rim tops, fluted and turned legs, finely finished; reduced to .....\$1.95
- \$5.00 Oak Center Tables**  
24x24-inch box top, embossed rim, fancy shaped bottom shelf, French legs; all nicely hand polished; reduced to .....\$3.25
- \$2.50 Oak Center Tables**  
24x24-inch tops, bottom shelf and fluted and turned legs; reduced to .....\$1.50
- \$4.50 Oak Center Tables**  
Box top, fancy shaped French legs, cafe style under shelf; reduced to .....\$2.25
- \$7.50 Oak Center Tables**  
Scroll French legs, circular base shelf, quarter sawed and hand polished, with carved rim; reduced to .....\$5.25

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# HOW TO MAKE MONEY In the Cattle and Sheep Business

The Montana Co-Operative Ranch Company, of Great Falls, Montana, is a co-operative company organized under the laws of the state of Montana with a capital stock of \$10,000. 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, cattle, hogs and Angora goats belonging to its shareholders. There are now over 35 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 interest 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.



# A Few Words to Men

Who May Be in Need of Our Services.

It may interest quite a number of readers to know the reason why we have such a high standing as specialists among regular physicians and the public generally.

1st—Many years of the most painstaking efforts in the study and practice along the line of which we make a specialty—Disorders of Men.

2d—An earnest desire to cure quickly and permanently every man who places his case in our hands—not only from a sense of duty and a humanitarian point of view, but because it does and always has paid us to do so.

3d—Complete apparatus and general equipment, regardless of cost.

4th—Remedies that cause no injurious effects during or after a cure.

5th—Frankness. If we cannot cure a man we will not undertake his case. This not only makes us many friends, but creates no enemies.

6th—Operations. We perform operations when necessary only. If the patient cannot be cured permanently without an operation we so inform him at once. For example, a severe case of varicocele cannot be cured without an operation. If you pay for a cure without it you are throwing your money away and wasting valuable time.

### Contracted Disorders

Every case of contracted disease we treat is thoroughly cured. When we pronounce a case cured there is not a particle of infection or inflammation remaining, and there is not the slightest danger that the disease will return in its original form or work its way into the general system.

**We Also Cure Varicocele, Hydrocele, Stricture, Piles, Etc. Consultation and Advice Free, at Office or by Mail.**

Our pamphlet, "Live the Rest of Your Life a Man," is both interesting and instructive. Mailed free if you write.

### "Weakness"

Affections of men commonly described as "weakness," according to our observations, are not such, but depend upon reflex disturbances, and are almost invariably induced or maintained by appreciable damage to the Prostate Gland. As this may not be perceived by the patient, it is very frequently overlooked by the physician.

Every afflicted man is invited to call upon us for free consultation. Those who cannot call may write, describing symptoms as fully as possible.

**Yellek Medical Institute**  
N. E. Cor. West Broadway and Montana Sts., Butte, Montana

# Economic Discontent

By Father Thos. J. Hagerty  
PART TWO

(Continued from Last Week.)

Meanwhile our soldiers in the Philippine islands have been administering the "water cure" to the natives whom we purchased, like so many head of cattle, for \$20,000,000 in the Spanish market. This form of torture is the most damnable ever devised by the cruelty of man. In view of the outrages perpetrated upon the Filipinos, Nero looms up in history as a merely playful tormentor and almost as a benefactor of humanity. It is true that the authorities in Washington ordered an investigation, but an investigation will not bring the dead back to life nor wipe out in the living the memory of tortures that have been seared into every brain cell and burned into every nerve of their bodies. Congress investigated the horrors of the "bull pen" in Idaho, but it did not recall the dead, nor reimburse the wives and children of the miners for their ravaged homes, for the long months of waiting in hunger and despair, for the insults of a brutal soldiery and for the loss of happiness and love. The uniformed tyrants, who, during those leaden months, heaped every indignity upon falsely imprisoned freemen, were not even censured by the capitalist congress. In the face of such terrible conditions who would dare preach contentment to the workmen of America?

But not only are human lives directly wasted in such wars and oppression, hundreds of lives are also sacrificed through the poverty and disease which capitalism forces upon the vast majority of the people. The Alkaloidal Clinic (Jan., 1902), discussing the statistics regarding the human family, drawn from a New York City health board report, argues: "Assuming first that human beings are really important and valuable creatures, and that the prosperity of the nation and city depends on the active, intelligent men and women who inhabit them, the fact looms up largely that any cattle rancher or breeder of live stock would be ashamed to confess such mortality among his animals as marks the stupid living and doctoring among humans. The report mentioned shows that in the period covered in New York, 1,418 human beings died. Among these 775 were males and 643 females.

One thousand four hundred and seventy-five new American citizens were born during the same period. Appa-

rently there was gained by births 57, the difference between the births and the deaths. But of the 1,475 new babies, 122 were born dead. False conditions of life, ignorance of mothers, brutality of untaught fathers, and inherited disease. Six hundred and forty-six children died before they had reached the age of five. That means simply wholesale murder of children. Due to ignorance, lack of good doctors among the poor, lack of decent food, abominable tenements and other causes which would fill pages. Four hundred and fifty-six babies died under one year of age. Thirty-two per cent of all those human beings that died, failed to endure their surroundings for one year. This horrible death rate among babies is too sad, too criminal, to be discussed with patience. . . . Most of this useless sacrifice of innocent life was due to the same old familiar causes—poverty and ignorance."

In the winter of 1898, an exceptionally mild one, over 55,000 children were reported to the London school board as being "in a state of semi-starvation, physically unfit for their task, and incapable of benefiting by the teaching;" and a great many schools did not send in returns. The "tail boys" in the vans in central London are taken from school at twelve years old and work from three in the morning till eight at night. In Newington, a parish holding more than 20,000 residents on a square mile, a fifth of the inhabitants has only one room as a home, and eighty per cent of the houses are taken up by more than one family to a house. In one little road in Lambeth, of only fourteen dwellings, and fifty-six rooms in all, there are twenty-three families counting 132 persons, of whom 59 are children under 10 years of age; while in the same parish there are 1,690 cases where three persons live in one room, 887 cases where four, 375 where five, and 134 where six persons eat, sleep and have their being in one room. In all the big cities of America the conditions prevail. Surely there is cause for economic discontent among the toilers of the world when poverty forces them to herd together under circumstances which render decency and modesty impossible. In February, 1899, Mr. Robinson, of the Brotherhood of Tailors, was commissioned by the New York Herald to investigate the sweat shops of that city. His report is gruesome reading.

"The fierce competition for sweat shop work has brought thousands of women and children into the trade who before made their living in more healthful ways. . . . Many of the workers are boys and girls ranging from 12 to 16 years of age. These children are made to work from daylight until far into the night. This is especially the case where the boss has a government contract to finish on a certain date. . . . If any one doubts the awful effects of sweat shop work on these half-starved men, women and children, let him go to the hospitals. He will find that a large per cent of pauper patients are either sweat shop workers or companions of these people. Hundreds have been sent to hospitals and to their graves by government work."

According to the annual report of the Illinois factory inspector for 1895, of which succeeding reports are only amplifications, boys are employed in the Chicago stockyards "as butchers, sticking sheep, lambs and swine; others cut the hide from the quivering flesh of freshly stunned cattle; still others sort entrails, pack meat and make the tin cans in which the goods are shipped." These lads stand ankle-deep in water used for flooding the floor for the purpose of carrying the blood and refuse into the drains. Other boys cut bones with a buzz-saw, within fifty feet of the drying racks, where the skulls and bones and shreds of hide are scorching over a flame and where the stench is so overpowering that the visitor almost fancies himself in the "Black Hole" at Calcutta.

For this state of affairs there is absolutely no excuse. But the laws, always mere dead script for the capitalists, are not enforced, and the inspector has no police powers. Practically these boys are legally permitted to risk their lives in such dangerous and brutalizing employment, to coarsen every finer fiber of their souls, to become rough and uncouth and old before their time, in order that their millionaire employers may revel in luxury, ride in Rotten Row at a fashionable hour, or take the air on the Riviera, according to their mood. Men are forced into the service of machinery and their lives daily imperiled for a mere pittance which would not pay the cost of one hour's diversion of their employer. In the same factory inspector's report, from which I have been quoting, we are told that "in

several places a boy has been found at work on a dangerous machine because his father has been disabled by it, and his keeping the place pending recovery depended upon the boy's doing the work during the father's absence."

During the last three months of the prosperity year of 1898, almost 50,000 union men were out of work in New York; and the statistics of the Massachusetts bureau of labor report show 25 per cent of the workmen of that state idle during the year 1899, through no fault of theirs, but simply through lack of employment. Other states report, with more or less variation of misery, the same distress. This enforced idleness hides many a tragedy of poverty which might well tax the fertile imagination and masterful description of a Dickens or a Victor Hugo. No one who does not have to depend upon daily wages for a living can realize the hopelessness and mental anguish, the forebodings of pain and hunger, and the slow disintegration of health and happiness where with the chemistry of time eats out the heart and soul of the unemployed workman and his family. The day comes when the clothier, the butcher and the grocer refuse to give them credit for the necessities of life, and the landlord demands the rent of his disease-sodden tenement rooms. The gaunt faces of his children stamp themselves into every fiber of his memory, like the face of the Christ upon Veronica's towel, as their father drags his weary steps along labor's way of the cross day after day in search of work. And too often another Golgotha is encompassed when the faithful wife or the loving child, breaking down under privation, falls an easy prey to some current malady and, mayhap, is buried in a pauper's grave the while the stricken husband or father can only cry out in that world-old plaint of oppressed humanity, "Eh, Eh, lama Sabachani!" My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?

And there is that other tragedy, far more terrible in its utter degradation, of hundreds of poor girls, bearing the image of God's likeness upon their souls, driven by insufficient wages to sell their bodies for bread; while the wives of their capitalist employers rustle in silks and satins and draw their skirts aside from these pitiful victims of their husbands' greed as from some foul-skinned leper.

(Continued Next Week.)

Read, Think and Vote

Table listing various articles and books for sale, including titles like 'Why should I want to read about Socialism?', 'The Silver Cross', 'The Object of the Labor Movement', and 'The Rights of Man'. Includes a 'Pocket Library' and 'Madden Library' section.

PREAMBLE And Declaration of Principles of the American Labor Union.

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.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 19, 1923. Revised and amended at annual convention of the American Labor Union, May 1-3, 1924; Denver, Colo., May 14-16, 1927; Denver, Colo., May 1-3, 1931; Denver, Colo., May 7-9, 1932.

as in the opinion of said Board is just and equitable. Section 16. Any subordinate union refusing to be organized or neglecting to be organized as required by this law, shall be disciplined as the Executive Board may determine. ARTICLE III. Section 1. 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 over the interests and affairs of the American Labor Union. Section 2. The members of the Executive Board shall be equally divided by sex. The Executive Board shall have the deciding vote on any question. Section 3. The Executive Board shall be composed of a majority of the members of the Executive Board, all shall have the approval of the Executive Board, all shall be elected in the Executive Board, or in the office of Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. Section 4. Each member at initiation shall pledge himself to support the constitution of the American Labor Union, and obey all lawful orders of the Executive Board, in addition to the obligations required by the local union, of which he becomes a member. Section 5. 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 Labor Union, receive and disburse all money received and paid by the local unions, and to keep a correct account of the condition of all local treasuries, as is shown by the organization, and said statement shall quarterly be received by the Executive Board, and shall be subject to the inspection of the Executive Board. Section 6. The Executive Board shall conduct the American Labor Union and shall be authorized to accept or refuse any local union that shall be entitled to a hearing before the Executive Board without proper signatures, with the seal of the Executive Board. Section 7. All officers and members of the Executive Board, when ordered away from home or when attending the convention of the Executive Board, shall be allowed five dollars (\$5.00) per day and transportation, and shall be recognized as duly elected delegates. Section 8. The Executive Board shall conduct the American Labor Union and shall be authorized to accept or refuse any local union that shall be entitled to a hearing before the Executive Board without proper signatures, with the seal of the Executive Board. Section 9. The Executive Board shall be composed of a majority of the members of the Executive Board, all shall have the approval of the Executive Board, all shall be elected in the Executive Board, or in the office of Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. Section 10. The Executive Board shall have the deciding vote on any question. Section 11. The Executive Board shall be equally divided by sex. Section 12. The Executive Board shall be composed of a majority of the members of the Executive Board, all shall have the approval of the Executive Board, all shall be elected in the Executive Board, or in the office of Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. Section 13. The Executive Board shall have the deciding vote on any question. Section 14. The Executive Board shall be equally divided by sex. Section 15. The Executive Board shall be composed of a majority of the members of the Executive Board, all shall have the approval of the Executive Board, all shall be elected in the Executive Board, or in the office of Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. Section 16. Any subordinate union refusing to be organized or neglecting to be organized as required by this law, shall be disciplined as the Executive Board may determine.

For Sale by American Labor Union, 173 Pennsylvania Bldg., P. O. Box 1571, Butte, Mont.

THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT IN BUTTE, MONTANA

**THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.**  
 Several Visitors Make Interesting Speeches.  
 Last Sunday evening delegates were obligated in the Trades and Labor Assembly from Beer Bottlers' and Drivers' Union and Street Car men's Union.  
 The delegates from Women's Protective Union stated that their union meetings would be held at Engineers' hall hereafter, instead of the Trades and Labor Assembly hall.  
 Among the visitors who addressed the assembly were Reardon and Morrissey, of Anaconda; Miss O'Neill and Miss Laughlin, who have charge of the equal suffrage movement at

Helena, and M. P. Hagerty, of Butte. A resolution regarding irrigation of arid lands was adopted.  
**THIS UNION CELEBRATES.**  
 Merry Time Had at Cooks' and Waiters' Installation.  
 Butte, Mont., Jan. 15, 1903.  
 Editor American Labor Union Journal:  
 There was not much business done at our last meeting, it being the night of our smoker and installation, which was, by the way, a grand success, and too much thanks could not be tendered to the committee for the splendid manner in which they conducted

the social, and especially to Brother Cronin as chairman of the social session.  
 There was plenty for everyone to eat, drink and smoke, and many of the members enjoyed themselves playing cards until a late hour.  
 Nearly all of the delegates of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly were present and, judging from the sounds of laughter and mirth which echoed from the depths of this honorable body, they must have enjoyed themselves immensely.  
 A vote of thanks is extended to Brother C. C. Holt for the able and efficient manner in which he entertained the members. His songs, recitations and impersonations of differ-

ent characters kept the members in a constant roar of laughter until the early hours of the morning.  
 The Irish-Jew quartette were indeed exceptionally fine and were frequently encored.  
 The session adjourned at a very late hour, all of the members feeling very playful and full of fun.  
 In conclusion, I sincerely hope and trust that we will have another smoker before long, as I earnestly believe that socials have a good moral effect among members of organized labor and bring us closer together with one another. Yours fraternally,  
 CHAS. L. HILDITCH,  
 Recording Secretary and Correspondent No. 2, A. L. U.

News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

**A CONSISTENT UNION.**  
 Believes in Political as Well as Industrial Organization.  
 Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 26, 1903.  
 Editor American Labor Union Journal:  
 Installation of officers was in order at our last meeting, January 17, and there was a large attendance.  
 Two of our members are to be installed as officers of the Central Labor Council, C. C. McHugh, president, and W. S. McLean, trustee. We consider this an honor, as the Central Labor Council has adopted the Socialist platform, and it is the sentiment of our union that it is a poor union man who is not a Socialist.  
 Rev. Father Hagerty has just been in our city, and has held two rousing meetings. As Captain Perry says, "We have met the enemy, and those who are not ours are thinking hard." Fraternally yours,  
 J. J. KEIG,  
 Correspondent for Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 144.

Creek district to handle union-made goods and only such as bear the union label, said requests have been refused and manufactured goods bearing the union label have been discriminated against, and scab, penitentiary and sweat shop goods pushed to the detriment of the union-made goods. Therefore, be it  
 Resolved by the Cripple Creek District Trades Assembly and its affiliated unions, That we demand of the merchants of this district that they handle only such manufactured goods as bear the union label; and, be it further  
 Resolved, That the merchants refusing to comply with this demand will be considered unfair to organized labor and published as such.

for No. 104 that I feel justified in submitting the plans we are working on and urge other Federal Labor Unions to consider them.  
 As in all towns of this size we have a few—from ten to one hundred—in each craft. We have the Cooks and Waiters, the Teamsters, the Musicians, Barbers, Hotel and Laundry Girls, Clerks, and the common laborers. Now the week after our regular election each craft gets together separately and holds an election, choosing three from their number to act as a look out and organizing committee. Each committee elects its own chairman. These committees see that their schedules and hours are protected and that all workmen in their craft are members of No. 104. The union sees that no craft takes an untenable position and considers those things which mutually concerns all. We are learning co-operation and democratic management. Already the Carpenters' Union, the Miners' Union No. 63, and F. L. U. No. 104 have had one joint meeting. Plans were drawn up to make the boycott on unfair houses more effective. A proposition to start a daily union paper was discussed. In this county we know we must act as a unit in some lines if we expect to remain here and maintain wages. The scares of the skirmishes have cemented us together in a closer organization. We only pay \$1.50 dues per month, but we, too, with O'Neill, think that the time is here when means will have to be provided to

protect those who are persecuted by prosecution. Every Thursday night the Socialist school meets. Every Sunday night we have a sociable time at the Miners' Union hall. Music, recitations, singing and debate make up the programme. Here we get acquainted with many of those who differ from us in opinion, but whose interests are identical with ours. Every influence possible is being brought to bear to prejudice those who, class conscious, would be with us. Hon. Bigelow, of Nebraska, opened our municipal campaign. His clear and entertaining presentation of facts won the attention and awakened the interest of all who listened to him. Every local union should try to arrange meetings for him. Let the good work go on.  
 Your Comrade,  
 J. C. BARNES.


**DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.**  
 Cripple Creek Labor Assembly Obligates Union People.  
 The following resolution has been adopted by the Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly, and is being widely circulated in all the unions of the Cripple Creek district:  
 "Whereas after repeated requests upon the merchants of the Cripple

**WELL ORGANIZED AT TELLURIDE**  
 Secretary Barnes Explains Organizing Plan in Detail.  
 Telluride, Jan. 14, 1903.  
 Ed. American Labor Union Journal: Just received our A. L. U. Journal. Each succeeding copy shows us the way more plainly. It looks so bright

**Nothing but the Truth.**  
 In a Kansas court a witness, tall, lank, awkward fellow, was asked to testify, and after he was sworn the counsel for the defense said to him: "Now, sir, stand up and tell your story like a preacher." "No, sir," thundered the judge, "I want nothing but the truth."

**MUSICIANS' TROUBLES.**  
 Leadville Union Aims Difficulty With Woodmen Band.  
 Leadville, Colo., Jan. 16, 1903.  
 Editor American Labor Union Journal.  
 In the past six months with the assistance of the American Labor Union, the results gained in our struggle with the unfair Woodmen Band, while not prolific have been in a measure satisfactory. Federal Labor Union No. 164 has expelled one William Yone for playing with "band," and has further stipulated that he cannot be reinstated except upon such terms or conditions our organization may see fit to impose. Desiring a ruling on the question, "Whether a member of one labor organization could belong in and co-operate with an organization in competition with us, and which had been declared unfair by both this organization and the Leadville Trades Assembly; a charge was preferred against Butcher and Grocery Clerks' Union for retaining as a member a Mr. F. Schuller, who was also a member of the Woodmen band; the matter was tried by M. E. White, resident member of the A. L. U. Executive Board, and the ruling made by him was "That no member or members of the B. & G. C. Union, or of any other local of the American Labor Union, can render any service in competition with the members of the Leadville Musicians' Protective Association without first joining the A. L. U. and the members of the American Labor Union will at once cease belonging to any organization in competition with the A. L. U." A decision eminently fair, and one which has been acknowledged and endorsed by every honest labor leader and organization in the world. Our organization at its last regular meeting has seen fit to place on its unfair list the names of J. H. Duncan and H. Spanogle of Typographical Union No. 178, and C. Morse of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 246, for long continued and obstinate opposition to the efforts made by this association in endeavoring to unionize the Woodman Band. I feel justified in saying that but for the active and pernicious opposition of Mr. J. H. Duncan some adjustment on a union basis might have been accomplished. If the statements of some members of the Typographical Union are all true, I might as well call Mr. Duncan the Typo. Union No. 178, or vice versa; either accident the other day, I entered into a conversation by having a member of this "band" express a wish that the matter could be adjusted; also that Mr. Milk, the gentleman now in charge of the W. Band, had also expressed such a desire, and had also further stated his dislike of the existing conditions and wound up by saying that he could not see where we (Woodmen Band) were in competition with you fellows (L. M. P. A.). My answer was that an adjustment of the matter would, in my opinion, please everybody, and if they had so desired the conditions now existing would not have been. As to competition, I ventured the opinion that any job they played Camp No. 12, W. of W., was taking bread and butter out of the mouths of those who had only music to depend on for their living. Numerous other objections were brought forward by him, among which were the restrictions contained in our laws, and the terms of our proposition. Certain restrictions we must have, otherwise there would be no call for an organization, as to the terms of our proposition to them, we did not consider them perfect, and for that reason I, under in-

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 Men's vicl kid shoes, laced style, patent calf toe caps, nearly all sizes and widths. The "Sharwood Aristio" fine \$5.00 shoes going out at \$3.45 pair.  
 Men's oxford calfskin shoes, laced style, winter weight soles, Gordon last, sizes somewhat broken. Our regular \$5.00 quality that are we, closing out this week at \$3.45 pair.  
 Men's patent calfskin shoes, box and velour calf shoes, made by Banister. There's nothing better. A fair assortment of sizes and widths in these \$6.00 shoes for \$3.95 pair.  
 Boys' satin calf shoes, laced style, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, only \$1.35 pair.  
 Misses' vicl kid shoes, laced style, stock tips, perforated lace stays, spring heels, nearly all sizes and widths, from 1 1/2 to 2. Our \$3.00 value for \$1.95 pair.  
 Children's vicl kid shoes, laced style, stock tips, perforated lace stays, spring heels, sizes 8 1/2 to 11. \$2.50 value for \$1.65 pair.  
**WOMEN'S SHOES** Regular \$5.00 Values Only \$3.45 Pair.  
 Women's fine vicl kid shoes, laced style, Blucher cut, patent tips, Goodyear welt, made by C. P. Ford of Rochester; all sizes and widths. Regular \$5.00 shoes for \$3.45 pair.  
 Women's enameled box calfskin shoes, laced style, self tips, kangaroo tops, winter weight soles, military heels, in all sizes and widths. C. P. Ford's Sans Pareil \$5.00 shoes going at \$3.45 pair.  
 Women's French kid shoes, lace and button styles, hand welled, patent calf toe caps, opera toes and heels, mostly all sizes and widths. Regular \$5.00 quality, sale price \$2.95 pair.  
 Women's vicl kid shoes, button style, hand turned soles, stock tips, opera toes and heels, all sizes and widths, Elkins' EEEE shoes. Regular \$5.00 quality for \$2.45 pair.  
 Wome's one-strap satin sandal slippers, hand turned soles, French heels and Vienna toes; colors, red, black, white, blue and pink. Reduced from \$2.50 to 50c pair.



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**STRANGE BUT TRUE.**  
 Henceforth instead of two there will be three great political parties in these United States, and each will have its party slogan somewhat after this fashion:  
**Republican**—Protection (for those who do not need it and none for those who do). The gold standard (all the gold, however, to be divided among the leaders). "A full dinner pail."  
**Democratic**—Free trade. Silver (of which the rank and file will hear a great deal and see very little.)  
**Socialistic**—Equal rights for all and a fair division of whatever the current coin may be equivalent to social service rendered.  
 The Democratic party is virtually a thing of the past, so far as the holding of any power is concerned. Grover Cleveland administered the coup de grace when he ordered out soldiery against the strikers in 1894.  
 The Republican party's cry of "a full dinner pail" has been proved arrant humbug, the "full dinner pail" having been invariably accompanied by an empty larder. It is a mighty poor job that can only feed one of a family; and it is a mighty poor party to tie to that can only guarantee so much. Though not as yet absolutely defunct like its ancient opponent, the

Republican party, whose skirts are far from clean on the labor question, is in extremis. The American people have from time immemorial declared that this country should never be ruled by any one of the puppets variously named emperor, king, czar, sultan or shah, and we would promptly squelch any one who dared even to intimate that such a thing might be; but we placidly permit ourselves to be ruled—and in a very much more autocratic and dictatorial manner than any of the aforesaid dignitaries would venture to employ—by a score or so of little tin gods, who by every species of sharp practice and rascality have amassed sufficient filthy lucre to buy the courts, subsidize the press, overawe the government and run things generally to suit themselves. What a queer lot we are when we come to think of it! We support a large army, build a formidable navy, not because we fear any of the other powers, knowing full well that they have too much good horse-sense ever to attack us; but because we are afraid that we might in time become what we ought now to be—a sovereign people, ruling themselves—and we need the army and navy to keep ourselves in dutiful subjection to the little tin gods here-inbefore mentioned.  
 Funny, isn't it? But that is not all

—we loudly berate other countries for their aggressive and acquisitorial propensities and seize with avidity upon every opportunity that presents itself to follow in their footsteps. If any one doubts it let him look back at the way in which the Indians have been cajoled and cheated out of their lands and reservations. How an ancient dynasty in Hawaii, with which the natives were perfectly well satisfied, was overthrown and the land over which it had for centuries ruled taken possession of, because a few un-welcome interlopers who had no business there desired to exploit the islands for their own pecuniary benefit. How in Cuba we interfered in what was none of our affair and are holding on in the hope that the rest of the world will say, "You've got it, you keep it." We may find a fancy name of our own for our course of action in all these instances, but our enemies will be sure to call it aright and their name for it will be "greed for territorial acquisition."  
 Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon. But even this is not all. We inveigh in no measured terms against the lauded aristocracy of other countries, while at the same time we have a monied aristocracy of our own that is quite as exclusive as any of the coteries of London, Vienna, Berlin or St. Petersburg, and the money that our labor makes supports them one and all.  
 We scoff and snuff at the court circulars, yet every move made by the president or any of the satellites who revolve around him at the White house is duly and elaborately chronicled by our press.  
 Truly we are a peculiar people! But then we are only in the embryonic stage. When the embryo has developed—and it is developing very rapidly—when we have finally decided that the people whose labor makes the country prosperous shall rule it, and that the drones and duds and poppohays shall take back seats—then the world will know what at present we vainly endeavor to make it believe—that we are the greatest people and that is the greatest country upon God's great earth.  
 And how is all this to be accomplished? Not by chin music; not by articles in the papers; not by eloquent speeches from the hall platforms. We may hold meetings every night in the week and every week in the year, and talk and argue until we are black in the face. We may go out onto the streets and hilltops and into the wood and scream out our belief in the necessity for changed conditions; but we are hoarse, but unless we carry our principles and ideas to the polls on election day, whether municipal, stat-

or presidential, our time and our breath will both be wasted. Let every laboring man from now on vote the straight Socialist ticket and if he sees a name on it whose owner he does not like, if he knows that man to be imbued with the spirit and principles of Socialism, vote for him anyhow, because by so doing he will keep one of the paid hirelings of the money power out of office.  
 The ballot is our only refuge. The game is in our own hands and if we do not win it we will have no one but ourselves and nothing but our own stupidity to blame.  
 W. E. TYRELL.  
**CALIFORNIA SOCIALIST.**  
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**A Clever Counterfeiter.**  
 An eloquent young lawyer of Troy, N. Y., cleared a man charged with counterfeiting, and the grateful man gave him fifty dollars for his services. After the fellow left town the lawyer tried to use some of the money, and found that it was all counterfeit.  
**Nobility No Obstacle.**  
 A young European, on receiving his lieutenant's commission from President Lincoln, assured the war president that he came from one of the noblest families of Europe. "Never mind," said Lincoln, "that will be no obstacle to your advancement."  
**WANTED.**  
 You to be protected in the Harrison Mutual Burial Association.  
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structions of my organization, stated to the Woodman Band that there was no article or condition in our proposition which was incapable of being changed or adjusted, and that the L. M. P. A. stood ready to meet them half way on any sort of a proposition and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with our organization. Result, O.  
 We even sent a committee to inquire of Czar Duncan, president of the band what had been done.  
 At almost every convention, international or otherwise, some one introduces a resolution which makes it compulsory that the Typographical Union label shall be used on all stationery supplies, etc., of that particular order. Well, no one can blame the printers for looking out for themselves, but in the name of common sense and justice, why does not the international Typographical officials or order compel its members to recognize the right of any other craft to protect its members or wares and not be all together hide-bound and selfish.  
 We welcome the coming of the District Assembly, A. L. U. In our midst. It is to be sincerely hoped that the officers and affairs of the new organization will be acted and governed by and on union principles, and that no fraternal organization will be successful in putting a collar and chain on any of its actions.  
 At the convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held at Buffalo last June, a law was passed which made it compulsory upon every local to enact a law fixing a minimum number of musicians which shall constitute an orchestra in a theater. This local considered three musicians were few enough and passed a law accordingly. Mr. Simpson, of the Carbonide Theater, we understand, objects to it and will not enlarge his orchestra, which now consists of one man, a piano player, by name Sam Lazarus, who has been kind enough to issue us an ultimatum that unless we change the reading of the law so that "one" shall constitute an orchestra, he will have to protect his own interest and withdraw from this union. Of course, we are really sorry to lose a member, but I am afraid we will have to bid Sammy a tearful farewell. Perhaps Mr. Lazarus is being governed by the president of the Leadville Trades Assembly, who, I am told, instructed Mr. Simpson that our act in reference to this was unconstitutional. We hope not.  
 Fraternally,  
 CARL STOLL,  
 Secretary Leadville Musicians' Protective Association, No. 119, A. L. U.

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**What the Journal Hustlers are Doing**  
 Previous to this week Journal hustlers have been handicapped in their subscription work because we had no printed subscription cards. This week we are up-to-date with a supply of 10,000 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION CARDS, WHICH WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL BEFORE JUNE 1ST, 1903. The earnestness and enthusiasm of our workers at present would indicate that more cards will have to be printed long before that time.  
 How's this for three days ending Monday last:  
 Comrade Father Hagerty.....104  
 Comrade Clark, Butte, Mont..... 3  
 Comrade Carruthers, Telluride, Colo..... 1  
 Comrade Baker, Weadock, Mich..... 1  
 Comrade Moore, Roseburg, Ore..... 4  
 Comrade Slick, Philadelphia, Pa..... 3  
 Comrade Goldstein, Boston, Mass..... 2  
 Comrade Elpper, Butte, Mont..... 2  
 Comrade Bordman, Williamstown, Mont..... 1  
 Comrade Goranson, Butte, Mont..... 2  
 Comrade Chase, Fernie, B. C..... 4  
 Total from hustlers for 3 days.....127  
 In addition to this, various local unions subscribed during the three days, for a total of 61 papers.  
 Enough individual subscriptions were received during the three days to make the actual gain in the number of subscribers for the three days more than 200. If this kind of work is continued, it will mean at least 2,000 new subscribers a month, or 10,000 by June 1st.  
 This is a big, successful educational campaign for organized labor and Socialism, and should be supported by every sincere union man and Socialist worker in America.  
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