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## LABOR UNION JOURNAL

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

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### A. L. U. SWEEPING THE STATE HEADQUARTERS QUESTION

Oregon Labor Unions are Turning to the American Labor Union .-- Growth of the Young Political Action Giant Meets With Rabid Opposition on Part of A. F. of L. --- Organizer Latimer Challenges Gomper's Man to Debate, But It is Not Accepted.

date contained the following:

The powerful rival of the American Federation of Labor, the American Labor Union, has begun a campaign of invasion in this territory. Unions which have long beben members of the older organization have been transformed into branches of the invading force. The scene of operation has thus far been confined to Southern Oregon, but within a few months organizers of the American Labor Union will be at work in Portland.

That they will find many union men willing and ready to join the new association there is no doubt. Especially mong the members of the building dissatisfied with present conditions and only too eager for a change. A strong faction has been opposed to the present officers of the State Federation of Labor, as well as to the predominating sentiment in the Federated Trades Council, and these men have been in sympathy with the agents of the American Labor Union for some months past. Now that an active campaign has commenced, they have come out boldly and say that they are in favor of the invaders. unions are a number of men

#### Organizations Differ.

Organizations Differ.

The two organizations differ in their plan and scope on two important points. The never-failing axiom of the American Federation of Labor is, "Keep out of polities." Not only does the other organization encourage its members to engage in politics, but there is also a strong sent ment in favor of socialism among its members at large which is more than eacouraged by the high officers. The advocates of the American Labor Union say that this is the highest form of unionism; that the day of conservative trades unionism is past, and that the condition of the workingman can only be improved by constant watchfulness at the polls. On the other hand, the members and staunch friends of the American Federation of Labor declarathat it is not the province of such organizations to dabble in politics, and that trades unionism can win its fight only by keeping within its natural sphere.

T. E.Latimer.

T. E. Latimer. the editor of a socialist paper in the city, is the man
who has been bringing converts into
the ranks of the American Labor
Union in Southern Oregon. Formerly
assistant professor of economic in
the University of Washington, he retired to devote his entire attention to
socialistic work, and has been appointed state organizer for the Amertean Labor Union. He has just returned from a tour of the towns in
the southern part of the state.

"No, we will do no work in Portland
for some time, for it is better to let
things alone for the present," said
he yesterday, when asked as to the
plans of the organization which he
represents. "Outside of the city there
is a better opportunity at present, for

plans of the organization which represents. "Outside of the city there is a better opportunity at present, for the members of the different unions are greatly dissatisfied with the present management of the State Federation. As to the Portland unions, they are now doing exactly what we want them to do—that is, to discuss politics in regard to the labor movement. There will be a general-discussion on this subject in the Federated Trades Council on April 10, and when union men get to doing this it is just what we want, and if we let them alone they will come to our way of thinking very soon. Just as soon as the workingmen get to thinking over questions of this kind they will see that, the plan of the American Labor Union is the best. I am going to Astoria tomorrow, while I anderstand that G.

PAGE ONE—
Headquarters Question.
Sweeping the State.
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Headquarters County

Y. Harry is going to Southern Oregon, where I have just brought many of the union men into our organization. In Eugene all the men except those of the Typographical union were brought nito the American Labor Union, while in Roseburg and Grant's Pass all but the clerks joined us. In Grant's Pass we now have 350 members.

#### No Fight.

"There will be no fight between the two organizations; it is simply a difference of ideas," continued the socialistic editor. "I believe that before cialistic editor. "I believe that before long the two unions will combine, for there should be but one representative of organized labor. At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a large number favored this step and the sentiment is constantly growing. We now have affinited with us the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, the Western Federation of Miners and the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Association, besides a large number of unions chartered directly ty the organization. Will we find many members of the Portland unions in favor of us? Inded we will, especially in the building trades."

Has Become a Reality.

#### Has Become a Reality.

Has Become a Reality.

It has been rumored for some time that the American Labor Union was about to invade this field, but the members of the other organization have always said positively that this was impossible. Now the rumor has become a reality and it remains to be seen whether the federation which has so controlled the unions of Portland will be able to kep its hold upon the members.

members.

There is one unlon that wants very much to be taken into the fold of the American Labor Union. This is the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 1. of Portland, Oregon, whose members seceded from the regular tailors' union. Some months ago and who have recently formed a union of their own. T. E. Latimer, state organizer of the American Labor Union, says, however, that he could not take the union into the organization. "Our plan is to organize labor and not to disrup it," said he, when the subject was mentioned. "We couldn't take the new tailors' union, for the members of the other union say they are scabs."

The Evening Telegram says:

A fight to the death is now on between the American Federation of Labor and its rival, the American Labor Union. The old feul has been renewed and Oregon is the arena where the two factions are likely to clash the most fiercely, as the old feul between the two organizations has been renewed lately by the latter order placing in the field here a district organizer.

The difference between the American Federation of Labor and the American Labor Union is that the former does not allow any politics to be mixed with its organizations and affiliated bodies, while the latter freely mixes in politics and does everything it can to forward its interests through politics. In this state the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes belong to the American Labor Union, as well as the Cooks and Waiters and several others, it is claimed by Mr. Latimer, are about to quit the American Federation of Labor and enter the fold of the American from Union. He says that the policy of the A. F of L to organize unions according to elawses and give each class in the smaller, towns a charter is not advisable, as there not enough members to hold them together. The policy of his parent organization, on the other hand, he claims, is to organize all of the different unions in Southern Oregon affiliated with the American Labor Union.

When seen this morning and asked for a statement, H. Y. Harry said:

"According

will doubtless be the greatest war of

will doubtless be the greatest war of words on the labor movement ever heard in Oregon. Both men are accustomed to public speaking. Realizing that much depends upon the sentiment of an audience at the end of the discussion, each will do his best to down his opponent.

Though Mr. Harry said before his departure that his visit was only a long delayed tour of the southern numbers, the opposition is openly declaring that he has rushed off to repair the damage which Mr. Latimer says he has done to the American Federation of Labor in the towns of Southern Oregon. Latimer is going to Astoria he has done to the American Federation of Labor in the towns of Southern
Oregon. Latimer is going to Astoria
on Monday and will soon after follow
in Harry's footsteps through Southern
Oregon. He has been over that country within the past few days, but is
no doubt afraid that the unions which
he says he has organized for the
American Labor Union may repent of
their action when the president of
their action when the president of
the State Federation, of which they
are members, comes to town and
wants to know what it is all about.
Therefore, the organizens of the two
rival federations will no doubt clash
somewhere in their travels.
Despite the protestations of the
Portland members of the American
Federation of Labor, dispatches received in the city vesterday confirm
Latimer's statement that he turned
several unions from one federation
to the other.

The Portland Labor Press is the
official organ of the various unions
of the American Federation of Labor

several unions from one federation to the other.

The Portland Labor Press is the official organ of the various unions of the American Federation of Labor and is owned by them. It takes the invasion of the rival organization very seriously, and in the weekly edition, which appeared yesterday, Mr. Kundret poured hot shot into Latimer and the federation which he represents. Evidently the local members of the American Federation of Labor realize that their opponent has come to stay and that its existence cannot be ignored. Here are some extracts from the editorial in the Portland Labor Press:

And so the Labor Press announces to the organized forces of this city and state that the American Labor Union is in our midst. It has been known for some time that its representatives were here at work, but until now they have not been known. Come out in the open, gentlemen, and let the light shine upon your work.

T. E. Latimer, organizer for the American Labor Union, makes the sweeping announcement that he will meet any and all representatives for the American Labor Union, makes the sweeping announcement that he will meet any and all representatives of the American Labor Union vs. the American Federation of Labor, and cordially invites Hon. S. G. Kundret, editor of the Labor Press, or any other representative of the rival organization, to share the platform with him.

"We court discussion," said Mr. Latimer this morning, "for it only strengthens our position. The expenses of the hall are paid, and we are willing to share our time with any authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor and let the audience judge which organiza-

are willing to share our time with any authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor and let the audience judge which organization has the most liberal provisions in the interests of organized labor. I am willing to divide the time with their best speakers."

Mr. Latimer's aggressive campaign is stirring things in labor circles, in spite of the fact that the leaders of the rival organization throw cold water upon his efforts by declaring he is nothing more than a Socialist agitator. The Federated Trades at its meeting last evening went on record as standing solidly for its parent body, the American Federation of Labor. Secretary Lawton made a short speech in which he reviewed the work the Federation had done for the benefit of the Trade Council.

Mr. Latimer has issued the following challenge to G. Y. Harry, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sir—Bellieving that the working class is Managard."

## We Have Gotten Together; Let Us Get to Work .-- Let

the Workers Rule the Party Which the Workers are Making .--- An Article Written for The Journal by Walter Thomas Mills, National Committeeman for the State of Kansas. The Press Demanded Removal-No One Mentioned Referendum.

asked for regarding the national headquarters the National Committee has voted to submbit in the the form asked for by the locals and while it seems clear to me that the referendum asked for by Comrade Hilquitt and his associates is not in constitutional form, I nevertheless hope that question will not be raised in this connection. Let the comrades vote and then let everybody drop the question, and obeying the vote, push the work of our party for half a million votes in the next election. I would like a milion better, and if all hands will strike for Socialism and case striking at socialists we may

have the million if we will.

I had hoped to escape the necessity of taking any part in this controversy, but the shape in which the matter stands, with the requests of those with whom I voted at St. Louis and the challenge of those who are attacking my record in that matter, I have no choice in the matter, and an compelled to make the following statement:

#### The Question Stated.

There are four propositions now efore the party membership in this First: Shall the action of the Nareferendum:

First: Shall the action of the National Committee in removing the headquarters be approved?

Second: Shall the removal of the old quorum be approved?

Third: Shall the National Headquarters be again removed to Chi-

ed and the members of the

the exception of the members from Pennsylvania and Missouri. It may be taken for granted then, that it was the will of the party that the headquarters were to be removed. This being the case, ought the com-mittee to have moved the headquar-ters or ought the committee to have ters, or ought the committee to have nominated one or more places and submitted to a referendum the ques-tion of removal?

tion of removal?

The committee understood that it was the wish of the party that the committee remove the headquarters, and the committee further understood the National Constitution to place the responsibility for the removal on the National Committee, always with the provision that any act of the committee was subject to a referendum on the request of five locals from three states as is the case with all other acts of the Naiocals from three states as is the case with all other acts of the Na-tional Committee.

The committee had good reasons for holding this view.

for holding this view.

Power to Remove or No Power at All.

(1) The plain language of the Constitution in the matter of a referendum on the headquarters is exactly the same as when providing for a referendum on all other acts of the committee. Therefore, if the National Committee could not remove the headquarters without first taking a referendum, then it could not, constitutionally, elect a National Secretary or transact any business without first taking a referendum. This position would be utterly absurd. The plain meaning of the constitution is that the committee shall act, but that its acts are subject to a referendum after the manner provided.

(2) It was the understanding of

One Mentioned Referendum.

(3) The party press had wildly discussed the matter of removal before the committee meeting. In not one single newspaper or magazine in all of this discussion was it ever suggested that the National Committee should vote for a referendum for removal, but it was always demanded that the National Committee should remove. It would seem that these newspapers and magazines understood, as did the National Committee, that the committee had the power to that the committee had the power to

#### Why Wait for the Committee?

Why Wait for the Committee?

(4) If the responsibility for removing the headquarters is not placed on the National Committee, always subject to a referendum, then why did the comrades everywhere wait for a meeting of the National Committee to have this matter attended to? The headquarters could have been removed by a referendum initiated in the usual way six months ago, if that had been understood to be the constitutional method of procedure. The party did not treat St. Louis then as it proposes to treat Omaha now, for no other reason than because it was universally understood that the action of the National Committee was necessary—that the responsibility action of the National Committee was necessary — that the responsibility rested with the National Committee. "To Elect the Place"-Not Nominate

(5) And, finally, the action in removing the headquarters was taken by the National Committee on a recommendation of the sub-committee on organization. The clause, under which the committee was acting, reads as

the committee was acting, reads as folows:

"That on the adoption of this paragraph this committee proceed to elect the place of the National Headquarters."

This clause was made a part of the sub-committee's recommendations on the motion of Comrade Carey of Massachusetts. It was not once suggested in the subcommittee, on the discussion of this clause, that the action would properly be to elect a place for referendum. The clause was reported to the general committee and adopted manimously by the committee, and not one word spoken on the question whether the committee had the right and the responsibility for doing what it was voting to do. The published records of the meeting show that it was only after the nominations of the various cities had been made, and as a matter of fact, only when it had become evident that Omaha would surely be elected, that the cry of usurpation was raised and the contention made that the committee had no anthority "to elect the place of the National Headquarters."

The cry came too late to be taken seriously. I do not think there is a

The cry came too late to be taken seriously. I do not think there is a man in the National Committee who thinks this question would ever have been raised had Indiasapolis been selected; that is, had the place desired by, and voted for, by all of the members of the old quorum, been agreed upon.

That Unsemiy Hurry.

But it is contended that the National Committee not only moved the headquarters, but that the records and other effects of the party were moved in an unseemly hurry. They were not removed until all of the affairs of the former Secretary had been settled, and all the work of the National Headquarters, which required any of the effects of the party, to be present in St. Louis for the convenience of the former Secretary, had been properly attended to. Why should they not then go to the new headquarters? The comrades seem to have eordemned the committee for its action without considering the other and only remaining proposal which was suggested as an alternative to what the committee did.

which was suggested as an alternative to what the committee did.

What the Opposition Wanted.

There were two proposals, one to take it for granted that a referendum would be asked for and to leave the records and other effects of the party in St. Louis, after it had been voted to remove the headquarters to Omaha, and to cleet a new temporary local quorum from the members in St. Louis to act while the referendum was being taken. The other proposal was to elect a regular quorum as required and to remove the effects of the party to the place where the new headquarters had already been established; but, in so doing to take no action in any way calculated to embarrass the outgoing Secretary. The committee acted on the latter, and what seemed to the committee the more reasonable alternative. Every State in the Union, except two, had voted to remove the headquarters somewhere. Of the States represented, as between the two leading cities involved, the vote had stood fourteen for Omeha to four for Indianapolis.

(Continued on Pare Two.)



inent Lecturer and Teacher of Social Economics.

## HEADQUARTERS QUESTION

(Continued from Page One.)

It was simply doing what had been voted to be done

The Removal of the Old Quorum. econd: As to the removal of the

old quorum: Most of us were instructed to do so. Not one member of the commit-tee had been instructed to prefer charges and to remove them if found guilty of things charged, denied, and subject to dispute and trial. There were no such things under considerwere no such things under consideration. The whole party demanded removal. For my own part, I refused to to be drawn into a personal quarrel with regard to the personnel of the members of the old quorum. The policy of the old quorum was fully known by the whole membership. The former National Secretary and at least one member of the old quorum have since withdrawn from the party because of the policy of the party. because of the policy of the party. When a man cannot conscientiously even be a member of a party because he is opposed to its policy, it seems to me absurd to organize a criminal court to try and convict men before requesting them not to vote in a poly, as the representatives of the requesting them not to vote in a body, as the representatives or the party, of whose policy they are the declared and boasted opponents.

A Page of History.

All this would not be so serious a matter were it not for a brief page of our party's history. Here is the

history; St. Louis was made the national headquarters by the vote of Porto Rico in the Unity Convention. This Rico in the Unity Convention. This vote was cast by the same gentleman who, later, in the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, also voted the Porto Rico vote against the Socialist resolutions. While Porto Rico polled nearly as many votes in the Unity Convention as Illinois, the Socialist party of Porto Rico has not since been heard from in any very emphatic manner.

The California History.

The California History.

The California History.

Again, last summer the California Comrades had succeeded in healing the wounds caused by previous unwise leadership in the Socialist party in that State, and had established friendly relations with the Trades Unions both in San Francisco and Los Angeles. When I left San Francisco the active trade unionists were on the best of terms with our party, and everything in the political trade union movement was coming headlong into the Socialist party. I was later in Los Angeles. I addressed the trade unionists there, who were favoring political action as I had done repeatedly in San Francisco. A conference of delegates from the unions in Los Angeles met to consider political action of the party of the consider political action of t in Los Angeles met to consider po-litical action while I was still in the city, and voted, by a vote of sixty to twenty, to support the Socialist

Voting Down the Anti-Fusion Consti-

Again, on the request of a great many comrades in California, I furnsished them a copy of a form for a State Constitution which had been the result of the study of our class on the subject of forms of local, State and National organization in our school in San Francisco. It was changed in many particulars by the comrades interested and submitted to a referendum with a promise of comrades interested and submitted to a referendum with a promise of being adopted by a large majority. But there was a clause in this con-stitution which made fusion or bar-gains of any sort with any other po-litical party impossible. I am par-ticularly anxious that this fact be oticed, as in some quarters the very arties who opposed the constitution hich I had written, and which would have made fusion impossible, have claimed that I, in some way, was responsible for the fusion which they themselves helped to make possible by helping to defeat the very constitution which I had written, and under which fusion would have been impossible.

Harriman, Hilquitt, the Old Quorum and "Immediate Demands."

Job Harriman, the partner of Hilquitt, the National Committeeman from New York, coming straight from New York by way of St. Louis, came to California. The friends of Harriman, who had been most active in securing the submission of the new Constitution, discovered that there were "features" which they said, "were not adapted to the peculiar situation in California." The Constitution was yoted down, but after-

were "reatures" which they said, "were not adapted to the peculiar situation in California." The Constitution was voted down, but afterwards substantially adopted, with the anti-fusion provisions omitted.

The trades unions who had voted to support the Socialist ticket came into the field with a party of their own and our party, under this leadership straight from New York, was stampeded to stay out wherever the very people who, in Los Angeles, had voted to support our party, should make nominations of their own. The National local quorum at St. Louis, which had been elected in connection with the establishment of the National Headquarters at St. Louis, outvoting Chiesgo by the vote from Porto Rico at Indianapolis, had been all of the time since its election under the control of this New York partnership, Hilquitt and Harriman. Who, that was in attendance at the Unity convention, does not remember the St. Louis New York-Porto Rico brotherhood, famous for always voting alike, and particularly doing so during the seven hours' contest in that convention over the question of "Immediate Demands." And while those of us who were opposed to them in this dehate were finally able to compel the re-writing of these demands, we were compelled to admit them into the platform as re-written, or to submit to having them inserted in the platform in spite of us in the original populistic form in which Mr. Hilquitt's committee had originally reported them.

Fusion Came From New York.

Mr. Harriman had hardly reached

reported them.

Fusion Came From New York.

Mr. Harriman had hardly reached California when the local quorum in St. Louis became very active in the support of what was called the "Position of the California Courades." It was not the position of the California courades. It was not original with California. It was no more a California idea than Hearst is a New York idea. Hearst is doing business in New York but he came from California, and curiously enough, while

Hearst was running for Congress himself in New York, a movement started, also from New York, to elect a Democratic Congressman with So-cialist votes in San Francisco. Th local quorum did its utmost to fix this Harriman policy on the Socialist party of the United States. In the midst of the fall campaign it issued midst of the fall campaign it issued its semi-annual report urging the National Committee not to meet in January and begging for a National convention in which it was proposed to so amend the forms of our National organization as to make the Harriman program the law of the party. The National Committee did party. The National Committee did not take its advice; the regular meet-ing was held and its record, while ing was held and its record, while not faultless, has been printed. The comrades would do well to look it over. On every roll call you will notice that whatever quarrels the old quorum had among themselves, they all voted, with Hilquitt so long as they were permitted to vote at all. Not only so, but, on a certain important vote, where on a first vote they had not voted, Hilquitt came to three members of the old quorum and told them in my presence that they must vote, and they not only voted, but they voted as Hilquitt voted. voted.

Hilquitt on Fusion-His Work at St. St. Louis.

Again, on the floor of the committee meeting, Hilquitt argued, against fusion, but that the occ for fusion had not arisen; and not only so, but in the anti-fusion resolu-tion adopted at the recent meeting of the National Committee, reported and recommended by Hilquit's sub-committee, the last "Whereas," next preceding the resolution, reads as

"At the present stage of develop-ment of the Socialist movement of this country, there is neither neces-sity nor excuse for such alliance." If this means anything at all it at least means that with the further de-relegment of the Socialist movement

velopment of the Socialist movement the "necessity or excuse for such al-liance" may arise. I voted for these resolutions. But I did so, and I am sure that most of the committee did so, without noticing the force of this clause. I have asked the National clause. I have asked the National Secretary for a referendum to the members of the National Committee, on my motion, to have this clause stricken out of the resolutions. I am not an anti-fusionist "at the present stage." I am an anti-fusionist at any stage and so is the Socialist party. stage, and so is the Socialist party.

Is it not plain that the removal of the quorum, as well as the removal of the headquarters, was to disentangle the committee and its work from this whole compromising combination? If Comrade Hilquitt can get a referen-dum carried "to rebuke" those who dum carried "to rebuke" those who did not care to vote with him and were not induced to change their minds by his threats to discredit them with the Socialists everywhere, then my answer to my comrades, who choose to vote with him in this referendum is, that maybe I was wrong; but, having the foregoing facts in mind, I thought, and I still think, it was better not to vote with him for, although he threatens to ruin me with the comrades, which he cannot do, and which is of but little importance anyway, I do not wish him, or anyone else, by enforcing an unwise policy in the party management, or by provoking quarrels among the comrades, to bring to ruin the Socialist party. cialist party.

Omaha and Chicago Friends-Not Rivals.

Omaha and Chicago Friends—Not Rivals.

And now a word as to the vote between Omaha and Chicago. Neither the comrades at Omaha nor at Chicago have asked for the headquarters. If the headquarters are taken from Omaha not a comrade there, nor anywhere else, will slacken his pace in his work for our party. If they do not go to Chicago not a comrade there will be disappointed or offended. Between these two cities there is not now, nor can there be made to arise, any war between the comrades on this question.

Omaha was not represented at St. Louis. She never asked anyone to vote for her so far as I know. Chicago was represented. But, while her representative voted for Chicago, so far as I know, he made no effort to induce others to do so. And his was the only vote cast for that city. Chicago is making no campaign to secure the headquarters. It will be no

cago is making no campaign to se-cure the headquarters. It will be no reflection on her or the comrades there if she is not voted for under this referendum. It could be of no advantage to her in any way should she be selected.

Acquaintance Will Kill Suspicion.

Acquaintance Will Kill Suspicion.

I voted for Omaha at the meeting of the National Committee. I did so because I wanted the East to know us better in the West. Vail, Chase, and every other worker, in the party who has come West and has become acquainted with us, has learned, and has not hesitated to state, how utterly without foundation is the suspicion of some of the comrades on our European border that we in the West are not revolutionary, that we are not class-conscious, that we don't understand and are not taking part in the world-wide class struggle, that we are half baked only, that we are for a populist movement, that we are Bryan Socialists, that we are midjle-class exploiters, which we appoint the related to the toilers anywhere, that for some reason or other the comrades of the Rocky Mountains, and in the Middle West are not to be trusted in the party's work. I voted for Omaha not because I thought then, and I know now that if the comrades will loave Mailly in Omaha in a year's time all the world will know that we are Socialists and that we will never again be called upon to defend ourselves against our courades, when we wish rather a be forcing the fight with the common enemy. This mutual suspicion can only be cured by better acquaintance. Let it be cured now. Let it be cared once for all. Let the Socialism of the West never again be called upon to defend ourselves against our courades, when we wish rather as he forcing the fight with the common enemy. This mutual suspicion can only be cured by better acquaintance. Let it be cured now. Let it be cared once for all. Let the Socialism of the West never again be called upon to defend itself against the charge of haif-heartesiness in this warfare. Or, if our Socialism is as defective as it is claimed no one can be more anxious for correction than are we. Let the headquarters stay in our

midst. If we are wrong, help us to correct our errors. If we are right, cease this censure for faults which are none of ours.

No Ancient History in Omaha.

Again, I voted for Omaha because the Socallist movement has suffered sadly from Socialist factions. Too frequently the most "experienced Socialist" is the one who has had most experience in attempted fusions and successful splits. Omaha has never been involved in any of these controversies. Whatever influence the location of headquarters may have on the policy or the activity of the National party, Omaha has no ancient history to write up, nor old oursels. history to write up, nor old quarrels to adjust, before the work of the National Committee can go on unhindered in its midst. Her local work is clear, clean, active, united. The comrades are at peace with themselves and there is no question that the trades unions of Omaha will sup port the Socialist party as the party of the workingman, rather than try to oragnize a rival to divide our forces and to defeat our common cause the ballot box. \*

No Dictation From Omaha.

I voted for Omaha because I believed that the local comrades would in no way try to dictate or in any manner to control the National work because the headquarters was in easy reach. In this I have not been dis-appointed. Comrade Boomer, Nationappointed. al Committeeman from Washington, says he spent five days at the head-quarters, and during all of that time no comrade of Omaha came to argue any question with the National Sec-retary, or in any way to interfere with his work. That's a good place to stay.

The Present Quorum Can Be Trusted I voted for Omaha because the local

quorum, which would come with that location, and which was afterwards elected, represent in every instance local movements which are without local strife, are clear, active, safe, and no one of them ever involved in a party quarrel. So far as I know, everyone is pleased and satisfied with work. If anyone should com-I am the one. The one thing have asked the new quorum to do it has voted not to do. But, I did not vote for them to do as I wish. I voted for them because I believed they would do their own thinking and their own voting, and so long as we have a local quorum at all (I do not think a local quorum is necessary). I do not know of any men better qualified than these men, or whose antecedents and activity in the party work promise a freet hand to party work promise a freer hand to the National Secretary to do his work, than does the present quorum. Not than does the present quorant. Note one is a farmer. It would be no reflection on him if he was. All are Socialists, all are victims of exploitation, and are without ambition, so far as I know, for personal place or power in the movement.

The Proposed Quorum Ought to Be Defeated.

The removal of the headquarters to Chicago does not give to Chicago the local quorum, with the exception of Berlyn of Chicago, whom everybody knows to be the embodiment of personal devotion to the cause of So-cialism. Work of Iowa will be a member whichever way the vote goes, and there is no better man for the place. But the others are the outvoted minority at St. Louis, initiating a referendum to nominate themselves a referendum to nominate themselves for a majority control of the local quorum. They have been involved in all the fights and factions of the past. They ought to withdraw their names. If they do not do so their own locals ought to vote against them. They are the active supporters of the snear who voted the old quorum, or at least voted with the old quorum. The very nature of the campaign they are carrying on ought to defeat them. The personalities, the bitterness, the appeal to sectionalism, the attacks on private character and private affairs of the persons who did not vote with them ought not to recommend these persons for service as members of the new local quorum.

I am unwilling to be involved in a personal quarrel with any of the comrades. I have remained silent hoping that this matter would be adjusted without the necessity of noticing the attacks upon the gentlemen with whom I voted at St. Louis, and upon myself. But the effort is made to influence this resembles he

and upon myself. But the effort is made to influence this referendum by personal complaints, which, if left un-noticed, may influence some of the comrades to do what would seem to me to be a serious disadvantage to our party's work. our party's work.

No Secret Scheming at St. Louis.

It is proposed that the headquarters be removed from Omaha because those of us who voted to fix the headquarters there held a caucus in St. Louis. I never met any members of the committee outside of the general meetings of the committee by appointment, except in the regular sub-committee rooms, and never behind closed doors, and never to the exclusion of any other member. But hind closed doors, and never behind closed doors, and never to the exclusion of any other member. But I did, on every occasion, and by every effort which I could make, attempt to accomplish certain things. And they were accomplished. I tried just as carnestly to accomplish other things in which I failed. I am submitting to the will of the party in the things I wanted and didn't get. I shall submit to the will of the party membership in whatever way this vote is taken, but it seems to me that this question of headquarters ought to be settled on the merits of the question and not on the merits or demerits of any person, or persons, whatsoever.

No Sectionalism for Omaha.

Aspain, we are accused of being sectional. Of the seven men from the Atlantic Coast, four voted for Omaha, one for St. Louis, one for Indianapolis one for Washington, and none for Chicago. Of the fourteen who vôted for Omaha, seven were from States lying east of Omaha, and seven from the West. If there ever was a vote which was not sectional, it was the vote of the National Committee, which made Omaha our National headquarters. It is difficult to see how a vote for Chicago, given on the recommendation of New York, is a rebulke to those committeemen who voted for Omaha when not even New York itself voted for Chicago.

The International School of Social Economy Not a Political Machine.

I am personally accused of using my school to control the action of the National Committee, and to domineer as a party boss, over the affairs of the Socialist party. A number of com-rades, nearly equal to one-third of all the disc. rades, nearly equal to one-third of all the dues paying members of the Socialist party, are taking, or have taken, our correspondence lessons. During the last two years not fewer than fifty thousand letters and other communications have passed from me to these comrades. I will pay any of those who make these charges one dollar each for all the communications sent by me to any of these correspondence students taking advantage of my relations to them in any tage of my relations to them in any way trying to use them for persona purposes connected with the policy of the party or the details of its organization. These people who are charging me with abusing the confidence of the comrades in this particular ought to produce at least one such letter or admit their injustice to me and to my work

and to my work.

But, suppose I was guitty as charged; must Omaha be discredited and the work of the party involved in a prolonged and unnecessary wrangle to punish me? And in what way shall I be punished? Even if the headquarters are moved.

Working Socialists for Money.

Again, it is charged that I am making large sums of money out of the Socialists in connection with my school, and that I voted for Omaha and therefore—Well, just what the connection is, I cannot see. But, no-tice, these comrades are sending this statement broadcast, emphasizing and repeating it without endeavoring any way to learn the facts. V here are the facts: I commenced working for the Socialist movement in the fall of 1900. I spoke continuin the fall of 1900. I spoke continuously during the campaign, under the joint campaign committee of Chicago, for Debbs, and voted for him. Have been continuously in the work ever since. Myself, my wife and child have the three of us limited ourselves to ten dollars a week for the living expenses of us all. All that has been collected by me for books speeched. collected by me for books, speeches, collections, school tuitions, and from all other sources of every sort during this time has been expended in the work I have been trying to do to the best of my information, and to the limit of my strength, and I am now about four hundred dollars in debt on this account. But it is

Who Builds the New Building. asked with a sneer, "Where did the money come from to build your school building?" Why didn't you ask me, or anyone in Kansas City? If the building is built it will be built by the subscriptions of the Kansas City comrades, who are on the ground, who are given weekly statements of all my receipts and expenditures, and who, because of their knowledge of my work, are glad to help me. If the newspaper writers who are attacking my school would visit it when in session, I am sure that every one of them will recall their unjust and Who Builds the New Building. of them will recall their unjust and incorrect statements about my work and will be glad to aid me in making the school a better one, and will never again strike at me or the work I am trying to do. Nearly three

Ask My Students About It. hundred comrades in night schools, or in regular sessions, have taken train-ing courses under my direction. They are now in nearly all of the States. Not one who has ever been a student of mine, so far as I know, and this is said without any exceptions whatever, not one who has ever been a student of mine, is not now a personal friend of mine, and would not now defend me against any or all of these defend on mine, and would not now defend me against any or all of these complaints. And not one of them would bear testimony that I have ever at any time, or in any way, undertaken to bind them to myself for personal ambitions for place or influence in the Socialist party.

Let the Members Rule,

Again, I am accused of opposing the referendum. All who know my position on this matter know this is entirely wrong. I am in favor of making all amendments to the constitution by referendum, initiated in the usual way, and not by the usual conventions. I am in favor of fixing the location of National headquarters. the location of National headquarters by referendum. I am in favor of the election of the members of the local quorum, so long as the local quorum is kept a part of our organization, by the referendum. I am in favor of the election of the National Secretary the election of the National Secretary by referendum. I am in favor of the election of all International Secretaries and Delegates by referendum. I am in favor of the nomination of all candidates for State and National offices for the Socialist party including candidates for President and Vice President, by referendum, and in every instance I would have these referendums initiated by the comrades through use locals and not by State or National Committees, nor by State or National Conventions. I have been in too many conventions to have much confidence in the wisdom of the action of a lot of strangers brought together for a three or four days seession under conditions of great excitement, acting under parliamentary ctiement, acting under parliamentary rules, and under the influence of strong men who may have axes of their own to griad.

ill-informed.

It is charged that I am ill informed and not a safe or desirable teacher of Socialism. Again, what this has to do with the location of the head-quarters I cannot tell. But no one knows better than I how limited is my information or how many questions perplex me. But I have at least this qualification for a teacher. I am anxious to learn myself, and I have never known anyone anixous to learn things worth learning who did not already know some things worth knowing; while on the other had, it has never been my fortune to know anyone who was sure that he knew it all and that all others were unsafe and unsound from whom it was possible to learn anything, unless it was the danger of boasting your own wisdom lest the very boasting betray you for a fool.

for a fool.

The California Comrades
Misrepresented.

Again, it is charged that my presence in California was a misfortune to the movement. Maybe it was. The comrades did not think so. The San Francisco local voted manimonally consumending my work, both in the receral propagands and in my school.

and the gentleman who has so widely charged me with injuring the work in San Francisco was present at the meeting and if he did not vote for the resolutions at least did not vote against them, for they were adopted unanimously. Again, during the last two years I have visited and spoken in all the States West of Pennsylvania and North of Arkansas, and I vania and North of Arkansas, and I have never yet spoken for the So-cialists in any place where I have not a standing invitation to return. I have now on hand more applications for addresses than I can possibly make for two years to come. And these invitations are not from men who do not know a Socialist address when they hear one, and they are from nearly every State in the Union, including New York along with the rest. And never before were so many New York comrades taking up my correspondence work as at this very

Now all this seems to me so petty and so personal and so small that I hope I may never again be compelled to put a breastplate on my back to protect myself from my comrades in the rear while I am facing the common enemy at the front,

The World Is Ours.

Comrades, the world is ours. Let us go after it and get it now. I am sure that the comrades who asked for the referendum to take the headquarters away from Omaha did so without fully understanding the situation. Comrades, the headquarters are all right where they are. Let well enough alone. The manliest thing that these locals can do who joined in asking for this change of headquarters is to vote it down themselves on this ref-erendum. I am sure that Comrades Berger, Mahoney and Dobbs cannot afford to stand themselves as candi-dates for members of a new local quorum. I was them to do the manquorum. I urge them to do the man-ly thing of refusing to stand in the unfortunate position which their own petitions have placed them. And to the comrades of New York, New Eng-land, St. Louis and Chicago, you have never given your approval to the old quorum. You all wished for a change in the administration of the office of the National headquarters. The comrades of St. Louis demanded the removal of most of the members and the one remaining member refused to be made an exception when the vote was taken. The handful of twen-ty-six comrades in New York who, under the leadership of Hilquitt, asked for the referendum, I am sure, were missed or they do not represent the intelligence and devotion of the the New York movement. New York has been misrepresented by the Harriman and Hilquit partnership long enough. She would better speak for

Let the Workers Be Heard From

To those comrades who are selling literature, who are organizing new locals, who are pushing the circulation of the Socialist papers, who are getting up public meetings, who are fighting the battles for Socialism in a hand to hand encounter with the enemy and not with each other, you who have never asked for any places or offices in the party or nominations at the hands of the party, all this means that the rank and file of the membership shall speak; and my position is that you workers who are making the Socialist party ought not only to make it but to manage it, and that you ought not to be misled by the disappointed statesmen who do so litdisappointed statesmen who do so lit tle and talk so much and are so de termined to rule or ruin the Socialis movement. Omaha stands for the chance to work unhindered by old quarrels at home and undisturbed by the quarrels of "visiting statesmen" on her local quorum.

"Vote It Down, Boys."

Hilquitt says that on an important vote at St. Louis I cried out, "vote it down, boys," and he further says that they voted it down. If it was a bad measure and if Hilquitt favored it.

it probably was, that was a good service to the party. He neglects to tell you that I was on the floor seeking for an opportunity to answer him when the moving of the previous question cut off debate and that under the rule I could not argue the guestion and so declared the rose. question, and so declared the post-tion that I wished to argue and could not because of the previous eould not because of the previous question. But never mind. Here it is again, and Hilquitt, you are invited to help "vote it down" this time as before. Vote down the Hilquitt ref-erendum; then get down your armfuls of Socialist literature and go after a ballot box full of Socialist votes.

"Get Together-Get to Work."

And Hilquitt and Harriman and all the old quorum, I urge to do the same. I have just voted as a mem-ber of the National Committee against expelling or submitting to a National referendum the question of expelling Harriman from the party. While I did this for the reason that under our con-stitution such matters belong to the several States, I sincerely hope that Harriman will not take any position which will compel such action on the part of the State of California, And I further hope that California will not deal harshly with this hero of so many battles for our cause. While I do not agree with these comrades and helped to outvote them in the National Committee meeting, that is no reason why they as well as I should not go to work harder than ever, submbitting to the voice of the majority of our party, while we fight to win for our party the majority vote of the whole country. of the whole country.

And especially is this true of Har-riman. I want you to vote against him, but shall feel a deeper grief than for any personal injury that could be done myself should either he or the California comrades take any action which would make it impossi ble for him to give his failir strength to the cause he has serve

Peace and Push.

Then, with no personal animosity towards anyone, with no desire "to rebuke," to discipline or to offend anyone, but solely for the sake of peace and push in our party affairs, I shall vote for the approval of the removal of the headquarters, the removal of of the headquarters, the removal of the old quorum, and against remov-ing the headquarters to Chicago or anywhere else at this time, and against the removal of the present local quorum in favor of the gentle-men named or other comrades, which could possibly he named in their stead could possibly be named in their stead.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

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Are Permanent

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## English Trades Unions

And the Law

Written for The Journal By John Spargo Editor of The Comrade New York

is now generally recognized by British trade union leaders, and the British trade union leaders, and openly boasted by the employers, that nothing less than the utter destruction of the trade union movement is aimed at by the latter in the campaign of litigation which they have begun waging during the past five years or so. That is the true meaning of those far-reaching decisions in the famous Taff Vale Case, and other cases of equal importance. There, as in this country, the courts of justice" are wholly subordinated to the interests of the exploiting class.

elass.

It is a well known, fact that English legal decisions are closely followed by judges in this country and quoted

common. We read of such associa-were then called, and it is quite in-teresting to notice how, since that tions among the printers, the labor-ers in the building trades, etc. About the year 1700 there arose in England the year 1700 there arose in England a new class of journeymen workers for whom there was no prospect of becoming anything else, and from that date trade unions may be said to have arisen. The Journeymen Tailors' organization, of London, is without doubt the oldest trade union in existence, having a clearly recorded history from 1720 onward. Against them the first law passed against trade unions was directed in that year, in response to a petition of the master tailors. That law was passed

JOHN SPARGO,



as precedents in our courts. We are vitally interested, therefore, in these decisions. Having been firmly established there, it is morally certain that they will beb extensively followed here. A glance at the history of the English unions, and a brief consideration of their present position as determined by judicial wisdom, is therefore of considerablee interest and value.

The exact origin of the trade union movement cannot be determined. It was for a long time believed and taught that the modern trade union was a development of the early trade gild, but the theory is scarcely borne out by the facts so far as they are known. The ripest scholarship rejects it entirely. Other imaginative writers, like the late G. Osborne Ward, for example, have tried to extend the history of the union back to Bible times. These attempts are interesting, and do nobody any harm. But they are of no historical value. The trade union is essentially a modern institution.

Throughout the seventeenth century ephemeral and temporary associations of wage-workers were quite

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY. Minneapolis Tribune.

One of the Greatest Dangers That Menace the People of This Country

Menace the People of This Country
Is Nervous Debility.

Medicine is a science that has made
rapid progress during the past quarter of a century. Many discoveries,
some of a startling nature, have been
made during this period, and the indications are that each succeeding year
will see more remarkable discoveries
in the medical world, and in consequence disease will become more and
more subservient to the man who
thoroughly masters the art of healing as understood in these modern
times.

ing as understood in these modern times.

Among the few famous men of the medical world whose labors have been largely instrumental in advancing the science of medicine to its present proud position, no one occupies a more prominent or enviable position than does the famous specialist, Doctor Kelly. It was early in the career of this great physician that he discovered by careful observation that nearly 15 per cent. of all deaths as detailed in the reports of health boards were directly due to nervous diseases, while a majority of deaths attributed to other causes first had their origin in a debilitated condition of the nervo-sexual system. As a result of these observations he was not long in deciding that he could by devoting his entire time and attention to the study of nervous diseases better contribute to the relief of suffering humanity than he could in any other hranch of medical science. In consequence of his life-long work in this field Doctor Kelly now enjoys the distinction of being one of the greatest living experis in the reatment and cure of diseases of the nervous system, and his pre-eminent skill in this particular branch of the healing art is generally conceded by all the prominent medical men of both this country and Europe.

Probably the most common of all

by the Liberals or "Whigs" as they time, opposition to the unions has been about equally divided between the two great parties, Liberal and Tory. Like the workers of this country, the workers of England have had many bitter experiences of the antagonism of all capitalist parties to the interests of labor. In the fifty-six years from 1714 to 1770, the Whigs (read "Liberals") passed many laws directed against combinations of workers in various specified trades, and in 1799-1800 the Tories extended those laws against all workers—the Whigs uttering no word of opposition or of protest. In 1824-25 all these laws were repealed and trade unionism became legalized.

In 1830 the Whiggs came into power, and for the first time began to call themselves "Liberals." They at once began to undo what had been done to make trade unionism legal. Some of the worst cases of tyranny on record are those of the persecution of the trade unionists of England at this time. For example, there was the banishment of six agricultural laborers of Dorchester for merely taking part in the initiatory ceremony of their union. In 1859 and again

ry, mental anxiety, due to various causes, or overstudy. Different people afflicted with this disease and its attending evils require different modes of treatment; but as Doctor Kelly has thoroughly mastered the treatment and cure of all forms of nervous desired. bility, it is with pardonable pride that he points to his unparalleled record of not a single failure to cure any case among the many thousands he has treated.

among the many thousands he has treated.

After having once experienced the indescribable evils and distressing effects of nervous debility, patients when cured of the disease are thereafter, as a rule, more careful of their habits and seek to avoid any possible return of the malady through voluntary acts of theirs. But in spite of all, this great American evil is canstantly increasing, and the only safeguard against a fatal termination in a majority of cases is a skilled physician like Doctor Kelly, who can through his complete mastery of the disease at once start the sufferer on the right road and speedily restore him to health and strength.

The Yellek Medical Institute is located at the N. E. corner West Broadway and Montans, and Dr. Kelly can be found there in their elegantly and well-equipped offices from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day in the week.

Approves Strike.

The executive council of the United Textile Workers of America has given its unqualified indorsement to the request of the operators in the cotton mills in Loweli to enforce their demands for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. A similar indorsement was given the operatives of the mills of the New England Cotton Yara company in New Bedford. Taunton and Fall River, and the strike of the spinners now in progress at Woonsocked and Manville, R. L. was approved. In order to support the strike in the latter places, and in anticipation of those which may take place at Lowell and in the mills of the New England Cotton Yara company, the executive com-

in 1867 the Tories passed acts giving minor advantages to the unions, but it was not till 1871 that the next realminor advantages to the unions, but it was not till 1871 that the next really important move was made. The liberal government had in the plainest terms possible promised to introduce a bill into the House of Commons which would remove the evils against which the unions were vigorously complaining. Having by that promise headed off a definite working class political movement, they passed two measures—one giving the workers the right to organize, the other imposing all sorts of restrictions, making effective organization well nigh impossible. Penalties of a most severe nature were imposed for all sorts of offenses. Anything which the judges might hold to come within the meaning of words like "molest," threaten," "obstruct," "watch," "heset" and so on, was made a criminal offense. For calling "blackleg" (i. e., scab) after one man, seven women were sent to prison, and it is interesting to recall that, in 1872, Lord Justice Brett—anticipating Judge Elmer B. Adams of Missourisentened some London gas-stokers to prison merely for preparing for a strike! In 1875 the Tory government repealed that law and completely legalized trade unionism. Not that their love for trade unionism was greater than that of the Liberals, but entirely from fear of tae enraged workers whose wrath had proved disastrous to the Liberals.

II.

The main facts of the Taff Vale Railway Company's suit against the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are well known and need not be recapitulated at length. The judgment in that case, upheld as it has been by the House of Lords, which is the highest legal tribunal, strikes at the very foundation of trade unionim. Briefly stated, it amounts to this: If, in a strike, the employer sustains any loss or damage is done to his person or proption of trade unionim. Briefly stated, it amounts to this: If, in a strike, the employer sustains any loss or damage is done to his person or property, or to the person or property of his agent, no matter how entirely irresponsible the person or persons committing the damage may be, the employer can recover the full amount of such damage from the union, all the funds of the union—not merely the strike funds, but all funds, or property of any description—being subject to seizure. As there could not very well be a strike of any kind without loss to the employer, this decision makes it almost, if not quite, impossible to conduct a strike. The strength of a union is in its treasury; when that is attacked successfully by the enemy the union is powerless. It has also been held that the same principle holds good in cases of boycott by the unions. The Railway Servants' Union has paid to the company something like \$115,000.

Another decision of vast importance was recently given and confirmed in the case of the Yorkshirs Miners' Association. This decision goes even further than that in the Taff Vife case. In this case the employers had one of their paid employes join the union, and when a strike took place, although he himself was entitled to and received strike pay, he applied for an injunction, which was granted restraining the officials from paying out any strike funds, although the said funds had been subscribed by the men themselves for that very scribed by Kansas City comrades tooutside sympathizers cannot, under this decision, be distributed among strikers.

The position is full of the greatest meril for the Path trades unions.

this decision, be distributed among strikers.

The position is full of the greatest peril for the last trades unions and for their last there is cleewhere, the people to suggest a remed last to organize themselves and carry the fight into the political field.

Will they earn the lesson? Will the workers of our own country learn the lesson?

District of Columbia Judge Renders Important Decision.

Judge Hagner of the supreme court of the District of Columbia has issued an injunction involving the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor. The practical effect of the of Labor. The practical effect of the injunction is to compel sub-contractors on a building who had engaged Knights of Labor to employ members of the Federation of Labor, as provided for in the contract with the original contractors. This is contradicted by eastern papers, yet the Associated Press sent it out.

Wages and Profits.

Wages and Profits.

Prior to the strike the anthracife miners worked ten hours a day 200 days of the year for an average wage of \$1.42 a day, which amounted to an average individual income of \$248. Each miner received about 60 cents for each ton of coal that he mined, and each miner mined about two and one-third tons a day. In computing the wages of the miners the mineowners fixed the weight of a ton of coal at various figures, ranging between 2,740 and 3,190 pounds, and sold the same coal to the customer at 2,240 pounds to the ton.

The average cost of the coal delivered to the local dealers throughout the country was \$1.87 a ton. The average cost to the consumer was \$6.25 per ton. The difference between the cost of production and the price paid by the consumer, \$4.25, represents the profits of the coal trust and the retailers.—Boston Traveler.

These Things Are Done for Profit.
Testimony before the grand jury in the investigation charges that traffic in girls for immoral purposes exists in the Fourth police district, St. Louis, Mo., was to the effect that girls were sold like slaves and that a price of \$160 for paid for each good-looking young woman secured. Further testimony was to the effect that girls are secured and held prisoners and forced to wear garments that make it impossible for them to escape to the streets.

## 

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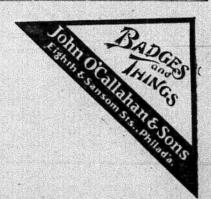
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CORRESPONDENCE—A personal visit preferred, but it you cannot call, we your symptoms fully. Our home treatment by correspondence always successful, p viding there is no need for surgical treatment, when it would be necessary to visit office.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

Socialism demands that every man shall support himself. Isn't that dreadful?

Speaking of confiscation, who set-tled that little expense bill of the Boston Ten Party?

Jesus scourged the money changers from the temple. Did he compensate them for the injury to their business? The greatest foe to the material advancement of the masses is the working man with a capitalistic mind.

Man is largely what conditions make him. So long as there is a pre-mium on wrong-doing just so long will we have wrong-doing.

Conservation of energy is a natural law and so inexorable in its workings that collectivism is being ushered in spite of congresses, camps and courts

This is said to be a competitive system, but with the growth of the trusts about the only competition noticeable is that between workingmen for a

We do not seek to change human nature. We simply desire to change the system which causes human na-ture to show such objectionable

Socialism contemplates giving to human beings as much luxury, at least, as is now enjoyed by dogs Can you wonder that the capitalists op-pose it?

Capitalism is in favor of giving to labor everything it can't possibly have any use for. Note There is nothing which capitalism cannot find a use for.

Industry, fragality and thrift are the roads to wealth, says the plute-erat. The native Filipino lives on rice and raw fish. They ought all be millionaless.

Pure and simple trades unionism gives the capitalist a club and thea fights him, itself being barehanded. Socialism believes that labor should wield its own club in its own inter-est.

Bear in mind that there are only two classes in society, those who produce nothing and have everything and those who produce everything and have nothing. To which class do you

It is natural to seek the lines of least resistance; hence we have laborsaving machinery. Nature abhbors waste as well as a vacuum; hence we have the trusts; and self-preservation is nature's first law, hence Socialism is inevitable.

We venerate the memories of dead heroes and think it patriotism. We should remember that these honored dead fought against the abuses of their time. So be worthy of the priv-lege of holding their humes in rever-ence. We must fight against the abuses of our time.

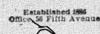
Washington attacked the divine right of kings. The Socialist attacks the divine right of property. WE ARE NOT AS RADICAL IN OUR GENERATION AS HE WAS IN HIS. Had he failed in his purpose his body would have hung in changs and his head graced a pike. Our enemies have not gotten to that point with regard to us.

The difference between "pure and simple" trades unions and political action trades unions is simply this: The "pure and simple" fellow begs for A LITTLE MORE of his production. His political action brother demands ALL he produces and he is randily getting into a position to ENFORCE, the demand. One stands erect, the other crawls.

If one desires to understand the teachings of Christianity he does not study the Koran, for instance: neither would one who is interested in learning the character of the Mohammedan, fulth study the Bible. Is it unreasonable, them, to ask these who desire a clear idea of Secialism Nor to study the writings of those who have no knowledge of the subject they attempt to discuss?

When agilation for a shorter workday was started in Angrica the employers opposed it because they said
we would only spend the time granted in a salcon. They were very chreful of our merals, you see. But if
they could find a muchine to do our
work they were supremely indifferent
as to where our time was spent; saloan or poschouse was all one to them.
These people are new warning the
people against Socialism. If they
could desire a way to continue their
against Socialism. If they
are the total in they would not
uppose it as all.





#### Charles H. Kerr & Company

PUBLISHERS OF SOCIALIST LITERATURE

photos of Mrs. Simons and myself for which you ask, together with an article for publication. Mrs. Simons will probably send on her article in the course of a couple of weeks. I hope that this may be

Permit me to congratulate you on the excellent paper you are turning out. I believe it is the best labor paper in the United States and I see almost all of them. Fraternally yours,

The Butte School Election.

The school election of Silver Bow county, which occurred on the 4th of. April has demonstrated more clearly then tons of argument could possibly have done that the emancipation of the working classes could not be ac-complished in eighteen millions of years by the pure and simple trades unionists. The necessition unionists. The personalities of the candidates were not an issue. While the school board of the past has been conducted in the interest of the board members rather than in the interest of the public, their mismanagement were not an issue for the reason that none of them had been renominated. The point involved was whether the workingmen of Silver Bow county had sense enough to manage their own affairs or not, and further, whether the teachers were entitled to the same political privileges, the same rights and liberties as are accorded to other American citizens or whether they should be placed in a class with Indians, Chinamen and convicts. The workingmen of Butte have, by their votes, declared for the latter classifi-cation. They have further said, by their vote, that a labor union is not a respectable organization. There should be no complaint when they find themselves taken at their word.

The press dispatches contain a statement that bricklayers are wanted in San Francisco. We have not been able to learn of its authenticity.

### BRITTON'S For All Painters' Supplies



#### YUUK MUNEY BAUK fied. We will ship quarts of 8-year-old

quarts of 8-year-old black Raven Whiskey to any point on the railroad in Montana or Idaho, express prepaid, for \$3.40. This whishey is shipped to us direct from the distillery in carload lots. We bottle and guarantee it. Unless otherwise specified when ordering we will ship all Black Raven Whiskey. You may have, for the same price, one bottle sisters one guart London Deck Variation Whiskey. You may have, for the same price, one bottle Black Raven Whiskey, one quart London Dock Jamaica Rum, one quart ten-year-old California Port or Sherry Wine and one quart Holland Gin, or mixed to suit. If you are not satisfied with the goods send them back

at our expense and your \$3.40 will be returned to you by next mail. The Largest Drug House in The State

NEWBRO DRUG CO., Butte, Mont.

Twenty four postal clerks at the Butte, Montana, postoffice have been notified of a raise of \$100 per year. The office was also authorized to engage four additional clerks.

The political outlaw of one genera-

Walker's Success Straight Whiskeys Bought in bond. Double stamp goods. Positively nothing else used. Full quarts, full pints and full half pints; half gallon or gallon. 12 W. Park St., Butte.

### Ranches For Sale

Write, stating about what is desired, and receive the finest list of bargains in the State. JOHN SHOBER, JR., Helena, Mont

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LEAVE BUTTE.
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From St. Paul, daily... 11:10 a. m. From Great Falls and Helena, daily... 2:55 p. m.

FULL INFORMATION FROM Ticket Office, No. 41 North Main J. E. DAWSON, General Agen

### **HUGHES' SHARPSHOOTERS**

Pithy Paragraphs by a Member of the Executive

In the leisure class society of capi-talism the baby now ranks second to

"cat parties" are quite the swell thing in high society.

We are great! Our system produces women of wealth who spend their idle time slobbering kisses over a shaggy poolle, while they hate and book down upon their sisters of hon-orable toil.

. . . The capitalists are helping along some—their open acts are showing the working class that ALL the political machinery of the country is being used by the capitalists to further their scheme of exploiting and subjugating the toilers. And why not—IT ALL BELONGS TO THE CAPITALISTS? YOU have given it to TALISTS? YOU have given it to them with YOUR votes.

capind to
per cent of the population. The reason that this mighty majority has not ONE representative in any branch of the government, while ALL the law-making and law-interpreting power is in the hands of their enemies, is because the workers have not understood the struggle in which they are engaged. They are beginning to understand now, and the monster oppressor is all a tremble.

The middle class people are willing to do anything for the worker except "to get off his back." This was never more aptly illustrated than in the case of W.R. Hearst, prince of fakers, whom a lot of other fakers are booming for president on a "labor- Democratic ticket." Hearst is loud in his protestations of friendship for the working class; yet he works his engineers in New York 12 hours a day. See?

### Ancient Fables Modernized No. 7

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins 

The Man and the Lion.

A man and a lion traveled together through the forest. They soon began to boast of their respective superiority to each other in strength and prowess. As they were disputing they passed a statue carved in stone, which rep-resented "s lion strangled by a man."
The traveler pointed to it and said.
"See there! How strong we are, and how we prevail over even the king of beasts." The lion replied: "That statue was made by one of your men. If we lions knew how to erect stat-ues, you would see the man placed

ues, you would see the man placed under the paw of the lion." One story is good, till another is

A toiler and a soldler one day walked through a large library. They soon began to boast of their respective superiority in the progress of mankind. As they were thus disput-ing they passed a bookcase that con-tained several histories. The soldier pointed to them and said: "See there! Those books show what we have done for the race. Every page is but the record of some of our actions, while record of some of our actions, while you are hardly mentioned. The toiler replied: "Those books were written by soldiers and their followers. If we toilers had written the histories, the works of labor would fill the page and not tales af blood."

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

### BLACKSMITHS-

We are the Montana distrib-uting agents for the MEVERSLIP HORSE SHOES AND CALKS Our contract with the factory allows us to sell them only to blacksmiths. We carry a complete stock

here in Butte. For prices write to .

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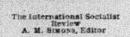
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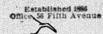
Address

AMERICAN LABOR UNION

173 Pennsylvania Building Butte, Montage







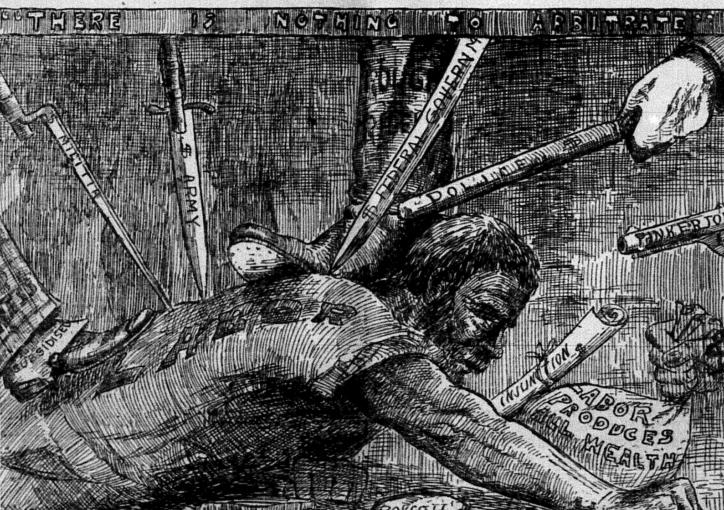
Chicago, March 6, '03

MR. CLARENCE SMITH, BUTTE, MONT.

Dear Comrade: I send you herewith, under separate cover, the

A. M. SIMONS.

HE VOTED FOR IT.



The logical result of Labor's Division on Political, Lines. Unite! You have nothing to lose but such treatment as this.

### Official Department

AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

izations, Greeting: March 27, 1903.

March 27, 1903.
In accordance with the law of the Constitution, the call is hereby is sued for the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Labor Union. tion of the American Labor Union. This meeting will convene in the City of Denver, Colo., on Monday, May 25, 1993, at 2 o'clock p m, at I. O. O. F. Hall, No. 1542 Champa Hall, No. 1543 Champa street, and will continue in session from day to day, until its business is completed.

Representation in Convention.
Representation in the convention.
Representation in the convention will be as follows, based on the memebrship reported in good standing at the end of the quarter previous to convention (March 31).

Local unions—One delegate for the first 100 members or less, and one for each additional 100 members, or majority fraction.

jority fraction.

Central and district bodies—One

Central delegate.
State organizations—One delegate for each 4,000 members.
National and international organizations—One delegate for each 4,000

Election of Delegates.
Unions must elect delegates on or before April 25, as the constitution provides they must be elected at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the convention.

Contentials

Credentials.

Credentials and duplicate credentials are enclosed herewith. Use one of each delegate elected. Duplicate credentials, properly signed and scaled, shall be given to the delegates elect who shall present them to the secretary-treasurer at the convention.

Qualification of Delegates.

No person is eligible as a delegate who has not been a member of his loan union at least six months; provided, such local union has been organized that length of time.

No organization can be represented by proxy.

Railroad Rates, Etc.

To Local Unions and Affiliated Organ- | known to delegates elect in a later Amendments, Resolutions, Grievances,

Etc.
Local unions and affiliated organizations should consider amendments to the constitution, resolutions, grievances now, if they have not already done so. To avoid useless waste of time of the convention, these matters should be put in shape and mailed to

whould be put in shape and mailed to
the secretary treasurer within the
next 40 days; so that when the convention meets, they can be considered and acted upon promptly.

Select Best Men.

In the selection of your representatives to the convention, the greatest
care and judgments hould be exercised to elect only such men as are
sober, industrious, reliable and intolgent, and who are possessors of definite, honest convictions; men who are
familiar with the conditions of our
members and their desires, and who
fully appreciate the responsibility of

ramiliar with the conditions of our members and their desires, and who fully appreciate the responsibility of participating in the making of laws to govern and direct the local unions and their members for the future.

The interests of your organization can be better protected by having a full representation in the convention, and we would vigorously urge your union to send its full quota of delegates, as a number of questions of great importance to our organization and its members will be brought before the convention. Do not allow the expense to interfere with or prevent your organization from having a voice in this meeting.

Wishing your union success and prosperity, and soliciting a continuance of your friendship and co-operation in the interest of the producing passes, we are.

President A. L. U. CLARENCE SMITH,
Secy.-Trens American Labor Union.

Portland has a scab union of journeyment tallors composed of mon who are under discount from the railroad companies for a rate not to exceed one and one fifth fare. Completed railroad arrangements, hotel accommodations, etc., will be made

Board.

the poodle dog. . . .

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Our New Spring Stock is now ready for your inspection.

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### OF THE PAST WEEK

The Seattle strike is reported to have been settled by arbitration.

Hand shearers are being displaced by the machine at Miles City, Mont.

Five hundred cooks and waiters are on strike in Denver against the em-ployment of non-union men.

California unions are organizing so rapidly that a union directory gets out of date in just a few weeks.

The strike in the sugar beet industry at Oxnard, Cal., has been won. Every demand of the union was

St. Paul plasterers are out on strike for eight hours, \$4.50 minimum, time and a half for overtime and double time for holidays.

Two hundred carpenters' helpers, engaged in the erection of stands at the park of the New American base. ball league in New York are on strike

The Crow's Nest Pass strike has not yet been settled in spite of reports to the contrary. The Fernie secretary has telegraphed Nanaimo that there is no settlement in sight.

The Portland Liberator started in to publish a list of the strikes now going on in the United States. It says it counted up 365 of them and then gave the flob up.

The strike at Elbow Creek, Mont., has been settled. The men agreed to forego their demand for weing coal at the tipple and the company concered the short ton and 90-cent scale.

About 20,000 carpenters, plumbers and masons employed in building trades between the New York City line and Hartford, Conn., are on strike for a 20 per cent. advance in wages.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Cleveland city council making it a misdemeanor for landlords or janitors to refuse to rent apartments in flats to persons having children. The ordinance will certainly pass.

The bridge companies of the Unit. ed States have formed an association to fight the unions. Here is the list: American, Phoenix, Pennsylvania, Boston, Pennsylvania Steel, Pitts-burg, Chicago and the Wisconsin.

The strike of the Lowell textile workers wil involve nearly 20,000 perworkers wil involve nearly 20,000 persons, whose payroll aggregate \$138,000. There will be no effort on the part of the mills to fill the strikera places. The state board of conciliation and arbitration offered its services; their tender was refused by the mill owners, who declare that they cannot permit outsiders to decide what wages they are to pay. Hundreds of new members are coming into the union.

Markle & Co. and ther independent coal operators have been endeavor-ing to get the miners to continue work as at present, disregarding the awards of the coal strike commission. The miners will insist on the award being carried out to the letter.

The threatened strike in the New York, New Haven and Hartford rail road has not yet materialized. The company has conceded recognition of the union and appointed a conference for the purpose of attempting a set-

The American Bridge company has imported fifty men to work on the Ohio bridge at Marietta. They also brought in twenty detectives and trouble is feared. Other men, brought in under similar conditions in the past have refused to work when made acgainted with the conditions.

Marshall Cunningham now says that he has an affidavit to show that the strikers contemplated blowing up the mines of W. P. Rend in Fayette county, Virginia. It has repeatedly been shown that capitalists have no difficulty in getting any old kind of an affidavit when they need them. affidavit when they need them.

Wayne McVeigh, who represented the coal operators before the coal strike commission has been appointed to represent the United States at The to represent the United States at The Hague when the arbitration board considers the question of preferentials as between the allied and non-allied areasst Venepowers having claims against Vene-

Ten Indiana coal companies and 10 individual operators were restrained by Judge Kohlsat in the United States court from continuing their combina-tion for the regulation of coal prices and output. The defendants were given until April 6 to show cause why the order should not be made perma-nent.

Eighteen of the strikers on the Con-necticut Railway and Light company have been arrested on the charge of assault with intent to kill, not because they had committed any assault but because an assault had been commit-ted by some one. Capitalism has oth-er methods of harrassing than the in-

The Tacoma street car employes who are on strike are being loyally supported by every union in the city and a boycott is declared against everyone who helps the scabs. Several Scattle men have been found who constated to take the strikers' places. but the number is not large

H. Gaylord Wilshire is visiting in Santa Barbara, Calif. He is accompanied by W. English Waling, grandson of W. H. English, candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Hancock and English ticket. Mr. Walling, like Mr. Wilshire, given his time and means to the cause of Socialism.

Structural iron workers, the men who build the frame work of sky-scrapers, threaten to tie up building operations in Chicago with a general strike. The contractors have refused strike. The contractors have refused to sign an agreement giving them an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The quice has appointed a committee to meet the contractors

The Fresno Pederated Trades and Labor Council are sending out circulars warning eastern people against being misled by the alluring promises remunerative employment orchards and vineyards of California. The fruit season is very short and at its close there is no employment of any kind to be obtained by unskilled labor except in competition with Chineae and Japanese labor. Living is higher than in the middle East, meat costing 29 cents a pound. The ob-ject of these agents who are striving to bring in more people, is to disrupt the unions of California.

The Canadian Pacific is scouring the slums of eastern cities in an effort to obtain men whose condition is so needy as cause them to accept the dishonorable position of a strike breaker. Carload after carload, says the Winnipeg Voice, have been brought into the country with the property of the country with the sand result of forcing draw wages in brought into the country with the usual result of forcing down wages in every industry in the West for these men are without a dollar and must accept such terms as are offered them by employers or starve. Thus is shown the benefits of corporation control of the railways. Italians who are ignorant of the customs of the curty are being soften together in the try are being gotten together in the vain hope that competent railroad men can be made of them.

The new wage agreement between biluminous miners and operators went into effect in nearly twenty states on April 1st. The 1902 agreement will continue in Tennessee, Alabama and several western and southern states until June or July.

Statistics compiled by Secretary Wilson show the bituminous miners, as a result of state conventions, will receive an aggregate increase of \$19, 127,000 in wages over last year. Thi is based on the output of last year. It is probable the amount will be even more, as the production is likely to be greater.

Denver Strikes.

The union cooks and waiters rejected the uitimatum of the Restaurant Keepers' Association requiring them to return to work at the old wages, and threatening in case of their re-fusal to bar them from employment in the future. The employes are endeav

union help.

The building trades strike was in augurated as predicted, and with but few exceptions finds the carpenters, timers and roofers idle. The con-tractors, with the exception of two, have signed the scale reaffirming their refusal to sign eight-hour day contracts. The painters and paperhang.

Wabash injunction Dissolved.
In the United States district court on April I Judge Elmer B. Adams handed down a decision dissolving the injunction granted March 3, restrain system to strike. The temporary indefendants were conspiring to inter-fere with interstate traffic and trans-

of marine fremen, ollers and water-tenders to enforce a demand for \$52 a month until October and \$40 there-

Five hundred tailors demand rooms

vance of 50 cents.

Unrest in Massachusetts.
Labor difficulties in Massachusetts, existing and threatened, are greater than ever before in the history of the

Brass workers-Getting ready for

Buttonhole workers—demanding an increase of 25 per cent.

Carpetmakers - Organizing.

Carriagemakers-Uniform scale and

Saturday half-holiday. Elevated road employes—Organiz-

Harnessmakers-The same

Lumber teamsters-More pay.

ers local unions also went out today.

ing officials of the Brotherhoods of Incompositive Firemen and Rallway Trainmen and other labor leaders from interfering in any way or ordering the men employed on the Wabash junction had been granted by Judge Adams, on allegations made by offi-cials of the Wabash system, that the mission of the United States mails.

<sup>4</sup> Chicago Strikes.

Five strikes, involving over 5,000 men, were inaugurated April 1st. Two thousand tannery employes went out. Lake vessels are tied up by a strike

in which to work in lieu of using their homes as workshops.

Excavating teamsters demand an increase of 25 cents a day and called a strike in all barns where the union

Steamfitters numbering 700 declined to work pending the settlement of their demand for \$4.50 a day, an ad-

state. The following in Boston and vicinity alone will give an idea of the state of unrest which exists: Bakers and confectioners—New scale and shorter hours after May 1st. Barbers—Agitating for early clos-

an aggressive campaign.

Bollermakers and iron shipbuilders -Increase of wages, reduction of

Carpenters-Demanding eight hours and \$3.00.

Grocery clerks—Putting in a claim for a Wednesday half-holiday. Horseshoers — Demanding shorter

Ladies' tailors and dressmakers— Nine hours and uniform scale. Leather workers—Joining state body

to obtain more backing.
Longshoremen---More
shorter hours.

Machinists—More pay.

Painters and decorators—More pay.

Bee Hive HARDWARE, CROCKERY, PICTURE FRAMING

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DINNER

The SOUTHERN HOTEL gives you the BEST MEAL and BEST COOKED food for 25 CENTS of any place in the city. You get as much of any and every dish offered on the bill of fare as you wish. OUR CUISINE is unexcelled. Don't forget the place and you will not forget the dinner. Come to-morrow and try one of our dinners.

DAN TEWEY, Prop.

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and for less money than any other firm in Butte. You can

be convinced of this by buy-ing your funeral designs of 47 W. Broadway STATE NURSERY CO.

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Union men., Push the circulation of the Journal. It is your organ. If you wish its influence to be felt you must

Buy a Bundle of Samples and Get Us Some Subscriptions.

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## Friday Bargain Window Soap

This is a real money saving sale It will pay you to buy in advance mediate wants.

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#### For Miners and Smeltermen

Peet's Mechanica', 3 cakes for 25c Tar Grit, 6 cakes for ..........25c

Astoria Transparent Glycerine, Armour's Fine Art. box ..... 20c ur's Transparent Glycer. Blush Rose, box ............20c Armour's Glyco-ream, box....20c Blue Grass Belle, box ......20c
All the above are 10c soaps.

#### SPECIAL DRIVE

English Glycerine, English Oat feal, 2 hoxes of 3 cakes each, Sic.

Passon & Romanilla

## Our Propaganda Brigade 🗫 🗫

copies of No. 23 just to stir up the unimals.

Comrade Madden orders \$5 worth of subscription cards and says he will do all he can for the Journal.

Comrade Morse of Lynn says he is doing all he can to swell the circu-lation of the Journal; that's the talk. Comrade Martin of Colorado says the Journal is doing a great work in preparing workingmen for the great struggle.

Comrade Riordan of Phoenix says the last issue of the Journal was eplendid and wishes more power to

Comrade Garver sends in a subscrip-tion for the "right kind of a labor paper." He says the Caps are already beginning to show yellow.

Comrade Acker of Milwaukee sends

Comrade Goge of Denver orders 25 opies of No. 23 just to stir up the hopes to send a string before long because he likes the character of the paper.

> Comrade Oneal of Indiana says the Journal is one of the very best de-fenders of the working classes and he is going to push the circulation in that state. Comrade McAllister of Kans

> closes a subscription and says a kind word for the "Emanepation Procli-mation of the Masses," otherwise known as the Journal. Comrade Lewis of Kentucky says the comrades regard the Journal as the best propaganda in the country. Comrade Latimer says he will push the circulation of the Journal on the Pacific coast.

Comrade Weichold of Encynns, Ohio, sends in for two yearlys and forty extras. He has made prepara-

Comrade Claffin of New Hampshire says the Journal is at the head of the list in America and he will assist in any way that he can to build up the circulation. Can you wonder that we are looking for a 100,000 circulation within the year when such praise as this is coming from all quarters.

The comrades are appreciating the fact that we must reach the Philistine in order to convert him and they are rolling the subscriptions in. If white paper holds out and the mail privileges are not denied us, we will have a circulation of 100,000 in the next eight months. We started after 50,000, but the boys are responding so liberally that we fel confident of doubling that figure in the time

"My heart goes out to you in grati-tude," says Comrade Kearns, of New

tions to acquaint the union boys with the liveliest union paper in Uncle Sam's dominion.

Comrade Claffin of New Hampshire says the Journal is at the head of the list in America and he will assist in any way that he can to build up the circulation. Can you wonder that we irrelated to the livelies of the livelies and such workers as this circulation afthin the year when such praise as these and such workers as this that have enabled us to grow into the biggest, brightest, best labor cociolist paper in these United States."

Comrade Crichlow says Dayton will poll 3,500 Socialist votes at the spring elections. When the returns roll in from Maine to California and from Florida to British Columbia and another increase of 300 per cent is recorder for the party of even-handed justice, the 'plutes' and the politicians will indulge in some tall thinking while Socialists will send a lustice shout of defiance to the cohorts of organized capitalists and the Socialist papers as they watch the buzzards flight will- be spurred to better and more zealous effort.

## NOTES

The American Labor Union enjoys the distinction of having organized the first union in the history of Car-son City, Nevada.

THE VANCOUVER STRIKE.

Member of the Executive Board

The U. B. of R. E., which has a bitor fight on with the Canadian Pacific
ailway, says in No. 5 of the circular
titers which they are sending out
ceakly, that the lines are being
room lighter every day and the C.

The Raymond Glove Factory has been declared unfair by the glove Workers union of the city of Stockton, Cal., and the action of the union has been endorsed by the Stockton Federated Trades. The action was a result of a refosal of the Raymond factory to recognize the union in any way.

Advices from Lynn, Mass., state that the B. & S. W. U. is still exert-

P. is losing ground fast. Rumor has it that the railroad officials are se-riously considering the advisability of backing down from their attitude of annihiliation of the United Brother-

In Portland everybobdy is talking The American Labor Union.

Clarkson, Wash., Labor Union is agitating the question of a union label on union grown produce.

Federal Labor Union, No. 500, of Pueblo, has a business agent in the field and are hustling for member ahips.

The American Labor Union enjoys the distinction of having organized the first union in the history of Carress of Carress of the Stock of th

The Colorado Southern blacksmiths and machinists were on strike only a few weeks. They had burely gone

out before all the machinery of the American Labor Union, with which they are affiliated, was working in their support. The result was a complete victory for the men on every point involved. Along the line of the U. Railway there are now on strike nearly 2,200 men. They have been out nine months and the end is not yet. The only support which these men have received, in spite of their bebing affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has come from the national organization of machinists and from voluntary subscriptions of western local unions, most of whom are affiliated with the American Labor union. This is, indeed, a case where comparisons are odious.

Mail and telegraphic services bring the following reports:

Winnipeg—Money coming in; strikers leaving; pickets doing apicalid work; boarding houses refusing to accommodate the scabs. Revelstoke—Firm and confident. Nelson the same. (Igarmakers of Vancouver give a smoker for the purpose of giving financial help to the strikers. More

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MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are those ands of you who have committed offenses against the laws of your mature and air now paying for it. I have weak, acting to the law of your mature and air now paying for it. I have weak, acting to the law of the second for a read of the flatter are required by a read of the flatter are required by a read of the flatter are required to a read of the flatter are required of afterness in the urine, with ropy sediment, all point to the decline of varieties of albument at the urine, with ropy sediment, all point to the decline of your manhood. There are hundreds who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the rause. The decline Urinary Organs.

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## The New Trades Unionism Written for The Journal by N. A. Richardson of Cal.

ognize several things that are today apparently wholly overlooked by most trades unionists.

Trades unionists will observe that there is no war between capital and labor. Capital is but the stored fruits of past labor, and to talk of making war upon it is prattle wholly out of accord with the common sense of this decade.

But when we speak of war between laborers and capitalists, of strife be-tween the few exploiters of labor and the many exploited laborers, of con-tention between those who own the means whereby laborers must live and the laborers who must now purchase access to the use of these means and thereby reduced the relative demand for labor. Then follows excessive competition among those seeking employment, and hence the necessity for united action among laborers to retain their jobs at a reasonable wage, even though others must be kept from employ who would work cheaper.

The "new unionists" will learn that, while laborers must or can purchase

The "new unionists" will learn that, while laborers must or can purchase access to a living by yielding to the capitalists a part—and often the major part—of what their labor produces, no organization of them can build a wall strong enough to withstand the pressure from the hordes of their own class. They will learn that this very condition which we

N. A. RICHARDSON.



National Committeeman for California.

in order, to live; when we speak of this species of war, we are talking along proper lines and dealing with the really great question of our age Trades unionists will soon learn that industrial development that cap-italists could no more control than that industrial development that capitalists could no more control than they could control the tides, of the ocean has compelled enjitalists to close the door upon the death angel (or devil) of competition and seek the co-operative method of production and, among themselves, of distribution as well. This same industrial development has bred the great machine and the great factory; has increased the productiveness of human labor

The evidences of the existence of the class struggle are now so plain that it seems that the dullest work-ingman should be ablie to see that the interests of the workers and their

masters are diametrically opposed to

ach other.
The organizations of trades unions

for the purpose of wringing concessions in the matter of wages and conditions of employment from the master class is in itself an evidence that

there is a struggle between the own-ing class and the dispossessed work-ing class.

ing class.

The manifestations of the class

The manifestations of the class struggle are becoming more frequent and the capitalist class is becoming more class-conscious every year. The street car strike in Terre Haute, in which big and little capitalists and politicians of all capitalistic political parties was solidly arrayed against the workers has passed into history. Last week a similar movement was started in the little city of Columbus, Ind. The employes of a factory in

Last week a similar movement was started in the little city of Columbus, Ind. The employes of a factory in that city recently struck for recognition of their organizations, the enforcement of an apprentice rule and better conditions. The strike was virtually lost, but to prevent further trouble the "business interests" of the town, which might suffer if the wealth producers were sile, have organized an "employers" association. The speakers at the meeting all argued that there was no antagonism toward organized labor, but that they did object to the acts of labor organizations, and that they intended "to run their own business." One ridientous feature of the meeting was when the chief speaker, who had been imported for the occasion, referred to Homestead, Chicago, Pana and the other bloody fields on which the blood of labor has been shed at the behest of capitalism, as "crimes of organized labor."

Another evidence of the class struggle at this time was the act of the

of capitalism, as "crimes of organized labor."

Another evidence of the class struggle at this time was the act of the governor of Colorado in sending the troops to Colorado City, where a strike has been in progress. There the strikers were firm and the prospects of winning were good, so the militia was necessary to the success of the corporations, and it did not require any disturbance to call them out. The mere fact that the capitalists wanted them was sufficient for their slave in the governor's chair.

Still another evidence that the interests of capital and labor are not identical was the injunction granted by a federal judge prohibiting the employes of the Wahash railroad from striking. The judge is the representative of the capitalist class, and as such simply serves his masters faithfully.

On the heels of the Wahash injunc-

as such simply faithfully. On the heels of the Wahash injunction comes the news that the street rallway company of Waterbury, Conn., has brought civil suits against the union men of that city and tied up the funds of all the unions of the place to prevent them assisting the striking street our slaves.

denominate capitalism breeds the necessity on the part of one band of laborers to tear down the fortifications constructed by another band. They certainly have already learned that in the most critical hour of their warfare their most deadly foe is not capitalists, nor even court decisions nor injunctions, but other laborers who stand ready to yield more and more to the demands of organized greed. Their real and deadly foe is competition.

The sane, thoughtful unionist

competition.

The sane, thoughtful unionist knows that this competition must constantly grow stronger, and not weaker, and in the end must destroy the

Current Comment By Ed H. Evinger, Editor of the Toiler

The problem of the unemployed is aknotty one for the old-line trades unionists. The eight-hour day will not solve the problem. In my trade twenty years ago we worked eleven

or twelve hours; today we work eight hours, BUT WE PRODUCE MUCH MORE TODAY IN EIGHT HOURS THAN WE DID THEN IN TWELVE.

One of our stock phrases when I began to be an agitator was "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Just what was ever meant by those who used it I was unable to find out. To the man who was working twelve hours for \$1.50 it likely meant ten hours for the same money. To the men who worked eight hours for \$1 it meant more. Then what was continued in the same money in the men who worked eight hours for \$1 it meant more. Then what was con-

men who worked eight hours for \$i it meant more. Then what was considered "fair" one year became unfair as soon as it was secured, and another demand followed for less work and more of the product. Follow the demands of the workers for more and more and more to its logical conclusion, and it invariably leads to a demand for the full product of their labor.

union if it continues to rest upon its present basis. The capitalist well understands this iron law and acts accordingly. He knows that the strife among laborers for the jobs that he has to offer must ultimately bring him the highest price; that is, give him the laborers at the lowest possible wage.

The new trades unionism, realizing all this knows that there is but one way to settle this trouble in the ranks of his own class and all this strife with the capitalists. He must do as the capitalist is doing; he must speak this death dealing commetition, into this death-dealing competition into oblivion. To do this he must remove the cause that breeds it. Today organized greed owns the jobs, offers them for sale, and laborers bid for them—compete for them. And the up-to-date unionist knows enough to now that there is no salvation for up-to-date unionist knows enough to know that there is no salvation for he class so long as these jobs are in private hands and are, as they are, the sole source of augmentation of private dividends. He knows that the question of all nations is the one of ownership of the jobs; that if labor is ever free it will be when it stops wrangling and quarreling and fighting over a petty matter of a 15-cent raise in wages that some other laborer doesn't ask, and strikes at the ballot box for the absolute removal of the exploiter as such from the industrial field.

The new trades unionist is a prac-

The new trades unionist is a practical man and understands fully that the present owners of our great industries—the men with whom he is compelled to divide the product of his labor, the exploiters—are in no way necessary to the operation of these great concerns. And he furthermore knows that the power vested in these useless and, to him, unknown owners to force this "divide-up" on every toller is not only airlassing the nation's wealth into the hands of a few, but is sapping the lifeblood of our entire civilization. He knows that industrial liberty can be gained only by granting to each equal actical man and understands fully that only by granting to each equal access to the means of life—to the jobs—and by yielding to each the equivalent of his labor product, not a part of that product, as a wage must ever be; that the best and only safeway to accomplish this end is to vote the course the class demanding the into power the class demanding this revolution and then take possession of the earth and use it for the benefit of those who must live from its re-

The new trades unionism is social The new trades unionism is socialism and can never be anything short of that. There can be no compromise in this matter, for a compromise in this matter, for a compromise in the matter, for a compromise sion of the means of life and the laborers competing for access thereto. Hence, any form of capitalistic party, whether Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or labor union based upon anything short of a demand for the collective ownership and operation of anything short of a demand for the collective ownership and operation of every exploiting medium, must advocate at best a mere reform, a mere modification of the great exploiting system, but leaves that system still in operation, and therefore can accomplish nothing of lasting benefit."

Written for The Journal

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All these are indications that capitalism is fast closing its ranks and strengthening its position for that last and final contest for mastery between them and its slaves, which it so much dreads, bubt cannot avoid. These new tendencies should open the eyes of every worker, for it propounds to them the question, "What of the future?"

Labor is more thoroughly organized now than ever before, and yet its petitions to legislative bodies for relief are given less consideration than ever before. From every state in the union comes complaints that "labor legislation" has been turned down. The national congress failed to pass any legislation asked for by the trades unions. In Indiana the representatives of organized labor were snubbed on every occasion, while the representatives of corporations sat on the platform with the presiding officer of the legislature. In this state even such laws as a barber's license, an increase of the number of factory inspectors and other measures which carried with them the creation of political jobs were turned down. them the question, what of the fature?"

If the legislative, judicial and military powers are all being used in the interests of the employing class does it not indicate that we have surrendered our political power to them, and if not, then where did they get it and what has become of ours? It is certain that if we had placed our own representatives in power these acts of oppression would not have occurred. And what hope can we have in the trades union if we are not allowed to fight for better conditions after being organized, or if we strike our hands are tied by injunctions or our lives taken by the armed forces of our masters? of our masters?

A new conception of unionism is necessary to cope with the situation and that involves the display of unity at the ballot box and meeting the masters where our numbers make us master of the situation.

If the strike and boycott is rendered useless another wearon must be sub-

If the strike and boycott is rendered useless another weapon must be substituted for them, and that is the ballot, which, wielded by a united class-conscious army of workers, will sweep the whole band of judicial representatives of capitalism out of power for ever. The ballot is the last resource of the despised workers.

This is the view that progressive unionists are taking, and it is the only one that can be acted on and bring permanent results. This does not necessarily mean the union in politics, but it does mean the union man in working class polities for all the workers and not to secure a soft place for some individual through parties which are desponsible for the evils portrayed above. The future is in the hands of the workers. "What of the future?"

The Knoxville Woolen Mills is exceptionally hostile to organized labor. Its employes, members of Federal Union, No. 7295, have been locked out for nearly two years, and continue to valiantly fight this unfair firm. The firm is or should be on the unfair list of every unionist if he has any regard for his own future.—Exchange.

When the devil gets his due, the anthracite coal monopolists will get the devil.—John Swinton in 1886.

"Silver Spray." Montana Brewing Co., Great Falls. Resedy Co., 1141

The past winter has shown many workers the difference between price and value. All around the city there is an almost inexhaustible supply of coal. Yet during the past winter many people actually suffered from cold because of the extortionate price of fuel. A few years ago the miners of this state received only 47 cents per ton for digging coal. During the past two years they received 80 cents. During the period in which the miners received 47 cents coal was sold in the Terre Haute market for \$3 per ton and less. In 1901 we paid from \$2.50 to \$3, and last winter we were held up to the tune of \$4.50 and \$5, although the miner received the same price as the year before. Whenever the miner has received an increase in wages of 10 cents per ton the consumer has been forced to pay an extra dollar or more for a ton of oad. This is conclusive evidence that increased wages for any craft come from the workers in other lines of industry. It should be conclusive proof that wages on the average are always at the subsistence point.

the whole force of socialism. For it must be borne in mind that \$10,000,000 of present values under the rapidly cheapening processes of mechanical production that would come about through Socilism would represent far greater values then, and would therefore enable the present ruling class to concentrate in their hands sufficient wealth to make them independent of the workers and to entitle them to levy tribute on every day's toil.

Patents in Same Class. "The same holds true of every in-

"The same holds true of every mediatry or trust in control of the commodities of existence. It applies to the great machines, the electrical inventions, the patented processes of different kinds, street railways, gas plants water plants, coal mines, syn-

to their exclusive ownership and ex-ploitation. No length of time will jus-tify an injustice or establish a stolen

Not Responsible for Concessions.

wealth, and the co-operative common-wealth is bound by no traditions, no patents of nobility, no vested rights, no silken raiment woven from the brain fibre of the race. It simply means the entering of the common people into their heritage and the de-thronement of the commercial czars from their long dominion of oppres-sion and cruelty. The earth holds enough of comf-rt and happiness, of knowledge and health and wealth for all the sons of Adam, and Socialism

all the sons of Adam, and Socialism

means their proper adjustment to the needs of humanity everywhere. It does not mean confiscation, but rather

Written for The Journal by

E. L. Helpenstein

tive property and capitalist political control are the lock and key that protects capitalis min its ravishment of labor and mankind.

"Socialism does not hold itself re sponsible for any past concessions to the ruling class, whether or birth or wealth, and the co-operative common-

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## Confiscation A Recent Interview With Father Hagerty

ing out of capitalism. No reforms of any kind can accomplish that end. A cancer has a trick of reforming again and again, if you leave a single ves-tige of any epithelial cell in the body. All the life-giving substances of the world, all the knowledge and science and art are made available for humanity today, not by individual ef-

"Socialism means the complete wip- | It Would Establish a Monied Oligar- | the whole force of socialism. For it garchy.

"To speak of paying for the railroads in the last analysis would mean
to perpetuate a more subtle form of
capitalism than that which today
dominates the lives and rights of the
common people. To pay any money,
for instance, \$10,000,000 or \$100,000,
000, into the hands of the few families who today falsale over the raillies who today falsely own the rail-

FATHER THOMAS J. HAGERTY.



Author, Physician, Orator and Priest.

fort, but by social co-operation. The railroads were built and are building by the actual toilers. You never find George Gould swinging a pick on the Southern Pacific, nor any of the Things attached to the ends of cigarettes firing an engine to pay for the ettes firing an engine to pay for the monograms on their Turkish rolls. The actual operation is carried on by the laborers themselves, just as the actual building is done by their fellow tollers. Socialism means to take the railroads absolutely without compensation of any kind from the present usurpers thereof, just as the federal army freed the chattel slaves of the South, without paying a cent to their owners. their owners.

roads would in effect establish them

in the position of a monied oligarchy, to whom the people of the co-opera-tive commonwealth would be bonded and mortgaged for generations to come. In the very essence of things such a procedure would vitiate the come. In the very essence of things universal restitution and the bring-such a procedure would vitiate the entire philosophy and render useless eternal justice."

## Leisure, Not Idleness

modern popular intelligence that drudgery and toil cannot efface, will soon see that in order to possess their product they must own the means with which they work; and as the days of individual ownership are gone to return no more, the present class ownership will be changed to ownership by the entire people.

The old trade unionism was a compromise between the surviving spirit of individualism and the necessity for a common defense against the growing monopely of capital. The new trade unionism is uncompromising and has discovered that individual productive property and capitalist political Twentieth century America is in the hands of organized labor to do duct of evolution and intelligence. An with it what it wills. The labor movement of today has greater depth of production and exchange has de-



Editor Los Angeles Socialist.

and purpose as industrial conditions ripen to the point where Capitalism must change to Socialism if the race of man is to stay upon the earth.

veloped a class of workers with no ownership and a class of owners with no work. A distinct class of property-less producers, quickened with the

THEY THREATEN VIOLENCE.

A "Business" Mens' Treatment of a Labor Organizer.

"The capitalistic organized banditti" of Tampa, Florida, have announced a determination to kill an organizer who is working in that city.

Here is the threat made against the liberty and life of Labor Representative Wood:

Here is the threat made against the liberty and life of Labor Representative Wood:

Tampa, March —, 1903.—To James Wood: You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once and never return. Our men have been watching you since your arrival here, and we are convinced that you are a trouble-maker. Leave the city and save yourself the trouble of our being rompelled to remove you, which we will do if you are in the city twenty-four hours after receiving this letter. Take your life guard and leave the city under pain of death, for we will not have or tolerate any more strikes in this

Committee of Tampa and Surrounding Country.

Letters similar to the above were received by James A. Roberts, George Bristow, Frank Kelly and Jose Biz, all members of good standing of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Former Outrages.

James Wood is vice president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He has been in Tampa about four months in the interests of the cigar makers, who have a local organization. His only offorts have been to secure such organization of an international character and affiliation as will enable the workmen of that city to obtain the scale of prices prevailing for similar work in the other cities of the country.

in a strike, were kidnaped from that city and it is not positively known what became of them. The supposition is that they were carried out to sea, but whether thrown overboard or landed in some out-of-the-way place and threatened with death should they

Only through the well-directed la-bor of all who are able and willing to provide for themselves, former capi-talists included, can we secure the shorter work-day, which is the first ideal of trades unionism. Modern science and the Socialist party has provided the ways and means of se-curing the minimum work-day. In a co-operative commonwealth the maxi-mum wage would naturally be a value equivalent to the full product of one's labor, less the cost of industrial ad-ministration; yet it could hardly be

ministration; yet it could hardly be called a wage, as wages have so long represented but a fraction of the just compensation for labor performed.

The America that is to be will provide "Leave for all and idleness for none," for organized labor must determine the future, and progressive trades unionism has no other choice.

Think of this! George III., Royal Think of this! George III. Royal blood; George Washington, common blood; Henry VIII., royal blood; Abraham Lincoln, common blood; Bloody Mary, royal blood; John Knox and John Wesley, common blood; Queen Elizabeth, royal blood; Shakespeare and Bacon, common blood.—Rev. Oilver Wilson.

Instead of having closed down per-manently, as reported by the daily press, the Golden Smelter will resume operations when repairs now under way are completed. The trouble with the workmen has been adjusted.



DO YOU WANT A 25c PIECE OF SAY DO YOU WANT A 250 JEWELRY FOR 10c?

For the next thirty days I will send my catalogue giving prices on 1000 Standard Watches, besides Jeweiry, Clocks, Etc., and a Sc Collar Button, (frost on back) or a Ladies is rooch, or mice Silk Guard with gold plated side, or a beautiful Stick Pin, or a pair of Sieeve Buttons, late patter, to every person sending me 10c in coin or stamps, and will add if you can duplicate any of the above articles after receiving it, for less than Sc, I will cheerfully refund your money. I make this offer simply to induce you to send for my catalogue, as I lose money in every one of these deals I send out. Can give the very best of reference in any part of nearly any state in the Union, or editor of this paper. (Mention this paper when writing.)

A. B. CONKLIN

## Why Pay Rent?



When your rent money will buy you a home in the Interstate Home Investment League. Any place desired. Safe and Sure. Officers well bonded. Daniel McDonald, President. Call orenclose stamp for details. 21-2 Owsley Block, Butte, Montana.

different kinds, street railways, gas plants, water plants, coal mines, syndicate farms and the like. No one machine is the invention of any one man, and the individual ownership thereof works an injustice to all men, because it levies tribute upon all men who must use it. The inventor merely adds some detail to steam and electricity, to steel, an eccentric and cogwheel, which in themselves are the slow development and outward embodiment of the brains and muscle and skill of thousands and thousands of men. And since no one man has produced absolutely independent of his fellow man any of the social or intellectual commodities of civilization, no one man or set of men have the right to their exclusive ownership and ex-Mrs. Clara McCarroll GRADUATE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY AND DERMA-

Hair Dressing, Bleaching and Dyeing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Scalp Treatment.

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Business property close to Main street; rented for 18 per cent on the

rooms and one of 20 rooms, modern; will sell for less than cost.

FREE HOMESTEADS of 160 acres in Alberta, Canada, to every male over 18 years old; fertile soil; ample water; big crops; low taxes; patent in 3 years. Henry George system of taxation; reduced railroad rates on my certificate. Send for map and circular.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$z.1.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

42 W. Broadway. Butte, Mont.

Temptation Cigars, Hand made, Union labor.

of labor and mankind.

Political power is only the expression of industrial organization. What industrial power the capitalists now have is entirely at the disposal of the organized workers, and use is bound to win. A little more intelligence, a little more organization and it will come.

A gigantic victory for labor is near at hand. It does not mean that capitalists and laborers will change places and the classes still continue. On the contrary, it will be the end of class rule altogether.

Only through the well-directed labor of all who are able and willing to J. G. LANGFORD, Attorney-at-Law,

Temptation Cigars. A tempting,

each. Buy some now.

Drink "Silver Spray." Brewingg Co., Great Falls.

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All the product of our brewery bears the label of the United Brewery Workmen 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 ft is the

BEST BEER BREWED

Manufactured by Centennial Browing Company, Sutte, Montana.

### OUR COMPARISON SALE

ers who have made it headquarters for Montana in House-furnishing Bargains.

Wood Seat Chairs

Dining Chairs

High embossed backs, wood seats, well braced, four spindle backs, golden finish.

Oak Rockers Full size, bolted posts and flat pindle backs, carved head rest. \$2.25 values for \$1.25

Oval fall leaf, golden finish with turned and fluted legs, patent cas-

\$4.50 values for \$3.25

Heavy top diners, with turned fluted and patent bolted legs. \$7.50 values for \$4.75

Kitchen Queen Tables Single and double compartment bins, two drawers each and mold-ing boards, large tops.

Good values for \$3.00

BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO. est Park, 41 to 43 West Gelone St., Butte

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Plain and Electric Massage. Ladies and Gentlemen. Consultation Free. Parlors. 220-222 Pennsylvania Bldg. Hours, 8.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Tel. 961A.

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total investment. 2 fine lodging houses, one of 23

A few fine lots in good location at a

WALTER MATHESON, Canadian Government Agent, Helena, Mont.

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Montana

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Offers you the lowest prices in Butte—on Park street—or in the block where we do business. WE ARE HERE TO STAY and prepared to beat any one's prices that we may. This is no idle boast; it's the promise of the people's house given in good faith to those discriminating buy-

Oak back and legs, one-piece spindle rim on back, nice golden finish. 75c values for 48c

90c values for 65c

MAIL US YOUR ORDERS II WE PAY THE PREIGHT



# TROY

232 South Main Street, Butte

Call for and Deliver Buttons Sewed On Mending Free

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### The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

In the United States. Greatest CASH guarantees, and lowest RATE of Cost to policy bolders.

W. C. BACHELER, Manager 15 West Broadway

Key West Temptation Cigars. Latest out.

#### RENSHAW HALL

Refurnished and under new man-gement. Finest music in Butte. Refurnished and under new man-agement. Finest music in Butte. Competent teachers. Strictly respect-able. Lessons every night. Socials every Monday, Wednesday and Sat-urday evenings. Special arrangements made for private parties and grand balls. For rental of hall, Wm. E. Sie-laff, Prop. Come Have a Good Time.

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Stoves. Ranges and Stove Repairs for all Stoves. New and Second-Hand Goods Bought and Sold. TELEPHONE 660 A.

### Masquerade Ball

Benefit of Butte Elevator Boys' Union

Butte Messenger Boys' Union

EAGLE HALL Over Eagle Drug Store.

### Friday Evening, April 10th

Key West Temptation Cigars Excellent smoke.

#### DAN CALDER THE TAILOR

310 North Main St.

Key West Temptation Cigars. Union made.

## MEN

sultation free from 9 a. m. to

THE CHICAGO DOCTORS, 26 East Park Street, Butte.

MADE STRONG

## The Organized Movement in Butte

The Beer Bottlers and Drivers contract was approved by the Trades As-

Butte barbers have been agitating for a 25c shave. It was voted down by the union, however. The scab A. D. T. is employing girls

to carry messages. The reform societies are going to fight the departure in the interest of morality.

On request of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, the Imperial restaurant case was placed in the hands of the grievance committee.

The Bartenders Union has sold the furniture of the hall in which the unions met, and the new landord is disposed to raise the rent. A general

disposed to raise the rent. A general move on the part of the unions may be expected.

#### A. L. U. IS SWEEPING THE STATE.

(Continued from Page One.)

and since there is a political platform in the field that stands for that prin-ciple, a majority of the American La-bor Union people, and also a majority of the American Federation of Labor people, believe that the Socialist plat-form is the true political platform. The Labor Press in this week's issue, while attacking me with abuse of my arguments, in the very next column culogizes the trade movements and Socialists of England for uniting at the ballot box and electing William the ballot box and electing William Crook a member of parliament. Again the same issue shows the failure of the begging policy of the American Federation of Labor leaders in the fact that California, with her 1500 bills before her last legislature, recognized labor with only five hills that were passed; also from Colorado and Idaho along the same lines. In spite of all these inconsistencies, it is no wonder that the editor still holds the position of no politics in unionism,

position of no politics in unionism, since he is a candidate for state labor

Typographical Union has endorsed

Woman's Protective Union will give their annual ball on April 15th. Everybody come.

The Painters' and Decorators have not yet adopted the new constitution of the Trades Assembly.

The man against whom the Build-ing Trades Council preferred charges was completely exonerated. A ball will be given on April 10 for

the benefit of the striking messenger boys. See ad. in another column.

The Tripp and Dragstadt affeir, which has been pending for some time, was disposed of by the Assembly

commissioner. The laboring people of Portland, as well as those throughout the state, are waking up to the fact that three or four labor leaders have no monopoly of political action in this state. More of this anon."

G. Y. Harry is in Eugene in the interests of organized labor, and held a conference with a number of union men. He will address a meeting of citiznes interested in labor questions. When asked for The Oregonian if he would consent to a debate with T. E. Latimer on April 5, Mr. Harry said:

He was simply there in the interests of organized labor, and had no time to enter into any public debates or discussions. He would feel obli-

or discussions. He would feel obligated to decline any invitation to a

#### Want All to Share.

"We want all of our men to share the honor of having a hand in poli-tics," said Mr. Latimer, "and not a few leaders who use the guise of hon-est labor to gain their ends. Take the labor representatives of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor in Portland, for instance. A prominent organizer

The Symons dry goods case will sustaining the Butchers' Union with be disposed of next Sunday. regard to the fine. The firm has con-ceded this point, but resisted the fine which it was attempted to impose.

> The Musicians' Union was instructed to have all evidence in the Symons case before the committee on Wednesday.

While the Assembly deplored the While the Assembly deplored the lack of cohesiveness in the working class vote, as shown in the school election, they were encouraged by a large number who did recognize the class struggle and voted accordingly. The Socialists are credited with having awakened the laboring man to a recognition of his class interests. The bum, the loafer, the man who sells his vote for beer or boodle. who sells his vote for beer or boodle was not found in the Socialist ranks, McMullin, who is himself not yet a

has been appointed to a position on the Lewis and Clark Commission, hav-ing failed to land larger game; a mem-ber of the Federated Trades has been per of the Federated Trades has been appointed on the Port of Portland Commission, and still another has been made a member of the Child Labor Commission. Yet these men hold up their hands in holy horror when politics is talked of in connection with unionism. Why, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is the higgest political in pers, of the American Federation of Labor, is the biggest politician in the lot, and has used the American Federation of Labor as a means to obtain legislation from Congress. He wielded it as a powerful weapon. But we are not finding fault with that fact, Only, to use an old quotation, 'Oh, consistency, thou art a rarejewel!' We do not work under cover. We boldly announce that we shall enter politics to better the condition of the workingman. We do not propose to let politicians use us to further their own ends and then kick us after they have done so, as they do the unions have done so, as they do the unions which are forced through their parent body to keep hands off, even while their votes are being solicited."

## News of the World of Socialism

Local charter, durinfi the week to Fayetteville, Ark.

The Socialists of Idaho Falls speak of the editor of the Miner as "Com-rade" Keith.

Any blockhead can oppose Socialism. It takes brains to understand and advocate its truths.

Colorado City, Colo., has organized a local of over 100 members and new members are coming in fast.

A state organization has been formed in Vermont, with John Anderson, Barre, Vt., as state secretary. Secretary Miller of local Norfolk, Va., reports steady growth in mem-bership and that socialism is becom-

ing popular in Norfolk.

The comrades at Hamilton, Mont., are subscribing \$1 per month for the purpose of bringing in speakers. The movement is bound to grow in Mon-

It has been an almost impossible task for the old parties to fill the Chi-cago Auditorium with free admis-sions and good music. The Socialists filled it and charged from 25 cents to \$1 admission

Since April 6 Comrade Thompson has spoken, or will speak at the following places: Farabault, 678; Waterville, 910; Mankato, 11, 12; Janesville, 15; Winona, 13; La Cresent, 16, 17; Spring Valley, 18, -9; Austin, 20, 21, 22; Heron Lake, 23, 24, 25.

Comrade Ben F. Wilson, who spoke to such good purpose in Stockett, Mont, on March 25, announced to his audience that he would lecture again in that locality in June or July, and the comrades are immensely pleased by the assurance. According to our correspondent, the Socialists of that town will give him a royal welcome in the good old summer time.

Ben F. Wilson has been meeting with good results in his tour of the inter-mountain region. In Ogden according to our advices he was particularly successful, making an impression on some of the most hidebound conservatives. The Great Falls Tribune devoted almost a column of space to his lecture, a most surprising thing for a democratic paper.

The Kentucky state convention of the Socialist party held March 22, was the largest in its history. The following ticket was nominated: For governor, F. R. Markert, Louisville; treasurer, James Pocock, Bellevue; auditor, J. C. Wells, Louisville; superintendent of public instruction, Daniel Bond, Science Hill; commissioner of agriculture, A. A. Lewis, Covington; clerk of court of appeals, Daniel McHath Press reports state that there was great enthusiasm when the state platform was adopted.

The Democrats made a strong effort to induce the Socialists of Livingston, Mont., to fuse, but the Socialists are not so Buff. The Dems will doubtless fuse with the Republican party next election, which is the proper thing for them to do; they both stand for exploitation and cannot by any possibility consistently unite with a party which stands for justice.

Comrade John W. Slayton begins his tour at Crie, Pa., April 7, speaking for the Carpenters' Union. The central labor union of Warren, Ohio, has him for a big demonstration on the 9th and carpenters of Washington on the 17th. The intervening dates will be filled with meetings among Ohio locals. Slayton spoke at Toledo March 24 with "Mother" Jones at a big Socialist meeting and the Toledo Times said his address was "Masterly and the clearest exposition of the Socialist position ever heard in Toledo."

Our Minneapolis report states that as a result of the work of Comrade Carl D. Thompson the cause is experiencing a veritable boom. He spoke to crowded houses in Minneapolis on two occasions, had three large and enthusiastic meetings in St. Paul and three in Hammond, a small place, but the people came from miles around in teams loads and on hand cars. He was greeted by a brass band composed of Socialists. Sivty-seven dates have been arranged for him and great results are expected.

Socialists of Chicago held the largest public demonstration in their history on Thursday, March 26 in the interest of the municipal ticket. The Auditorium, the largest hall in the city, was packed to the doors at admission of 25 cents to 81. "Mother Jones and Father McGrady were the principal speakers and both were greeted with eathusiasm. In beginning her address, "Mother" Jones said:

I feel that we are nearing the end "I feel that we are nearing the end of our fight, because this magnificent gathering tells me the workers are at last awakening to a sense of their duty. It is only when our masters see us politically organized that they fear us and realize our power. As long as we are content with an imdustria lorganization the capitalists can get injunctions against us and can send troops to shoot us down. But when we gain control of the government they will not have the power to shoot us. We will be the government."

President Roosevelt has gone on record as favoring large families. If he could only be prevailed on to stop hunting bears and incidentally hunting a renomination also, to doc clare himself in favor of a system of government which would permit a man to support a large family is something like the condition to which civilized man is entitled, his name would then go down in history as "at

The Socialist party, in its first city campaign in Butte, Montana, held Monday, in spite" of a fusion of the republicans and demo-crats under the name of Citizens' Ticket, ran the plutocrats so hard that an official count will be necessary to determine the result. The election. In Red Lodge, Mont., we elect two aldermen, and in ida, Mont., we sweep the whole works. A Socialist mayer, Comrade Frincks (a cigarmaker), will preside over the destinies of the Copper City for the next two years, and form an official link in that band of bratherhood with which the Socialist party has spanned round the civilized world.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

least one who loved his fellow man." Its present claims to distinction, aside from his accidental occupancy of the spresidential office of a great nation, is based on nothing more lasting than a pood humored democratic disregard for the conventionalities and first class capabilities for acting as understudy to Kaiser Billy.

Hickey and Brown in Idaho.
Comrades Thomas J. Hickey and G.
S. Boomer spoke at Labune hall on
the 26th. The half was well filled and
Comrade Hickey was introduced by
Secretary Staech of the local club.
His address was very interesting and
instructive. He started out by stating that the Socialists of Wallace hal
nominated a full city ticket for the
coming city election and explained
why they had done so and why they
would vote for it and would continue
to put up tickets and vote for them
until the whole staff of officers, municiptl, state and national, were elected
by the Socialists, from the Socialists
and for the Socialists, and he done
it so well—using illustrations and
showing how it could be done and
would bbe done—that every one in
the hall could not help understanding
him.

He Showed clearly the difference
between the simple trades union of

the hall could not help understanding him.

He showed clearly the difference between the simple trades union of yars ago (and some of the present) and the live, progressive organizations, viz: the A. O. U. and W. F. of M. One of the illustrations used was the keep politics out of the union man, was likened to a man fighting with his right hand tied behind his back, and the A. L. U. and affiliated organizations to the wiser man who used not only his left hand (the strike), but his strong right arm (the ballot) as well. Comrade Boomer was then introduced and spoke briefly regarding what powers the party would have if elected in the city and then adjourned the meeting, after which a movement was formed for the purpose of soliciting subscribers for stock and incorporating a company.

Mills' School Notes.

Clyde Berry McDowell and Richards, the brother of Mrs. O'Hara, are among the workers on the new school building at the Terraced Woods. The building will be ready for the winter term. Nearly \$8,000 has been subscribed byb Kansas City comrades towards its construction.

The school had its share in the teamsters' strike just won in Kansas

teamsters' strike just won in Kansas City. The comrades were in the midst of it. Comrade Mills spoke city. The comrades were in the midst of it. Comrades were in the midst of it. Comrades were in the midst of it. Comrade Mills spoke daily for the strikers in a series of meetings, culminating in one of more than 15,000 people in the great convention hall, where Mills spoke for more than an hour, showing how the strike was only one incident in the age-long class war and how this struggle could never be settled except at the ballot box. The climax of his hour's argument was greeted with applause lasting for several minutes and renewed again and again by the great throng which had grown breathless following the argument, which carried them from step to step until all found themselves eheering for the position of the Socialists.

Kirkpairick is in Iowa and everywhere the comrades are delighted with his work.

Payne has commenced hie work as state organizer of North Dakota, and Woltzen in Louisians, and so the Gulf and the Canadian border are touching hands.

Etherton is working in Kanasa and Stevens has joined the office force of

the school.

Mills is in Butte, Mont., for ten days. The first meeting in the Grand Opera House was packed with more than 2,000 people and as many turned away for lack of standing room. It is the field against the Socialists and is a fight to the finish.

to maintain union organization

signature would be of no value, says
The Cripple Creek Press, if he did not
intend to keep the agreement and, of
course, would be unnecessary if he
does. The demands of the men were:
First—That eight hours shall constitute a day's work in and around the
mills, with the exception of the sampling department, which may extend
to ten hours per day.

discrimination within 30 days from

Fourth—The company will at any time meet its employes or a committee representing them to consider any grievance which its employes may have.

American Labor Union Comes to Assistance of Striking Machinists.

Laramie, Wyo., March 25, 1993.
Clarence Smith, Secy.-Treas. A. L. U.
Dear Sir and Brother: At our last meting of Federal Union No. 181, we heard the appeal of Vice-President T.

L. Wilson, of the Machinists', on behalf of the Union Pacific strikers, and a motion to declare the Union Pacific shop at Laramie, Wyo., unfair to Machinists, Boilermakers, Boiler Makers' Helpers and Machinists' Helpers, was put before the union and indorsed by the unanimous vote of those present. The action of our union is hereby submitted to the A. L. U. for consideration.

Yours fraternally,
FRED N. FISHER, Pres.

W. L. O'NEILL, Rec. Secy.

GOVERNOR DENOUNCED.

Which Do You Want

Men's Suits

Spring's Latest Styles

## Ready Made or Made=to=Measure?

respect due one's self and one's The clothing we sell, particularly the higher grades-made expressly for us by the leading wholesale tailors of New York-is superior in many respects to that made by the average tallor, and it costs less.

Our new lines of spring suits and nobby overcoats are ready for your inspection, and they are simply fine at the price. None better anywhere.

We have everything for comfort in dress, everything the mechanic who works eight hours, everything for the business man who works twelve hours, and for the professional man who works eighteen hours a day.

## **Made-to-Measure Suits**

Our tailoring department is under the charge of Mr. Canning E. Marden, whose reputation in the East-New York and Chicago-is most flattering. While he has been with the Big Store he has made clothes for many of the best dressers in Butte and surrounding cities that have given the utmost satisfaction. This season we are showing a wonderfully pretty assortment of woolens from which we can

Nobby Spring Suits for \$45.00 and \$50.00 Well Fitting Trousers from \$12.00 Upwards

We are agents for Knox hats and Banister's fine shoes.

## Hennessy's Butte Montana

MILL MEN BEATEN.

Western Federation of Miners Gains a Victory at Cripple Creek and Col-orado City. The big strike at Colorado City,

which threatened to involve the en-tire West in a life and death struggle to maintain union organization and union principles has been won by the Western Federation of Miners, every point for which they contended be-ing conceded except a signed agree-ment with Manager McNeill. The signature would be of no value, says.

pling department, which may extend to ten hours per day.

Second—That in the employment of men by this company there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and that no per-son shall be discharged because of his membership in any labor organi-vation.

Third—Men who have been dis-charged and those who left the com-pany's service on account of the re-cent strike to be taken back without

#### UNION PACIFIC UNFAIR.

Ed American Labor Union Journal.

Dear Sir and Brother: Find en closed a copy of resolutions adopte by our local at the last regular meet

ing:

To the Fourteenth General Assembly of the State of Colorado;

We believe that the scading of troops to a camp where working men are out on strike for a living wage is the most cowardly injustice that could be done them. No one but a heartless monster would use his power to press appear working men conditions that make even a comfortable existence an impossibility in a fertile land harnessed by improved machinery.

But it happens sometimes that those in power care nothing for the "Common Herd" and think of them only at

"tools" to grind out profits for capi-

tal.

Therefore, we demand that the bill before the legislature relating to the military powers of the state be so amended that it will forever be impossible for any governor to order out the state troops to shoot down working men where on a strike.

TELLURIBE FEDERAL LABOR UNION NO. 104.

By J. C. BARNES. President.

By J. C. BARNES, President. W. A. JACKSON, Secy.

Thought He Was An Anarchist.

Thought He Was An Anarchist.

Paul Lorenz, an inoffensive and loyal Socialist, thought to wetcome Archbishop Quigley. He could not afford to make the run over to Buffalo, but he would do the next best thing—distribute a few leaflets announcing the McGrady meeting at the Auditorium. So he journeyed to the Central depot. Quietly he pursued his task. A hig policeman roughly snatched a leaflet. When he saw what it was he rushed the innocent but earnest Socialist off to the lock-up. There a careful examination was made, expecting to find a few bombs, guns and dynamite. They finally found a hox of white catarrh cure powder, and were sure they had uncovered another anarchistic plot. But they hadn't. In the same depot were being distributed any quantity of bills advertising the Centralian were being distributed any quantity of bills advertising the Catholic church. But that's different. Lorenz paid \$1.00 and costs and was given his liberty on Wednesday morning. Great is liberty.

"Silver Spray" beer, Montana Brew-ing Co., Great Falls.

W. D. Morrison has been declared unfair and a fine of fifty dollars has been placed against him by Colorado Springs District Engineers Union, No. 197. He is of medium build, has black hair and moustache, wears broadrimmed hat, smokes cigarettes, posess as a gasoline engine expert. Look out for him. Labor papers please copy.

Drink "Silver Spray." Montana Brewing Co., Gt. Falls.

Anaconda, Mont., has redeemed her-self again. She has elected the union ticket for school trustes by about 400 majority.

"Silver Spray" aids appetite and di-

"A PICTURE NO ARTIST CAN

PAINT."

Among the many scenic attractions along the line of the Rio Grande Railroad, which is the World's Scenic Route, is the Canon of the Grandwhich is as beautiful in winter as in summer, and of which Nature's most ardent admirer, Cy Warman, has said: "God was good to make the mountains, the valleys and the hills, Put the rose upon the cactus, the ripple on the rilis; But if I had all the words of all the worlds at my command, I couldn't paint a picture of the Canyon of the Grand."

You can get tickets via this line as cheap as via any line. Write for rates, folders, etc.

G. W. Fitsperald.