Until you are out of the wood. Suc-

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LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE

The Denver Situation. Citizens Alliance Attempts to Crush the Unions. Efforts at Arbitration. Every Man Standing Like a Rock. Non-Unionists Join Strikers. Union Men Obtain Injunctions Against Alllance.

There are four thousand two hundred men on strike in Denver and the end is not yet. It is a battle to the death between the trades, who are fighting for the right to earn money enough to live as men and wo-men should, on the one side, and the Cittzers' alliance which is composed Citizens' alliance, which is composed of several thousand business men, on the other, who are insisting on "the the other, who are insisting on "the right of an employer to run his own business, even though it means the running the whole community to hell along with it." The Denver Citizens' alliance would have the hearty sup-port of the old slave owners, who fought a bloody war in support of their right "to run their own busi-ness."

Trouble has been brewing for some time. The strike of the cooks and waiters was a starter. Then the Nevins Candy Co. locked out is employes. Following that came the formation of the alliance, in which the movement spirits seem to have been Wolf Londoner, whose usurpation of the mayoralty of Denver still has a nauseating effect on the citizens; Geo. Kindel, the scab mattress man, was brought to time some months ago and who promised to be good; Herb George, the newspaper freak who attained a certain degree of prominence some years ago as a "jew baiter" of the nastiest type in the Denver Road, which he published.

was the aim of the alliance to force was the aim of the alliance to force and which has up to date involved four Teamsters' unions, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Cooks' union, Waiters' union; Restaurant Helpers' union; Bakers' union, Brewers and Beer Drivers, Bottlers, Mattress Makers and several others. Everything is at a standstill. The alliance attempted the reinstatement of an old case against the clerks' union for picketing in order to get a decision to be used against the strikers, but in the meantime all pickets have been with-

used against the strikers, but in the meantime all pickets have been withdrawn after a slight clash with the police. The unions have men out in the country for the purpose of shutting off the supplies of the master bakers, who have been getting bread from the outside.

An effort was made to arbitrate the difficulties with the alliance, but they assumed the position, not of arbitrators but of judges and there could, consequently, be no settlement. More consequently, be no settlement. More strikes are being voted every hour. In addition to those enumerated above the following have been called out: Commission house employes, freight handlers, bill posters, black-ruiths and helpore bellemeters. smiths and helpers, boilermakers, leather workers, carriage and hack drivers, electrical workers, line men, upholsterers, garment workers, book binders, iron molders, tailors, barn-ers, ash haulers, wood workers, team

with a standing committee, as the al-liance desires. Governor D. C. Coates for the unions, submitted a resolu-tion to the fire and police board and also to the alliance that each trade or calling appoint its own board from the employes and employers directly involved. On this basis a settlement can be reached, and on no other. The alliance contends for a permanent

can be reached, and on no other. The alliance contends for a permanent committee of five to settle all disputes.

Judge Mullins on Thursday granted the strikers an injunction against the Alliance similar to that granted the Omaha strikers, but more sweeping in its character. They are restrained from attempting to bribe strikers in any way and are also enjoined from bringing help in from the outside. The latest reports would seem to indicate that the business men are beginning to realize would seem to indicate that the business men are beginning to realize that they have biten off quite a large piece and are preparing to make as graceful a surrender as the circumstances will permit. Unless a settlement is speedily reached Denver will be the deadest city on the continent and 15,000 will have walked out. Every union in the city has had a chance to declare itself, and all are unanimous that the employers must agree to a fair arbitration offer or fight it out. Herb George advised the alliance to go through a form of arbitration in order to gain further time, but the unions will have bona fide arbitration or none. The American Smelting company is charged with responsibility for the formation of the Citizens' Alliance.

The latest report states the labor unions haz-2 agreed to submit the entire strike question to the state board of arbitration on condition that all locked out men be reinstated pending sectionent. On acceptance of this

baiter" of the nastiest type in the Denver Road, which he published. There were other lesser lights in the aggregation which has placed Denver in the unfortmate position she is now occupying, but these mentioned were the most prominent.

On May 9 two union men were discharged by the Huribut Grocery Co; no reasons were given and reinstatement refused and arbitration declined. The result was a strike which

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE STRIKE

The Progress at Lynn. A Statement Covering the Long Drawn Out Battle by J. Boynton Armstrong, Master Workman of the K. of L. Beginning of 18th Week. No Wavering on Part of the Men.

Members of the American Labor Union in the West will be interested to learn of the progress of the strike of the Knights of Labor Cutters of Lynn, Mass., in which our eastern organizations are deeply interested, and

Lynn, Mass., in which our eastern organizations are deeply interested, and I herewith append a statement made by Master Workman I. Boynton Armstrong of Boot and Shoe Cutters' Assembly 3662:

"Lynn, Mass., May 6, 1903.

"The beginning of the eighteenth week of the strike of the K. of L. Cutters and Stitchers of Lynn, Mass., finds them with unbroken ranks, their courage still undaunted, and their determination as strong as it was at the beginning of the strike to assert their industrial independence from the domination of the bosses' nrganization—the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and their right to determine for themselves what organization they shall join. Since the beginning of the strike not a single desertion has taken place from the ranks of the cutters, a record ansurpassed in the history of organized labor, and excepting a few desertions at the beginning of the strike the stitchers are standing solidly with the men, and are showing a spirit and devotion to the cause which commands the approval and admiration of the entire community.

"Publis sympathy, which has been

strongly with the strikers since the beginning, is even stronger now than at the outset of the trouble. The financial support which has been given to the stitchers by the public, including the business men of the city, has been very generous, and has equabled them to provide for those who have been unable to secure work in every instance where support was desired. Chief among the supporters of the stitchers in their struggle for industrial liberty has been the splendid financial aid given by the Grain Counter Workers Union, No. 261, A. L. U., of this city, who for the past fifteen weeks have contributed \$100 each week to their support and are entitled to the greatest praise for their generous conduct, both morally and financially. This body of men are certainly a credit to any organization. strongly with the strikers since the

tion.

"The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has expended almost their entire resources to break the strike, and today the situation is more favorable to the strikers than it was a few weeks ago. The strike breakers are leaving every week, as they find public sentiment so strongly, arrayed against them that their condinuance here is most unpleasant to them. While business is somewhat dull at present in the shops involved in the irouble, as it is now between seasons, yet even now they have insufficient

petent, and the strikers are confident that before the new season opens the manufacturers will be compelled to settle with them."

No men and women ever made a more noble stand for progressive unionism than these brothers and sisters of the East, and no sycophants ever crawled so low as the Gompers sisters of the East, and no sycophants ever crawled so low as the Gompers crowd, who have sent in their so-called "union" men (organized scabs) to break the force of their wide-awake working class organizations. I shall always carry pleasant memories of the many evidences of staying qualities and splendid examples of true unionism I witnessed at Lynn last winter during my short sojourn among the K. of L. and A. L. Unions in that district, and trust that our many brothers here in the West will always stand ready to give them every possible assistance. They are engaged in a just cause and Mose win. That men professing to be UNION men could take the places of such people when on strike to preserve the life of their organizations seems incredible, yet this very thing is being done in this case. It finds no parallel anywhere that I know of outside of Gompers' acts in organizing scabs where our unions were on strike in Colorado. You all know how we felt about that little act of 'kindness.' We have common cause how we felt about that little act of "kindness." We have common cause in this matter, and our place is beside thep rogressive K. of L. assemblies and A. L. U. unions of Massachusetts.

Yours in the cause of labor, H. L. HUGHES, Member Executive Board American Labor Union

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

For the past three weeks the industrial peace of Denver has been disturbed because of the organization of the Citizens' alliance, composed of employers of labor and wage-workers who do not belong wer will join labor unions, which alliance denies the privilege of employing members to recognize labor unions or sign agreements covering hours of labor, wages and other working conditions.

The first rupture which occurred was when team drivers were discharged by members of the Transfer Mem's association simply because the drivers formed a union of their craft.

Several yearly contracts which unions had with employers of labor were about to expire, and committees representing the workmen and employers were in conferences for the renewal of contracts when the Citizens' alliance refused to allow the contracts to be signed upon the part of the employers who had joined the alliance, and most of the employers' associations of the city had joined the alliance on the explicit understanding that labor unions were to be opposed. As a consequence there have been lockouts and strikes in several branches of industry.

Every effort on the part of employes concerned in these disturbances and committees representing them has been made to settle these matters along the lines of conciliation and arbitration, but without success, as the Citizen's alliance refuses to allow its members to settle or arbitrate the differences with the employes, except in special instances where the executive committee of the alliance decides that it is to their interest to do so, either to give them further time to secure non-union people to fill the places of the union workers should the latter strike or for more thorough organization of the alliance.

The alliance has even gone further. It has an agreement among its members that no goods of any character will be supplied to persons or firms signing agreements with labor unions, and already the wholesale dealers in produce are being furnished with lists of names of such persons or firms and every effort

organization.

We have no contest against employers because they organize, but we deny the assumption that they have the sole right to organize.

Joint Executive Committee of Organized Labor.

SHEEP SHEARERS CONVENTION

To Be Called Latter Part of July or August For Purpose of Perfecting the National Organ-

cheep Shearers' Union in the city of flutte some time in July or August for the purpose of adopting a scale of prices, rules and regulations, and taking such other steps as are thought necessary to promote the interests of this deserving, hard-worked craft. The wool industry is the eighth in importance; the number of shearers in Montana alone will reach beyond

importance; the number of shearers in Montana alone will reach beyond the 2,000 mark, and this large army rightly feels that their interests could be very much furthered by an organization, comprehensive in its scope and purpose.

Owing to the nature of the employment, local unions are an impossibility. Last fall there was established the present union, the headquarters of which are at present in Butte, but which may be changed to some other locality by the convention. Already she plan on which it was established is meeting with such favor that memberships are beginning to roll in; by the time snow flies it will be several thousand strong.

There are many unpleasant fea-tures of a shearer's experience which can be remedied. In some locality, the cooking is shuminable; the sleep-ing accommodations simply horrible. of fact come backs are worth eight strings; only one string is allowed in some localities for yearling backs, which is again unjust. An insufficient numbers of penners is another hindrance. In one corral last year a shearer was forced to go to the alleyway for seven sheep before the penners came to him. There are only three penners for twenty-five shearers, and those who would not get their own sheep were forced to get their own sheep were forced to get their own sheep were forced to dear their work in order to make time, and this hurts both the flock master and the shearer. Another nuisance is the public corral, with a saloon attachment. Those who do not spend of their earnings with the boss are usually discharged to make room for someone who will. Regular hours of employment might also be established, and at least half-holiday on Sunday. In the matter of prices the shearer is discriminated against. In many towns they are charged considerably more than are other men. This can be easily stop-

for friend and the forkmaster gets are caused a service without maying for turn. The report of the forces of Labor says that sheep are frequently injured by hand shearing. We expert at the work ever causes an injury. Such things occur only when some inexperienced man attempts the work. Were the conditions better, good, men could be had more readily than they now are and such things would not occur. It is at present hard to get information about jobs. It has frequently occurred that shearers were needed and could not be obtained because the flockmaster did not know where to look, nor they where to apply. The union can change this. In Australia every employe is organized into a union and things move more smoothly there. The present union showed good judgment in affiliating with the A. L. U. which gives them a backing of practically all the union men of the west, including, as it does, the Western Federation of Miners and also the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes. A union to put on the clip will also be adopted when the convention meets.

A STRIKE IS NOT PROBABLE

Employers and Employed Get Together on An Agreement and Peace is Assured.

Peace is Assured.

An amicable adjustment of the differences between the trainmen and the Great Northern railway has been reached and an agreement signed. Both sides made concessions, although on its face the men seem to have the better of the agreement. They are granted an increase of wages which averages 15 per cent, the increase to date from March 1, last; the yard men get the Chicago acid, which is 3 cents an hour higher than the St. Paul scale; new men are given increased wages after one year's service, instead of five, as pro-

posed by the company, and upon the double-header question, which was the cause of the deadlock in the negotiations, the men modified their demands to a slight degree. East of Minot, according to the agreement, the road may run one-half of one per cent, of the gross mileage as double-headers. On the mountain divisions west of Minot two-thirds of the gross mileage is allowed double-headers. But in compating the percentage of double-headers, helper engines must be included.

Mr. Ward, the general manager of

Mr. Ward, the general manager of the road, in his offer to the men in reply to their demands for a complete abolition of the system of double-headers, proposed to confine it to 3 per cent, of the gross mileage, which

is about the present percentage upon the road. He, however, reserved the right to doubl head on any part of the system. This offer the men re-jected and a complete deadlock in the negotiatoons ensued and a strike seemed inevitable. The business men, however, managed to bring the committees together again and an agreement was practically arranged at once, and today's conferences had only to do with considering the details.

Mr. Ward receded from his offer of 3 per cent, double-headers and agreed to redistrict the road and confine the bulk of the two-engine trains to the mountain divisions. With this understanding the men receded from the demands for a complete abolition of the system, and the details of their wage schedule and other matters at issue were then settled in a manner satisfactory to each side.

SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY

The Crescent Lumber Companies are Brought to Time. The A. L. U. Has Once More Proved Its Effectiveness.

The sterling band of union men who go to make up the membership of the American Labor Union have just cause to feel proud of the suc-cesses which their organization is achieving in the struggles which the capitalist class have been forcing upon them during the year.

The Crescent City lumber strike is

The Crescent City lumber strike is the latest scalp which the men of the A. L. U. are wearing at their belts. The companies, which shut every store in town and closed every boarding restaurant in the hope of starving the men out, has done the graceful and surrendered, conceding every point demanded. Swearing they would never yield, they were only too glad to get in out of the wet. The spacess achieved is due, first and force. glad to get in out of the wet. The success achieved is due, first and foremost to the ready response which the unions made to the appeal for funncial aid for the men. Had they healtated the fight would have been lost, the terms of settlement are not at hand. President McDonald, who went personally to the scene of the difficulty, and who conducted the negotiations so successfully, simply taking that every demand had been granted, and the hops were jubilant. From correspondence received before the settlement took place it is learned that the mills were tied up as tight as a draw.

strike was so well advertised that strike was so well advertised that there was no probability of their getting anyone to come in. The only means of reaching the lumber woods is by boat from San Francisco. In order to guard against any possibility of the companies getting men, the strikers had posted guards at all the piers to watch departing boats with a view to preventing importations by the companies.

the companies.

On learning of the coming of President McDonald, who went to the scene of the trouble in the hope of being able to effect a settlement, the managers privately arranged a secret meeting with the mill men at the companies' depot. When they were gathered he began a very heated harangue.

harangue.

He declared that the A. L. U. was not a fit organization for workingmen to belong to; that he, personally would have nothing more to do with it; that in ease its president came here he would not give him a minute's attention; THAT HE WANTED THEM TO WITHDRAW FROM THIS UNION AND BAND TOGETHER UNDER THE A. F. OF L.

DER THE A. F. OF L.

He stormed, cajoled and threatened by turns, and, as some of the boys were entirely inexperienced, he made some impression on them. Among other things, he promised that if they would only comply with his wishes in regard to withdrawing from the union he would build them a nice half.

for the purpose of attempting to find men to fill the strikers' places, but, as said before, there was no danger of his being able to do anything of the kind. The wages paid in Crescent City are the lowest in the lumber industry. Manager Wilson, in the course of his talk to the men, declared it his intention to get the wage schedules from other mills for purposes of comparison, but when he discovered the men were informed regarding wages elsewhere, he dropped the matter abruptly.

The employers' chief objection to the A. L. U. is based on the readiness with the membership springing to the defense of a threatened union. Already \$1,250 has been forwarded the strikers and only a portion of assessment levied in their behalf has been collected as yet. Each day more is coming in. The manager would naturally prefer to have them affiliated with unions that did not respond so readily to the appeals for aid. Now that this strike is ended the milling companies have learned that the working people of the western slope can no longer be scarred by straw men and bogies. They know their power and intend to use it in their own interest, not delegating it to some one clese to use or abuse as he may see fit.

The attitude assumed toward the American Labor Union is one of the highest compliments ever paid the band of progressive unions which constitute that hody. Ensmity toward it on the part of the capitalist is the best guarantee that it is doing service for the worker. Its growth above that this is being realized by the organizations. Everywhere on the constitute that hody. Ensmity toward it on the part of the capitalist is the best guarantee that it is doing service for the worker. Its growth above that this is being realized by the constitute that hody. Ensmity toward it on the part of the capitalist is the best guarantee that it is doing service for the worker. Its growth above that this is being realized by

abows that this is being resilized
the organizations: Everywhere
the continent, from California to
abox towns of Massachusetts,
from Arizona to British Columlocals are forming and uniting the
selves into an indiscipulate head
aggressive, one compromising of

THE TRADES UNION ATTITUDE

Work Together, Strike Together, Starve Together and Vote Against Each Other.

Against Each Other.

Mer who live in the same tenement work at the same bench, serve the same master, receive the same wages, relong to the same union, go out on the same strike, and have everywhere the same difficulties to meet, the same problems to solve and the same interests to serve, go directly to the ballot bor and VOTE DIRECTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER.

Worst of all, whichever of the two old parties is elected, the laborers less and the napitalists win.

Every day in the year, cave election day, the laborers are fighting the employers. They organise unions and strike, scheme and plan and boycoit and try in every way to increase their unger and thus get more of what they produce.

THE CAPITALIST HAS AN GYER-

THESE STRUGGLES

THESE STRUGGLES because he owns the mines, factories, machines and other things with which wealth is created and distributed.

The laborer cannot live without using these things. Hence workingmen and women, and even children, must, day by day, sell themselves for wages to the class of owners.

Both the democratic and the republican parties use all the powers of government to defend private property and assist its owners in their struggle against the producers of wealth.

A TRUE LABOR PARTY seeks to control the powers of government only that they may use them IN The INTEREST OF THE LABORERS in-

NYTEREST OF THE LARVA-stend of the capitalists.
Such a party will use the police, the army, the courts and the inv-making power to exact and unforce such measures as will assist strikers children in need of better factory legislation, or any other body of measures eating to help themselves.

The only party formed for this purpose and piedged to this position if the Socialist party.

Socialist police will never be used to protect scabs.

Socialist judges will not enjoin

Socialist judges will not evious strikers.

As soon as there is a Socialist majority in all the departments of any government the milk, mines, machines and all other means of production and distribution of wealth will be made the collective property of the laborers. THE LABORERS ARE THE ONES WHO MADE ALL THESE THINGS, and they alone can use them to create new wealth.

There will be no separate class of capitalists, hence the whole product will go to the laborers who produce it.

There are about thirty million people scattered over the whole world, forming the largest political party ever known, who have seen those facts and are working for the success of the Socialist party.

My you think about these things a little while, you, too, will see how true and important they are and will ge to work for the same party.

Think it over.—A. M. Rimons.

ALL MY TIME

Is devoted to optical work. I guaran tee perfect-fitting glasses. Frames and lenses complete, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Artificial eyes, \$4.50. I have the most complete optical parlors in the West.

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A Clerical Arbitration Board.

Engineers at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago made a demand a short time ago for increased pay and shorter hours. It was finally agreed to submit the matter to arbitration and three ministers of the gospel were selected to act. Their decision was as follows: "We find that however desirable, there can be no change at present for the engineers at the Stock Yards, for such a change at the Stock Yards, for such a change would tend to disrupt the business of the packers." The engineers were demanding 37 1-2 cents per hour for an eight-hour shift; the arbitrators gave them 30 cents per hour for 12-hour shifts. To cap the climax, the srbitration board sent in a bill for \$1,000 a piece for their services. The union and the packers had agreed to divide the expense; the bill of the board was submitted to the engineers for action; they decided that the board was only entitled to thirty cents an hour and accordingly sent them a check for \$7.20.

Isn't It Queer?

That the miner is at his wit's end to keep warm in the winter? That the carpenfer lives in a rent-

ed hovel?
That the tailor is the most ragged individual we meet on the street?
That the weavers of woolens and silks are the most cheap? irressed?
That the best shoamakers wear the particular the mest who haid shire page.

That the men who build ships nev-er have an interest in one? That the man who builds carriages

never owns one?

That the man who makes watches has to ask his neighbor what time it

That the man who makes stoves is using a cast-off one?
That the man who creates the most wealth has the least of it?
That the men who dig diamonds out of the bowels of the earth can never afford to wear one?—Sydney (N. S. W.) Worker,

Any form of government, whether talled municipal ownership, government ownership, government a supervision and control, which recognizes the wage system is a capitalistic government, and fatal to the interests of the masses. Just now there is a dis-

the wage system is a capitalistic government, and fatal to the interests of the masses. Just now there is a dispute on between the Victoria, Australia, government and the employes of the state owned railways. The government officials deny the railway employes the right to affiliate with the trades council of the province.

The men resented this interference on the part of the officials and walked out. As a consequence, the premier has introduced a bill which has reached its second reading and which provides that any employe who is absent four days without leave shall be presumed to have joined the strikers and will thereby incur a penalty of \$506 fine, or a year's imprisonment with loss of pension, and will be renrendered ineligible for future employment. The bill further empowers

THE UNIONS GET INJUNCTIONS

Sweeping Character

Judge Dickinson, in the dictrict court of Douglas county (Omaha), on application of John O. Yeiser, an attorney representing the labor unions whose members are on strike, issued an injunction against the business men and proprietors, even more sweeping than that issued by the federal court against the unions last week. The order restrains the business men from refusing to sell goods to dealers who employ union labor, requires the Business Men's Asosciation to cease holding meetings or considering against the unions or in any spiring against the unions, or in any way interfering with the unions in the management of their affairs.

The order of the Court restrains the Business Men's Association and others named as defendants, as fol-

First—From in any manner threat-ening to injure the business or per-son of any employer of members of cross-complainant union or member of labor union, or any person who may employ or desire to employ such union men, or from refusing to sell commodities and supplies of mer-chandise from employers of such la-bor, and from discriminating against such persons in the prices charged for any such commodities. Second From threatening or in-

timidating in any manner any person into joining the said Business Men's Association or any like organization, or preventng anyone from joining

labor unions. Third-From threatening or intimi-

dating any person who has become a member of said association or or-ganization if he employs organized labor or recognizes labor unious, into discontinuing such employment.
Fourth-From imposing any fines

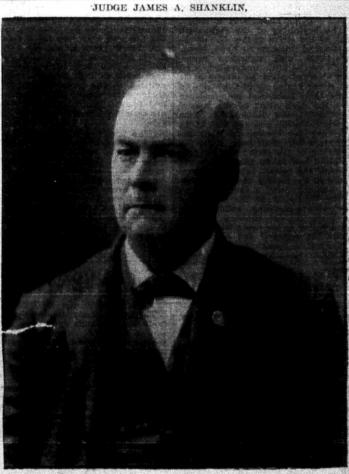
upon its members or any person for violating any agreement not to em-ploy organized labor or not to recog-

nize a labor union.
Fifth—From receiving or paying out any money whatever in pursuance of any agreement to break up labor unions except attorneys in this

Sixth—From paying or offering any money to officers or members of unions directly or indirectly as a bribe to do or not to do any act in pursuance of any existing agreement or any of said defendants against such unions.

Seventh-From importing or engaging agents or servants to import any laborers into the city of Omaha or state of Nebraska in pursuance of any existing plan to destroy labor organizations or under any similar or new arrangement or plan.

Eighth-From bringing any further injunction suits or actions in pursu-ance of any general plan of prosecu-tions to break up labor unions or of any new or similar plans connected directly or indirectly with an existing plan.



The Distinguished Scholar, Jurist and Literary Man of National Repute, Who Contributes to the Columns of The Arena, and Who Preaches Socialism From the Street Corners to the Miners of Joplin.

OMAHA SOCIALIST ELECTIONS

Omaha Judge Grants Injunction Against Employers of Most And The Strike Situation --- Union Men Refuse Mayor's Pardon And Matter Goes to Court

In the Omaha municipal election, on May 5th, the Socialist party candidate for mayor, Wm. H. Moore, polled 1436 votes, and, as this was the first time a municipal ticket was in the field, the local comrades are greatly pleased at the showing made. This vote was exceptionally good, considering that three capitalist candidates were up, all professing to be "friends of labor," and put forward purposely to divert attention from the real labor issue. That the Socialists should poll such a vote under the prevailing conditions has created something of a sensation and there is more talk about this feature of the election than over the successful caudi-

There were some interesting developments during the last two weeks of the campaign, all of them tending to favor Socialism. The arrests of our street speakers had aroused some indignation and had it not been that stormy weather prevented any sort of outdoor meeting being held except on election eve, when our speakers were not molested, the policy pursued by the city would have caused more indignation still.

The cases of Comrades Hyland, McCaffrey and Morgan will be held before the district court, their refusal to be pardoned by the mayor making their trial inevitable.

But if they were not able to use the streets, the Socialists carried on their campaign in other ways and plenty of literature was given away. On the Saturday evening before the election, a meeting had been called for in one of the large halls for the ostensible purpose of giving workingmen a chance to express their choice of the mayoralty candidates. The republican machine was engineering the movement, but "workingmen" be-

men a chance to express their choice of the mayoralty candidates. The republican machine was engineering the movement, but "workingmen" beforging to all parties were invited. Of course, the Socialists attended. The hall was jammed, and the meeting opened rather noisily, as all the "pluggs" for the three capitalist candidates were on hand to capture the meeting. The Socialists kept quiet, and very soon the confusion and uproar between the contestants for possession grew so intense that the promoters of the meeting dismissed it and the crowd started for the street. Then the Socialists took a hand, called the crowd back, had Comrade Morgan elected chairman, and a symposium, consisting of representatives of all the candidates and parties followed, which lasted for three hours. The Socialists were represented by Comrades McCaffrey and Morgan, and when the meeting closed a motion to endorse the hod-carrier candidate, W. H. Moore, went through with a whoop. A vote of thanks was also giv-W. H. Moore, went through with a whoop. A vote of thanks was also given the Socialists for the firmness in which they conducted the meeting. They had done what the lawyers and professional politicians had failed to

On May 1st, the white waiters and teamsters struck, but the city au-thoroties took no action until an hour before the polls closed on election day. Then what the Socialists predicted would happen as soon as the workingmen had voted against themselves again, did happen. The mayor, in response to a demand from the Business Men's Association, called the

in response to a demand from the Business Men's Association, called the strike leaders together, warned them to "preserve the peace," ordered the saloons closed and a double detail of police to intimidate the strikers. On Wednesday the transfer companies demanded an injunction against the Teamsters' Union from the federal court, Judge Manger presiding, got one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued with the result that today one would think a serious strike was on in Omaha. strike was on in Omaha.

junctions ever issued with the result that today one would think a serious strike was on in Omaha.

The day before election the Socialists, by the merest accident, obtained possession of a card which was being sent out to all the business houses by the Millard Rifles, the local crack company of the Natonal Guards, requesting these firms to pledge themselves to pay full wages to any of their employes who might be called away from work as members of the National Guard. It was expressly stated that this was in order to countermove the labor unions in their opposition to membership in the militia and "to encourage calistment in the National Guard." That such a card was being secretly issued proved that the capitalists were already plannig to have the troops called out if necessary in order to break the strikes, and that only the pending election day caused them not to show their hands openly. The Socialists had an exact reproduction of this card printed and posted over the city on election ever and next morning, although through the supporters of the capitalist candidates promptly destroyed the cards whenever they got a chance.

It is not surprising, therefore, that since election day the business men, the mayor, chief of police, sheriff and the state adjutant general have had conferences with the governor upon the advisability of having the troops called out, incidentally also discussing "arbitration." The arbitration resulting from such a conference would probably be of the real compulsory kind, which would leave the workers no alternative, but to accept. Only Mark Hasana and Samuel Gompers of the Civic Federation are needed to give these proceedings for "arbitration" proper dignity and distinction.

It may be stated here also that the building trades are upon a strike,

ition.

It may be stated here also that the building trades are upon a strike, and that Comrade Moore, the Socialist candidate for mayor, as president of the hod carders' union, is the leader against any and all the fake arbitration moves that have been presented by the arbitrators and their agents. He says: "I shall fight any proposition short of direct recognition of the working class and the right of the working class to organize in hostility to the capitalist class."

One reason for the white waiters' strike arises from an attempt to have the state law requiring that women shall work six days a week enforced is it any wonder that the law is not enforced when the workingmen vote to keep the enforcement of the laws in the hands of the capitalist class? But there were 1456 workingmen who voted otherwise last Tuesday abdathe local Socialist party organization will be strengthened to ensure a

the local Socialist party organization will be strengthened to ensure a greater and greater number every el ection day.

Who Are Anarchists? HEED THE WARNING.

American Labor Union Journal.

I frequently see the word "anarchist" used in the Journal, and the remarks associated with it seem to

me rather peculiar.

I would like to have the editor, or some correspondent that feels able.

being anarchists?

They may be abusers of law and breakers of law, when it is more to their interest to break than to obey, but are they opposed to the institution of law and government?

Legality (as it is and has even been

Legality (as it is and has ever been, not speaking of what it may be under state Socialism) is the very life of the capitalistic class. It is the condition of their being permited to exploit the toilers.

Do you think the parasites are anx-

ious to risk their supremacy by abol-ishing that which gives them their abnormal power over the masses of humanity?

humanity?

Of course the rulers (and who else does not) want laws to govern, not themselves but other people. But all those advocating government for any body seem to me to be governmentalists of some kind, not anarchists. Please let me have your views on

this subject.

The Century dictionary is up-to-date authority, so kindly give us its definition of anarchy and anarchists. Respectfully, L. M. RUSSELL.

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Who find themselves growing old before their time, who find the fire of youth burning low, the aches and pains of the aged slowly creeping upon them—with that pain across the small of the back and grows worse instead of better; that IRRITABLE, NERVOUS, DESPONDENT FRELING that WILL NOT be shaken off. It means you need our treatment. Consult our physicians, avail yourself of our FREE CONSULTATION and rid yourself of your allments before it is too late.

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The Keeley Cure, and What It Is.

STATE CAPITALISM

Something About How It Works In Australia --- Judge Adams

much misapprehension exists as to just the Keeley treatment is for the cure of kenness. Drug Addictions and Nerasthe-ser a brief statement will be of general in-

mis that a brief statement will be of general inlevest.

The continued use of alcoholic liquors or
Grags brings a diseased condition of the nervous system and there is a continuously growing craving for the stimulant or narcotic with
continually lessened will power to break of.

Dr. Lestie E. Keeley discovered a remedy and
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has now been in successful use for about
an years. There have been treated in Keeley
institutes since that time about pagons people.
By far the greater number of those were using
inquirs to excess, many were addicted to the
use of some drug. They came from all walks
of hile-senators, congression, lawyers, physicians, dergymen, borchants and men of all
occupations. Many of them came as physical
arrecks and departed as sound men and women, the "craving" for stimulants gove, the
leatite excellent, the eyes brighter, gomphere,
out clearer; and bent of all—a better view of
tile, a revulsion for the past and a determination for a better tutture.

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most approved form by experienced physicians who have made a study of the work. There is no sackness attendant upon the treatment and the physical condition traproves from the start. The treatment BUILIDS.UP the ENTIRE system, and it is not unusual for a patient on completion of the course to say "I feel ten years younger." All who take the treatment are satisfied with results, their condition is better in every way. Three-fourths of those who take the treatment have been influenced to come by those who have been curred.

the police to destroy documents en-

couraging the strike, makes printers thereof offenders against the law and makes any gathering unlawful where there are four strikers present, Gath-erings refusing to disperse are sub-ject to arrest, and the police are em-

powered to forcibly enter meetings. How do you like this, you public ownership Solomons? You admit that

conditions are bad; that we ought to

have a change, but think the Social-ists are too radical and so you com-promise on government ownership. Do the conditions recited above con-

Do the conditions recited above con-vince you that the Socialist is right when he tells you that government ownership is state capitalism and that this is the nastiest possible form of a nasty economic system? Do you yet see that it is a matter of indif-ference to the man who is compelled to carry another's load whether one or ten men enjoy the benefit of his

or ten men enjoy the benefit of his toil so long as he himself is exclud-ed from partaking? Wake up!

of those who take the treatment have been influenced to come by those who have been cured.

The success of the Keeley remedies and treatment has of course brought imitators with various sportpus remedies and establishments, "quick-cure schemes," vest-pocket remedies and and 'too he administered without knowledge of the patients," etc. Those are all of doubtful value and some are injurious.

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treatment.

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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE. Or Lock Box No. 4. Boulder, Mon

Wall Street Has Done Everything to Provoke Revolution, Says Mark Hanna-Warns Capitalists of the Mutterings of the Masses.

Senator M. A. Hanna, in Ceveland, Ohio, three weeks ago, at a dinner tendered to one of New York's best

known financiers, in a speech said: "You gentlemen had better trim your sails-for indications point to the fact that one of the greatest panies that the world has ever seen is about to occur in the United States.

Workingmen of the country are discontented with their wages, and hold that in proportion to the great increase in the cost of food, wages have not kept pace. That is a statement that can readily be proven by consulting any of the tables published by either Bradstreet's or Dun's, and the quicker we recognize this phase of the political question the better it will be for us and the business men whose duty it is to help conserve.

"I am anything but optimistic on the situation. I see very plainly the storm clouds gathering on the absorbing quickly the revolutionary spirit which is being inculcated by the Socialists, who are spreading their propaganda broadcast, and it is bearing fruit in the ranks of the workers, and we capitalists had better not close our eyes to these pregnant facts, but, on the other hand, meet them, and, if possible divert their fire into our political parties.

"I warn you against these signs, which mean so much to us, and urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power to stem the tide of what I firmly believe will end in a social revolution, if we continue to the way we have been doing for the past decade.

"We are at fault. Everything that Wall street could do to foment troupolitical situation. Workingmen are

the way we have been doing for the past decade.

"We are at fault. Everything that Wall street could do to foment trouble it has been guilty of doing. Millions upon millions of securities have been pumped dry.

"The buying power of the workers has been reduced greatly, and we have offered every inducement to the laboring man by our attitude to revolt. When that day comes—and it is coming soon—I would not give a mill for J. Pierpont Morgan's head, for the workers blame him for a great many of past sufferings.

"That is how I feel on the situation, and I urge you to heed the warning which I send home to you this evening."—Coming Nation.

some correspondent that feels able, to explain exactly what meaning they attach to the word. For instance, in the last issue of the Journal, it is said that hardly a word is said about the shooting of James Wood, 'because the press and news service of the country are owned by the very class responsible, who are anarchists."

This owning class are the capitalists, of course, and the Journal tells us every week that this class controls legislation and the courts. Is that being anarchists?

I have been of the impression that anarchy means absence of law or government; and viewed in that light

persons vigorously upholding the in-stitutions of government, for what-ever purpose, cannot be called anarchists

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CARL ENGEL WAYER

Is Socialism a Labor Movement Only Journal by Carl D.

So much is said about the "class nature" of the Socialist movement that it is in order to call attention, now and then, to the universal nature of Socialism.

Is Socialism, a laboring class movement only, or are all classes concerned? And if all classes are concerned, then the class nature of the movement should not prevent our seeing the advantage in the cosmic nature of the Socialist philosophy.

Let it be said in the outset that there is a very valid and scientific reason for emphasizing the class nature of the Socialist movement. Every great struggle of history that has made for human progress has had as its backing the great masses of the wronged, exploited and oppressed, who flung themselves into struggle because they hoped for re-lief. Today it is the laborers of the world who are the exploited and the wronged. Every man, woman and child who toils for a living is compelled to accept meager wages and hard conditions and to pay exorbi-tant prices for the necessities of life in order that a few who own the means of production and distribution means of production and distribution may have enormous, uncarned incomes and live in luxury and idleness. Socialism proposes, through the collective ownership and demoratic management of industry, to abolish entirely the wage system and monopolistic extortion, guarantee to everyone who toils the full product of his labor, and, in short, to abolish all uncarned incomes. It is very evident that such a change would greatdent that such a change would greatly benefit those who do the world's work. It is also evident that those who at present live in idleness, luxury and often in ignorance by means of present conditions will not be the ones to present out to initiate with a ones to propose, or to initiate, such a change.

Socialism would abolish the privileges of the capitalist class; they
will, therefore, naturally oppose it.
The middle-class will be uncertain,
because their interests waver between the capitalist and laboring
classes. They, therefore, cannot be
depended upon. The laborers, however, have "nothing to lose but their
chains and a world to gain." Therefore the appeal of Socialism is many
fold more powerful to the laboring
classes than to the others, because
in addition to every other motive
there is the tremendous impulse of
personal interest. To show the laboring classes that it is thus to their
interest to work for Socialism, that
only by becoming aware or conscious
of their common interest as a class
and standing together everywhere of their common interest as a class and standing together everywhere and always over against the classes that exploit them can they finally secure their emancipation; and finally that by inaugurating the collectivism of the Co-operative Commonwealth will the class struggles cease and all classes be abolished, this is the reason for the emphasis upon the class nature of the Socialist move-

ment. And it is imperative. However, it must not be forgotten or denied that there are other mo-tives than those of self-interest. And the one who overlooks the capacity in man for disinterested devotion to the cause of others excludes social facts that are as real as any, facts nowhere seen more plainly than in the history of Socialism itself.

It is this fact that makes Socialism It is this fact that makes Socialism a universal cause for all classes. All who love justice, all who hate wrong and oppression, all who love high social ideals, all who love liberty and realize that in its highest forms it can only be achieved by social effort—that no class can be nobly free except when all are free—all these are open to the appeal of Socialism. And in very many instances the appeal in very many instances the appeal has drawn men from the upper classes who have become mighty warriors for the cause. These are ex-

CARL D. THOMPSON, A. M.,



Who Has Just Closed a Successful Lecture Tour of the Northwest.

ceptions, it will be said. But let us ceptions, it will be said. But let us give due weight to the exceptions. Karl Marx, for example, was anything but a wage-earner, either by birth, training or position. He was a university student at Jena, Bann and Berlin, acknowledged to be one of the greatest thinkers of the century. He married a sister of the Prussian minister of state. Friedrich Engels was a wealthy cotton merchant and a scholar, speaking ten languages—by no means a laborer. Bebel was a prosperous manufacturer, an employer; Liebknecht was a university student; Robert Owen an industrial magnate, And in America at present at least many, indeed a considerable, proportion, if not a majority of the Socialist leaders are anything but wage-earners. give due weight to the exceptions.

J. A. Wayland, editor of The Appeal to Reason; Gaylord Wilshire, the millionaire Socialist; Daniel De Leon, the leader of the Socialist la-bor party; Walter T. Mills, J. Stitt Wilson, George D. Herron, Franklin Wentworth, Frederick Strickland, Seymour Stedman, and a host of others are by no means, and never have been, wage-earners nor laboring men.
Is it not, then, incorrect to say that
Socialism is or must be a laboring
class movement only? Is it not clearly apparent that Socialism has drawn
and is still destined to draw some of

its strongest support from the classes distinctly non-laboring?
Socialism is a question that concerns all classes. As no less an authority than Karl Kantsky says, "The substitution of the Co-operative Couldet and the concerns of the co-operative content or Socialist system of production for the present capitalistic system is in the interests, not of the propertyless-classes alone, but of all classes." And, therefore, since it is to the in-terest of all classes, we should make our appeal to all classes, and not simply to the laborers, even though the results may be exceptional. If, by setting our appeal for the other classes, we may chance to get another Marx, or Engels, or Liebknecht, or Herron, or Wilson, or Wayland, it would be well worth the effort.

It is often said that even though Socialism be to the interest of the upper classes, it is not to their im-mediate and material interests—that they are blind to their higher interests, and, therefore, that appeal to these classes is useless. But it should not be forgotten that to put the ap-peal of Socialism upon the highest possible plane—to appeal to the highest and widest interests of man-kind attracticall the more strongly highest and widest interests of man-kind attracts all the more strongly the noble of unselfish minds of every class. And, at the same time, it en-nobles the cause and exalts him who thus presents it and loses none of its strength, but gains immeasurably in dignity and power. Moreover, it is also true that by no means all laborers will accept, or are caple of comprehending the Socialist philosophy. Like the slaves of the past, many of them seem entirely satisfied with the slavery of present

past, many of them seem entirely satisfied with the slavery of present conditions and will even fight to maintain them. It is not, then, an unfailing rule that the laboring classes will espouse the cause.

That Socialism is a matter of universal concern all concede. That the laboring classes will most readily espouse it, there is no doubt. But that there have been, and will be, large and important accessions from there classes is also true. Therefore, let us fling out the call to all classes. Let us show them all that Socialism is their supreme interest. And while is their supreme interest. And while we strive to open the blind eyes of the ignorant and prejudiced laboring classes let us also not scorn to do the same for the others. Lincoln, Neb., May 8, 1903.

***************** Written for The Journal

By Adam P. Skirving

good" for the baby. But presently it outgrows its swaddling clothes. The milk is no longer essential. The child's appetite grows and its tastes change. And so we as a nation or a people outgrow our swaddling clothes. Laws made by our fathers, adequate enough in many instance.

adequate enough, in many instances, to fill the wants of the baby nation, are just as out of place in this age as Stevenson's locamotive, with a record of eight miles an hour, would be hitched to one of our modern express trains

"I don't believe in arraying class against class," was the old stock phrase I heard repeated the other day. Mr. Rip Van Winkle, if you rub the haze of party prejudice out of those eyes of yours, you will find a grim array of cannibals before you, armed to the teeth, which will readily be recognized as the capitalist class. Lock around you for a weapon to guard against their onslaught, and you will find, Mr. Winkle, that they have, with one exception, deprived you of your arms while you slept. That exception is the ballot. If you insist on taking another nap, Mr. Winkle, you will very, likely wake up and find yourself without the ballot.

Again the divine right of the almighty dollar to the right of way through the middle of the road, which has been demonstrated on so many thousands of occasions, has been vindicated in the New York legislative where a few property own-

been vindicated in the New York legislature, where a few property owners of Central Valley got a bill passed gently nipping in the bud the designs of certain New York philanthropists who had intended to found an open-air hospital for consumptives in that valley. Death from tuberculosis claims sixteen thousand victims in New York state alone each year, and the open-air treatment materially lessens the death rate. But the price of property might go down on account of the hospital. The sacred rights of property must not be infringed. The tuberculosis patients can tubere and be hanged. They have no business to have tuberculosis, anyway.

Don't confiscate; be satisfied to be the victim of confiscation.

Current Comment

Work in your prime-if they'll let you. Go to the poorhouse in old age, if you survive it.

If the capitalist smites you in one pocket turn to him the other—if it isn't already inside out.

Injunctions by the people and for the people. Wouldn't that restrain you? Don't drop dead; we need you at the polls on election day.

Keep the faces of your loved ones at home before you in the future when you step up to the polls; not the face of some bloated political grafter who is your best friend only until the votes are counted.

"Oh, Lord, be merciful and keep us alive; there are ten of us to dinner and grub for only five." This used to be considered a sort of a joke.

Doesn't it seem as though the stately old ship, "Christianity," is floating under bare poles and drifting with the tide?

After all of our striving to be bigger than somebody else (rated by \$\$\$ of course) death will mow us down to a common level at last. Will you have it now, or wait till you get it?

"They'll legislate to curb the trusts; we don't need Socialism." They! Every time the present "they" legislate you'll jump as though you were hit in the vicinity of the neck.

"Give us this day our daily bread."
Did God, in His infinite wisdom, intend us, in this age, to make this supplication to such men as Comrade Baer, the trust magnate?

Once more cast your eyes down the long list of strikes, lockouts, trust legislations, injunctions, etc., and ask yourself again, is it by the people and for the people or are you the victim of a horrible nightmare?

PUBLICITY.

(By J. L. McCreery.)

I am washing at my tub;
All day I diligently rub,
And squeeze, and wring, and rinse, and
turn
The clother and then

The clothes, and thus my living earn. I was reading yesterday,
Which was Sunday, by the way,
For other days I cannot find
The time to read, if so inclined,
And there among the news I naw
That congress lately passed a law
That trusts must publish now and then
(I did not notice where or when)
A statement by which al can see
Just where they stand financially,

What a similarity between a capitalist and a bedbug. Both are after your gore; both are smaller than you; both tackle you under cover and at night, and they will both hunt a hiding place if you wake up and shake yourself.

Some worthy reverend gentlemen in New York are starting a pawn shop for the worthy poor. So, if you fellows have anything left now's the time to realize a little on it at your your uncle's. If these worthy, but misguided, gentlemen employed their time inculeating ithe doctrines of scientific Socialism into the worthy poor in their vicinity the time would not be far distant when pawn shops would be as scarce as hen's teeth.

If Baer was placed in his position by "Divine Right" he was very like-ly placed there fo rthe same purpose as Judas Iscariot was, although it does look a little inconsistent to think he would betray his trust as long as it is paying dividends at the rate of about \$25,000 per mile per year.

Mark Hanna says we are soon to have the worst panic the world has ever known. He suggests to his brother capitalists that they had better slack off the cords a little where they are cutting into the fiesh, or the goose that lays the golden eggs may die on their hands.

Over their wrongs the people of New York are "whining like a pack of whipped dogs," Baer's strorney, Campbell, is accused of blurling out Campbell, is accused of blurting out in court during the Hearst suit against the coal trust. Is there anything so very inconsistent about this simile, when we consider how ever-ready dogs are to lick the hand that smites them? On the face of it, if dogs could vote, their natural instinct would lead them to follow the tactics of some of our deluded brethren at the polls.

The mother feeds the infant milk, As long as this world is peopled no substitute will be found "just as

Upon another page I read
Another article that said
The washtub trust possessed in all
So many millions capital;
The different items of expense
Were in the aggregate immense;
But notwithstanding all they spent,
The dividends were tweive per cent,
But knowing that, I cannot see
What use the knowledge is to me;
I recollect that for this tub,
In which my clothes I daily rub,
I paid considerably more
Than I had ever paid before.
My coal this winter cost me twice
At least the ordinary price;
With great advance on butter, meat
And everything I have to eat,
Walle Chinese hundries through the Have forced the price of washing down.

Suppose a lamb—outside the fold,
Amid the darkness and the cold,
With wolves that roamed the forest
through—
Would he be safe because he knew
How many fangs were in their jawa,
And just the sharpness of their claws!
So if the coal and sugar trust,
And others that I hear discussed,
Were each and all to send me here
An accurate statement every year;
Since I, for everything I use,
Would have to pay just what they
choose,
I must confess I cannot see
What special benefit to me
Would come from such "sublicity."

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Published Weebly by the American Labor Union.

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THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

In America, as in Europe, the growth of the Socialist movement has aroused violent opposition on the part of certain members of the Catholic elergy, in spite of the fact that it is a political and not a religious question, and while they could only attack in their individual capacity they have not hesitated to drag the subject within the sacred precincts of the altar, and from that vantage point indulge in a tirade of vitupera-tion and abuse, leveled with more feeling and passiont han one would ex-pect from those who profess to follow in the footsteps of Him who taught toleration and forgiveness, at the heads of the men whose only offense is a denial of the right of one man to sit on the back of another.

So far the fight has been chiefly on one side, but it has been none the less bitter because of that. Now and then some Socialist, goaded to exasperation by the unjust attacks made upon him as an individual, and upon the principles in which he believes, permits himself to indulge in a bitter reply. Immediately his utterances, if they, even in the remotest degree, imply that every man who wears religious cloth is not in a state of perpetual sanctity, are seized on by the opposition and are paraded as a proof that Socialism is "atheistic and immoral." In this age every man claims the right to arrive at his own conclusions on all matters pertaining to his weal or wee. Exercising that right, let us consider for a moment the purposes of this movement which is, at the present time, meeting with the combined opposition of the unmarchs and capitalists of Europe, the Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Bishops Quigley and Brondel and other lesser lights of the church-meeting, in short, with opposition from those who are supported by the masses and produce nothing for their own maintenance. So far the fight has been chiefly on one side, but it has been none the

Socialism demands equal industrial rights for all men; is this atheistic? It demands that the producer shall have the full product of his own lasor; is this immoral?

It demands that each man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his own face; is this subversive of good government?

It demands that the crime and misery which are direct outgrowth of the present profit system shall cease; is this at variance with the teachings of

It denies the right of one man to dictate to another on what terms the work necessary to maintain life shall be had; is this contrary to principles of right and justice?

It demands that the laborer who is conceded by Holy Writ to be worthy of his hire, shall receive that which belongs to him without becoming criminal before the law in his efforts to wrest enough to live from the Masters of Bread, as is now the case; does this merit the condemnation of those who profess to serve God and love their neighbor?

It aims to establish a condition where "peace on earth good will among men" will be a possibility and not a hollow mockery, as it is today; is this contrary to the purposes of the church?

The inauguration of its principles in the relations of men will make every woman the mistress of her own person, abolishing forever the legalized form of prostitution now known as a "prudent marriage," which simply means that some innocent girl has sacrificed herself to some senile old dotard who perhaps has more money than morals, that she has contract. ed a loveless marriage for the sake of a home; is this in opposition to the teachings of Jesus Christ?

It will, in its operation, remove the incentive to cheat your brother man In your business relations with him, by wiping out the incentive to cheat; is

In your business relations with him, by wiping out the incentive to cheat; is it because of this that we have incurred the enmity of the clergy?

GRANT, FOR A MOMENT THAT OUR AIMS ARE IMPRACTICAL; CAN ANY SANE MAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH OUR PURPOSES SAY THAT THEY ARE NOT AS NOBLE AND HOLY AS THOSE OF ANY MOVEMENT THAT WAS EVER ESPOUSED OF MEN? Why, then, are we attacked by the churchnen? Is it because when Lee came to the papacy he found the church in very bad standing with the ruling houses of Europe, thought it necessary to take some step to ingratiate himself with the erowned heads, and learned that opposition to Socialism was the easiest road to royal favor? Was it his attitude toword the demands of the masses for justice that won for him the recognition of a pers and visit from two of the foremost protestant rulers of Europe? Is it because the church is in politics in Europe, aligned with those parties which stund for the divine right of kings, and that through association it has become imbued with the same notion?

In Chicago alone there are over 400 60 fallen women who must sell themselves in order to live; when their charms fade it is the morphine poute or the river; they are blackened and damned, both body and soul; in the department stores a premium is placed on harlotry througa the pittance which is dignified by the name of a wage until many large stores where women are employed are beginning to be looked on as marts for the sale of everything, including the virginity of the daughters of our people; in Pennsylvania, children of both sexes are driven by the lash of hunger into the coal mines without a single opportanity to develop that God-given gift of intelligence; in the state of South Carolina it has been found necessary to pass a baby law; the legislature of Missouri differs from other legislative bodies only in that its rottenness has been uncovered.

Everywhere throughout the nation vice, crime and injustice sit enthroned, while Right lies bleeding on the ground: Truth is a mock, Honor and Justice are empty words. The poodle dog of some pampered darling of Fortune, whose only use in life seems to be the destruction of values, eats the tenderest of steaks from a silver plate and wears a monogram blanket, while the little baby of the factory woman, who is adding to the wealth of the world, lies crying and shivering alone in the pestilence-breeding atmosphere of the cold and cheerless garret of a tenement. So-chalism aims to abolish these things. It stands absolutely and unqualifiedly for the interest of the working class and against the interest of the capitalist class. Whose battle, then, are the churchmen fighting today?

The way of the transgressor is ard. Naturally. It is paved with ollars, and the milled edges make hard walking.

Truth is stranger than fiction. The igher circles of society are averse to seeting strangers without an intro-

The capitalists prate about the no-bility of labor, but it will be noticed that they are side-stepping any chances to take a job at \$1.40 per.

Suffer little children to come unto me, said the Nazarene; send them to the factory, says the capitalist.

There are ample proofs that the men who borrow the livery of heaven to do the work of the devil are quite

Is it not a pity that the very insti-tutions which are supposed to work for the uplifting of the masses are the very first to join hands with the forces that are trying to drag human-

The widow of a soldier gets a pension if the husband falls in battle. The widow of a miner who is killed at his work gets a berth at the poor house. Which was the more useful man to society?

The capitalist class are a unit in opposing Socialism. These same folks are also opposed to any union which accomplishes anything for its mem-bership.

President Roosevelt has refused to lay the corner stone of Butte's fed-eral building. Teddy evidently thinks that for all practical political pur-poses one union card is as good as a

We would have no unions under we would have no unions under Socialism, howls a wild-eyed oppo-nent. We believe that is true. Un-ions are formed to oppose the capi-talist class, and when capitalism is abolished unions will no longer be needed.

"Workingmen can accomplish such reforms as they may desire through the ballot without identifying them-selves with the Socialists." We have no objections to your learning how to swim, provided you do not go near the water.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Colorado Socialist has made its appearance. It is four pages in size and a model of typographical neatness. The editor is R. A. Maynard, formerly connected with the Colorado Chroniele, while the publishers are Thum and Coates.

Breezes From Saltaire Written for The Journal

How do you like your job as tin soldier? Read the army regulations law and congratulate your other 10,000,000 fellow soldiers, bound like
yourself, by your glorious country's
glorious laws to murder the workers
of the world to protect thep rofit system. Has the human ox as good a
intrice or by class a big inter-

right to arm his class as his inhu-At the present rate of increase the

At the present rate of increase the capitalists will own the total wealth of the United States by December 10th, 1995—just one year after the national election! Only three years of uninterrupted starvation white you are waiting for the "next election!" Rather long wait, isn't it? Isn't death by the bullet an easier mode of exit from this Morgantic sphere than death by hunger? Better do your voting in 1904 and forestall the revolution, hadn't you? revolution, hadn't you?

Two million unemployed men in the United States in 1900, plus 700,000 immigrants per annum, plus 300,000 American workers displaced per annum, equals 5,000,000 idle men in America by November 1, 1904; and

5,000,000 idle workers means 5,000,000 disfranchised voters, don't it?

Can you do any figuring? Ever read your Uncle Samuel's sta-

The Journal

Five million idle men constitutes

the greatest army the world has ever seen, if they only had arms. Can you do any thinking? Ever read of any bloodless victor-ies in history?

Ever heard of any great human events without great human endeavor, great sacrifices and heroic strug-gles?

Socialism in 1904! Revolution in 1905! CHOOSE!!

Only cowards, knaves, sluggards and traitors say "impossible!" The feats of Napoleon were impossible; the emancipation of the negro slave was impossible; the first French republic was impossible. From its birth to its consummation the French revolution was a child of only twelve months!

A Socialistic victory in 1904 is not only "possible," IT IS IMPERATIVE:

Ancient Fables Modernized

No. 14 Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

THE FARMER AND THE CRANES

Some cranes made their feeding grounds on some plough lands newly sown with wheat. For a long time the farmer, brandishing an empty sling, chased them away by the terror he inspired; but when the birds found that the sling was only swung in the air, they ceased to take any notice of it, and would not move. The farmer, on sceing this, charged his sling with stones, and killed a great number. They at once forsook his plough lands, and cried to each other: "It is time for us to be off to Liliput; for this man is no longer content to scare us, but begins to show us in earnest what he can do. If words suffice not, blows must follow. in the air, they ceased to take any notice of it, and would not move.

A few capitalists made large fortunes in the new conditions made by the introduction of machinery and the competition of the workers for employment. For a long time Labor employment. For a long time Labor fought them by strikes and were able to gain a few temporary advantages. But the capitalists soon saw that they could get back all they had given up. All that it was necessary to do was to form combinations and rules the price of the processories of raise the price of the necessaries of life. Labor, on seeing this, changed its tactics and began to strike at the ballot box: In a short time they won a few victories from Capitalism and the latter cried ou to each other: "It is time for us to be off for Liliput; for Labor is no longer content to scare us, but begins to show us in earnest what it can do."

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

Compare the attitude of Bishop Spaulding of Illinois with that of Bishops Quigley and Brondel; then study the principles of Socialism and decide who it is of them whose utter-ances imply the closest conformity to the teachings of Christianity.

The average politician is sure of his ability to demolish Socialism, but all of them are very modest about displaying their intellectual prowess on the platform with a Socialist. Perhapst his is "human nature" which cannot be changed.—The Toller.

Every man today claims the right to an opinion of his own on all mat-ters in which he is interested. We challenge any man to exercise this right by inspecting the principles of Socialism for the purpose of deter-mining for himself if there is any-thing in its principles that are in the remotest degree antagonstic to the teachings of the Savior.

Men are becoming so plentiful that the capitalists find it no longer need-ful to offer special inducements to those who shoulder a gun in order that the market may be extended. The "Tommies" who went to South Africa as heroes are now walking the streets of London, a part of the unemployed brigade who pass begging boxes and sing the Marseillais.

Was it ever occurred to anyone that the interference of the church in the politics of this state is about the most unusual thing of recent years? When the A. P. A.'s charged the Catholic priesthood with meddling in politics there was a general indig-nant denial. The bishop of Helens seems to give the charge some foundation by his recent utterances,

Keep politics out of the trades Keep politics out of the unions or the workers may stop voting against each other, and that would be tough on us. Keep polities out of the unions, murmurs the unthinking workingman. It is easy to fathom the purpose of the plutocrat; it is hard to fathom the density of the

Socialism would rehabilitate man-kind so that they might, one day, be able to stand in the sight of their Maker crowned with the glory of de-veloped intelligence, unabashed and unafraid. There are but two classes in the world who have cause to dread the coming of Socialism. They are the capitalist and the monarch. Whose battle, then, is the church fighting today?

monied "philanthropists" are establishing soup houses for our American freemen. They would be glad to have the workers board in those places. It would be money found to the employer as the laborers living cheaper could work for less wage. See the point? The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. did, for these offered their grips soom ones. they offered their girls soup once a day as an inducement to work for \$35.00 in a town where it takes that

The Socialist Catholics of the United States should demand the resignation of the various church dignination of the various church dignituries who are prostituting their high office in the interest of the capitalistic class. Socialists were charged with bringing politics in the chourch because Father McGrady mounted the lecture platform. Malone of Denver had done the same thing in the interest of the employer, but there was no criticism for him from any quarter. The employers demanded McGrady's scalp, and Bishop Maas compiled with the demand. Capitalistic tools should get a dose of the same medicine, It is not to be wondered that insti-tutions which placed the seal of their approval on chattel slavery, on the barter and sale of human beings, should espouse the cause of those immediate interests lie in a cantinuance of wage slavery.

Every little while an American voting king who dares to protest against against the aggressions of capitalism gets a ride in a patrol or sits down on the point of a bayonet. But he likes it. He must, because he votes

Let those who imagine that the elergy can do no wrong remember that it was Cardinal Taschereau of Canada who excommunicated the Knights of Labor; that some of the clergy of Ireland hounded Parnell to his death; that even the great O'Con-nell found it messes to relate the nell found it necessary to rebuke the meddling of the church in Irish poli-

The eagerness with which some members of labor unions show to follow the instructions of papers owned by their bosses with regard to running the organizations, one would think the employers lie awake nights devising ways and means to make the union a success. But this is not the case. The employer tolerates the unions because he has to, but he made a hard fight before he was brought to it. It is no exaggeration to say that had the capitalists the power, every man who agitated in the ranks of labor would, if such action were found necessary to restrain him, have his tongue torn out by the roots and his eyes burned in by the roots and his eyes burned in their sockets. With such a spirit pre-vailing why should a workingman accept the ideas of the very persons against, whom his union is organized as to the best way to conduct the same? Why, indeed?

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania has signed the child labor law but vetoed the hill requiring coal to be paid for on the basis of 2240 pounds to the ton; he also vetoed the mine inspection bill. The child labor law will have no effect other than to make the little lads expert in concealing their age. Were its passage detrimental to the coal companies as would have been the tonnage law the governor would doubtless have vetoed that also. Honor thy maker, is a law that politicians rarely violate. The that politicians rarely violate. The corporations of Pennsylvania make the politicians in spite of their lack the politicians in spite of their lack of numerical strength. The work-ingmen are divided on political lines and all that is necessary is to nomi-nate a corporation tool on both tick-ets, and there you are. Havemeyer of the sugar trust once swore that he contributed to both campaign funds. Others have done the same, for both marries at and for the right for both parties stand for the right of one man to live on the fruits of another's toil.

It is repugnant to the average are is repugnant to the average man's idea of liberty, supposed to prevail in America, to be told that he is a slave. If he is not satisfied with his job, he says he can quit. Quite true; that is, if Judge Jackson does not find him out. He can quit, BUT HE MUST HAVE A JOB IN ORDIFE TO LIVE His francisco. ORDER TO LIVE. His freedom only extends to the individual employer. As to who that person shall be, he has a certain freedom of choice, but As to who that person shall be, he has a certain freedom of choice, but only in that regard; HE IS A SLAVE TO THE EMPLOYING CLASS. It was because of this slavery that the Australian balbot was found necessary; to protect the slave in a degree from the dictates of the master with regard to his political preferences. Today the law-maker is controlled by the same forces as were used to correct the voter at the polls a few years ago. The power of wealth, amassed through the private ownership of the wealth of the earth and through the exploitation of the worker by means of the wage system, has created a condition more damnable in its character, more terrible in its purposes and more flendish in its attainments that were ever conceived by the mind of man.

We have it on the authority of the published utterance of its editor that the Butte Miner is becoming decent.

A literary buccaneer who, according to report, lost the slight finger nail hold which he once had on the coat tails of decency shortly after coming to man's estate and, though he is now quite old, it is said he has been failing ever since, has attempted an attack on the aims and purposes of the Journal. "The "attack" is interesting in one particular. It shows how many kinds of a blanked fool even a man who lives by his wits can make of himself when he attempts the discussion of a subject of which he knows posting. he knows nothing.

With the Bishop of Helena as

prelate of the Roman Catholic church the Socialists have no quarrel. With John R. Brondel in his character of capitalist politician they have a serious reason to feel aggrieved. In days gone by a criminal might, if successful in reaching a church before being overtaken by officers of the law, claim sanctuary and thus become immune from punishment for the most serious crimes. Again, a man who could read and write was exempt from punishment, the pos-session of these accomplishments being accepted as a proof that he was connected with the priesthood, since learning in those days was their exclusive property. Those days are gone by. A priest who prostitutes his sacred calling in the hope of a substantial donation to the church funds from the class he is trying to serve, or who is willing to become a tool in order to win favor with the promoting powers of the church is entitled to no more consideration than is any other unworthy man. His efforts to hide himself behind the robes of his sacred calling only makes his acts more infamous. The ability to read is no longer confined to the clergy. Unworthy men in the church can no longer bend the masses to their will. The people today do their own thinking. Many Socialists, like O'Connell, are willing to take their religion from Rome, but their poli-tics below to themselves. tics belong to themselves.

FASTER TIME TO CHICAGO.

The North Western Line Again Leads by Improving Train Service.

The North Western Line has re duced the running time of their fa-mous NORTH WESTERN LIMITED between ST. PAUL and CHICAGO FIFTY FIVE MINUTES, now making the run in an even TWELVE HOURS. This is the FASTEST TIME sched-

uled for any of the Limited St. Paul-Chicago Trains, and General Passenger Agent Teasdale says it was put in effect merely to meet the demands of the constantly increasing patron-age of this fine train for an earlier

age of this line train for an earlier arrival in Chicago.

The train continues to leave the Union Depots in Minneapolis 8:00 p. m.; St. Paul 8:30 p. m., but now arrives Chicago at 8:30 a. m., thus insuring connections with trains for the East and South.

In this connection it is also interesting to recall that the North West.

in this connection it is also inter-esting to recall that the North West-ern Line was the first to operate a train having the appointments and luxuries of the present day "Limit-ed;" that they also put in service the first Pullman Sleepers between Min-neapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; the first Compartment Cars, the first Parfirst Compartment Cars, the first Pining Cars, the first Observation Cafe Cars and the first Reclining Chair Cars. It is also noteworthy that the North Western Line carry more passengers in and out of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago than any other railroad.

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WANTED-Live agents to sell Dr.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

Helena, Mont., May 13, 1903.
At a meeting of the State Board of Pardons, held at its office on the above date, the following business among other things was transacted:
In the matter of the application for commutation of sentence, granted by the Governor, to one John O'Brien.
Whereas The Governor of Montana

Whereas, The Governor of Montana has this day officially notified this Board that he has granted a commu-tation to one John O'Brien, a convict confined in the state prison, who was convicted of the crime of manslaughter, committed in the county of Silver Bow, State of Montana, on the 8th day of March, 1901, and sentenced for a term of six years in the state

prison.

Therefore, be it ordered, that ..., 1903, be set apart for the consideration of said commutation so granted as aforesaid, and all persons having an interest therein, desiring to be heard either for or against the granting of the commutation, are hereby notified to be prestation, are hereby notified to be pres-ent in the forencon of said day at the office of the State Board of Pardons,

office of the State Board of Pardons, at the capitol of said state.
Further ordered: That a copy of this order be printed and published in the American Labor Union Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Butte, County of Silver Bow, State of Montana, once each week for two consecutive weeks, viz: May 21, 1903.

May 28, 1903. 112011年 Adopted,

JAMES DONOVAN, President. J. J. RYAN, Clerk.

A Wonderful Invention. It is interesting to note that for-

tunes are frequently made by the invention of articles of minor importance. Many of the most popular de-vices are those designed to benefit the people and meet popular conditions, and one of the most interesting of these that has even been invented is the Dr. White Electric Comb, patented Jan. 1, '99. These wonderful combs positively cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, and when used in connection with Dr. White's Electric Hair Brush are positively guaranteed to make straight hair curly in 25 days' time. Thousands of these electric combs have been sold in the various cities of Union, and the demand is con-tly increasing. Our agents are the Union, and the demand is con-stantly increasing. Our agents are rapidly becoming rich selling these combs. They positively sell on sight, Send for samples. Men's size 35c, ladies 50c-half price while we are in-troducing them. See want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, III.

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God's Children A Modern Allegory

HIS new book by James Allman will delight every socialist reader and will jar the non-socialist reader into doing me thinking for himself. It is by all odds to cleverest socialist novel ever published America. Read it and laugh oper it, then not it and see the converts it will make, here is no socialist label on it (only a union bel), and you can get a man to read it who ould turn up his nose at anything marked claist. Extra cloth binding, handsomely inted in large type—

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The U. B. of R. E. is spreading like | wild fire in the raifroad world.

The Dressmakers' Union, of Calgary, B. C., will shortly apply for a charter from the A. L. U.

There is some likelihood of Father McGrady being able to visit Denver during the convention of the W. F. of M. and the A. L. U.

The laundry workers of Great Falls have applied for a charter under the A. L. U. These workers believe in progressive unionism.

The A. L. U. biscult workers of New York City are moving forward by leaps and bounds. Applications for membership are coming in rap-

W. Thurston Brown has promised a special article for the Journal in the near future. He is a brilliant writer of national prominence and his contribution will be read with in-terest by our subscribers.

President George Estes, S. E. Heberling and Charles E. Stone will be the representatives of the U. B. of R. E. at the Denver convention. Heber-ling is an old war horse, having been a member of the A. R. U. Stone is a thoroughly competent, well informed and enthusiastic worker.

The business men of Pueblo have | decided not to recognize any union. The clerks have taken the matter up and the Trades Council will be requested to act. The business men will soon be wiser than they now ap-

Denver Carriage and Wagonmak. ers' Union is gaining nicely, in spite of the necessarily hampering effect of a dual organization. They are hard workers and good unionists, and these are the qualities which count.

Factory Workers' Union No. 391, of Vancouver, B. C., is now thoroughly organized and the membership is steadily increasing; it will shortly embrace every factory worker in that

Readers of the Journal will note from this issue that the strike of the Lumbermen's Union of northern Cal-ifornia has been settled, and that the result is a victory for the strikers. This strike has involved the unions in expense that will reach probably a couple of thousand dollars. The as-sessment for the relief of the strikers will therefore stand as first an-nounced, and unions that have not already remitted should do so as early as possible. If any money is left in the treasury from this assessment, after all bills in connection with the strike have been paid, it will be cred-

ited to a strike defense fund, for use | had held its last convention in Ore-

Federal Labor Union No. 384, of Revestoke, B. C., is being pushed to the front by as zealous a lot of work-ers in the cause of the working class as ever applied for a charter. They were only organized recently, but before many moons they will have made a showing of which much older organizations might well be proud if it can be accomplished by grit and de-

The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes of Cripple Creek have just passed through a hot fight of more than a year's duration, waged on them by the disruptively inclined A. F. of L. The boys have successfully withstood these attacks and are now coming to the front rap. and are now coming to the front rap idly. As red bot trades unionists the brothers of the U. A. H. and R. E. are the equal of anything on the

Organizer T. E. Larimer is still in Organizer T. E. Larimer is still in the field in Oregon. He says he has taken off his coat in the interest of the A. L. U. and will make it interesting for the fakirs in the labor movement. The whole of eastern Oregon are with the A. L. U., and the majority of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor are outstocked. spoken in their sympathy. It has been freely asserted that the Federation

Comrade Moore, of Roseburg, Ore.,

Comrade Walroth of Sacramento is

hastling. He says the Journal is ex-cellent propaganda material. He is sending in subs.

Brother McDonald of San Francisco

daces his name on the Journal mail-

ing list for a year because he is deep-ly interested in the present policy of the A. L. U.

Comrade Barriman of Albany, N. Y.,

prominent as a writer, thinks the la-port organization which publishes and supports a paper like the Journal must be made up of a high grade of men intellectually. He is right; it is.

Comrade Bargren of Rockford, Ill., fires in an order for 12 yearly subscriptions with which to stir up the unconscious Socialists of his vicinity. Here goes for a Socalist victory in the next presidential campaign.

Send me 12 Journal postals, says

Comrade Block of Geary, Okla. He is taking subs. every day. Chase, by his lectures there, has the town in

an uproar.

enrolls himself under the banner of Truth and sends in his name for a

year's sub. to the Journal.

The brick makers of Reno, Nev., are organized into a very promising union. The spirit of fraternaty, on which true unionism rests, is gaining ground rapidly in Nevada.

Secretary-Treasurer Clarence Smith left for Denver last week to attend the convention of the American La-bor Union. President McDonald went direct from Crescent City, Cal., where he had been adjusting the lumber-men's stylko men's strike

Miss Jane Murphy, one of the most charming of the A. L. U. headquar-ters staff of stenographers, left Butte Friday on a month's vacation, which she will spend with relatios in Den-

The executive board of the American Labor Union will meet in Denver May 20th to review the work of the past year and make a report for the convention. While the secretary-treasurer will be away from the office probably for a month, yet the office will be kept open and all ordinary official business will be attended to as usual. Matters requiring the personal attention of either the president or secretary should be addressed to secretary should be addressed to them, care St. Nicholas hotel, Denver, Colo., up to about June 10th. There-after address the Butte office.

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MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thousands of you who have committed offenses against the laws of your nature and are now gaving for it. Those weak, aching backs, Loss of Sexual Power, Failing or Lost Vitality, Frequent or Painful Evacuations of the Bladder, accompanied by more or less smarting and the escape of particles of albumen in the urine with ropy sediment, all point to the decline of your manhood. There are hundreds who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The doctors will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and healthy restoration of the Genito Urinary Organs.

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Our Propaganda Brigade 🤝 🦟

Comrade Burdick, of Sagle, Idaho, orders a bunch of ten for distribu-

Comrade Lewis of Pittsburg joins the army of Journal subscribers

Comrade Murray of Vallejo, Calif., sends in for a year's subscription.

Comrade Crampton of Chicago had his attention called to the Journal by Wilshire's Magazine. He will take our prescription for a year.

Comrade Fred G. Strickland announces his purpose to boost the cir-culation of the Journal at Aspen, Col.

The Journal has no more earnest supporter than Comrade Skirving of Billings. Read his Current Comment in this issue. Brother George Hall of the Sheep Shearers sends in for twenty copies, to be distributed among the knights

Put me down for a year, says Com-rade Rasmussen of Lima, Mont., as he fires in a bunch of stamps.

of the clippers.

Comrade Enlitz of Redlands, Calif. lines up with the great army of friends of the Journal for one year.

Socialism in 1904 or revolution in 1905, says a comrade. Which will you choose? For our part we will take Socialism in ours. We want to tell others why they ought to prefer the same thing. Help to do this by putting the Journal in the hands of every worker.

Another Arbitration Committee.

Another Arbitration Committee.

The allied printing trades of Spokane, Wash, made a demand for an increase of scale on newspaper work from \$4 for day and \$4.50 night work to \$4.50 day and \$5 per night. The matter was submitted to arbitration and a clerical gentleman was selected as third man. The "arbitration" committee decided that wages be reduced to \$3.50 and \$4; that the present scale of seven and one half hours constitute a day for those now employed, but that new men should be required to work eight hours thus offering an inducement to the employer to discharge old men and also going outside the purpose they were appointed to act on.

appointed to act on.

Another dose of this sort of thing will give union men all they want of arbitrat

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steed to cure Gonorrhose, G steen quickly and pure a Harrism. No case it i falled to cure. A few re. Do not suffer longer TODAY. 1705 have. Never droggists, or sent by ex-

The Civic Pederation is to make a effort to settle the U. P. strike. Thi doubtless, means that the railros company is whipped, and the "Physic" Federation either wants to he them quit gracefully or else industible strikers to accept a compromis-"Bilver Spray beer, Montana Brew ing Co., Great Palls.

Comrade Farrell got hold of a copy of the Journal by chance and says he wants it in his work for Socialism.

Conrade Southworth of Elbert, Col., wants his Journal sent to new address; he says he is farming now, but is a union Socialist, just the same.

Comrade Davis of Geary, Okla., also lines up with a gub. for a dozen cards. Thus does the movement grow in Capt. Payne's Eden.

Comrade Gildeau of Kalispel writes that Kalispel local favors Butte for state headquarters.

Comrade Morrill of Haverhill. Mass., sends words of praise for the Journal; the Massachusetts list is Just to show that his heart is in the right place, Comrade Nirk, of Columbus, Ohio, asks us to send twelve

subscription cards his way. Comrade Moore, of Roseburg, enquires about that \$150 gold watch we are going to offer as a premium for subscribers, and says he regards the A. L. U. Journal as among the very best labor papers of the age.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson while on the road found time to say a good word for the Socialist publications, and the Journal's sphere of influence has been extended thereby.

A copy of the Journal came into my hands at a meeting of our branch, and I enclose one dollar for two year-ly subscriptions, says Comrade Trott of Camden, New Jersey.

THE OLD AGE LIMIT.

A Protest from a Union Man of Many Years' Standing.

A Protest from a Union Man of Many

Years Standing.
Ed. American Labor Union Journal.
A Chicago union, the Iron and
Heavy Hardware Employes Union,
composed of men who are employed
in wholesale hardware houses, have

in wholesale hardware houses, have adopted a rule that age shall not be a bar to employment, provided a man be able to perform a day's work. This is said to be the first step taken by Chicago unions to fight the discrimination against old age.

It is a stand that should be endorsed and copied by every union throughout the world. Today it is doubtful if any organization of labor has taken notice of the discrimination.

doubtful if any organization of labor has taken notice of the discrimination against the worker who is no longer in the flush of youth. Why this is so is hard to understand. Self-preserva-tion is said to be the first law of na-

tion is said to be the first law of na-ture, yet the unions have remained silent under a practice which must inevitably result in making many of the active, hustling, aggressive fight-ers in the ranks of labor today object of charity in a few short years, since they will, because of their advancing years, be denied the right to work to maintain life. Such a condition of things should

life. Such a condition of things should be remedied forthwith. Any labor union that has adopted the capitalist suggestion that old men should be shot, and has an age limit for membership, should remove it without delay.

No man should be denied the right to labor by anyone; it is the last thing one would expect from the unions. Such action is unjust, cruel, inhuman and not in keeping with the

The strike in the building trades at White Plains, N. Y., has been ad-justed. A compromise was reached.

All the linemen, foremen, inspect-ors and conduit men of the Cincin-nati Bell Telephone company have struck for an increase in wages.

The strike of journeymen tailors or an increase of wages which has seen in progress in Buffalo. N. Y., or nine months was declared off recently, unconditionally.

WILLIAM KLOEDEN.

laws of the universe.

Butte, Mont.

Requests for sample copies of the Journal are coming in from every part of the union. We are going to reach the 100,000 mark if grit and determination can accomplish it. Our efforts will be directed to getting out the best paper of the kind in the business, and the boys in the field will do the rest. The attempt to induce the Butte Miners to take charge of the popular subscription fund for the entertain-ment of the president was not suc-cessful; the union declined to act.

In response to a government circular 150 university students have enrolled themselves to shoot down strikers on the Australian railway. The spawn of bestiality must ever be brutal in its tendencies.

The Commercial Telegraphers of America have filed a petition in the United States district court, asking Judge Adams to issue an injunction restraining the Western Union Tele-graph company from discharging men belonging to the union.

Unionism and Socialism are both repugnant to the monarchial and capitalistic classes. Unionism was fought with all the frenzied hate which only a small mind is capable. Men were a small mind is capable. Men were imprisoned, tortured, impaled and be

The strike of the building laborers at Lynn, Mass., is still on. The master builders have announced their intention to bring in Italian hod carriers from Boston. This would merely cause other building crafts to strike in sympathy.

A gang of colored non-union min-ers fired into a group of young peo-ple who were returning from a ball at Fremont, O., with fatal results, two being killed. Remarks of an uncomplimentary nature made by the young people and addressed to the scabs are given as the cause of the tragedy. The murderers are in cus-tody, and threats of lynching are be-

"We will not give in to the demands of labor agitators under any circumstances. Whatever wages are now being paid our employes will stand and will not be lifted. We propose to fight to a finish and, if necessary, will cause a complete tie-up of all building operations until we win." The above is the declaration of purpose on the part of the Builders' Protective Association of Brooklyn, which recently organized, and is endeavoring to effect a combination with a similar organization in the Bronx in Manhattan. The war is oh. The class struggle is every day becoming more and more apparent. When the workers realize it as thoroughly as do the business interests the rest will be easy.

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Mo., says he is glad to see a labor paper take the Journal's stand. He is down for a year. We are indebted to him for a number of fine steel engravings of Ben Franklin, performed accompany to the steel seems. rated government paper.

Comrade Lally, of Salem, Mass., sends in one subscription for a year. From Maine and Massachusetts to California; from Vancouver and the Canadian Northwest to the Everglades of Florida, the Journal's friends, who are the champions of right, are at work.

THE OMRADE THE GARADE St a Year, 10c a Copy

Socialists of this country have a positive treasure in the Comrade. The April issue is certainly not interior from any point of view to the best of the great magazines. There is nothing so distinctive in Socialist periodical literature either in this country or in Europe, as the Comrade.—Social Democratic Herald. SPECIAL OFFER—Upon receipt of si we will mail the Comrade for 15 months, and FREE any two of the following Large Socialist Pictures, for wall decoration. Karl Marx Portrait; Triumph of Labor, Race of the Nations, by Walter Crame; Wm. Morris; Wilhelm Liebknecht. To get these premiums please mention this paper.

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pounds; fire back guaranteed
for five years. for five years. Price only.......\$16.50

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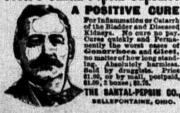
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Temptation Cigars. A free an

Emancipation of Labor Written for The Journal

Th universal desire of labor is to be free. When that desire grows into a DEMAND, labor WILL be free. Every strike, every boycott, is but the protest of conscious wage slaves against the exactions of their capitalist taskmasters. While organized labor still recognizes the right of the capitalist class to own the means of living of the working class, and, therefore, concedes that the capitalist class is the economic masters of the working class, yet the spirit of industrial democracy—the foundation

industrial democracy—the foundation

of all democracy—is permeating the unions. Modern organized labor not only claims the right to strike to

not only claims the right to strike to better its condition, but it also claims the right to prevent, by all means within its power, other workers from taking the plaws of the strikers. But the right to control carries with it the further right to own. Trade unionism is, therefore, conscientiously battling for the collective ownership and control for the means of produc-

and control for the means of production and distribution by the working

As out of the long-drawn-out and bitter quarrel between George III. and his discontented and rebellious

American subjects, the idea gradually dawned upon the colonists that a good king differed only in degree

from an oppressive one; so out of the long and bitter struggle of organized labor for better conditions there has

been evolved, dimly as yet, the idea that the working class should throw off the offensive yoke of capitalism and own and control collectively the

and own and control collectively the means of living of the working class. The Socialist party, while in full sympathy with the trades union movement, claims that organized la-bor makes a serious mistake when it

bor makes a serious mistake when it insists upon making the fight of labor on the economic or industrial field alone. The capitalist class, by curningly keeping the working class dived and hostile to each other, control the political power, and, by means of this power, control the working class and keep them in wage slaver. The working class, if they are to be emancipated and remain free, must wrest the power of government from the control of the capitalist class—big and little—abolish

ernment from the control of the capitalist class—big and little—abolish once and for all the capitalist system, and administer the powers of government solely in the interest of the working class. The partial triumph of the political democratic ideal has given the working class a sure weapon with which to win complet emancipation. That weapon is the BALLOT. With such a powerful weapon in the hands of the great body of class-conscions and intelligent workers, they will send forth to the world the declaration of independence of the working class. The capitalist system (itself an absolute monarchy) will be as readily overthrown as democracy overthrew

thrown as democracy overthrew monarchy, when once the entire working class realizes that their interests are eternally opposed to those of the capitalist class; that no country can exist as part wage slaves, part capitalist masters. When the working

talist masters. When the working class realizes this, there will be in-augurated an administration (not

It is about time for volcanic Mr. arry to have another eruption.

You may be doing useful work, but so long as you let a capitalist run in two-thirds of your carnings you are wasting two-thirds of your time.

The National Economic League, the republican national committee, and the rest of the people who have their knives out for Socialism, might

as well try to check the flow of time by stopping the clock as to try to check the onward march of Socialism

by inveighing against natural evolu-

The worst thing about a mistake is that it has to be corrected. Every time the workingmen vote a capitalist party back into power they rivet their chains tighter and make their final emancipation harder. Every new lease of power on the part of the enemy enables them to intrench themselves all the more securely.

They say the Socialists are rank idealists who chase rainbows and never get down to the proxy facts of life. And in the next breath they say that the Socialists are rank materialists who grovel upon the low plane of physical things and never reach up to the higher things of life. There seems to be some little incongruity in these accusations. But the lofty opponents of Socialism rise superior to all such trifling inconsistencies. Anything that will pass for an argument is eagerly welcomed, no matter how false or ridiculous it may be. With them arguments are so extremely scarce that the most dilapidated are bolstered and stiffened with falsehood and pressed into service.

The Socialist is the only idealist who is not rank and the only materialist who is not rank. The Socialist has studied the history of the human race enough to know that the material environment of men is the greatest factor in shaping their ideals and their mental, moral and spiritual growth. He wants to make the material environment of men such that their ideals will become vastly higher and at the same time they will be in a position to actually nattain approximately to those ideals. He is a practical materialist, because instead of making the attainment of material ends his object in life, he wants to make the material serve the ideal. He is a practical idealist, because instead of idly and vainly dreaming about the ideal he goes to work in a hard-headed, commonsense manner to bring about conditions wherein the ideal may be realized. The material grovellers and the rainbow chasers are all outside the ranks of the Socialists. The Se

X-RAYS

government) of the working class, by the working class, for the working

class.

In the very nature of things the fight of organized labor on the economic field alone will be a long and painful, if not a hopeless, struggle; because in such a struggle one class of workers—and that the largest and hungriest, and, therefore, most desperate class of workers—will always be pitted by the capitalist class against the organized workers. The class.

The entire working class can be united only on the political field. There is only one place where every member of the working class—unionist and non-unionist—can strike ionist and non-unionist—can strike for the demands of labor, strike all together, and strike effectively, and that place is at the BALLOT BOX. With the ballot they will hit the capitalist class "right where they live."

The mission of the Socialist party is to organize the entire working class into one great political party.

By A. A. Lewis

A. A. LEWIS,



State Secretary Socialist Party of Kentucky.

"scab" and ever-increasing labor-sav-ing machinery are the economic weapons of the capitalist class, The law and the military, created by workingmen's votes, are the political weapons of the capitalist class.

It is the dream of non-political trade unionists to organize the entire working class into one vast labor union, recognizing the rights of capi-tal, but demanding a larger share of the product of their labor. But in the product of their labor. But in spite of teaching and preaching of these labor leaders and would-be harmonizers of labor and capital, bitter experience is demonstrating to the rank and file of the unions that the fight on the industrial field alone is a losing one. Slowly they ar beginning to learn that they have not been really fighting their enemies, but rather the enemies of their enemies.

cialist is the only man who has in-

cialist is the only man who has in-terpreted the spirit of the age. He is the only man who has discerned the shadows which coming events are casting before. He is the only man who is able to read the signs of the times. He is the only entirely same man in the world.

There is no joke about it. It is an absolute fact that the capitalist system causes everything and everybody to be measured by the money standard. That that standard is a dastardly low and mean one to judge men by ought to be evident to any same man. But it cannot be helped so long as the system lasts, for it is of the essence of the system. It is an inevitable effect of the system. If it were not so, it would be a case of the cause falling to produce its

By John M. Work

Written for The Journal

representing the interests solely of the working class, and thus prepare the way for the universal strike of labor at the ballot box.

The capitalist class, kept in power by the votes of the divided working class, answer the strike and the boy-cott with the injunction and the bayonet. They cunningly seek to array trades unionists against Socialists on the political field, while, at the same time, they are arraying the scab "heroes" against the trades unionists on the industrial field. Divide the workers and conquer is the longthe workers and conquer, is the long-established and successful policy of the capitalist class. Workers of the world, unite and vote your class in-terests, is the counter proposition of the Socialist party. the Socialist party.

A. A. LEWIS. Covington, Ky., March 12, 1903.

effect. Mankind has grown to a stage in its development wherein it is childin its development wherein it is childish to judge men by such ridiculous standards. A man ought to be judged on his merits. If he is an honest man, an industrious man, an able man, an unselfish man, a magnanimous man, or the reverse, he ought to be judged accordingly without for a moment inquiring how much money he has and how large his income is before making up one's mind regarding his title to respect. This new and rational standard of judgment will be as natural and inevitable an effect of Socialism as the old and vicious standard is of capitalism. man in the world. Many a time I have heard men who were under inducement to do some criminal or disgraceful thing for money say, "I would rather dig in a ditch than do that!" As much as to say that digging in a ditch is about the most ignominious and shameful thing there s outside of the penitentary. What is the cause of this opinion? I have dug in a ditch myself and I know by experience that while it is hard wrok it is also, a healthy, wholesome contact with Mother Earth which is positively beneficial to the digger, provided he does not have to overdo it. Why, then, should it be considered a disgrace? Because the man who does it is the most abject slave in the world. Because he is the one who receives the least compensation for the most toil. Because he is the one who yields up to his master the greatest proportion of what is rightfully his on account of his useful work. The system which is based upon the exploitation of the many by the few does not judge men on their merits. It does not say, "here is a healthy, honest man who is doing honest, useful work; let us respect him. No, it has twisted the criterion of character and respectability entirely out of recognition. Or, rather, it has substituted a false criterion for the true one. Under capitalism, money making is necessarily the chief thing of the world. Consequently, everything and everybody is measured by the financhil yardstick. The man who has the most money, or who gets the most money, or who gets the most money, or who gets the least is below the line where respectability tapers off into disgrace. This explains why under this wonderful system the honest man who honestly digs an honest ditch is looked down upon as a social outcast. There is no joke about it. It is an absolute fact that the capitalist.

EFFORT.

(Written for the Journal.) You can raise your voice for freedom If you cannot wield the sword. If the feet are slow and feeble, Filled with thunders is the word; It can face the coward braggart With the lightning flash of truth, And lay bare the life of power

That a wrong has proved successful Is no reason it should live, And 'tis duty calls to action. And the angels weapons give To a man that weighs his honor 'Gainst a party or a cause When he knows its life disgraces Nature's just and righteous laws.

With the giant strength of youth,

And to you who feel the throbbings Of the migthy pulse of time There is borne the clarion summons, Like a prophet's voice sublime, For a man who owns his manhood, And whose presence masses wait That he lead them from oppression Through the Red Sea waves of fate.

Fling the weight of custom from you Stand erect and be a man.
Dare to scorn the gold of treason,
To God's vast uplifting plan.
Dare with avarice to grapple
That has robbed the people's purse.
Dare to face the mob of vultures
That have proved the peoples curse.
And from all the land of freedom,
From the north and from the south.
Shall resound the cheer of triumph,
Echoed swift from mouth to mouth.
For the heart of man beats proudly
At the future's mighty call.
And there vibrates through his norrow

Hope and life, and joy for all.

Ida Crouch-Harlett,

The Butte Miners' Union has elected James P. Murphy to fill the office of president, made vacant by the appointment of President McGrath, sergeant of police. The Western Federation of Miners having declared for Socialism at its last convention, no officer can accept a capitalistic political appointment and retain office. This is the third vacancy which has occurred in this way since the convention's action.

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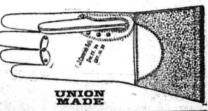
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Organization of the Workers

It must certainly be a matter of the greatest surprise to the student of history who has advanced beyond the point where he looks upon his-tory as the mere record of dynas-ties, ruling families, and great battles to note the slight reference to the industrial life of the people that historians content themselves with

Considering the influence that religions, commercial and industrial guilds exerted on civilized life for so many centuries, it is perfectly plain that the history of cetain periods must necessarily be incomplete without it recognizes the guild life. Yet during less than twenty years has any interest been shown in the sub-

If we were to turn only to the ro-mance and poetry of the time we should be forced to see that the played a most prominent part in the history of the early commu-nities. We, in this way, catch a glimpse here and there of the guilds-men working in company with his craftsmen, or of some great proces-sion, gaily dressed, marching to cel-ebrate some miracle play.

But, fortunately, there are records that more plainly show the deep economic part taken by these associa-tions. Howell in his "Trade Unionsays, "It protected the rights of its members, avenging their wrongs, extending their privileges, fostering their interests and otherwise extending a beneficial and re-straining influence when brute force was in the ascendant and law and public institutions were in their infancy."

They advanced as society advanced and changed in character and scope as new wants arose and adapted themselves to the progress of civili-

The guild grew out of the common The guild grew out of the common need men have felt under certain conditions of gaining strength through union or combination. Their development has marked a certain point of progress and we find one stage of society to which they are peculiar. They flourished best at a time when the growing state was threatened with violence and competion from without, when centralized tion from without, when centralized government was weakest and there was slight power to enforce con-tracts and protect the poorest mem-bers in their rights.

bers in their rights.

To mediaeval times we must turn to find the highest and most attractive development of the guilds, but separated by centuries there are to be found organizations so similar as to be quite identical with the Middle Age guilds. A well-defined burgher life was discovered by Marco Polo among the Chinese of the 13th century. They existed in Constantinople under the Byzantine princes, as well as in the Greece and Kome of Ancient times.

Ancient times.

Before trying to define the guild itself we must know something of the conditions out of which it grew. First, let us free ourselves entirely from the idea of permanency in social institutions. We will deal with the guilds mainly as industrial associations and must take up first the mode of production that preceded guild production.

The early form of production is

The early form of production is known as housework. In this method goods are produced in and for the house from raw metrials furnished by the household itself. There was a complete absence of exchange and each household satisfied by its own labor the wants of the household. Each article passed through all the stages of its production in the home in which it was to be consumed. Production was only undertaken as the need of the house demanded. The wealth of the home consisted entirely in goods that were to be con-sumed and in the crude means of production such as the hand mill, the ax, the distaff and weaver's loom. All the home contained it owed to its own labor.

But evolution took another course and an independent professional class of industrial lborers arose and with them wage-work. These wage-workers must not be confused with the wage-workers of a later stage.

with them wage-work. These wage-workers must not be confused with the wage-workers of a later stage. They founded their existence upon their technical skill. They possessed only their simple tools to work with. They exercised their skill upon raw material, furnished them by someone who produced it and who would consume the finished article. This manner of work aided greatly in freeing the serfs of the Middle Ages from their feudal obligations, as it required no capital to begin on.

Yet another change, and we are brought into the handicrafts. The step was taken when the master-workman himself furnished the raw material upon which the apprentices and journeymen worked. The thing that distinguished the handeraftsman from the wage-worker was that he possessed all the means of production and sold for a definite price the finished article, which was the product of his own raw material and his own labor. The consumer bought from the actual manufacturer when manufacturer meant one who worked with his hands.

It was a principle that handicraft endeavored to carry out wherever possible that an article should pass through all the stages of its preparation in the same workshop. Handicraft is a phenomenon peculiar to the town. People like the Enssians who have developed no real town life have, likewise, no national handicraft. This explains why, with the formation of large centralized states and unionfied commercial territories, handicrafts were doomed to decline. The guilds have been divided into three classes, religious or social guilds, merchant and craft guilds, merchant and craft guilds, merchant and craft guilds were accument merchant and trade guilds while merchant and trade guilds while merchant and trade guilds while merchant and trade guilds were intervoven with each other, the one overlapping the other. It is more particularly the pure craft guilds and merchant that we will trace here.

formed primarily for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining the privilege of carrying on trade. This privilege implied the possession of a monopoly of the trade in each town by the guild brethren and also

the liberty to trade in other towns.

The merchant guilds in mediaeval times had always more or less an aristocratic leaning. It is the gen-eral opinion that originally the guild merchants were an association of the owners of the land on which the town was built and owners of real estates in the neighborhood. Eventually the aristocratic municipality had to give way in some instances only after a fierce struggle to the general body of the citizens represented by the craft gullds.

There is no doubt but that when

communities first began to take form there was no definite dividing line between the merchants and the craftsmen. The craftsmen were admitted to equal privileges with the merchants. Everywhere the craftsmerchants. Everywhere the conte-men traded in the raw material with which they worked, the separation between the trader or merchant and the handicraftsman being a gradual one. The struggle between the two ended in many places, as, for in-stance, in London, in the complete victory of the craftsmen.

Throughout all the oldest towns Inroughout all the oldest towns of Europe we find that the guilds preceded the more extended governing body for the community generally; that is, the guilds existed prior to the formation of town councils or

to the formation of town councils or municipalities. Many guilds had regular charters from the crown before charters were granted to the burgh. In its nature the guilds, therefore, fostered localism. It was rather a neighborhood affair than otherwise. This was one cause for its success in the Middle Ages. Throughout the towns of Italy and the continent in general we find an excessive localism marking the citizens of each town.

They gathered in pride about their own eathedral tower and profoundly admired their own arts and institu-tions. In this the guild appealed to the social side of man's nature and taught him regard for his neighbor. More than this, the guild benefited its members in an individual way, giving them both work and pleasure and so closely mingling these two elements in his life that they were insenerable. admired their own arts and instituinseparable. The whole of mediaeval life, out-

side agriculture, moved within the circle of the guild and the real power of that organization lay as much in its close connection with every detail of everyday life as in its relation to industrial life. They its relation to industrial life. They were not mere formal associations. "Their members sat together at the feast, stood by one another's honor in the market, lived in the same quarter, shared the same purchase, marched side by side in the pageant, acted together in the play and fought together in the part of the city walls committed to their care.

The apprentice sat at his master's

The apprentice sat at his master's table for seven years somewhat after the manner of an adopted son, and on attaining the membership of the guild he gained a recognized and honorable position in the land. Perhaps nowhere do we find a bet-ter example of the perfection of the guild system of the local pride char-storicing it than in the history of

acterizing it than in the history of Florence, and there is no doubt that Florence owes its artistic and indus-Florence owes its artistic and indus-trial supremacy in mediacval times to the guild system. Through their means the Florentines succeeded in destroying every trace of feudalism and of reaching the highest point of freedom reached in the Middle Ages. Out of the democracy there came a literature and ert produced Ages. Out of the democracy there came a literature and art produced by the artisan class.

Every citizen took a share in po-litical life, being trained to it by the guild organization, which was a self-rulng association with separate mag-istrates, laws and councils. The crafts in Italy are of great antiqui-ty, and in addition to their original purpose, more especially during the mediaeval times they acquired a purely political character. They in this way helped to counterbalance this way helped to counterbalance the power of the nobles. In course of time owing to the growing power of the state they changed in charac-ter and devoted themselves to the regulation of their crafts and the performing of friendly offices to their members

regulation of their crafts and the performing of friendly offices to their members.

The right of entry into the guild was not hereditary, but was conferred on any one actually following the trade. The craftsmen were divided into apprentices and masters, with occasionally the intermediate grade of journeyman. Before passing from one grade to another a period of service was at least hecessary and more commonly the production of a masterpiece (maisterstuck) was also required.

In Germany the guilds lost their legal recognition in 1860, but a reaction began. Young men had gone into business with no technical training and failed. From this and other causes the defenders of the guilds succeeded in obtaining recognition for them again, and they once more became operative, but not compulsory. Again the apprentice test, the three years Wanderzeit and the Meisterstuck, became the test of mmbership.

Russia seems to have been as far behind in the matter of guilds as in everything else. They did not spring up concurrently with social progress, but by legal enactment. They are not a national institution and have not the characteristics of those of Western Europe. They were founded in the Eighteenth century by Catherine the Great who wished to encourage industry in the towns.

The London guilds or livery companies are the oldest craft and merchant guilds in Europe. They acted as benefit societies, relieving in sideness or old age the workmen who had contributed to it in health. The London companies were originally almost wholly craft guilds and at an early period obtained control of the city, and here we must distinguish

merchant guilds. The craft guilds were associations of all the artisans engaged in a particular industry for common purposes. Their appearance marks a new stage in industry. Before this time there existed no great body of artisans; that is, men whose time was devoted principally to particular manufactures.

The home or the monastery had been, for the most part, self-sufficient; that is, the labor of the group supplied the needs of the group. With the guild system came the beginning of a "division of labor" and the growth of a larger circle of exchange. These craft guilds were made up for the most part of small made up for the most part of small

manufacturers.

The principle of the guild was, no doubt, to make personal interest subservient to the general good, but unless one is blinded by the rose hues of sentimentality it is impossible to but the subservient. ble to fail to see that the guildsmen were often harsh and unruly and hostile to those outside the association, and not always by any means moved by lofty, or brotherly love as they are so often pictured.

The rules prescribed for the exercise of trade were hard and fast. Severe punishment was meted out when the goods proved of inferior quality, defective or counterfeit. There was great care as to accuracy of measures and each article was labeled, recording any defects there might be. The books and accounts of such accounts of such accounts. of each merchant were carefully ex-amined. Any guildsman found showing to a non-member any of the tricks of the trade was summarily dealth with.

With the further development of manufacturing the master workmen began to hire labor. Systematic hir-ning of labor was only partial even-up until in the Eighteenth century. he workmen still depended largely a husbandry for support and again h husbandry for support they frequently received part they frequently received part their pay in board or lodging. These hired workmen began to protect themselves by association, but no great combinations of labor could take place until there was a large body of workmen, all working at the same trade and working together. As early as 1775 we find disconnected and not permanent combinations of hired laborers. The guilds, as a dominant force in society, ended in the reign of Henry VIII. or Edward VI. Still some influence extended to the end of the Eighteenth century. From the time of Elizabeth that expenditure to the still state of industry took the state regulation of industry took the place of guild law. The modern trade union has a few points in common with the ancient guild.

The guild was an organization of producers who possessed the tools and materials with which they worked and were associated, not for the purpose of obtaining a greater part of the things they produced, for they received the full returns for their later but to receive the received the seal to the produced to the produc bor, but to regulate trade and manufacturing, the quality and quantity of goods, and also the number of laborers in a given trade.

The trade union is a combination of men dispossessed of tools and material, who sell their labor power and receive in return but a fraction of what they produce. Hence the aim of the first was to perfect and dispose of their produce, of the second, to secure a greater share of the produce. The latter alone is an association against exploitation.

We might say that the first trade union was established in 1796 by the clothworkers of Yorkshire at Leeds but it was only a transitory associa-

but it was only a transitory associa-tion, as were all others of this time, called forth by some particular oc-casion and dissolving as soon as the

casion and dissolving as soon as the object was accomplished.

Up to 1824 was, in reality, a time of transition. This was necessary as combinations of laborers were wellnight impossible. The economists, with their wage fund theory and their doctrine of freedom of contract, denounced any such unions of laborers, contending that they were useless on the one hand and infringed the rights of laborers to sell their labor power as they pleased on the other. The combination laws that reflected these ideas and made imreflected these ideas and made im

reflected these ideas and made impossible such associations were only repeated in 1824.

During this transition period we find recorded unions, usually called friendly societies, of the bookbinders 1792, the compositors 1861, and iron founders 1809 and branches of the engineering trade in 1823-24. In 1824, then, we may say, trade unionism founders 1809 and branches of the engineering trade in 1823-24. In 1824, then, we may say, frade unionism had its birth in England. The first thirty years of trade unionism were marked by their still being largely under the ban of the law. They had no recognized status as corporate bodies, their funds andsproperty being absolutely without legal protection. The year 1859 marks a step in the old trade unionism. At that time the engineering trades amalgamated and the provident benefits were systematized and made a part of the constitution. This side of trade unionism became henceforth of great importance. There grew up principal ways in which this fund was distributed: (1) the meting of the expense of burial of dead members and sometimes their wives; (2) sick benefits. These were introduced later. (3) Superannuated allowances; (4) accident benefits, which did not exist in all trades, but only in the most dangerous; (5) out of work allowances.

Trade unions, then, are voluntary

dangerous; (5) out of work allowances.

Trade unions, then, are voluntary associations for mutual protection and assistance. The old guilds were voluntary, but they became more and more restrictive in their actions and arbitrary in their methods. The avowed object of the trade union is the maintenance and advancement of the industrial interests of the members. Although the trade unionist may deny the class struggle, or may fail to recognize it, nevertheless the very existence of the trade union proves such a struggle.

Cartain points have been particularly dwelt on by trade unionists. They have sought first to obtain the highest rate of wages the industry will bear. In this they have, for the

more plainly between craft and | most part, acted independently for their own members alone, giving no attention to other trades. (2) They have sought to discourage overtime work, even when extra pay is given. (3) Piece-work is disapproved since (3) Piece-work is disapproved since the variations in style and quality of materials makes the fixing of wages extremely difficult, as well as the hours of work. (4) They stand opposed to gang work and the task system. It has been only during the past thirty years that the trade union has been a recognized institution. Up to 1889 its history was quite uniform. It was characterized quite uniform. It was characterized by the large sums spent in benefits by a moderate use of the strike and by a hoderate use of the strike and by a lack of interest in politics. It was not believed that any benefit could be secured through working for legislation. The old trade union was organized by separate trades—that is to say, autonomy existed. Since 1889 a new phase has been

MAY WOOD SIMONS

Written for The Journal by

Since 1889 a new phase has been entered upon by many trade unions. The funds devoted to benefits have been decreased, and the strike fund increased. The strike has come to be used more frequently as a weapon, and in this the union is once more a "fighting machine." Politics are no longer shut out of the discussions of the unions. Many of the new unions. the unions. Many of the new unionists believe in using legislation and obtaining things through it, but most noticeable of all is the growth -slowly but surely-of a realization of the class struggle and a gradual drawing toward the position of the Socialists.

Again, the trade union, with the Again, the trade union, with the growth of industry, has taken on a new form. The new organization is industrial in character. Before this each trade was organized separately for the trade was greater than the industry. Now the industry has absorbed or wiped out the importance of the trade and unions are becoming industrial; that is to say, all working in a certain industry are associations.

ing in a certain industry are associated together in one great union.

The trade union has been a product of capitalism and was born of necessiy. When labor recognized the helplessness of the individual to meet the strength of capital alone it sought the strength of capital alone it sought by combination to cope with this new force. But the difficulties of labor increased when the power of capital to perfect its organization became evident. Labor could never expect to become so thoroughly organized as capital, although this may still be the dream of the trade union.

The union has depended upon the competition among themselves of em-ployers, but as the trust is more and more perfected it becomes the sole employer in a single industry, and if the union strike in one place the trust has but to remove production to some one of its other plants or to stop the supply of that particular product until the laborer is forced by starvation to return. But so me-chanical has much of production be-come today that unskilled labor can in many industries fill the places of strikers, and the business proceeds without loss to the employers. Al-ways outside the doors of the shop or factory stand the great army of the unemployed.

Again, in certain great industries the unions can get but a feeble foot-hold, as, for instance, in the Illinois Steel Works or the Western Electric. So long as the trade union confined itself solely to an economic struggle it could hope at best to be only part-ly successful.

But what now is the attitude of

Socialism to trade unionism. Un-fortunately, early in the history of Socialism in America, trade unionism was so fiercely antagonized by certain leaders that the unionist took up a hostile position and looked unfavorably on Socialists. This mis-understanding is peculiarly to be re-gretted here where labor, more than anywhere else in the world, demands all its forces if it is to meet, as it must here, the most advanced capi-talism of the world. If we examine the relation of un-ionism and Socialism in other coun-

tries we find that in Belgium it was not the unions but the Socialist par-ty that originated first and the unionist is invariably a Socialist. In Denmark, unionist and Socialist are terms well night synonymous. In Germany the unions are strength So-Germany the unions are strongly So-cialist. In France they work in co-operation. In the two great English

operation. In the two great English speaking countries there has been thus far at least sympathy between these two labor movements.

Many a trade unionist must dispossess himself of the idea that he can still rise into the ranks of the employing class and that the hard and fast line of classes drawn by the Socialist is imaginary. The unprejudiced observing man must, if he stops to think, surrender this position. There is little more hope for the man born into the laboring class today to rise from his class than for the low caste Indian to become a Brahmin.

Finally, the Socialists today must

Brahmin.

Finally, the Socialists today must use the trades unions as fertile fields in which to sow their seed; avoid antagonism. These unionists are the thinkers, for the most part, of the laboring class, and as the unions are forced into politics see that those polities are the polities of the laboring class—Socialist politics.

MAY WOOD SIMONS,

REMOVAL NOTICE.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The general offices of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be located on the fifth floor of the Stavenson building, Indianapolis, Ind, on and after January 1, 1902. Communications, such as appeals, grievances, by laws, etc., should be addressed to William D. Huber, P. O. box 520, Indianapolis, Ind. All other matters, such as reports, money orders, bank checks, drafts and the like should be addressed to Frank Duffy, Postoffice Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

Yours fraternally,

WM. D. HUHER.

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
seral Secretary-Treasurer.

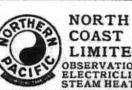
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o. 7. Bitter Root Local, starts from Butte Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate No. 8, Bitter Root Local, from Hamilton

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vorably known to the Montana com-rades, left Los Angeles on May 13th for Oregon, where he will assist in the campaign, speaking in all the principal cities, beginning at Ash-land May 19th, and closing at Port-land shout June 1st coming from

land about June 1st, coming from land about June 1st, Coming there to Kalispel and Great Falls. J. Stitt Wilson will close up his work in Southern California in time to attend

William English Walling has given

twenty-five shares of stock in the

publishing company of Chicago to be sold for the benefit of the organiza-

sold for the benefit of the organiza-tion fund. Any Socialist local or in-dividual may obtain one of these shares by sending \$10 to the office of (harles H. Kerr & Co., at once, stat-ng that it is for this purpose, and the full amount of the remittance will be turned over in the name of the remitter to the national secretary to apply on the organization fund. The holder of each share of stock so bought will have the privilege of

buying literature at cost, the same as if the share had been subscribed for in the ordinary way.

National Organizer John M. Ray

returned to Tennessee from Alabama last week after helping to organize

the new state organization of Ala-

bama. Ray has given much satisfac-tion in Alabama, and the comrades

there speak enthusiastically of his work. Secretary LaRue of Bessemer writes that "Comrade Ray is a strong

combination of fire and logic and will

make a power for the cause wherever he goes." National Committeeman Healey of Florida, who is traveling

for The Appeal to Reason, also writes that "Comrade Ray is O. K. in my judgment. He is the best I ever

heard, and I heard Chase, Mills and quite a few others."

Everywhere there seems to be a concerted effort on the part of the capitalist class to break the power

ned with a determined attack on Western Federation of Miners

the Western Federation of Miners which that powerful organization was able to easily withstand, though fights are still on against them and more are threatened. The capitalist class are fighting the A. L. U. all along the line. Every fight which thus far has been forced on us has been a victory for labor. The last and most vicious of those we have had to withstand is the assault of the "Citizens' Alliance" of Denver. There are no fears entertained with regard to the outcome of the struggle. When the battle is over, organized labor

to the outcome of the struggle. When the battle is over, organized labor may not exactly "wear a crown," because they don't-seem to care for that kind of headgear, but the "Citizens' Alliance" will bear a few scars that will teach them a more wholesome respect for the rights of the man who toils, than they now hold.

of the trades unionists.

The season

bought

or of each share of stock will have the privilege of

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The Frank Commercial Co., Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers, successors to Henry L. Frank, has sold its entire stock of goods to B. Gallick, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, 53 E. Park street. The consolidation of these two well-known firms will make one of the largest liquor houses in the Northwest. The two stocks have been consolidated, the B. Gallick stock being removed to the Frank Commercial building at 112-114 East Broadway. B. Gallick will consinue to be the distributor of all the leading brands of Wines, Whiakies, Val Blatz Beer, Idanha Mineral Water and other agencies controlled and Eandled by the Frank Commercial Co.

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tivism, by Vandervelde.

Bon of the Working Classes, by Engels.

Bon, its Growth and Outcome, by Morris-Bay,

compromise by Liebknecht.

It, by Karl Marx.

News of the World of Socialism

THE WORK IN OREGON.

National Organizer Doing Good Work in Webfoot State.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports his work in Oregon during April as follows:

April as follows:
"Opened the first congressional cam-paign at Ashland April 1, where a special election takes place in June. Accompanied by Socialist Candidate J. W. Ingle, I have beld meetings at Medford, Gold Hill, Grants Pass, Myrtle Creek, Roseburg (2), Drain, Cottage Grove Eugene (2), Albany, Turner, Salem (2), Woodburn and Oregon City. The meetings have been generally well attended and close attention and eager interest has been everywhere manifested. There is every reason to believe that the June election will show a substantial increase in the Socialist vote. The Socialist party in Oregon is com-J. W. Ingle, I have held meetings at The Socialist party in Oregon is com-posed largely of former populists, and while they have not been as well grounded in doctrines of our movement as in the older organized com-munities, a more carnest and honest crowd, or any more desirious to get

right cannot be found.
"At Grants Pass I debated with Robert G. Smith, one of the most not-Robert G. Smith, one of the most noted criminal lawyers in Southern Oregon, a democrat, and Mr. Hugh, a republican lawyer, and the audence seemed to think that Socialism won out. At Salem a democratic lawyer of acknowledged ability accepted a challenge to debate on May 2d, but after my meeting in Salem on April 28th, the opposition found that a debate would not be expedient. I shall bate would not be expedient. I shall remain here until the election in June giving special attention to organization work. Comrade R. R. Ryan, the district chairman, is push ing the campaign most vigorously.

The state referendum of Ohio shows the largest vote in the history of the

Charters were granted during the past week to locals Montgomery, Ala. Rogers, Ark., and Jerome, Arizona.

A new labor paper will shortly be launched at Youngstown that will have a Socialist as editor, and it will be distinctly Socialist in its policy and editorals. Good for the Youngstown local, who engineered the deal.

The Illinois state committee is raising a fund to put a permanent organ-izer into the field. The state will be divided into a number of divisions. with an industrial center in each, and the organzer will be routed in each division through a committee.

The National Headquarters received May Day greetings from Secretary Serwy, of the International Socialist Bureau, at Brussels, with the request that they be transmited to the So-cialists of America as an expression of the International solidarity of la-bor in the movement to abolish capi-

THE GRAPE NUTS MAN

Has a Few Thoughts About the Ty-

ranny of Labor Unions. Members of labor unions and Socialists generally should take note of the following extract from the speech of C. W. Post, the Postum Cereal Coffee, Grape Nuts, etc., manufacturer, at the Manufacturers' Convention at New Orleans, and publish-

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THE CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL MEDICINE COMPARY 1008 North Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal

1008 North Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Father McGrady spoke at Buffalo April 26th as scheduled. The challenge sent to the Catholic Federation to send a representative to meet him in debate was ignored. Father Heiter was in the audience, but "sayeth not a word." The meeting was attended by over 500, although the Buffalo papers said less than 150.

Cleveland, Ohio, comrades have ea-tablished a school to teach the chil-dren economics and discipline. After they are thoroughly versed in the subject of discipline they will take up economics and values, etc. They write that they expect to make a decided success of the plan.

State Secretary Holman of Minne-sota reports that new locals have recently been organized at Heron Lake, Lake Ida and Shelly. Comrade Carl Thompson will resume his tour in the northwestern part of the state in May 15th. Norman county is hook-ing up as the banner section for Socialyism; a county organization has been formed with M. A. Brettland as organizer.

As an indication of what can be expected from Massachusetts next fall, the Socialist vote of North Easton, at a local election on May 1st, is in-teresting. Chase for governor got 40 votes last November, and at the spe-cial election this was increased to 112 against 183 for a combined democratic-republican ticket. This is what comes from fighting Socialism.

Socialists of Nashville, Tenn., nominated a muncipal ticket on May 5, with C. H. Stockwell as candidate for mayor; I. J. McDill, board of public works; W. P. Stone, tax assessor, and W. J. Gower, comptroller. The declaration of principles and platform adopted are clear and ringing exposition of the Socialist party's position and should command the respect of the working class voters. Comrade Stockell is one of the veterans of the southern movement an dis a good southern movement an dis a good candidate for mayor.

Father Thomas J. Hagerty has been on a lecturing tour of Arizona. On May 4th he writes from Prescott and says that he has so far organ-ized six new locals of the Socialist party. He thinks that Socialism is party. He thinks that Socialism is making rap dstrides in that part of the country, and says that the whole territory is thoroughly woke up as never before. He had six more engagements to fill so we may look for still more results of the organizing line before he finishes the trip. After taking a rest at Van Buren he will start on a tour when will include Jowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Southern Michigan. His first dates are as follows: Dubuque May 25, Freeport, Ill., May 26, Peoria May 27, Hillsboro May 29. He will then come to Evansville, Ind., Bellevue, Ky., and several ville, Ind.; Bellevue, Ky., and several Ohio towns and make around home by the northern route.

ed in The Tailer, of Indianapolis

ed in The Tailer, of Indianapolise.

"There may have been some brutal and tyraunous slave-owners in the South, but I ask you if ever in the history of negro slavery did there exist such a condition of oppression, cruelty to men, women and children; terror, anarchy, beatings and murder as now exists under the acts of desperate members of labor unions?"

Arbitration in Chicago.

Arbitration in Chicago.

A Chicago board of arbitration who had the difficulty between the gas company and its employes under consideration decided that the safety of the public was involved in the gas supply and that it would be cangerous to have the gas plants "in charge of a collection of men under the absolute orders of a leader who might not have the welfare of the public at heart." It will be a matter of wonderment to many whether the thought occurred to the board that the gas plants, like every other thought occurred to the board that the gas plants, like every other source of supply which the people are dependent on for their very life is already in the control of a set of men who do not have the public welmen who do not have the public weifare at heart. It is also a matter of
surprise that men who were regarded as intelligent enough to act on an
arbitration board should be so ill-informed as to entertain the arbitration board should be so in-in-formed as to entertain the impres-sion that labor unions are run on the monarchial plan. No strike is ever called without the majority rote of the members themselves. Leaders do not cut the figure they are credit-ed with. The labor leader of today is but the mouthpiece of his organizabut the mouthpiece of his organiza-tion. The talk of the tyranny of the but the mouthpiece of his organiza-tion. The talk of the tyranny of the walking delegate may amuse the renders of the comic weeklies, but no man who is at all informed would even hint that anyone save the mem-bership of the unions themselves could order a strike.

A New Missouri Compromise. 'Describing the boodle methods of the Missouri legislatures, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, quoting the sworn testimony at the investigation says that noted lobbyists were given a seat behind a partition built for their use directly behind the presiding officer's desk. Entrance was through a door which was kept locked. The lobbyists could hold instant communication with the chair. When legislation in which they were interested came up they wrote amendments and sent them around to one of the senators to be introduced. The chair advanced the interests of the lobbyists according to the instructions given. Thus are the laws made which workingmen are expected to observe. Thus does the profit system make a mock of honor among men. Thus does commercialism and the debauchery of the trusted servants of the people to its manifold crimes. Thus is our so-called popular government made a stench in the noactiful of decency because of the power which capitalism gives one man to control the means by which another must live.

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A new lot of men's dark gray and brown mixed cheviots, dark, fancy worsteds and black and blue cheviots, well and strongly made, new and nobby. Values up to \$18.00, for \$12.50 suit.

Men's Suits at \$15.00 Each

A new let of men's nobby suits, stylishly made of black and blue serges and cheviots and fancy mixed cheviots and worsteds, trimmed and finished in best possible manner. Values from \$20.00 to \$30.00. Going at \$15.00 suit. See them to-day. The assortment is a good one and the styles new and most becoming.

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A fine lot of men's fancy striped worsted and cassimere trousers; new and seasonable colorings and designs. Values \$1.00 to \$5.00, for

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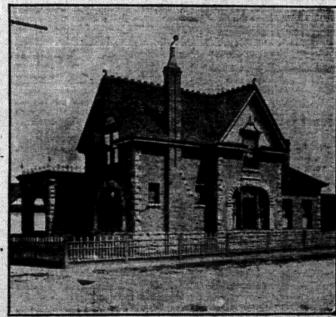
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