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AMERICAN

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THE POINT INVOLVED

Young Railway Union Fighting for Its Existence in the Dominion ---Statement of Facts Relating to the Present Struggle Against the C. P. R., Which is Backed by the General Managers' Association---Victory is in Sight.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, though yet an infant, is spreading with great rapidity among the railway men of the United States and Canada. It has been engaged in several fights and came off with flying colors. The General Managers' Association discovered the power of this union after it had brought one Canadian road to time, and they concluded it must be crushed. The C. P. R. was given the job, but they are not making a success of the task. As a consequence of the present strike, which the road forced by discharging men for no other reason than their membership in the union, the road losing thousands of dollars and will lose a great deal more. It is the firm conviction of those who are on the ground that these losses are being made good by other roads. Indications point to a speedy settlement

The statement emphasized the willingness of the strikers to return to work provided they are permitted to join the union of their choice.

There is apparently an impression among a portion of the public that the continuance of the strike is due to a refusal, on the part of the strikers, to accept a fair and just settlement, or to give way in any of the demands, accedance to which it is supposed the strikers are holding out for. This impression, no matter if it only exists to a small degree, we wish to correct.

We are well aware that this strike has caused great losses and demoralization of business, although the C. P. R. Co. endeavors to convey the impression that its affairs are carried on smoothly, and without any hitch or delay whatever. In fact, the officials of the C. P. R. Co. have stated

call that the strikers are, and ever have been, entirely willing to go back to work, and give loyal and faithful service to those by whom they were previously employed, if they are simply accorded the right to belong to the union of their choice.

The whole public must surely see that this is asking simply for what is accorded the world over, and is recognized the world over as the common right of man.

Do not the railway companies organize for the purpose of charging and maintaining common rates, and like matters, for their benefit and profit, and should not we be granted that privilege also.

It is certainly for the benefit of the communities in which we live that we should be paid fair wages, and these can not be obtained without the strength which is acquired only in unity.

It might be interesting and instructive to the public at large if they would take the trouble to compare the rates of wages paid to the employees of the C. P. R. who belong to unions which have contracts with that company, with those paid to employees who are unorganized, or who belong to unions which are not in any way recognized by the company, and will anyone say that the wages paid to organized employees are too high.

Do not let any one persuade you that the strikers are not willing to accept any reasonable settlement, for it is false. We fully realize the gravity of the situation caused by this strike, which was forced on us. We sincerely deplore it, and are ready, at any time, to do any reasonable thing to speedily terminate it.

St. John's Indictment.

The indictment of Vincent St. John, president of the Miners' Union at Telluride was dismissed by Judge Stevens on the ground that the grand jury had been illegally called, the venire having been special and the names drawn out of the box by the clerk 30 days before the sitting, the summoning not having been done by the sheriff in the regular way. All those charged were released. There was much surprise at the judge's action and some disappointment on the part of the unions, they having been ready for trial.

The switchmen's strike at Mobile, Ala. was declared off. The terms have not been made public.

THE VICTORY AT DENVER

Citizens' Alliance Concede's Points Insisted Upon by the Labor Unions---Terms of the Agreement---Labor Organizations Give Proof of Their Ability to Stand Together as One Man.

The Citizens' alliance of Denver, which sprang into existence for the purpose of annihilating the labor unions of Arapahoe county, have given up the fight, and everything is again moving in the usual manner in the Queen City of the Plains. When the fight started the committee from the Trades and Labor Assembly suggested, as a means of settlement, that every labor dispute be submitted to an arbitration board selected from the employers and the unions directly involved. The alliance resisted this, demanding that all disputes be submitted to a permanent board selected by themselves. They were to be the whole thing hereafter and henceforth. The unions concluded they had some rights and decided to insist on them. The employer appeared to be equally firm. The Allied Printing Trades Council took a hand about this time and served notice on its employers that, unless they withdrew from the alliance, a strike would be declared, as the joining of the alliance by the employing printers was a violation of the agreement with the printing trades. In the meantime the Trades Assembly had been calling unions out in rapid succession, and the town was at a standstill. Finding themselves defeated, the alliance decided to do the graceful as only a capitalist can when there is nothing else for him to do. Every demand of the unions has been granted, and the side show of the National Manufacturers' association will doubtless return their charter to Mr. Perry. A few days before a settlement was arrived at it was learned that Denver in opposition to the interests of the unions. That firm was accordingly declared unfair by organized labor of that city. This was endorsed by the A. L. U. and a notice that effect was given out from the headquarters at Butte. At the termination of the strike this boycott was carried off and all Montana butchers' unions have been notified to that effect.

That the parties hereto agree as follows, to wit:

1. All employers of labor who are members of the Alliance concede the right of employees to combine and work together in whatsoever way they think will increase their earnings, shorten their hours of labor, lessen their labor or better their condition, and concede their right to organize or join labor unions, and also concede the right of members of labor unions at all times outside of business hours to use peaceful and lawful methods to induce employers to become members of labor unions, providing employers shall not be denied the right to give permission to representatives of labor unions to visit employees during working hours. The fact that an employee is a member of a labor union is not of itself a sufficient reason for discharging such employee.

2. The General Executive Committee concedes the right of employers to organize into associations of employers or federations of employers, and a so the right to have their work done by whom they desire. Employers in hiring employees should make no distinction between employees who are members of labor unions and employees who are not members of labor unions.

3. That the differences now existing between the employers and employees in the city and county of Denver, touching hours of work, wages, working and sanitary conditions, shall be submitted to arbitration on the following basis:

a) That an arbitration board to be composed of ten members shall be selected as follows: The Alliance shall name five persons as arbitrators from the employers now having differences with their employees, and the General Executive Committee shall name five persons as arbitrators from the em-

business men who belong thereto now involved in strikes and lockouts, and hereinafter called the Alliance, and the General Executive Committee of the labor organizations, now involved in strikes and lockouts in the city and county of Denver, and representing them, and hereinafter called the General Executive Committee, witnesseth:

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ployes now having differences with their employers. Should these ten fail to agree on a decision, they shall select an eleventh person, who shall neither be an employer nor an employee concerned in existing differences.

(b) No officer of the Alliance or member of its executive committee nor any member of said General Executive Committee of labor unions shall be named as a member of said board of arbitration.

(c) That all differences as hereinbefore stated shall be arbitrated by said board, and the findings of said board on the differences arbitrated shall be accepted and be binding upon all employers and employees involved and the Alliance and all the labor organizations of the city and county of Denver represented by the General Executive Committee.

4. That pending arbitration all strikes and lockouts now in existence shall be called off, and all employees shall at once report for work to former employers, and all such former employers shall, so far as their business will permit, reinstate former employees.

5. That any and all boycotts that may have been declared because of present difficulties against products of members of the Alliance shall at once be declared off and no boycott shall hereafter be declared anywhere on any goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or handled by any member of the Alliance growing out of the existing state of affairs. Neither shall re-employed employees be discharged for any cause arising out of the existing state of affairs.

6. That the following suits shall at once be dismissed, the plaintiff in each case to pay all costs, namely: D. G. Coates et al. vs. The Citizens' Alliance of Denver et al., now pending in the district court in the city and county of Denver; The United States Colorotype Co. vs. Charles Young et al., now pending in the district court in the city and county of Denver, and the City Transfer Co. et al. vs. the Teamsters' National Union of America, Transfer Drivers' Local No. 88, et al., now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their names the day and year first above written.

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE,
By J. C. CRAIG, President.
THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LABOR UNIONS,
By D. C. COATES, Chairman.

GEORGE ESTES,



President of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

of the difficulty, as the men are standing firm and the railroads have a limit to the amount they can afford to spend, even in the laudable job of crushing a union. The C. P. R. would have settled long since if the B. of R. E. would consent to abandon its plan of organization. Of course it would consent as to do so would be to case to have an excuse for an existence as a union. Its plan of organization is a most effective one, binding as it does all departments of railroad work together and yet permitting each department to manage its own affairs. Its branches extend from Vancouver to Texas and from the far east to California. New charters are constantly being issued.

The following statement from the striking U. B. of R. E. appeared in the labor papers of Vancouver last week.

that the company is actually saving money on account of the strike.

We, the strikers, yield to none in loyalty to Vancouver, and to British Columbia. We are as much interested in the prosperity of our city and province as any of its citizens. We emphatically state and reiterate that the U. B. of R. E. was forced to strike; that the strike was premeditated and forced on us by the C. P. R. Co.; that we did not wish to strike, and had not thought of striking until we recognized that the C. P. R. Co., after making all preparations to fill our places, and choosing the time which suited it best, forced us to strike or give up organizing, which is freely admitted, in theory at least, even by employers as well as the public at large.

And now we wish to state emphatically

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

A large number of delegates to the Denver convention of the A. L. U. and the W. F. M. left Butte Thursday over the Oregon Short Line.

Fergus County, Mont., Trades and Labor Assembly has applied for a charter from the A. L. U.

Brother Holbrook writes that Vancouver Millmen's Union is growing at the rate of 30 per week.

Anaconda Workingmen's Union is coming to the front in fine shape, more than 50 new members being added during the last two weeks.

Brother Cole of Tacoma says he is sick of the tactics of Eastern labor organizations and would like to join the ranks of the new trades unionists.

Brother Bolan of Bloomington, Ill., writes headquarters regarding individual membership. In every line of

his communication can be seen the spirit which makes a genuine champion of right. Were there more such men as he, the fossilized unions of the East would get a grand shaking up.

We are in receipt of a letter from President Gordon of Crescent City, Cal. Union, regarding the late strike which is crowded out of this issue. It will be given space next week.

A Lynn, Mass., correspondent writes that the A. L. U. sentiment is becoming very strong among the Massachusetts' unions, and remarks that the adlog seem more progressive than are the men.

Montrose Federal No. 353 is getting in new members every day and everybody is enthusiastic. Energy and enthusiasm are the forces that win. Any cur can "buck" a union. It

takes manhood and courage to promote its growth. A letter from this growing union will be published next week.

Girls in Calgary, B. C., are paid from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week of 65 hours. The tyrannical and anarchistic union men will change that in good time.

Brother Banbury of Phoenix, Ariz., compliments the A. L. U. on its new stationery which, he says, is striking and effective in calling attention to the motto, "Labor produces all wealth."

There has been some discrimination against Spanish-Americans by the union men of Globe, Ariz. It is better to make friends, boys, and spread the principles of unionism than to make a man a scab in spite of himself by shutting him out of the union.

Rejoicing at Crescent City. The battle is over, the victory is won. The wheels of industry continue to turn and Crescent City Union No. 316, A. L. U., continues to prosper. "Let the dead past bury its dead," that we may all look to the future for happiness and prosperity in the meantime, "Uncle Dan" has our hearty thanks and best wishes for his timely efforts, which were justly crowned with success. What's the matter with "Bob"?—Crescent City News.

Pueblo Stores Declared Unfair. At a regular meeting held Tuesday, May 12, 1903, of the Pueblo Retail Clerks' Union, Local No. 301, A. L. U., it was declared that all the dry goods stores and clothing stores, except the Lion Clothing Co. and the Crown Clothing Co., in the town of Pueblo, Colo., were unfair, and a boycott was placed on same for non-recognition of local No. 301.
DOROTHY HEIBBARD, Secretary.

WILLIAMS' "LABOR" PAPER

German Emperor Becomes Editor in Hope of Miscalcating the Masses ---A Dodge That Will Fail, as Did His Labor Party.

Following the lead of certain American politicians, Emperor William is about to establish a labor paper which he will edit himself, the object being, as with our capitalists, to wean the working class away from the Socialist movement. In Germany, where the working class are alive to their class interests, this is a big undertaking, but William thinks that he and his "Divine Right" are equal to the task.

But the masses in Germany have made certain discoveries that are fatal to William's project. They have discovered that true patriotism does not consist in becoming the football—the plaything—of a titled imbecile whose crown has been dragged through the moral sewers of Europe, and whose mental crochets are perhaps due to the strain of diseased brothel blood which a complaisant princess permitted to creep into the royal family. That it does not consist in standing up and being shot at to extend the field of exploitation of the manufacturing class or to minister to the vanity of some prince whose record would scarcely bear favorable comparison with that of the worst "lifer" at Sing Sing.

The peasantry of Germany have learned that genuine love of country implies love of the people of that country. That there is more true

patriotism in the man who exerts himself to make the lot of those about him just a little happier; who strives to bring a little more sunshine into the lot of his fellow man; whose efforts are toward making his country more fit to sustain the life of its inhabitants than there is in ten thousand of as flashy a lot of rum-guzzling military men as ever sabred a defenseless civilian or shot a man in the back. The most fatal of all the fatal discoveries which they have made is the one that the interests of monarch and subject are not identical. They have realized with bitter force that every juicy porthouse on the tables of the royal family means one more slice of dog meat steak for the masses. That hundreds of the producers of the wealth of the German empire are denied the common necessities of life in order that some sprig of blue blood, which, in reality, is black blood, may disport himself in a maison de rouge or keep a mistress. They know that William, like other rulers, maintains an army in order that he may have trained bullies at his beck to shoot submission into the masses should they be tempted to rebel against the throne. That like other rulers he is always ready to engage in a foreign war whenever discontent among his subjects becomes threatening in order to divert the attention of the people from the ill at home. The people realize that if Socialism was not in their interest William would not oppose it. His labor paper, like his labor party, will be productive of no results.

WORKINGMEN, STAY AWAY!

The capitalistic combinations of the West are acting in concert to bring from the eastern states a tide of immigration that will inundate the Rocky Mountain regions and the Pacific Slope, with no other object in view than to starve labor into absolute ruin.

There are now thousands and tens of thousands of men and women in the West whose hands are tied in circulars that are being scattered throughout the eastern states are the products of a literary bureau that has been established by employers' associations, promotion companies and capital expands as hungry and home-sick petitioners on the labor market for jobs.

The voice of discontent is heard and boycotts are flourishing between from British Columbia to Mexico, and from the East that his presence in the West interests to prolong the struggle of exploitation.

Thousands of working men are being landed in the Western states every week on account of cheap fares, and the misleading pamphlets that extend such generous invitations to the laboring men of the East. Stay away from the West! The volcanic rumbling of war between employer and employe can be heard in every state of the West, and it is the intention of the corporations to break up the organized labor and organized capital are raging throughout British Columbia, the Pacific Slope and intermountain region, and the employers of the West who long for larger dividends desire to pit the immigration from the Eastern states against the men of the West, who dare to ask for a reasonable remuneration for their toil.

While wages in the West may be a little higher than in the East, the cost of living is far more expensive and the difference in wages is consumed by the higher prices for the necessities of life. Members of organized labor and all working men stay away from the West until the storm cloud disappears from labor's sky.

The secretary is requested to read this letter at a regular meeting and give the same to the Labor or Socialist press for publication.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners,
Denver, Colo., May 12th, 1903.

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CHARLES MOYER, President.

A THREATENED PERIL

Nation is Becoming Flooded With Emigrants From Southern Europe---Starving Inhabitants Are Fleeing From Their Homes as From a Plague.

Lack of employment in Europe is assigned as the cause for the hundreds of emigrants who are flocking into the United States. During the last three months the population of Pittsburgh and vicinity has increased nearly fifty thousand, all foreign.

This increase, in a corresponding length of time, has never before been equaled in the history of the city. One of the emigrants, on being questioned, said that in Roumania, the country from which most of them have come, people are actually starving and dying on the streets. The government, he said, is severely taxing the people, and wages are so low that it is impossible to get enough on which to live. Thousands are barely existing in the most degraded condition. Enquiry at the local emigration office bears out the statement says a Pittsburgh writer, the authorities declaring that the same condition prevails over all Europe. The people produce enough, but it is taken from them through taxation and through the wage system. Men are confronted with the alternative of starvation at home or becoming wanderers on the face of the earth. The many tell that the few may live in luxury and idleness. In America a smaller condition of things is fast

being thrust upon us. In spite of the comparatively recent birth of the republic ten per cent. of the people already own ninety per cent. of the wealth. Continued concentration must result in a crash such as modern civilization has never experienced. History is again repeating itself. When Rome fell, we are told, 1800 persons owned the whole known world; when Egypt fell 2 per cent. of the people owned 98 per cent. of the wealth and the peasant starved to death. One who watches the signs of the times will be forced to admit that our masters, the capitalists, appreciate the danger and are preparing for it. The taking of control of the militia from the governors of states and placing it with the president is one of steps; the riot cartridge is another; the drawing of war maps of the factory towns is another.

The final panic has been stayed by nothing but the marvelous wealth of this country. According to the state labor bureau report the average per capita earnings are \$5,642; the average wages paid are \$788. In other words, every time a worker produces a dollar he receives 14 cents and yet in spite of this outrageous condition of things which means nothing more or less than plundering the laborer of seven-eighths of his labor, the people of this state, who are employed, enjoy a comfortable existence as compared with their brothers of continental Europe, who are not exploited as heavily as is the American, because their earning capacity is less.

Socialism

Written for the Journal by LOUIS ARNSTEIN

Language is a social institution. Words, written or spoken, are but signs of thought. Socialism is a word newly coined. The century just closing saw it ushered into being. The following definitions furnish a clue to the thought which gave it birth:

"Socialism—A science of reconstructing society on entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry."—Worcester's Dictionary.

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

Whether we gaze upon the face of nature, or the works of man, we behold everywhere the embodiment of labor.

The river of life is soon disclosed. A turbulent stream of joys and woes. Or whether, or whence, or why it flows. No one can tell; God only knows.

Quite early in life did Cain compete with Abel, his brother, sad to relate, Cain did Abel slay; So it is today. Misery, for aye. Unless we learn to co-operate.

"Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural, and afterward that which is spiritual." "A new law give I unto you, that ye love one another." Co-operation is the fulfillment of this law, "each for all, and all for each."

"Labor being the first price—the original purchase money paid for all things"—it stands to reason that labor is entitled to all the fruits of its industry. Whoever labors for a living shortly discovers a vast difference between the value of the goods produced and what they receive in the shape of wages. This discrepancy is marvelous, to say the least. Interest, profit and rent absorb three-fourths of the fruits of our industry.

Can such things be? And overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder? Our hardships are so many, and the struggle for bread so fierce that one has but to listen to the cries of the disinherited to be convinced of a coming revolution.

Hand in hand, with want and woe, Gluts and panics always go, Depart sometime they must, Legal robbery must cease, What the people want is peace.

"Let the nation own the trusts." The secret of our servitude is soon disclosed. Having no title to either land, mills or machinery, and being without means of support, except we sell our labor power, we are compelled from the nature of things to pass under the yoke and become the

wage slaves of the capitalist class. The semblance of liberty which we retain only helps to disguise our servitude. All political power lies in the hands of the working class. An intelligent use of the ballot will set the wage slaves free. "Workmen of all countries, unite; you have nothing but your chains to lose; you have a world to gain." A change of government can be of lasting benefit to labor only as it legislates for the sole benefit of the working class. What-ever will aggrandize labor must become a law of the land. The nature of this change is somewhat revealed by the definitions at the head of this article. Time will disclose all. During the interval we must push the battle

"In the year 1606 John Kepler wrote a long dissertation on a star which had appeared in the constellation of the serpent, and which, after having shone with a brilliancy greater than that of Jupiter, disappeared as mysteriously as it had come. He proceeds to inquire whence this star could have sprung and of what matter it was formed; but he does not succeed in solving the question, and concludes only that the blind force of atoms has nothing to do with it. Of this opinion also was his wife Barbara. Kepler tells us so. 'Yesterday,' he says, 'fatigued with writing and troubled in mind with meditations upon atoms, I was called to dinner, and my wife placed a salad on the ta-

LOUIS ARNSTEIN,



State Secretary Socialist Party of New Hampshire.

ble. Do you think, said I to her, that if tin plates, lettuce leaves, grains of salt, drops of oil and vinegar, and fragments of hard-boiled eggs had been floating in space ever since the creation, in every direction and without order, chance could have brought them together today to form a salad? Not so good a one, I am certain, replied my fair spouse, nor so well made as this one."

We, the working class, can establish an industrial republic. Let us do it. The ballot box is just the place, whereat the plutocrat to face, The working class, alone, I see, Has got to set the wage slave free.

The Shipwrecked Crew

BY W. H. WEAVER

One morning after a stormy night at sea, ten men found themselves on a desolate island. One was lucky enough to have a gun, another a hatchet, another a saw, another had some fishing tackle, and one had nothing but money, a useless article on an island—while five had nothing at all.

Knowing the prevailing craze for gold, the one with the shiners, called Jack, offered to each of the men a dollar apiece to work for him that day. This they eagerly accepted, being elated to strike a job the first day. Three were put to work erecting a tent of poles and bark, two to construct a table, bench, etc., for furniture, one to hunt, another to fish, one to hunt for fruits and nuts, and another one to prepare a dinner of the sundry products. Now the day being nearly spent all were tired and hungry. When the table was set Jack said to the workers:

"All these things have I ordered and paid for; no one can dispute my exclusive right of possession; now I propose to give you all a square meal for a dollar each."

This hunger compelled them to accept. After the meal Jack said: "Those who have no money can not stay here tonight."

All silently departed, feeling badly cowed. When they had located themselves for the night, Sam said: "Just think what blockheads we have been today building that tent and doing everything, providing a lot of good eatables and giving it nearly all to that fat, lazy Jack just for the privilege of handling those nine dollars for a few minutes."

"No," said another, "we are not to blame; Jack, the greedy plutocrat, just went and took it."

"Yes, but with our own consent," replied Sam.

"Well, he furnished the capital for the enterprise and it is not more than right for us to allow him something for interest."

"I'll tell you where we missed it," retorted Sam. "We worked too cheap. Had we received two dollars each it would have been plenty for necessities and some over."

"That's what I say," said another. "The labor is ours and we have a right to ask any price for it we like. Let us organize and strike for two dollars."

All agreed to do so. The next day Jack, having enough provisions left for himself, refused to comply with the terms proposed, so the nine were lying around idle and hungry.

First Voice—What is the reason we have such hard times today; no work, no food, no shelter?

Second Voice—Over production, I suppose; there is no demand for anything.

"No demand," cried Sam; "don't we need anything?"

The trouble is we worked too fast. It is all due the labor saving machinery we used. I am sure that if we had caught the fish by hand, cut the bark with our teeth or a sharp stone, caught the rabbits with a pointed stick, etc., we would have plenty of work today.

"No," replied Sam. "There is not too much produced, but it is not justly divided. One man is overstocked and nine are destitute. Does Jack alone constitute the market, independent of our demands?"

"So Sam went to Jack for his opinion on the subject."

"I will tell you how it is," said Jack. "It matters not how great the demand is, if you have no money, it don't count a straw in the market. Let me tell you that your present trouble originated in extravagance. You wanted to live as good as the rich. Men in your circumstances must economize or suffer more."

The next morning Jack offered the desired wages and all went to work with light hearts and lighter stomachs.

When by co-operative efforts they had again prepared a big dinner, Jack told them the market was going up and he was obliged to have \$2.50 apiece for dinner. But none having enough, they wrangled with each other for money until at last seven managed to pay; the two weakest had to do without. But after dinner Jack threw a few bones to the unfortunate two beggars, remarking that he felt it his duty to be charitable to the poor.

When the nine had again departed to seek shelter in the woods, Sam called them together and addressed them thusly:

"We have been fools long enough! Let us be men and make a change. Experience has proven that if we surrender our labor to Jack for gold, we are entirely at his mercy and we get back the scantiest necessities of life. We had organized to have our wages raised and the price of our necessities went up even faster than our wages. This wage system is all wrong and we don't have any use for the consumers of our product if they will not do anything for us. Let us get together and build houses and secure food for ourselves instead of working for Jack for less than a living. By co-operating we will be able to produce everything that we desire and don't have to depend on Jack or his money. We can establish a co-operative commonwealth here before Jack gets absolute control of the land and forms a government to protect himself. Let Jack alone and we will see if he can catch fish with his staff as easily as he has duped us."

Early the next morning everything was in a bustle. Three new huts were started and everybody worked with unusual zeal and energy. When Jack came to hire them—offering as high as \$50 each for a day's work—no one paid any attention to him. Seeing he could not get their services in that

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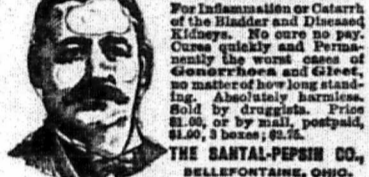
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The Mockery of Capitalism

BY WILLIAM MORRIS

In one of Edgar Allen Poe's tales he tells of how a little group of wrecked sailors on a waterlogged vessel, at the last extremity of starvation, are suddenly made delirious with joy at seeing a sail approaching them.

As she came near to them she seemed to be managed strangely and unseamly, as though she were scarcely steered at all, but come near she did, and their joy was too great for them to think much of this peculiarity.

At last they saw the seamen on board of her, and noted one in the bows especially who seemed to be looking at them with great curiosity, nodding also as if encouraging them to have patience, and smiling at them constantly, showing while he did so a set of very white teeth, and apparently so anxious for their safety that he did not notice that the red cap he had on his head was falling in the water.

All of a sudden, as the vessel neared them, and while their hearts were leaping with joy at their new certain deliverance, an inconceivable and horrible stench was wafted to them across the waters, and presently to their horror and misery they saw that this was a ship of the dead. The bowing man in the bow was a tottering corpse, his red cap was a piece of his flesh torn from him by a sea fowl; his smile was caused by his jaws, denuded of the flesh, showing his white teeth set in a perpetual grin.

So passed the ship of the dead into the landless ocean, leaving the poor wretches to their despair.

To us Socialists this ship of the dead is an image of the civilization of our time, just as the cast-away seamen are of the hopes of the work-

ers now held captive by this "civilization."
The cheerfully bowing man whose signs of encouragement and good feeling turn out to be the results of death and corruption, well represents the much bepraised philanthropy of the rich and refined classes of society, which is born of the misery necessary to their existence.

How the people note eagerly the beautiful hope of the softening of life by the cultivation of good feeling, kindness and gratitude between rich and poor, with its external manifestations—its missionary enterprises at home and abroad; hospitals, churches, refuges and the like; its hard-working clergy dwelling amidst the wretched homes of those souls they were saving; its elegant and enthusiastic ladies sometimes visiting them; the cultured gentleman with lectures on thrift and economy, which the poor can scarcely fail to practice even unpreached to, etc. All this, which seems so refined and humane, is but the effect of the distant view of the fleshless, grinning skull of civilization seeming to offer an escape to the helpless castaways, but destined on its nearer approach to suffocate them with the stench of its corruption, and then to vanish aimlessly into the void, leaving them weltering on the ocean of life, which its false hope has rendered more dreadful than before.

The one reality of modern society is industrial slavery, far-reaching and supreme over every man's life. No man, and no set of men, can do any thing that does not tend toward the support of this slavery unless they as conscientious rebels against it.

The first struggles of the trade unions with capital took place when

those trade unions were still illegal. But the repeal of laws against combinations of workmen in various countries set them partially free. Aided by the rising tide of commercial prosperity, which made the capitalists more willing to yield up some part of their enormous profits, under penalty of a hard struggle, the unions succeeded in raising the standard of livelihood for skilled workmen, although in ridiculous proportion to the huge increase in the sum of the national income.

It seems, therefore, that along this line, which the workers are beginning to take up of themselves, progress towards revolution will be made. They will press forward their case politically.

The old battle between the workman and the manufacturers is still going on, but is changing its character. The workmen are beginning to assume that they have a right to some share in the control of manufacture.

Twenty years ago the working class knew very little of Socialism and misjudged it. The worker looked upon himself as a free citizen like any other man, and had no idea that the reason for his existence as a workman was that he might produce profit by his labor for his master.

His ideal was good wages and constant employment—that is, enough to live without much trouble, but in a constant condition of inferiority. And this was the old idea of unionism, some vestiges of which still remain.

This is now so much changed that the mass of the working class is beginning to feel its position of economic slavery, and hence to take part in the movement of Social Democracy.

Exit of the Small Merchant

Written for The Journal
by
Carl D. Thompson, A. M.

Some people seem to be perfectly indifferent to the tyranny and oppression of the private monopoly trust until it strikes them. It is generally so with the small merchant in the small city. He receives his goods from the wholesale house, gets his bill, adds enough to the cost to make him safe, and then thinking himself perfectly secure, shows no sympathy for the Socialists. But the beginning of his end is at hand. The department store and the mail order houses are showing him his finish.

People will not pay five cents for an article when they can get a better article for four cents. The department store by buying in large quantities and doing a large business reduce prices. The small merchant can not compete and has to go out of business. It is simply a matter of time. Then, again, the small merchant is being undermined from another quarter. The mail order houses are be-

coming aggressive. Last year I found the catalogues of Chicago mail order firms in every state to the Pacific coast. And the catalogues were then their only salesmen. And they did business, too. But now they are adopting a more aggressive policy. They already have their solicitors going from house to house in the small cities. In Marshfield, Wausan and Rhineland—small Wisconsin cities—the local merchants are making all kinds of frantic efforts to drive these solicitors out of town. They have appealed to state laws and are trying to force them out of business. They appeal to the sentiment of patriotism and shriek, "Patronize home industry." But it's all to no avail. Economic interests are always stronger than sentiment. The people know that sentiment doesn't pay grocery bills. So they "buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest"—the same as you do, O, gentle merchant.

Many a man before you, little merchant, has tried to stem the tide of

economic concentration. We who toll have been suffering the pain and pathos of the ruthless tyranny of monopoly and trust for years. We have been for years engaged in the life and death struggle with these titanic and merciless forces. You have been indifferent. You have stood apart. You have sometimes scoffed at us. But now your turn has come to be slaughtered. Your days are numbered. The winter of your discontent is at hand.

But be of good cheer. The Socialist movement which we are creating is already nearing its victory. There is hope for you in Socialism. You can not withstand the trust, but you can help us to secure the public ownership of it and its collective operation for the benefit of all. You, then, will have a chance to live and let live. But first this merciless logic of events must have taught you what you would or could not learn from the Socialist workers. You are welcome to the ranks of the Socialist party of America and the world at any time.

Trades Unions and Socialism

Written for the Journal
by
A. T. CUZNER, M.D.

There seems to be a want of understanding of the principles, aims and scope of work of the two great industrial reform parties of our day. First, we have the Socialist party; this is political in its nature. Its main purpose is revolutionary. It aims to upset our present industrial system of capitalism, which depends for its very existence on the exploitation of the many for the aggrandizement of the very few, and substituting for it the ownership by all of the tools of production, viz: capital and all mechanical and scientific appliances of wealth production—and this for the benefit of all. To this end it welcomes and aids all measures tending to genuine reform, and, in addition, is in sympathy and aids the efforts of organized labor to better the conditions of its membership.

Witness the thousands of dollars sent by the Socialists for the relief of the late striking miners. Socialism does this while it recognizes as a fact that the measures adopted by the trades unions are merely palliative of the industrial evils society is laboring under—and only part of society, at that—and can never act the part of a specific cure for such evils, seeing these rest on a foundation the unions never propose to disturb, viz: the private ownership of the tools and means of production. If the workmen or trades unions by means of their solidarity, succeed in obtaining higher wages, is not this partially offset to them and the rest of society by the increased price of goods they produce? This we know, that capital as a rule, with very few exceptions, claim and obtain all the profits they can obtain from the labor they buy.

To illustrate, witness the late coal strike. It is claimed—and we are willing to grant it—that the striking miners obtained all the reforms they cared for. Witness the result. Millions of poverty-stricken beings are compelled to pay a higher price for coal than before. In addition to this, many things required of these miners and others have gone up in price in consequence of the higher cost of their production, due, in its turn, to the higher price of coal.

Another illustration: Does Mr. Rockefeller charge less than 15 cents per gallon for oil, which he can produce and deliver at our great cities for three cents per gallon? If his large army of employees were to strike and obtain more wages

would not the price of oil go up as high as our tariff on foreign oil would permit? To ask such questions is to answer them. Therefore, the ends and aims of both Socialists and trades unions run parallel, inasmuch as they both work to obtain for the wealth producer as large returns as possible for his labor. The

W. R. HEALY



National Committeeman From Florida.

Socialists, however, desire and aim to obtain for the laborer, or wealth producer, ALL THE WEALTH HE PRODUCES. The main difference that distinguishes them is a difference of methods. Those of the Socialists are political and radical; those of the trades unions palliative and temporizing. Shall the Social-

ist capitalist respect the unions if their membership were without votes? Is not voting a political act? What, then, is the use of talking of keeping out of politics? It can't be done any more than a fish can be out of water and live. The unions are dead as soon as they cease to use their political power.

A Sensible Change.
The average labor paper used to be in many cases a mere vehicle of information as in case meetings and proceedings of locals, conventions, official circulars and the like. Whatever political influence it exerted was usually a thing of barter and sale.

For necessary considerations its columns were open to the praise of Democrats or Republicans who had been friends of organized labor, and blame or denunciation of politicians who had voted or acted against the interests of workmen. That time, thank God, has passed, never to re-

turn. The labor paper of today has convictions and principles which are not for sale, and present to its readers calm and dispassionate discussions of great questions, social, industrial and governmental, which are coming up for solution at the hands of American citizenship—Zanesville Labor Journal.

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Ancient Fables Modernized No. 14

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins. The Sick Lion. A Lion being unable from old age and infirmities to provide himself with food by force, resolved to do so by artifice. He betook himself to his den, and lying down there pretended to be sick, taking care that his sickness should be publicly known. The beasts expressed their sorrow, and came one by one to his den to visit him, when the Lion devoured them. After many of the beasts had thus disappeared, the Fox discovered the trick, and presenting himself to the Lion, stood on the outside of the cave, at a respectful distance, and asked of him how he did, to whom he replied, 'I am very middling, but why do you stand without? Pray enter within to talk with me.' The Fox replied, 'No, thank you; I notice that there are many prints of feet entering your cave, but I see no trace of any returning.' He is wise who is warned by the misfortunes of others. Democracy being unable from old age and infirmities to win any victories at the polls by independent ac-

Pat Murphy went off on a journey, Without ammunition or gun; Three weeks he would be, And yet foolishly he Took only provision for one. So Pat and his dog became hungry, Pat wondered how dog meat would taste; Yet shrewdly made note, 'Twill be heavy to tote. While meat was too precious to waste. But the tail from the dog can be severed, Says Pat, ere the varmint is slain; And I'll cook it and eat, While the rest of the meat, He'll tote till I'm hungry again. Then off came the tail in a minute, And Pat ate the meat all alone; While his faithful dog Tray, Was contented they say. When his master had cast him the bone. Mark Hanna has five million workmen, Content with their fool dinner pail; And the wages he paid For the wealth they have made Resemble the bone of the tail. And others have joined the trade unions, To force large pay from the drone, And they claim if they like They can win by the strike, A wee bit of the meat on the bone. The Socialist, justice demanding, Denounces his greed and abuse; And are voting to take All the wealth they can make, Though Mark can't have all he'll produce. —J. E. NASH. Minneapolis, Minn.

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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 has this day officially notified this Board that he has granted a commutation 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 present in the forenoon of said day at the 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. Adopted, JAMES DONOVAN, President. J. J. RYAN, Clerk.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Box 1967, Butte, Montana.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

THE MILITIA.

The Priest River Enterprise, an Idaho publication, discussing the Omaha strike situation in a recent issue finds fault with the labor unions for their attitude toward the militia and, having worked itself into a fine frenzy over the outrages which, it says, have sometimes characterized strikes, asks: What is the National Guard? and then answers its question in the following manner: It is a body of young men whose duty it is to prepare themselves in some measure for the defense of the institutions of society and the authority of the government. They are hostile to no one save rioters and anarchists and others of that ilk. The duty of a member of a military company is, not to think, but to obey the orders of his superior. As in the case of the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado when they made up the difference between the amount the state allowed an adjutant general and the amount Sherman Bell was receiving as mine manager, in order to induce him to assume command of the militia, because of his boast that he could take a company of troops and raise hell with organized labor, the employing class take good care to see that the commanding officer is usually of the right sort. When the Southern slave owner ran against the declaration that "all men are born free and equal" he attempted to dodge it by saying: "Well, the nigger isn't a man." When the state militia of Pennsylvania shot down in cold blood a band of striking miners who were proceeding peaceably along the public highway, they attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in allaying public indignation by saying: "They were only ignorant foreigners," and every venal writer and those who were not venal, but were as narrow as the eyes as a herring, took up the cry and spread it from coast to coast: "They were only ignorant foreigners." According to the Enterprise, they were also "rioters and anarchists," since the "militia is only dangerous to such people." An editorial writer who has brains enough to grease a pin point would know that laws at the present day are made in the interest of capital. Property interests are the first considerations. Why then should the members of the class which has nothing assume the responsibility of risking their lives in the protection of that which belongs to some one else. If the capitalist class desires military protection for his herd let him serve as a member of the militia. No one will quarrel with him for it. It is bad enough that there are members of organized labor who place themselves in a position where it becomes necessary for them to either shoot down a fellow worker who is struggling for bread or else violate their oath; it is infinitely worse that those who are long-headed enough to see the consequences and attempt to avert them should be assailed by editorial writers who belong to the ranks of the proletariat themselves and who are expected and ought to have sense enough to think consecutively for five minutes at least, the amount of time it would require for them to see that the militia is nothing more or less than a machine operating in the interest of the capitalist class to keep the workers in subjection. The contest between the man and the dollar is getting fiercer each day. If it is really true that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, then sunrise is not far off. Lost, Strayed or Stolen—One attack on the Socialists of Montana. Finder will confer a favor by returning to John R. Brondelet at Helena. Everyone who incurs the displeasure of the Miner is characterized as a tad-pole, while those who arouse Mr. Heinze's ire are branded as apostates. In Ohio they are using an automobile for plowing purposes. This means that one farm hand will in future do the work of five. The others will sit on the fence and watch the grass grow. Whenever one finds a union opposing political action on the part of the masses, investigation will usually reveal that an influential portion of its membership is either holding a political job or else hopes to hold one. According to the Lynn, Mass., Item, Samuel Gompers was roundly hissed by an audience which he addressed in that city last week. This proves the truth of that saying of Lincoln's: "You can't fool all the people all the time." President Thomas Barry, of the Erie Railroad, swore "there is no honor in the freight business." We know it, Thomas; business is business and honor has nothing to do with it. Some business men forget this, however, and the ranks of those who fall are swelled accordingly. President McKinley told his auditors there were no classes in the United States. President Roosevelt complains about class hatred. If McKinley was right then Teddy must be wrong, since it must be impossible to promote class hatred where there are no classes. But this is doubtless another sample of Republican "dinner pail" logic. And now they have introduced a gold weighing machine into the banks which is causing consternation among the bank employes. The standard weight coins are fed to one compartment and the underweight ones to another. The machine does the work of six men and makes no mistakes. As a sequence a number of bank clerks will have a chance to speculate on their chances to become millionaires. A movement is on in New York for the purpose of combining the union strength along political lines in judicial elections. The United Hatters and prominent members of the Typographical Union are at the back of it. Just why they should confine their efforts to judicial elections alone is not clear. Surely the lot of the worker is not so happy a one as to render them satisfied with all save the interpretation of the laws. The labor union has been the only mainstay of the working masses for many years. It has been very limited in its scope in the past. As a purely industrial organization it can not now have it ever attempted to wipe out wage slavery; it has simply attempted to regulate the terms of the sale of the labor power of its members. This

Breezes from Saltaire

Written for the Journal. The chief executive of the United States of Morgan is touring the realm of Rockefeller in the wheeled palaces of Pullman, teaching the great American oxen how to "shoot to kill" at \$149 per day, and palace cars. The oxen foot the bill. They pay for the 100,000 Krag Jorgensen and the tons of riot cartridges. They buy the cannon and make themselves the target. They hollycate for Socialism in 1908, when they know they can get it in 1904, without cannons and riot cartridges. They want four years more of slavery for their sons, whoredom for their daughters, and military graveyards for themselves. They are idolaters in the temple of Baer! They worship the star-spangled rag of assassination and the great American bird of prey! They "protect the sacred American institutions" of thievery and debauchery, or hunger and prostitu-

THE ANACONDA MUDDLE.

An inquiry comes from another state for information in regard to the Anaconda election contests. Briefly stated, the facts are, so far as our information goes, that the Socialist officers-elect failed to qualify within the 10 days prescribed by law. As to where the fault lies we are unable to say. Others in the past have neglected to go through the formality and no notice was taken of it, as heretofore the law was not regarded as being mandatory. Mayor Stephens, the hold-over, would have surrendered the office, had it not been for the attorneys of the Amalgamated Copper Co., who are now defending him, they having gone to Anaconda from Butte for that purpose. The matter is now in the courts and we withhold comment because of it. Many shoe manufacturers are said to be considering the idea of running free shops because of the trouble which the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has forced on the K. of L.

Official Department AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Denver, Colo., May 14, 1903. Mr. Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, American Labor Union, Butte, Mont.: Dear Sir and Brother—Yours of May 11, notifying me of my nomination for the position of vice president of the American Labor Union by the referendum, was duly received this day. I thank the unions nominating me for this unsolicited endorsement, and I wish to say to them and the rest of the membership of the A. L. U. that I will accept the same. While at this late date I have little opportunity of making a detailed statement of my views of the principles and purposes of the American Labor Union, I can say that as a whole I heartily endorse both principles and purposes of the same, especially that part which aims at the political emancipation of my fellow workmen from wage-slavery. If the principles and purposes of the organization are faithfully and vigorously carried out they will do a great deal in making for human welfare and happiness. If elected to the position of vice president, I pledge my earnest effort to carry out the principles and purposes of the American Labor Union, to the end that the organization may succeed in establishing better "organization, independence and education" of the wage-workers to secure their natural rights as members of the human family—the full product of their own toil. Fraternally, DAVID C. COATES.

"Knowledge is Power."

Read the new book, "Tactics and Strategy," by Thomas Bersford. This book treats of strategy and generalship for individuals and for non-military bodies. The subjects dealt with include: Struggles and preparations for them; The Consideration of Means and Factors Involved; The Utilization of Factors; The Handling of Men; Tactics for Trades Unions and For Political Organizations; Tactics for Leaders and Factions; Requisites of Leadership; The Individual vs. the Organization, etc.

WANTED—Coat, vest and trouser makers; must be thoroughly competent workmen; highest wages paid. Apply at once to Tailoring Department, Hennessy's, Butte, Mont.

A Delightful Summer Trip. If you are going East this summer, why not see Salt Lake City and Denver and the elegant scenery through Colorado along the lines of the Rio Grande system? You can't beat it for excellent service and good accommodations. Only one change between Butte and Chicago and Saint Louis. Write for rates and a copy of "With Nature in Colorado." G. W. FITZGERALD, General Agent.

To the Members of the American Labor Union and Affiliated Bodies, and to All Members of Organized Labor in Montana. Greeting: Whereas, the legislature of the state of Montana, in February, 1903, passed a text book law requiring that all school and text books used in the state of Montana should bear the union label; and,

THE HAVEMEYER CHALLENGE.

Wants It Accepted by Organized Labor as a Body. Following are the questions which John C. Havemeyer desires to have determined in the debate to which he has challenged organized labor: First—Shall employers be permitted to conduct a lawful business in a lawful way without the dictation of walking delegates from irresponsible and lawless unions? Second—Shall employers who refuse to join a labor union be permitted to earn support of themselves and families by honest labor? These questions will be divided into about twenty subdivisions. Owing to what he considers a misunderstanding of his invitation, Mr. Havemeyer has sent a reply to the letter of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of this city, saying they have mistaken the character of his invitation in two respects. He says: "In the first place, I did not propose a debate or discussion. The meeting is solely that the trades unions of Yonkers may have an opportunity of presenting their side of the question. In the second place the invitation is to all of the unions and not to any single one which may be disposed to accept. 'I do not wish to be technical, and will say that if the carpenters, masons and plumbers were to accept I should be satisfied. To secure a better understanding and prevent delay permit me to make a more definite statement regarding the proposed meeting.

WANTED—Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1, '99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$25.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. Reference. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A Wonderful Invention.

It is interesting to note that fortunes are frequently made by the invention of articles of minor importance. Many of the most popular devices 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 the Union, and the demand is constantly increasing. Our agents are rapidly becoming rich selling these combs. They positively sell on sight. Send for samples. Men's size 85c, ladies 50c—half price while we are introducing them. See want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

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25 Cups of Tea A trial package (makes 25 cups) of our finest tea, mailed for 10c, stamps or coin, mention kind used, and name American Labor Union Journal. LUTEY BROS., Butte

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You can buy trusses for almost nothing, or you can pay a very high price for them; but the price of a truss does not prove that it is going to be the truss which you need. Every case has to be fitted individually. That is where we have our big success with trusses. No one goes out of our store with a truss that does not fit perfectly. Therefore, a great many people are wearing our trusses and sending their friends to us for trusses. If you are wearing a truss and it does not feel right or stay in the right place, come in and see us about it. We will tell you whether it is the right truss for you to wear.

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QUICK REPAIR TOOL The friend of every Bicycle Rider, whether Mrs., Miss or Mr.

This simple, but very effective repair tool was originated by an experienced machinist, who devised the clever mechanical device with which you can quickly and successfully mend the most provoking tire punctures. It makes quickly and cleanly a complete repair. As its name implies, it is simple in the extreme. With it a tack or pin puncture can be repaired while the tire is inflated. No need to soil the hands or clothing. The price is only

50c.

From the BUTTE NOVELTY WORKS W. F. SHAW, Prop. 15-17 N. ARIZONA ST. BUTTE, MONT.

Decoration Day

We will have on hand the largest supply in the state of Flags and Flowers THE STATE RUBBER CO.

News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

POLITICAL ACTION RESOLUTION.

Telluride Wants Matters Stated "So They Cannot Be Misunderstood" in the Future.

To The Journal: There is a part of the resolutions passed by Federal Labor Union No. 19, of Cripple Creek, Colo., with which I agree, namely: "That the next American Labor Union convention should pass a resolution or constitutional amendment that cannot be misunderstood." If such a thing is possible it ought to be done. It seems to me that the declaration in the preamble to the constitution of the American Labor Union ought not to be misunderstood. It reads as follows:

"Believing that the time has come for undivided, independent working class political action, we hereby declare in favor of international Socialism and adopt the platform of the Socialist party of America in its entirety as the political platform of the American Labor Union."

If it is possible to make a declaration any plainer than that I want it done. I want it so plain that there can be no possible excuse for any one to misunderstand or misinterpret it. It is hard for me to understand that there are still locals affiliated with the American Labor Union of which a majority seems to be not cognizant of the fact that nearly a year ago the Socialist party platform was made the political platform of the American Labor Union. It declares that the old form of labor organizations is unable to compete with the capitalists and plutocracy of the country and that working class political party action is necessary.

Any member of a local of the American Labor Union has the same right to take the place of a striker in some shop as he has to vote for any other political program except that which has been adopted by the American Labor Union as a whole. In fact, I think that in many instances necessity of food and clothing for himself and family would be an excuse to take a fellow striker's place in the factory, but no such excuse could possibly be given for voting against the program which will give relief to all workers when adopted. Any one who knows enough to join a labor union in order to protect himself and fellow workers ought to know enough to vote for the protection of himself and fellow workers as well. There is no dis-

trust, no suffering, no hunger that can compel him to vote against the interests of his class, as the ballot is secret and he has the right to vote as he pleases.

I sympathize with the man that must strike for better wages and better conditions. I also sympathize with the man, who, through force of necessity, is compelled to take the striker's place, but I can not say that I can sympathize with any one who deliberately votes against the interests of his class. I admit that it is through the lack of knowledge of what is his class interests, but I can not excuse any member of the American Labor Union for not knowing the political party his union has declared in favor of, and if he does know and then intentionally goes contrary, then he is not entitled to membership in the union, but should join the ranks of those who fight labor unions and Socialism.

The delegates from our local, No. 194, have been instructed to vote for an amendment that will expel any member who either accepts a nomination or works for the election of any person not a Socialist. If it were not for the forward movement taken by the American Labor Union in reference to a working class political movement there would be no use of the American Labor Union. If our program was the same as the American Federation of Labor that organization would answer all the purposes that the American Labor Union would. It is on account of the up-to-date action of the American Labor Union that it is getting such a foothold throughout the country. There is no danger either that a backward step will be taken.

It is plain to all who understand the present condition and who understand how these conditions have been brought about that the pure and simple trades unionism, which consists of a demand for higher wages and contents itself with passing resolutions, is absolutely inadequate to free the workers from the despotic rule of capitalism. The capitalists went into politics years ago, and it is on account of their control of the legislatures, the judiciary and the executive departments of the government that they dictate to the men who do the work. Let the laborers take control of the powers of government and they will dictate the terms to the capitalists.

Fraternally, A. H. FLOOR, Telluride, Colo., May 18.

STILL ON DECK.

Don't Know the Word Defeat—A Cheery Breeze from the California Forests.

To The Journal: Sequoia Union is still on deck and has some good news to report. We have just received a letter from Brother Ware. He reports that he has a union at Slsson, Cal., and several others under way. California will yet be an A. L. U. stronghold. I have succeeded in organizing the cooks and waiters of this place under the A. L. U. and hope to get the clerks unionized soon. The victory won by the A. L. U. at Crescent City is the best thing that ever happened for organized labor in California. It brings out in bold relief the difference between the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L. Under just as bad conditions we went on strike at Crescent City and won in a little over two weeks. While the A. F. of L. Union at Fort Bragg have been on strike for three months, and is losing ground. When we have a strike on all our energies and assistance is centered till the strike is won. On that point consequently we do not know the word defeat. We are all bound together by ties of mutual interest. On the other hand, the A. F. of L. is all split up, each union for itself, and continually quarrelling over jurisdictions and such matters. Consequently when one union is on strike it has no support. It has to fight its own battles. If it loses we hear no more about it, but if it happens to win, then the A. F. of L. comes in and claims all the glory. We people in California know pretty well what conditions are and are beginning to open our eyes. The Fort Bragg strike could have been settled long ago if the A. F. of L. had done its duty. Why didn't the carpenters boycott the lumber? Why didn't the longshoremen refuse to handle scab lumber? Why didn't the Seamen's and Sailors' Unions refuse to sail on boats loaded with lumber from Fort Bragg? Why didn't they refuse to carry men from San Francisco to take the strikers' places? The men are striking for a principle that involves every man who labors. But unless the American Federation of Labor stops scabbing and helps the strikers, they will lose. If they lose it will only be because they were betrayed by the men whom they trusted and the Gomperites who are noted as scab herders.

There is luck in odd numbers," says Comrade Bryant, as he fires the fatal 13 yearlies at our heads. Come again, we are not superstitious, though some of the boys do carry a rabbit's foot.

Comrade Seely of Blue Acre, Utah, has donned the armor of righteousness and is "on" with us. Our list is growing so rapidly that the mailer has been rather out of his paste desert; the pot is emptied each issue, but he doesn't mind it.

Comrade Kidder of Murray, Utah, says he sends "only fourteen" this time. How many more of the comrades will send us in an equal number of shots at the bull's eye. Here's to you, comrades! May your shadow or your subscriptions never grow less.

Jacksonville, Ohio, comrades send

GOOD WORD FROM GOLDEN.

Criticism of Herb George, Who Has Broken Into the Citizens' Alliance. To The Journal:

Golden Federal Labor Union is moving along with the precision, with the usual amount of difficulties to overcome. The boys are all working to the end that labor shall advance in the onward movement and shall see that no backward step is taken. To say that we are on the quiver is to put it mildly. We are watching every movement of the plutis and some of us laughing at the spectacle that some of their Smart Alces are making of themselves. In Denver they have taken up that old hack, Herb George, and put him up as spokesman. The man who used to pose as a labor advocate—an old diseased maverick whom every party and organization that he could manage to break into—has kicked out. One of the things he is said to have uttered in a meeting of the Citizens' alliance was that "the labor unions had broke into the legislature instead of the penitentiary, where they belonged." A little more fool business like that and we will hear something drop.

We may do a little injunction business in Colorado similar to that by the boys in Omaha, in this morning's papers. Wonder how that struck the Citizens' alliance (all-ience) when they first heard it?

The smelter has been closed down for a number of weeks, but will again start up. This has caused a number of the smelter boys to leave, and their union of course is affected to some extent. All kinds of lies have been circulated by enemies of union labor to the effect that the smelter was closed down on account of the union, when there was no trouble at all. The plant starts up next Monday and will run for a month or two and then will close down for the purpose of adding a refinery, so as to be independent of the trusts.

Hoping that a reasonable settlement in the nearby troubles will be soon made, I am fraternally yours, No. 174. J. W. WALKER.

HOPE THE DAY WILL SOON COME WHEN THE LABORING CLASS WILL HAVE THEIR EYES OPENED, I REMAIN, Yours fraternally.

HERBERT S. LEVIE, Organizer A. L. U., Tuolumne, Cal. Box 123.

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Seminal Weakness The results of youthful licentiousness and sexual debility, a sad excession, it stop night, nervousness, loss of power, and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts; make you fit for marriage. Send for book. Stricture Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Syphilis Blood poisoning and all private diseases permanently cured. Varicocele, Hydrocele and Phimosia Permanently cured in a few days without pain or danger. BOOK with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure sent free.

Diamond Drill Contracting Co. SPOKANE, WASH. We Make a Specialty of Contract Prospecting With a Diamond Drill. Correspondence Solicited. "Silver Spray beer. Montana Brewing Co., Great Falls.

Our Propaganda Brigade

Comrade Brown of Wisdom, Mont., is in line with the army of industrial freedom.

Comrade Bradley of West Superior, Wis., sends in a brace of victims and the Journal will do the rest.

Comrade Claffin of Manchester, N. H., sends us cheering words and increases our mailing list.

Lord; here is another. Comrade Peel of Toronto, wants the Journal to help Wiltshire. Don't tell the governor general; he has troubles enough.

Comrade Mangus of Blossbury, N. M., sends in a string of 10 year yearly subscriptions. How 'is that for a small town and a short time? Since the comrade rustled so hard to get 'em, we'll rustle just as hard to convert them.

Comrade Dickenson of Chicago sends in for a raft of back numbers of the Journal and says he needs them in his business.

Comrade Mills of San Francisco sends in for a dozen copies of the Parry Dyspepsia aggravator, otherwise known as the A. L. J. Journal.

Comrade McHae of Winnipeg, B. C., is after King Edward's men. His majesty will shortly be too busy to get the goat if the naughty Socialists don't be quiet.

"Finest thing I have seen," says Comrade Bibee of Star, Neb., in writing of the Journal. If it is good it is because we are trying to make it worthy of the support of the noble army of trade unionists and Socialists who by their loyal support are making the Journal possible.

Comrade Graham of Livingston, Mont., who is always up and doing for the cause nearest his heart, makes the hearts of the mailing clerk and Journal staff general happy with a bunch of 13.

Comrade Seely of Blue Acre, Utah, has donned the armor of righteousness and is "on" with us. Our list is growing so rapidly that the mailer has been rather out of his paste desert; the pot is emptied each issue, but he doesn't mind it.

Comrade Kidder of Murray, Utah, says he sends "only fourteen" this time. How many more of the comrades will send us in an equal number of shots at the bull's eye. Here's to you, comrades! May your shadow or your subscriptions never grow less.

Jacksonville, Ohio, comrades send

in a six-months' subscription for the Journal. Every paper will be guaranteed to contain a dozen capitalist nightmares to the page.

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"The Journal stands for the true interests of labor and is my kind," says Comrade Anthony of Springfield, Ohio. This sort of praise makes one feel like straining through the collar. Thanks, comrade.

Comrade Forsyth of Fernie, B. C., is on for two yearlies. This helps us to make it interesting for the plutocrats across the line; our own blood-suckers should be pleased since misery is said to love company.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

The carpenters of Salem, Mass., are still on strike, but the builders are weakening.

After Monday, May 25, the barber-shops of Butte will close at 7 o'clock instead of 8, as formerly. The 25-cent shave has also been adopted.

A ladies' auxiliary to the Typographical Union has been formed in Butte.

Teachers' Union of Anaconda has elected officers for the coming year. There are twenty-one charter members.

Butte Teamsters' Union has appointed a committee for the purpose of taking steps toward the establishment of an eight-hour day in their line of employment.

Shoemen of the Mobile, Jackson and K. C. railway are out; a 10 per cent. raise is demanded.

Southern Pacific shoemen at Bakersfield, Calif., struck last week, sympathy with the U. P. strikers was the cause.

Employees of 75 lumber yards in Chicago are on strike for 30 cents per hour and a ten-hour day; 1190 men are involved.

Los Angeles printers have succeeded in defeating the rat Times for the city printing. The contract goes to the Express, a union paper.

Marcus E. Macks, president of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers, is advocating a shorter work day for the employees.

The strike on the Mobile & Ohio railway is becoming serious. A train was deserted by its crew 60 miles from the terminal. No notice.

The Order of Railway Conductors are holding their convention in Pittsburgh. A large delegation is in attendance.

A meeting between Harriman and Burt and officers of the Machinists' International has been arranged with hope of settling the U. P. strike. The S. P. men will work 15 days longer to give time for an agreement to be reached.

Duluth Cooks and Waiters' Union has scored a substantial victory in its fight for the adoption of its new scale. Every demand has been granted. The fight lasted but four days.

Brockton, Mass., shoe manufacturers have a committee at work preparing a graded scale, which will be submitted to the unions for their acceptance. This scale will range from a \$1.50 to a \$5 shoe. The manufacturers say they will make a fight for its acceptance.

And now the state of California, not to be outdone, has fined the salt trust \$5,000 under the Sherman law. As usual, the people will pay the fine.

Electric linemen of Los Angeles, Riverside and Santa Ana are out on strike for \$3.50 and 8 hours.

Butte pressmen have gained a substantial increase in wages without trouble.

Colorado City strike troubles are likely to be revived. Manager McNell is reported as not acting in good faith. Under the agreement all the strikers were to have been re-employed by the 18th of May. Up to date only a few have been taken on and they were even inferior positions with reduced pay. For instance, two engineers were put on as roustabouts. Prospects for a scrap are said to be very bright.

An attempt to induce Governor Bates of Massachusetts, to interfere in the shoe strike proved unavailing. Governor Bates assured Mayor Eastman that he was entirely satisfied of the ability of the Lynn authorities to handle any disturbance which may occur.

The United Mine Workers have organized a district comprising the state of Montana.

President James O'Connell, of the International Machinists, charges four members in good standing with being spies for the United Metal Trades Association.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Janesville, Wis., engaged A. M. Simons as the Labor Day orator for that city.

L. U. No. 189 of Leadville requests that union men and those in sympathy with them, take note that J. M. Simpson, the proprietor of the Carbonate Theater, is very unfriendly to organized labor.

The state is experiencing great difficulty in finding jurors to try the case against Lindell, McIntosh and others, charged with killing union miners at Madisonville, Ky., about two years ago. There are 150 witnesses to be heard.

THE COMRADE The Great Illustrated Magazine THE COMRADE \$1 a Year, 10c a Copy Socialists of this country have a positive treasure in the Comrade. The April issue is certainly not inferior 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 \$1 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; Face of the Nation; by Walter Crane; Wm. Morris; Wilhelm Liebknecht. To get these premiums please mention this paper. THE COMRADE, 11 Cooper Square, New York.

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AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

General Officers. President, Daniel McDonald, Box 1067, Butte, Mont. Vice president-Vacant. Secretary-treasurer, Clarence Smith, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

Executive Board. H. N. Banks, 404 1/2 South Eleventh street, Denver, Colo. H. L. Hughes, 1107 Nettie avenue, Spokane, Wash.

General Organizations. Western Federation of Miners. President, Chas. Moyet, 625 Mining Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees. President, H. B. Waters, Denver, Colo.

Montana State Trades and Labor Council. President, Wm. Erlar, Butte, Mont.

Arizona. Barbers Protective Union, No. 203, Tucson, Ariz. Secretary, J. H. C. Redd.

British Columbia. White Cooks and Waiters Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.

California. Bodie Labor Union, No. 99, Bodie, Cal. Meets first Wednesday evening, Miners' Union Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Colorado. Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Idaho. Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly, Cripple Creek, Idaho.

Illinois. Ripon Knitting Works, Ripon, Wis. Manufacturers of Leather Gloves and Mittens.

Montana. Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, Helena, Mont.

Nebraska. Ripon Knitting Works, Ripon, Wis. Manufacturers of Leather Gloves and Mittens.

North Dakota. Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, Helena, Mont.

Marysville Workmen's Union No. 366, Marysville, B. C. Secretary, Charles Norton.

Washington. Cranbrook Labor Union No. 367, Cranbrook, B. C. Secretary, H. J. Lippsett, Box 59.

British Columbia. Creston Labor Union No. 368, Creston, B. C. Secretary, A. O'Keil.

California. Bodie Labor Union, No. 99, Bodie, Cal. Meets first Wednesday evening, Miners' Union Hall, 7:30 p. m.

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North Dakota. Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, Helena, Mont.

South Dakota. Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, Helena, Mont.

Utah. Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, Helena, Mont.

Washington. Cranbrook Labor Union No. 367, Cranbrook, B. C.

British Columbia. Creston Labor Union No. 368, Creston, B. C.

California. Bodie Labor Union, No. 99, Bodie, Cal.

Lumbermen's Union, No. 180, Denver, Colo. Meets first and third Tuesday evenings, 8 p. m.

Leadville Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 186, Leadville, Colo.

Leadville Musicians' Protective Association, No. 189, Leadville, Colo.

Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, Denver, Colo.

Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 193, Denver, Colo.

Denver Wheel Workers' Union, No. 226, Denver, Colo.

Denver Horsehoopers' Union, No. 29, Denver, Colo.

Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, Denver, Colo.

Denver Butchers' Protective Union, No. 162, Denver, Colo.

Denver Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.

Denver Grocers' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.

Denver Laundry Workers' Union, No. 165, Denver, Colo.

Denver Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.

Denver Steam Engine and Electrical Workers' Union, No. 342, Denver, Colo.

Denver Truck Drivers' Union, No. 343, Denver, Colo.

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Montrose Federal Labor Union No. 353, Montrose, Colo.

Junior Federal Labor Union No. 182, Pueblo, Colo.

Confederation of Labor, No. 374, Denver, Colo.

Freight House Employees' Union No. 387, Pueblo, Colo.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers' and Drivers' Union No. 389, Denver, Colo.

Murray Labor Union, No. 44, Murray, Idaho.

Kootenai Labor Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Post Falls Union, No. 289, Post Falls, Idaho.

Lansdale Federal Labor Union No. 319, Clarkia, Idaho.

Idaho Falls Federal Labor Union No. 320, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Montpelier Federal Labor Union No. 335, Montpelier, Idaho.

Caldwell Federal Labor Union No. 338, Caldwell, Idaho.

Princeton Federal Union, No. 318, Princeton, Idaho.

Granite Lumbermen's Union, No. 313, Granite, Idaho.

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Union Made. Ripon Knitting Works, Ripon, Wis.

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Directory of the American Labor Union AND AFFILIATED BODIES

(Continued from Page 6.)

Anaconda Butchers' Union, No. 22, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings, Mattie Hall, 8 p. m. President, R. E. Maloney, care Wenger & Boushner; recording secretary, D. W. Kirkpatrick, 412 West Third street; financial secretary, W. H. Hebard, 310 West Third street.

Anaconda Barbers' Protective Union, No. 23, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Friday evenings, Mattie Hall, 8 p. m. President, F. R. Carton; recording secretary, Fred Kenyon; financial secretary, Harry Wilburn.

Shoemakers' Union, No. 24, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Thursday evenings, 110 East Commercial avenue. President, M. Nelson; recording secretary, H. S. King; financial secretary, Albert Klein.

Shoemakers' Union, No. 27, Butte, Mont. Meets second and third Monday evenings, Ind. Scandinavian Church Hall, 8:30 p. m. President, A. Purner, 311 East Park; recording secretary, T. O'Rourke, 17 N. Wyoming street or Box 1507; financial secretary, S. J. Sketch, 37 West Granite.

Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Tuesday in each month, M. H. Hall, 8 p. m. President, I. E. Duerling, 612 1/2 Elm street; recording secretary, Bernard Oates, Box 157; financial secretary, A. Meishofer, 107 Main street.

Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont. President, Jno. H. Golden; secretary, Jas. White, Box 441.

Butte Street Car Men's Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings, Old Masonic Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, Lee McGrew, 1004 South Wyoming; recording secretary, J. E. Rheim, 929 California street; financial secretary, E. D. Davies, 1111 Farrell street.

Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Stark, Mont. Meets first and third Sunday evenings at Stark Special meetings, second and fourth Sundays at Nine Mile. President, John Sennan; recording secretary, John A. Burke; financial secretary, Franz E. Prochelt.

Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont. Meets every Tuesday evening at 8:30 p. m. President, Chas. Cranston, Box 31; financial secretary, Henry Wolf.

Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont. Meets every Wednesday evening, Massowick Hall, 8 p. m. President, Edw. Olson; recording secretary, M. O. Nelson; financial secretary, S. G. Chaffey.

Clinton Federal Labor Union, No. 48, Clinton, Mont. Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings, Clinton Union Hall, 8:15 p. m. President, J. C. McCaig; recording secretary, L. E. Arwood.

Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont. Meets every other Sunday 2 p. m. President, Wm. Strieder; recording secretary, Jas. Rogers; treasurer, H. Reslip, Iron Mountain, Mont.

St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, Riberty, Mont. Meets every Saturday evening, Union Hall, 8 p. m. President, G. H. Edson; recording secretary, Wm. Ahern; financial secretary, E. Rogers.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont. President, S. H. Trehan; recording secretary, John Rich, Box 104, Walkerville.

Quartz Labor Union, No. 57, Quartz, Mont. Meets every second Sunday, Dickson Hall, 2 p. m. President, Edwin Holmes; secretary, D. S. Dickson; treasurer, J. M. Brickley.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 52, Butte, Mont. Meets Tuesday evenings, 121 North Main street, 7:30 p. m. President, James E. Egan, 314 North Washington; secretary, Evan Corkish, Box 1166.

Machinist Union, No. 79, Butte, Mont. President, F. A. Doyle; secretary, J. P. Lewis, 1208 Farrell st.

Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont. Meets first and third Saturdays, 121 North Main street, 8 p. m. President, Edman Harsh, care Silver Bow Brewery Company; recording secretary, Christ Trapp, Box 1485; financial secretary, Wm. Maas, care Centennial Brewery Co.

Missoula Clerks' Union, No. 85, Missoula, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at 8 p. m. President, R. M. Dwight; recording and financial secretary, J. E. Hartley.

Great Falls Orchestral Protective Union, No. 89, Great Falls, Mont. Meets every second Sunday at Wilmont's Office (Business College). President, F. O. Deslites, 618 Eighth street, North; recording secretary, E. Setzpfandt, Box 85; treasurer, E. L. Hammill, 310 1/2 Central avenue.

Lathrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 105, Lathrop, Mont. Meets every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. President, J. H. Hill; recording and financial secretary, T. H. Corbett.

Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont. Meets Saturday evenings at 7:30 p. m. President, J. M. Higgins; recording secretary, Harry Smith, Box 296; financial secretary, C. C. Coulter.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 126, Helena, Mont. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. President, G. F. Larson; recording secretary, Jay Burtis; treasurer, Jack Scarff.

Butte Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 127, Butte, Mont. Meets Wednesday evenings, Union Hall, 8 p. m. President, J. J. Grogan, care Strobel's, on West Broadway; recording secretary, W. J. Gallagher, 101 South Wyoming; financial secretary, Robt. Sanders, 17 South Main.

Billings Federal Labor Union, No. 133, Billings, Mont. Meets Monday evenings at hall over Billings Pharmacy, 8 p. m. sharp. President, M. C. Roberts; secretary, Geo. W. Simon, 110 South Thirty-first street; financial secretary, E. Barburg.

Bonita Federal Labor Union, No. 135, Bonita, Mont. Meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. President, Wm. Green; recording and financial secretary, C. J. Dougherty.

Billings Barbers' Protective Union, No. 137, Billings, Mont. Meets at L. J. Covington's shop first and third Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m. President, Winfield Scott; recording and financial secretary, P. G. Lehman.

Anaconda Bakers' Union, No. 142, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoons, 515 Cherry street, 4 p. m. President, Geo. Engler, 614 Spruce st.; secretary, Louis Nough, 1002 E. 10th st.; treasurer, Adolph Kiezer, 21 Birch street.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 145, Butte, Mont. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Finlander's Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, Louis Frits; recording secretary, J. C. Moelis, 811 Franklin street; financial secretary, Lon Goshorn.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 144, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Saturday evenings, St. Jean Building, 8 p. m. President, P. Lodge, 204 E. Fourth street; recording secretary, J. J. King, 396 East Commercial avenue; financial secretary, E. Gillespie, 515 East Fifth street.

Columbia Federal Labor Union, No. 145, Columbia, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings, Woodman Hall, 8 p. m. President, J. H. Thompson; recording secretary, West Vaughan; financial secretary, W. J. T. Fenman.

Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont. Meets every Thursday evening, Bartenders' Hall, 8:30 p. m. President, Bridget McMahon; secretary, Frances Calice; General Delivery; financial secretary, Ethel Campbell.

Butte Stenographers' Association, No. 149, Butte, Mont. Meets Friday evenings, 223 Pennsylvania Building, 8 p. m. President, Gertrude Pierce; recording secretary, Lottie Williams, Box 1196; financial secretary, R. C. Smith, Box 1196.

Lewistown Labor Union, No. 156, Lewistown, Mont. Meets Wednesday evenings, Jackson Hall, 8 p. m. President, Arthur T. Harvey; recording secretary, Jas. H. Bailey, Box 21; financial secretary, Herman Schick.

Stablers' Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont. Meets first and second Monday evenings, Union Hall, 8:30 p. m. President, Allen Range, 105 South Main; recording and financial secretary, Bert Breeding, 51 West Granite.

Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, Deer Lodge, Mont. Meets second and fifth Sundays at Mayo's Hall. President, E. A. McKenna; recording secretary, H. Beswick; financial secretary, David Clements.

Helena Barbers' Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont. Meets first and third Wednesday evenings, Turner Hall, 8:30 p. m. President, C. C. Morton, care Helena Hotel Barber Shop; recording secretary, Wm. Langmore, 33 1/2 South Main street; financial secretary, J. Mitchell, 22 North Main street.

Beer Drivers' and Bottlers' Union, No. 171, Butte, Mont. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings above Eagle Pharmacy, 8 p. m. President, John Janke, care Centennial Brewery Company; recording secretary, Herman Myers, Box 1258; financial secretary, Mike Walsh, 615 South Montana street.

Livingston Workingmen's Union, No. 172, Livingston, Mont. Meets Monday evenings, Trainers' Hall, 8 p. m. President, Tom E. Turner; recording secretary, E. L. Warford; treasurer, M. J. Walsh.

Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second Friday each month, Mattie Hall, 8 p. m. Meets fourth Friday each month, 8 p. m. Mattie Hall. President, Chas. Keefe; recording secretary, Jas. P. McDonald, corner Fourth and Walnut streets; financial secretary, Chas. Ehlhardt, 109 Main street.

KalisPELL Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kalispell, Mont. Meets Thursdays of each month, Elk's Hall, 8 p. m. President, Edw. Tiesing; recording secretary, Frank R. Nichols; financial secretary, August Benkendorf.

Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont. Meets Friday evenings, Turner Hall, 8 p. m. President, P. B. McKoy, 80 North Jackson street; recording secretary, A. Hogarth, 833 North Rodney street; financial secretary, Herbert Nutt, 306 Harrison avenue.

Great Falls Barbers' Protective Union, No. 179, Great Falls, Mont. Meets first and third Mondays. President, C. L. Wagoner, 125 Third street, South.

Butte Rope-men's Union, No. 184, Butte, Mont. Meets Tuesday evenings, Engineers' Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, Geo. Brown, 209 East Broadway; recording secretary, Frank Gorman, 25 East Woolman street.

Butte Hackmen's Protective Union, No. 185, Butte, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings, Union Hall, 9:30 p. m. President, Thos. Taylor, Room 4, Bennett block; financial secretary, R. W. Howell, 122 East Park.

Teamsters and Stabblers' Union, No. 190, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings, Union Hall, 8 p. m. President, Richard Paasigan, 1114 East Fourth street; recording secretary, Wm. Cruiser, 317 East Commercial avenue; financial secretary, J. K. Crawford, 913 East Third street.

Women's Protective Union, No. 192, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at 8:30 p. m. President, Amy Nesbitt, Burnett's Cafe; recording secretary, Pearl Duncan, Cedar street, corner East Park; financial secretary, Nellie Dorian, care Kehler's Restaurant.

Great Falls Clerks' Union, No. 193, Great Falls, Mont. Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings, Judge Safford's Office. President, O. M. Lambert, care J. J. McDonald Grocery store; recording secretary, Jno. W. Stidwell, 516 Eighth avenue, South; financial secretary, Jas. Campbell, 416 Eighth avenue, South.

Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont. Meets Wednesdays in Florence, Mont., 7 p. m. President, Wm. J. Fowler, Victor, Mont.; recording secretary, David Wilkins, Florence, Mont.; financial secretary, Chas. Hench.

Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont. Meets Monday evenings, Turner Hall, 8 p. m. President, Reece Davis, 259 Fifth avenue; recording secretary, F. A. Cleese, Box 1066; financial secretary, Wm. Lorry, Jr.

Butte Theatrical Users' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont. Meets first and third Sundays of each month. President, Dan Sullivan, 312 North Main street; recording secretary, Fred Vanesse, 219 W. Gates; financial secretary, Ed Chamberlain, 118 North Crystal.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 204, Missoula, Mont. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month. President, Chas. Landers, care Florence Hotel; recording secretary, Jessie J. Frank; financial secretary, R. B. Kelly.

White Fish Lumbermen's Union, No. 205, La Salle, Mont. Meets Saturday evenings, La Salle Hall. President, L. Burch; recording secretary, M. W. Powell.

KalisPELL Clerks' Union, No. 209, Kalispell, Mont. Meets first and third Monday evenings, 7:30 p. m. President, Chas. S. Cairncross; recording secretary, Harry B. Henriksen, Box 15; financial secretary, A. H. Hinsener.

Hack and Cab Drivers' Union, No. 218, Helena, Mont. Meets every Tuesday evening, commencing January 3rd, 10 South Main street; financial secretary, S. R. King.

Helena Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont. Meets second and fourth Tuesday afternoons, A. O. U. W. Hall, 3 p. m. President, Anthony B. Donnelly, 100 South Main street; recording secretary, A. E. Neuring, 50 South Main street; financial secretary, Chas. Bossler, 112 South Main street.

Missoula Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 223, Missoula, Mont. Meets second and fourth Sunday, Odd Fellows' Hall. President, N. F. Howell; recording and financial secretary, Chas. S. Cranston.

Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 224, Billings, Mont. Meets first and third Friday, Billings Steam Laundry, 7:30 p. m. President, Allen T. Holmer, Billings Steam Laundry; recording secretary, Peter A. Ribb, Box 1015; financial secretary, E. W. Clapp, Billings Steam Laundry.

Helena Laundry Workers Union, No. 229, Helena, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings, 17 Park avenue, 8 p. m. President, F. W. Utter, 114 South Howie street; financial secretary, Andrew Quasent, 511 Sixth avenue.

Missoula Barbers' Protective Union, No. 230, Missoula, Mont. Meets first and third Tuesdays, Florence Barber Shop. President, Harry Patton; recording secretary, J. A. Baker, 102 West Front street; financial secretary, Wm. F. C. Miller, Elitator Labor Union, No. 260, Ellipton, Mont. Meets first and fourth Tuesday evenings, A. O. U. W. Hall. President, J. T. Waters; secretary, Abe Henry.

Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, Butte, Mont. Box 1067.

Helena Garment Workers' Union, No. 278, Helena, Mont. Ann's Bally secretary, care Goodenow's Garment Factory.

Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, Victor, Mont. Meets first and second Sundays, 3 p. m. President, Jno. Dykeman; recording secretary, H. C. Griffin; treasurer, Homer Treddway.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 285, Great Falls, Mont. Meets Wednesdays, A. O. U. W. Hall, 8 p. m. President, Matt Quilter, care Gem Restaurant; recording secretary, Jno. H. Atkins, Box 167; financial secretary, Eugene Ingram, Box 167.

Great Falls Stabblers' Union, No. 286, Great Falls, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings, 19 Phillips Block. President, Lon Leach; recording secretary, Peter Johanson; financial secretary, Chas. Putnam.

Blodgett Creek Union, No. 287, Hamilton, Mont. Meets Saturdays, Union Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, O. L. Kenney; recording secretary, J. E. David; treasurer, Jesse Smith.

Great Falls Messenger Boys' Union, No. 295, Great Falls, Mont. Meets Sundays, 217 Eighth avenue, North, 8 p. m. President, Cliff Kinder, Fifth avenue and fifth street, North; recording secretary, Abe Wittwer, 306 Central avenue, West.

Farmers' Union of Montana, No. 298, Missoula, Mont. Meets first and third Saturdays, Union Opera House. President, Chas. E. Coleman; recording and financial secretary, Oscar F. Toombs.

Marysville Federal Labor Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont. Meets every Friday evening, Mountaineer Hall. President, A. Price; financial secretary, O. M. Mathews.

Alta Placer Miners' Union, No. 312, Alta, Mont. Meets every Tuesday in Bank House at Nelson Lacer Camp, 7 p. m. President, H. M. Marzer; recording and financial secretary, C. F. Griss.

Telephone Operators' Union, No. 317, Butte, Mont. President, Anna Brooks, 115 W. Gold; secretary, Kate O'Meara, 712 N. Montana.

The House Cleaners' Union, No. 332, Butte, Mont. Secretary, E. M. Walker, 19 South Washington street.

Helena Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont. President, Miss Nellie Roberts; financial secretary, Jno. P. Schroeder, 1502 Chestnut street; recording secretary, Inez Moggey, 1812 Billings avenue, Helena.

Stevensville Farmers' Union, No. 336, Stevensville, Mont. Secretary, G. F. Johnson.

Great Falls Butchers' Union, No. 349, Great Falls, Mont. Secretary, Paul Auerbach.

Butte Elevator & Bell Boys' Union, No. 350, Butte, Mont. Secretary, Arthur Lynch, care Finlen Hotel.

Anaconda Workingmen's Union, No. 351, Anaconda, Mont. Secretary, T. A. Switzer, 125 East Second street.

Confederates and Helpers' Union, No. 356, Butte, Mont. Secretary, Bridget McGrath, 27 East Gagnon street.

Messenger and Pin Boys' Union, No. 358, 161 Pennsylvania building, Butte, Mont.

Frenchtown Farmers' Union, No. 351, Frenchtown, Mont. Secretary, Frederick Hamel.

United Woodworkers of America, No. 354, Missoula, Mont. Secretary, J. C. Shivalier, Box 77.

Burr Creek Union, No. 356, Victor, Mont. Secretary, Arnold Clifton.

Anaconda Street Car Employees' Union, No. 359, Anaconda, Mont. Secretary, Lambert West, Box 136.

Helena Butchers' Union, No. 371, Helena, Mont. Secretary, T. J. Kwapiel, Box 1214.

Deer Lodge County School Teachers' Union, No. 380, Anaconda, Mont. Secretary, Mary H. Brennan, 1105 East Fifth street.

Woodside Farmers' Union, No. 386, Woodside, Mont.; secretary, Geo. Sears.

Billings Blacksmiths' Union, No. 392, Billings, Mont.; secretary, Thos. Laner.

Painters and Paper Hangers' Union, No. 394, Helena, Mont.; secretary, F. A. Schaefer.

Mechanics' Union, No. 397, Columbus, Mont.; secretary, West Vaughan.

Nebraska.

South Omaha Musicians' Union, No. 215, South Omaha, Neb. Meets first Thursday of each month, 110 North Twenty-fourth street. President, Fred La Duke; secretary, J. L. Kubaj, 110 North Twenty-fourth street.

Chadron Retail Labor Union, No. 395, Chadron, Neb.; secretary, Anna E. Bendixon.

New Jersey.

Musicians' Co-operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J. Secretary, Louis A. Schaefer, 314 Union street, Weehawken P. O., N. J.

Nevada.

Tonopah Labor Union, No. 224, Tonopah, Nev. Meets Tuesdays, Butler Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, C. C. Inman; recording secretary, H. M. Lewis, Butler, Nevada County, Nevada; financial secretary, William Landers.

Lyon and Ormsby County Labor Union, No. 323, Empire, Nev. Secretary, Frank Howard.

Storey County Labor Union, No. 329, Virginia City, Nev. Secretary, J. W. Kiniken.

Armsby County Mechanics' Union, No. 343, Carson City, Nevada. Secretary, F. A. Cushing.

Carson City Labor Union, No. 362, Carson City, Nevada. Secretary, George Decker.

Washoe County, No. 403, C. J. Graham, Secretary, 220 Highland Street, Reno, Nev. President, Henry Roscreans; secretary, Peter Klavans.

New Mexico.

Cloudcroft United Labor Union, No. 241, Cloudcroft, N. M. Meets first and fifth of each month, 7:30 p. m. President, A. D. Wallace, secretary-treasurer, C. R. Phillips.

Farmington Labor Union, No. 251, Farmington, N. M. Meets every Wednesday evening, President, W. E. Ivie; secretary, W. S. Burns.

New York.

Stationary Firemen's Union of Greater New York, No. 290, Greater New York, N. Y. Meets second and fourth Saturdays, Central Hall, 8 p. m. President, Patrick Mulcahy, 137 West Sixtieth street; recording secretary, Jas. J. Cannon, 107 East Fifty-third street; financial secretary, Walter Bergensen, 63 Jewell street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electricians' Union, No. 308, Greater New York, N. Y. Meets first and third Thursdays, Liberty Hall, 8 p. m. President, Patrick Colfer, 61 West Eleventh street, New York City; recording secretary, Patrick Mullen, 61 W. Eleventh street; financial secretary, Joe Stewart, 536 West Thirty-sixth street.

United Biscuit Workers' Union, No. 325, New York City, N. Y. Meets second and fourth Saturdays, 256 East Twenty-first street, 8 p. m. President, Wm. Clark, 457 West Sixteenth street; recording secretary, Jno. Snecor, 746 Greenwich street; financial secretary, Jno. J. Lovett, 512 West Twenty-first street.

German Engineers' Union, No. 334, New York City, N. Y.

Ohio.

Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 270, Cincinnati, Ohio. Meets Mondays at Southwest Corner Twelfth and Vine streets, 8 p. m. President, Wm. P. White, 308 Plum street; recording secretary, August Oster, 1065 Wade street; financial secretary, Jno. Ahlers, 920 Enright avenue.

Assemblers and Adjusters' Union, No. 359, Dayton, Ohio. Secretary, Nathan Cox, 27 South Monmouth street.

Oklahoma Territory.

Federal Labor Union, No. 294, Guthrie, Okla. Meets every Saturday evening, Odd Fellows' Hall, 8 p. m. President, Monroe Felton; recording secretary, Chas. C. Hodges, 701 East Oklahoma avenue; treasurer, Harry McMurrie.

Oregon.

Grants Pass Federal Labor Union, No. 226, Grants Pass, Ore. President, G. P. Jester; secretary, Marcus W. Robbins; treasurer, F. L. Coran.

Roseburg Federal Labor Union, No. 364, Roseburg, Ore. Secretary, J. N. Ryan.

Eugene Federal Labor Union, No. 381, Eugene, Ore. Secretary, Jno. Allen.

South Dakota.

Lead Barbers' Union, No. 103, Lead, S. D. Meets second Thursday at 8:30 p. m. President, Wm. D. Knowlton; recording secretary, Carl Titzer; financial secretary, Geo. Jaeger, Box 679.

Lead Labor Union, No. 105, Lead, S. D. Meets first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, 8 p. m. President, W. E. Scrogan; recording secretary, A. K. Reynolds; financial secretary, H. L. Howard.

Sturgis Labor Union, No. 147, Sturgis, S. D. President, Geo. F. Payne; recording secretary, Elmore Welsh; financial secretary, Fred Harlow.

Deadwood Federal Labor Union, No. 283, Deadwood, S. D. Meets first four Wednesdays in each month at City Hall, 8:15 p. m. President, Jas. F. Jeffries; recording secretary, Carl Charlson; financial secretary, Cliff Hart.

Utah.

Park City Retail Clerks' Union, No. 353, Park City, Utah. Secretary, Theo. Pullmer, Box 299.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 357, Park City, Utah. Secretary, A. A. Willis.

Carpenters' Union, No. 360, Park City, Utah. Secretary, C. E. Addison.

Barbers' Protective Union, No. 360, Park City, Utah. Secretary, W. F. McLaughlin, Box 221.

Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 377, Park City, Utah. Secretary, D. C. Harrington.

Park City Teamsters' Union, No. 378, Park City, Utah. Secretary, S. M. Kidder.

Park City Federal Union, No. 385, Park City, Utah; secretary, J. G. Watson, Box 236.

Musicians' Protective Union, No. 338, Park City, Utah; secretary, Harry Freeman, Box 908.

Washington.

Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, Spokane, Wash. Meets first and third Saturday evenings, 7:30 p. m., Central Labor Hall. President, John Blickenstuper; recording secretary, Fred Schuler, Box 894; financial secretary, Frank Kluck, 222 E. Wall.

Eureka Labor Council, No. 28, Republic, Wash. Meets Wednesdays Montana Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, C. D. Buckley; recording secretary, Thos. F. Barrett; financial secretary, Geo. J. Hurley.

Teamsters' and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash. Meets Saturday evenings, Trades Council Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, J. J. Gorman, 2226 Stafford's Addition; recording secretary, Wm. V. Arnold, 2017 14th st.; financial secretary, Geo. Burk, 2026 Cora avenue.

Beer Drivers' and Bottling Works Drivers' Union, No. 220, Spokane, Wash. Meets first and third Thursdays, Fraternal Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, Roy Burr, care Holzman & Co.; recording secretary, Wm. Wittorf, care Adam Weiser; financial secretary, C. Wickford, 1301 Second street.

Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane, Wash. Meets Fridays, Union Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, J. J. Daley, O'Bois Sharp ave.; financial secretary, A. C. Burroughs, 1528 Sharp ave.

Spokane Journeymen and Butchers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash. Meets Tuesdays, Oliver Hall, 8 p. m. President, Geo. H. Coonce, South 415 Mill street; recording secretary, Robert F. Howarth, West 539 Sharp avenue; financial secretary, Barth Boehm, West 719 Third avenue.

Hack Bus and Transfer Drivers' Union, No. 242, Spokane, Wash. Meets first and third Sundays, Labor Hall, 8:30 p. m. President, L. H. White, care City Carriage Co.; recording secretary, C. W. Sargent, care Spokane Cab Co.; financial secretary, R. Green, care Spokane Cab Co.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 254, Spokane, Wash. Meets second and fourth Mondays, Central Labor Hall, 7:30 p. m. President, J. J. Gorman; recording secretary, H. C. Bright, 420 Shannon; financial secretary, J. E. Connor, 617 Helena street.

Brewery Engineers' and Firemen's Union, No. 256, Spokane, Wash. Meets beginning Jan. 8th and every other Thursday at 7 p. m. President, F. M. Howell, 9327 Division street; recording secretary, Chas. A. Guter, 1411 Second avenue; financial secretary, Joseph F. Guter, 1206 Riverside avenue.

Spokane Gas Makers' and Yardeners' Union, No. 269, Spokane, Wash.; recording and financial secretary, S. M. Gillette, 102 1/2 East Third avenue.

Mount Carleton Union, No. 303, Elk, Wash. Secretary, A. V. Smith.

Spokane Express and Truckmen's Union, No. 309, Spokane, Wash. Meets Central Labor Union Hall. President, D. H. Baker, 1611 East Fifth street; recording secretary, Wm. R. McKenzie, 1512 East Third street; financial secretary, D. Kirby, 2424 East Riverside.

Milan Federal Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash. Meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. President, Wm. E. Biggins; recording secretary, Peter Olson; financial secretary, Jas. A. Brown.

United Steam Fitters', Helpers', Plumbers', Laborers' and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash. Secretary, H. Nelson, 50, 317 Division street.

Spokane Shingle Weavers' Union, No. 324, Spokane, Wash. President, E. S. Bennett, 74 Eagle Block; secretary, Angus McLennan, 416 McBroom street.

Freeman Federal Union, No. 325, Freeman, Wash. Secretary, Loyd Frazer.

Clayton Federal Union, No. 327, Clayton, Wash. Secretary, Mary W. Johnson.

Spokane Stabblers' Union, No. 331, Spokane, Wash. Secretary, Wm. Lambie, 220 1/2 Riverside avenue.

Newport Lumbermen's Union, No. 332, Newport, Wash. Secretary, Wm. G. Kellogg.

Springdale Lumbermen's Union, No. 337, Springdale, Wash. Meets first and third Sundays, Keller's Hall, 2 p. m. President, Henry Roscreans; secretary, Peter Klavans.

Spokane Lumber Workers' Union, No. 344, Spokane, Wash. Secretary, John Haag, 1514 Water avenue.

Clarkson Workingmen's Union, No. 350, Clarkston, Wash. Secretary, L. S. Lahm.

Wyoming.

Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 283, Laramie, Wyo. Meets Tuesdays, 115 Second street, 7:30 p. m. President, Fred W. Field; recording secretary, Wm. L. O'Neill, Fourth and Center streets; financial secretary, Wm. H. Crandall, 163 Second street.

Idaho.

Butte Federal Labor Union, No. 100, Butte, Mont. Secretary, J. H. Calkins.

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No. 7, Bitter Root Local	11:05 a.m.	
No. 13, Twin City Express		12:30 p.m.
EASTBOUND		
No. 2, North Coast Limited		12:40 a.m.
No. 6, Burlington Express		12:25 p.m.
No. 8, Bitter Root Local		1:45 p.m.
No. 14, Twin City Express		12:30 p.m.

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No. 7, Bitter Root Local, starts from Butte for Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate points.

No. 8, Bitter Root Local, from Hamilton and Philadelphia.

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BUSINESS CHANGE
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 continue to be the distributor of all the leading brands of Wines, Whiskies, Val Blatz Beer, Idaho Mineral Water and other agencies controlled and handled by the Frank Commercial Co.
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News of the World of Socialism

Father Hagerty will speak as follows: Dubuque, Iowa, May 25; Freeport, Ill., May 26; Hillsboro, Ill., May 27; Canton, Ohio, May 28; Sandusky, Ohio, June 1; Toledo, Ohio, June 2; McMechen, W. Va., June 3. Other dates to follow this list.

Father McGrady will speak at New Orleans on May 24, 25 and 26, and the comrades there are making great preparations for these meetings. They will be held in the Grand Opera house and it is expected that the building will be packed.

Walter Thomas Mills spoke in Dayton on May 13, 14 and 15, and his lectures were successful from every point of view. The comrades are a unit in declaring him to be one of the most able men in the movement. He is always welcome in Dayton whenever he can come.

Father Hagerty writes from Phoenix, Arizona, under date of May 8th, and says that they organized a local at that town the evening previous with 22 charter members. He adds that it has been a most successful trip from start to finish, but that the heat is very intense and naturally very hard on one not used to the climate.

Prof. George Kirkpatrick will be the first speaker over the Ohio open-air circuits and he will start at Dayton on June 6th.

Socialists lacked only four votes of electing an alderman in New Decatur, Ala. Comrade Fred A. Genaty writes that the white laborer who voted to disfranchise the negroes "find that the whites are effected very nearly as bad. I guess they will have to be squeezed a little more before they come to their senses."

Local Chico, Mont., is a regular contributor to the special organizing fund. Secretary Mable writes: "Organization is the keynote now. Local Chico was organized October 1, 1899, with five members, and until January last had only seven members. Have held our meetings regularly, paid our dues in advance and kept the literature circulating and last fall we got 28 out of 33 votes on the legislative ticket. So much for organization. Eleven members now."

The following clipping from the Chicago American shows what Comrade Johnson, the newly elected alderman, is doing. The last sentence also dis-

plays the real attitude of that paper toward union labor: "Alderman Johnson, of the Thirty-third ward, the only Socialistic alderman in the City council, had his maiden experience in the council last night. Mr. Johnson introduced an ordinance providing that no franchise should be granted to any traction company in the city of Chicago in the future unless it contained a provision for an eight-hour day, and that no employe of such a corporation should be compelled to work more than six days a week. He asked a suspension of rules for its passage, and when the mayor put the question to a viva voce vote it was hopelessly lost."

The Ohio State convention at Columbus will be the largest convention ever held in the state, notwithstanding that the representation is but one delegate for each local and one additional for each 25 members or major fraction thereof. Many comrades are coming from all points as visitors and the Columbus comrades are arranging for a parade on Saturday evening, May 30th. The convention will convene at 10 a. m., May 30th, in Fraternity hall, 111 1-2 South High street, and will last two days. Reduced rates at the hotel and on railroads.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

Result of Vote on Action of National Committee.

National Socialist Headquarters, Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1903.
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Dear Comrades—The following result of the referendum vote on national headquarters, with the protest of the Nebraska state local quorum against counting the vote of Ohio, is hereby submitted to you for your consideration and action.

Resolution No. 1— Yes. No.
First—That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago. 3,484 3,527
A majority of 43 voting no.

Second—That the local quorum, until the next national committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky 3,747 2,965
A majority of 782 voting yes.

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There is no work allotted to man so noble, so exalted and so worthy of praise as the work of the physician who devotes his time, his energies and his labors to alleviate human suffering and spread sunshine and happiness in the hearts of his fellow-men. Such a man is Dr. Kelley, and today he stands as a physician without a peer. His discoveries and contributions of medical science have stamped him as a genius of the highest rank. Success has crowned his every effort; diseases have yielded to his skill which have stubbornly resisted the most radical and rigid treatment of other physicians of acknowledged ability. The scientists of Europe have long considered him as being among the greatest of modern philosophers, and his professional brethren in America look upon him as their king.

His crown is not a heritage, handed down through generations of ancestors, but a crown of success earned through his unceasing labors, and unbounded interest in his profession. It is not studded with rare and costly jewels, but it is a precious diadem of grateful human beings who were once sick with disease and lost to all duties and enjoyments of life, but today, through his skill, are restored to health; and their hearts are filled with joy, gladness and gratitude.

Dr. Kelley's offices, located at northeast corner of Broadway and Montana streets, have become to Butte what Bethesda formerly was to Jerusalem. In the waiting rooms people of every station of life, from the highest to the humblest, are seen, eagerly awaiting their turn to be ushered into the presence of the doctor.

Among the sufferers are seen many careworn faces, whose owners are suffering from kidney disease, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous debility and many

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Third—That all acts of the national committee at its last annual session, in conflict with the above provisions, be rejected 3,569 2,918
A majority of 653 voting yes.

Resolution No. 2—
First—Shall the action of the national committee in removing the local quorum be approved. 5,375 1,180
A majority of 4,195 voting yes.

Second—Shall the old local quorum be reinstated if vote stands against approval 617 5,700
A majority of 5,083 voting no.

Third—Shall the action of the national committee in removing the national headquarters to Omaha, Neb., be approved 3,734 2,889
A majority of 865 voting yes.

Fourth—Shall the national headquarters be returned to St. Louis, if vote

stands against approval of removal to Omaha, Nebraska 1,193 5,687
A majority of 5,500 voting no.

I hereby certify that the foregoing vote is correct.
J. F. ROE, Member Quorum,
W. E. CLARK, Assistant to National Secretary.

The action of the local quorum on the manner in which the national referendum was put in Ohio, was included in the national secretary's 4th report to the national committee. And the protest of the Nebraska state quorum was mailed to the national committee under date of May 15th, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The questions to be decided by the national committee, therefore, are:

First—Was the referendum on the question of headquarters properly put by the Ohio state committee?
Second—Shall the Ohio vote on the national referendum on the question of headquarters be counted?
Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Per W. E. Clark.

The employes of the Nelson Coal Company at Sand Coulee, Mont., are out. The Lochray mines, where a strike has just been settled, are shut down again and Charles Lochray, manager of that property, was made superintendent of the Nelson mines. It is claimed he has shown favoritism in laying men off; hence the strike. The matter will be referred to the Cascade Trades and Labor Assembly for adjustment.

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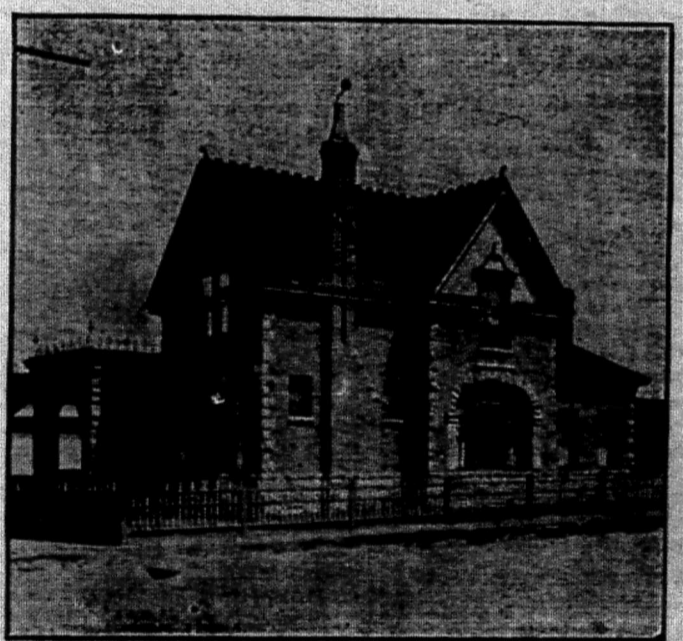
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