

AMERICAN

With the American Labor Union Journal the interests of the toilers are the first consideration.

The working class—may they always be right, but the working class right or wrong.

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. I.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 48

MONSTER SPECIAL LABOR DAY EDITION

JOHN W. ALE, of Butte, Mont.

REES DAVIS, of Helena, Mont.

EDWARD BOYCE, of Wallace, Idaho.

FRED J. WALTON, of Wallace, Idaho.

JOHN RIORDAN, of Phoenix, B. C.

M. E. WHITE, of Leadville, Colo.



Member A. L. U. Executive Board.



Member A. L. U. Executive Board.



Member A. L. U. Executive Board.



Member A. L. U. Executive Board.



Member A. L. U. Executive Board.



Member A. L. U. Executive Board.

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN LABOR UNION

In 1896 the Western Federation of Miners became involved in a bitter and prolonged strike at Leadville, Colo. On the result of this strike depended the very existence of labor unions as a factor in Lake county. The miners' funds becoming exhausted, they, whose treasury had ever been open to appeals for aid from struggling unions, appealed as they had a right to do, to the A. F. of L., with which they were affiliated; there was no result. Their call for help had fallen on deaf ears. Delegates from the miners were sent to the Cincinnati convention, where the appeal was renewed but their efforts were again futile.

Appreciating the uselessness of continuing further with a national body which, owing to the faulty plan of organization, required every union to stand alone in a fight, the Western Federation of Miners withdrew from the A. F. of L. They reasoned that, since the national body could give them no assistance, there was no benefit and some financial loss in continuing to affiliate with it; that if they must fight their battles alone it was a sheer waste of money to pay per capita tax for which they got no return save the knowledge that the national president was looking well and seemed to enjoy his position; that the money which went into the eastern treasury might more properly be applied to maintaining their own members in the struggles with capitalism, which were recurring with ever increasing frequency.

Other western unions, becoming aroused to a knowledge of the uselessness of the A. F. of L. plan of organization through the outcome of the Leadville strike, which was hopelessly lost, shared the miners' views. Two years later, in 1898, the Western Federation of Miners, in conjunction with other unions, formed the Western Labor Union. Crude, in many respects imperfect, the central idea was to unite the workers of the west into an organization that would not neglect the western worker as had been done

in the past. Its membership was of the most progressive character. Men who were ever ready and willing to profit by experience. Dan McDonald of Butte was chosen as president, a position he still holds. M. J. O'Donnell was chosen as first secretary. He resigned within a few months of his election and was succeeded by H. M. Andrews of Pueblo, who had been elected by the executive board to fill the vacancy. Andrews filled the unexpired term and at the next convention he was succeeded by M. J. Geller, and he, in 1903, gave way to Clarence Smith, the present incumbent, who previous to his election had conducted the Idaho State Tribune.

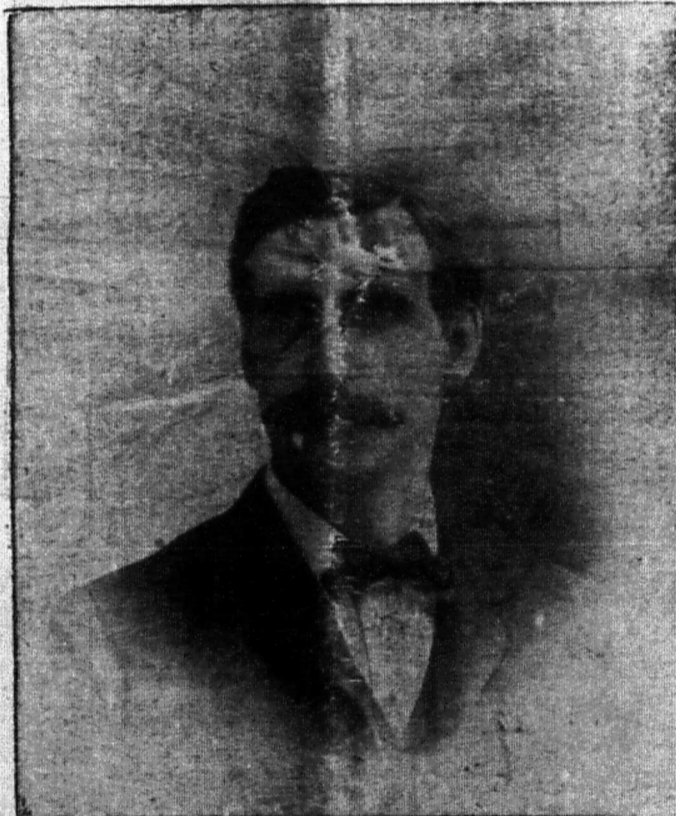
At the time of Smith's induction there were but 36 unions, embracing but four states, in good standing. Headquarters occupied but one room. The office force consisted of the secretary-treasurer and an occasional stenographer. Today there are, in good standing, 276 unions, embracing 24 states, territories and provinces, and reaching from the Dominion of Canada to Texas, and North Carolina, and from Massachusetts to Arizona and California; the direct and affiliated membership, which includes the Western Federation of Miners and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, numbers 100,000 men and women. The assistance of two book-keepers and two stenographers is required to enable the secretary-treasurer to transact the business of his office. A further increase of the clerical force, in the near future is imperative. The new constitution provides for an assistant secretary, also an assistant to President McDonald, who, likewise, has been tireless in pushing the American Labor Union to the front.

Since the formation of the Western Labor Union the attitude of the A. F. of L. has been anything but friendly. Organizing scabs in opposition to W. L. U. Men, the formation of dual unions, attempts to exclude them from central bodies, efforts to seduce influential members by offers of a fat

salary are a few of the many weapons with which the A. F. of L. has tried to impede the growth of the "Giant of the Rockies." In June of 1902, when the rush to the banner of industrial unionism began to manifest itself, Secretary McDonald of the A. F. of L. appeared before the W. L. U. convention and threatened direful things, saying that his organization would wreck them in six months unless they affiliated with

between the good and the ill, and what the result has been is shown by the large accessions to the ranks of the A. L. U. and the violent discontent among A. F. of L. locals of the east, who are only held in line by their national bodies. The establishment of the American Labor Union Journal, by referendum vote of the membership, in October of 1902, has brought our eastern brothers in touch with the plans of ad-

DANIEL McDONALD.



President American Labor Union.

Daniel McDonald was born in Glenora, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in 1868, and is now in his 35th year. In 1887 he began his apprenticeship as an iron molder. In 1897 he removed to San Francisco, Calif., where he joined the union of his craft and has been continuously a member of organized labor ever since. He was involved in the 23 months strike of 1899 in that city, which ended disastrously for the union, and drove most of the prominent unionists out of the city. As a result of the struggle McDonald removed to Salt Lake, remaining one year, and from thence he came to Butte, his present home, arriving in 1901. He has served his organization in various capacities, from recording secretary to president, holding the latter position four

years. From '91 to '99 he was the Iron Molders' delegate to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly. He was president of the assembly for six terms, and was holding that office when elected president of the Western Labor Union in 1898. He represented his union in the Iron Molders' Chicago convention of 1895, and also represented the Trades and Labor assembly in the great general conference of labor men, held in Chicago in 1897. In the body now known as the Montana Federation of Labor he served two years as vice-president, was a member of the executive board and of the legislative committee. He is now entering on his sixth term as president of the American Labor Union.

vanced trades unionism and taught them that the ideal labor organization which they had dreamed of as one of the possibilities of the distant future is an established fact, and hence their discontent.

As has been stated, the Western

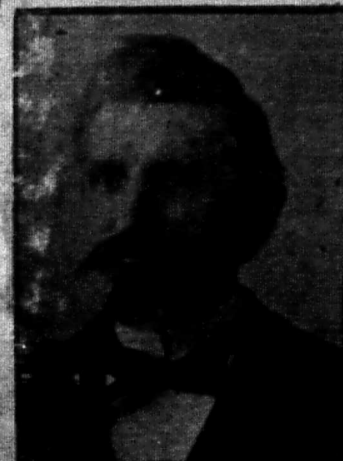
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R. E. GROSIC



Secretary of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

F. W. OTT, of Laramie, Wyo.



Member A. L. U. Executive Board.

MONTANA STATE TRADES COUNCIL

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Alex. Fairgrieve, Red Lodge, President; Miner.

R. J. Lemert, Helena, First Vice-President; Printer.

E. C. Thurston, Missoula, Second Vice-President; Hotel and Restaurant.

Howard O. Smith, Helena, Secretary; Printer.

R. F. Staten, Butte, Treasurer; Carpenter.

William Dick, Aldrich, Miner; Jas. Erickson, Great Falls, Stone Mason, and F. C. Ives, Missoula, Lumber Dealer, Members of Executive Board.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Denouncing Citizens' Alliance and providing for education of alliance members to union ideas.

Authorizing special committee to prepare statement of banquet episode, to be offered to press.

Thanking State Superintendent Welch for his fight for union label school books.

Pledging organized labor of state to purchase farm products bearing Farmers' union label.

Condolence on deaths of Daniel Vonkers, of Butte, and Phil Bowden, of Helena.

CONSTITUTION AND DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Demanding attendance of children between ages of 6 and 16 at public schools, state to furnish them with school books free and print same in state publishing house, to be established and maintained at public expense.

To secure for toilers the full product of their toil.

Reserving of public lands for actual settlers.

To make corporations pay employees weekly in money.

Prohibition of child labor.

Establishment of postal savings banks and abolishment of national banks.

Demanding establishment of collective ownership of all means of production and distribution.

Demanding that letting of public contracts be abolished and such work be done under supervision of state, municipal and county governments.

The tenth annual convention of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council has passed into history. It is a meeting which will live long in the memory of the working class, because of the violent abuse and gross misrepresentation indulged in concerning prominent union men; by its beginning with turning down a resolution affirming the action of the Livingston convention and ending by declaring for collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Commenting on the work of the convention the Butte Inter-Mountain, a capitalistic paper which has been gloating over the supposed defeat of Socialism, says:

Much Like Socialism.

"The declaration of principles adopted by the State Trades and Labor Council is in large part a demand for practical things. The organization makes a strong appeal for popular approval in its support of politics to insure more general better education and higher ideals of life among all classes. A rather remarkable declaration is included, however, in view of the persistent refusal of the council to endorse Socialism or any of itself."

"Thirteenth—We demand the enactment of laws establishing the collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution."

"What more does any Socialist demand? It would be difficult to think of any kind of property which would not come under that definition of things to be owned by the people collectively, and the only possible interpretation of that ownership is government ownership. Public ownership of everything from the money of the capitalist to the homestead of the farmer or the labor of the wage

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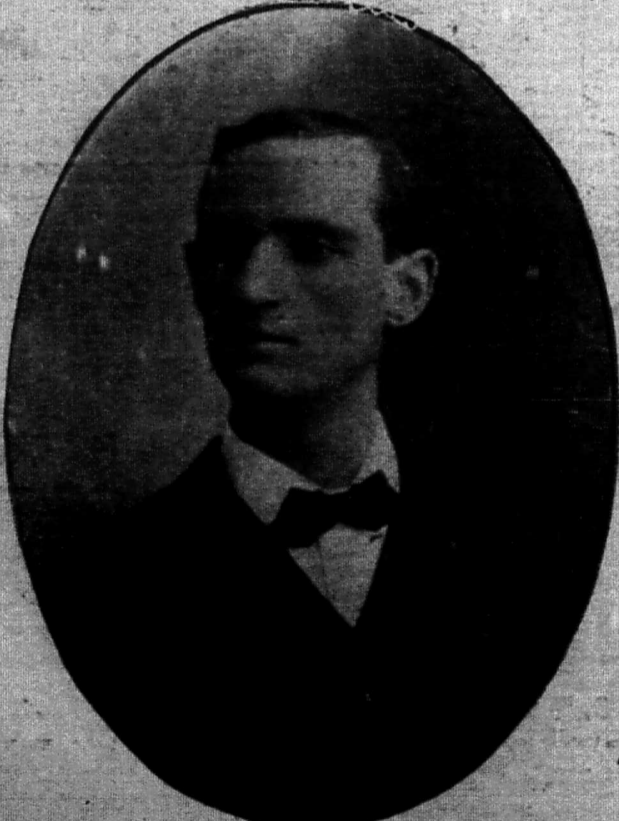
D. C. COATES,



Vice-President American Labor Union.

David C. Coates is an Englishman by birth and by trade a printer. He has for years been active in trade union work, and has at different periods of his life edited and published papers devoted to the interests of the working class. He was associated with J. A. Wayland when the latter established the Coming Nation at Greensburg, Ind., in 1882. He later, in connection with O. F. Thuma, conducted the Pueblo Courier, finally disposing of it and establishing the Colorado Chronicle, which recently consolidated with the Miners' Magazine. Coates has frequently been honored by organized labor, having at one time been elevated to the office of lieutenant-governor of Colorado. He was elected vice-president of the American Labor Union by a referendum vote in June, 1902.

CLARENCE SMITH.



Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

Clarence Smith, the secretary-treasurer of the American Labor Union, was born in Michigan in 1878, and is, therefore, twenty-five years of age. In 1896 he removed with his parents to Idaho, his father having been a member of the Coeur d'Alene mining district. At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Knights of Labor, serving this organization for several years in various capacities, from master workman of his local assembly to various positions in the district assembly. In 1898 was editor and manager of the Idaho State Tribune, a newspaper owned by the labor unions of the Coeur d'Alene district. In 1899 was chosen secretary-treasurer, to which position he has been re-elected three successive times.



The American Labor Union and its Affiliated Bodies

(Continued from Page Two)

The House Cleaners' Union, No. 322, Butte, Mont. President, George E. Shale, 203 West Fort...

Ident. R. B. Platt; Recording Secretary, E. R. Hall, Financial Secretary, Thomas Larner. Mechanics' Union, No. 37, Columbus, Mont.

and fourth Saturday evenings, 229 East Forty-seventh street, at 8 o'clock. President, Patrick Mulcahey, 127 West Sixth street; Recording Secretary, Michael...

Texas. President, G. E. Fitzgerald; Recording Secretary, Clarence Ruff, 407 Boulevard; Financial Secretary, Kittle Archibald.

ral Labor hall, at 7:30 o'clock. President, M. H. Law; Recording Secretary, Hanna McDonald, Box 100; Financial Secretary, H. W. Stabler, Box 100.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, DENVER, COLO.

President—Charles H. Moyer, 65 Mining Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. T. Lewis, Globe, Ariz. L. J. Simpkins, Gardner, Idaho J. P. Murphy, Butte, Mont.

LOCAL UNIONS.

Arizona. Chloride Miners' Union, No. 77, Chloride, Ariz. Meets every Wednesday evening. President, Geo. C. Fisher; Secretary, Chas. Pariza, Box 0.

British Columbia.

Camp McKinney Miners' Union, No. 43, Camp McKinney, B. C. Meets every Tuesday evening. President, H. McDermott; Secretary, Robert Barrow.

California.

Amador Miners' Union, No. 135, Amador, Calif. Meets every Wednesday evening. President, J. H. Edwards; Secretary, H. H. Hoxie, Box 3.

Colorado.

Altman Engineers' Union, No. 75, Independence, Colo. Meets every Tuesday evening. President, S. H. Daniels; Secretary, J. A. Mast, Box 7.

Idaho.

Burke Miners' Union, No. 10, Burke, Idaho. Meets every Tuesday evening. President, Harry Gardner; Secretary, Sammie Norman, Box 164.

Kansas.

Gas City Smelters' Union, No. 147, Gas City, Kan. Meets every Monday evening. President, J. T. Woods; Secretary, James H. Lott, Box 74.

Michigan.

Chittwood Miners' Union, No. 186, Chittwood, Mich. Secretary, G. E. Sease.

Minnesota.

Hibbing Miners' Union, No. 154, Hibbing, Mich. Secretary, William Nevins.

Montana.

Apacoda Mill and Smelters' Union, No. 117, Apacoda, Mont. Meets every Friday evening. President, Joe Bracken; Secretary, P. F. McNeerney, Box 47.

Nebraska.

Chadron Retail Clerks' Labor Union, No. 395, Chadron, Neb. Meets first and third Wednesday evening each month. W. C. T. U. rooms, at 8 o'clock. President, Frank Bencke; Recording and Financial Secretary, Agnes O'Connell.

Directory of the American Labor Union and Affiliated Bodies

(Continued from Page Three.)

Western District. Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. Vice-President, Kansas City, Mo. Northern District. Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. W. J. BRADLEY, Vice-President, 425 13th Avenue, S. S., Minneapolis, Minn. ORGANIZERS. J. T. GUNNEY, 111 Aldrich Avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minn. Gulf District. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. W. F. MORRISON, Vice-President, 1016 1-2 Congress Street, Houston, Texas. ORGANIZERS. J. A. GILBREATH, 745 North Robinson Street, Cleburne, Texas. JOHN SHERIDAN, El Paso, Texas. W. L. BARNES, El Paso, Texas. Rocky Mountain District. Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Vice-President, Denver, Colo. Yellowstone District. Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. CHAS. J. JONES, Vice-President, 1114 South Arizona Street, Butte, Mont. Northwest District. Oregon and Washington. Vice-President, Portland, Oregon. Pacific District. California and Nevada. W. H. FRENCH, Acting Vice-President, 210 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. ORGANIZERS. D. E. McCARTY, 494 Eddy Street, Organizer, San Francisco, Cal. Canadian District. The Dominion of Canada. WILLIAM GAULT, Vice-President, 77 Charles Street, Winnipeg, Man. Express Auxiliary. FRANK D. HOPKINS, Vice-President, 210 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. ORGANIZERS. C. B. LARRABEE, 210 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. DIVISIONS. 1-ROSEBURG, ORE.; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m. Native Sons' hall. Manager, L. E. DeBile. Agent, W. M. Moore, Box 8. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. C. Twitchell. 2-ASHLAND, ORE.; meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 7:30 p. m. Pioneer hall. Manager, A. E. Hildreth. Agent, D. J. Byrne. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. S. Parsons. 3-DUNSMUIR, CAL.; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m. K. of P. hall. Manager, C. T. Trammell. 4-PORTLAND, ORE.; meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 8 p. m., room 409 Alisky building. Manager, J. A. Jamison, care S. P. Freight Depot, Park and Hoyt Streets. Agent, W. R. Apperson, office room 208 Alisky building, Phone Clay 406; residence 60 North 21st Street; Phone Red 165. Medical Examiner, Dr. E. H. Thornton, 204 Marquam building; Dr. A. H. Johnson, 289 Grant Avenue. 5-SACRAMENTO, CAL.; meets every Monday, 8 p. m., Fraternity hall, Odd Fellows' temple, Ninth and E Streets. Manager, H. S. Teasdale, 815 O Street. Agent, J. T. Fitzgerald, room 9, 719 1-2 K Street. Telephone, Black 879 and White 329. Assistant Agent, Frank J. Farrell. Medical Examiners, Drs. G. B. Campbell; A. Thompson and E. L. Wallace. 6-WADSWORTH, NEV.; meets every Thursday, 7:30 p. m., in Assembly hall. Manager, A. M. Forrester. Agent, E. A. Chamberlin. 9-ODDEN, UTAH; meets every Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Union Labor hall, 264 Twenty-fourth Street. Manager, W. C. Guernsey. Agent, W. S. Donaldson, 2209 Washington Avenue. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. S. Gordon, 243 Washington Avenue. 10-SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., Justice hall, Pythian Castle, 909 Market Street. Agent, H. G. Iderton, 1515 Chestnut Street, Alameda, Cal. Agent, C. V. Porter, office 664 Fourth Street, Phone Jessie 835. Medical Examiner, Dr. Jno. P. Dillon, 356 Fourth Street. 11-SAN JOSE, CAL.; meets every Friday, 8 p. m., O. U. W. hall, 162 South First Street. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. E. Truetman, general delivery. 12-OAKLAND, CAL.; meets 8 p. m., Wednesday, in Chamber, Eleventh and Clay Streets. Manager, J. W. Radcliffe, 940 Peralta Street. Agent, M. Campbell, residence 607 Eighteenth Street, Phone Bush 467. Medical Examiner, H. G. Walker, 906 Broadway, rooms 45 and 46. Division office, rooms 45 and 46 No. 906 Broadway. Telephone Black 2796. Medical Examiner, Dr. Farrington Wilkes, 1612 Tenth Street. 13-LIVINGSTON, MONT.; meets 7:30 p. m. every Thursday in basement, Masonic banquet hall. Manager, John D. Graham. Agent, A. Schifman. 14-BAKERSFIELD, CAL.; meets every Sunday at 8 p. m., K. of P. hall, Kern, Cal. Manager, Chas. Holmes, Box 24, Kern, Cal. Agent, Geo. A. Cummings, Box 23, Kern. Journal Agent, L. O. Hill, 1218 1-2 Nineteenth Street, Bakersfield. Medical Examiner, Dr. W. F. Mitchell, corner Eighteenth and Chester Avenue, Bakersfield, telephone Black 332. Division office, 1218 1-2 Nineteenth Street, Bakersfield; Telephone Red 161. 15-BUTTE, MONT.; meets every Friday evening, 8 p. m., in Frost hall, South Butte. Social meetings last meeting of each month. Manager, C. W. McKinney, N. P. House, East Butte. Agent, Chas. Schultz, 106 Plum Street. Medical Examiner, M. C. Smetters, Goldberg building, Phone Clay 406; residence 60 North 21st Street; Phone Red 165. Medical Examiner, Dr. E. H. Thornton, 204 Marquam building; Dr. A. H. Johnson, 289 Grant Avenue. 16-DENVER, COLO.; meets 8 p. m. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., 222 Lawrence Street. Manager, E. B. Bartholme. Agent, C. E. Stone, 323 Bell Street. 17-NEEDLES, CAL.; meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., in K. of P. hall. Manager, C. T. Grulmer. Agent, H. A. Sadler. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. P. Booth. 18-SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; meets 1st, 3rd and 5th Saturdays, 8 p. m., Woodmen's hall, Commerce and Navarro Streets. Manager, W. E. Burke, 123 North Flores Street. Agent, E. B. Gehrk, 281 North Pine Street. Medical Examiner, Dr. Milton J. Bleim, 19 Hicks building. 19-ANACONDA, MONT.; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mattie hall, corner Oak and Commercial Streets. Manager, August Nelson, Beaudry block. Agent, A. A. Grout, room 3 Davidson block. 20-LOS ANGELES, CAL.; meets 8 p. m., every Monday evening, U. H. R. E. hall, 102 1-2 San Fernando Street, opposite S. P. Freight house, 1st and 3rd Mondays, business meetings, all other Mondays, social meetings. Medical Examiner, Dr. E. J. V. ... 40-SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL.; meets 1st Sunday, 8 p. m., 2nd Sunday at 8 p. m., meeting 5th Sunday at 8 p. m. Manager, I. B. Carlon. Agent, Robt. Elliott, P. O. Box 11. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. J. ... 46-EL PASO, TEX.; meets every Friday, 7:30 p. m., in O. O. F. hall, 280 street. Agent, J. E. Fitzgerald, Hotel St. George. Medical Examiner, Ernest J. Mellish, M. D., rooms 12 and 11, Masonic building. 47-DENVER, TEX.; meets every Friday, 8 p. m., in O. O. F. hall, 280 street. Agent, J. Churchfield, 301 East Day Street. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. G. Ellis, 415 Main Street, Chicago, Ill. 48-DEL RIO, TEX.; meets every Friday, 8 p. m., in U. H. R. E. hall, 102 1-2 San Fernando Street. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. G. Ellis, 415 Main Street, Chicago, Ill. 49-PORT WORTH, TEX.; meets every Friday, 8 p. m., in U. H. R. E. hall, 102 1-2 San Fernando Street. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. G. Ellis, 415 Main Street, Chicago, Ill. 50-THE DALLAS, ORE.; meets every Friday, 8 p. m., in U. H. R. E. hall, 102 1-2 San Fernando Street. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. G. Ellis, 415 Main Street, Chicago, Ill. 51-CHICAGO, ILL.; Pacific No. 59; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, West Side Turner hall, 770 West Chicago Avenue. Manager, H. Moore, 401 North California Street. Agent, D. D. Jones, residence, 166 Emerson Avenue. 52-CLEBURNE, TEX.; meets every Friday night in Trades Assembly hall, corner of Main and Chambers Streets. Manager, N. A. Adams, care of Enterprise Publishing company, 201 Watson Avenue. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. M. Huddleston, general delivery. 53-DENVER, CAL.; meets 8 p. m., every Friday, Woodmen's hall, causalist. Manager, Frank Stevens, Mill Valley. Agent, S. M. Foley. 54-PORTLAND, ORE.; meets 8 p. m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays, also 9 a. m. 2nd and 4th Sundays, Redmen's hall, 413-415 San Jacinto Street. Manager, Geo. F. Wright, 1201 Campbell Street. Agent, H. L. Cox, room 1, 1024 1-2 Congress Street. Medical Examiner, Dr. E. M. Armstrong, 317 1-2 Main Street. 55-SALINAS, CAL.; meets every Saturday, 7:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall. H. L. Rowie, Agent. 56-PHILADELPHIA, PA.; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., in Dental hall, 191 Arch Street. Agent, H. B. Emery, 352 Reno Street. 57-NEWARK, CAL.; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings at Watkins' hall. Manager, F. W. Hafner. Agent, F. Green. 58-WINDY MAN; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Foresters' hall, corner Market and Main Streets. Manager, T. B. Clement, room 18, Higs as block. Agent, E. L. Smith, 480 Williams Avenue. 59-CHICAGO, ILL.; meets every Saturday, 7:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall, 543 Marshall Avenue. Agent, D. C. Woolvarton, 418 Garfield Boulevard. 60-CHICAGO, ILL.; South Chicago, No. 1; meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., Tinsley's hall, 324 1/2 Chicago Avenue. Manager, Chas. A. Wickliffe, 632 Ninety-fifth Street. Agent, J. B. Brady, 5016 Muskegon Avenue. 61-MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; meets 8 p. m. every Wednesday, Alexander's hall, 35 Sixth Street. Manager, E. L. Murphy, 620 Ontario Street, S. C. Agent, Jos. Hausmann, 113 W. tern Avenue. 62-CREAT FALLS, MONT.; meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., U. H. R. E. hall, West Great Falls. Manager, H. B. Quisler, 55 Fifth Street. Agent, Joseph Rhodes, 410 Fifth Street, Southwest. 63-CHICAGO, ILL.; Englewood, No. 76; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Butler hall, 525 State St. at 12th. Manager, J. J. Jackson, 181 East Fifty-fifth Street. Agent, Wm. Hickey, 217 45th Place. 64-DOLBY, CAL.; meets 5 p. m., last Tuesday in each month. Manager, J. H. Kneeland. Agent, R. Brown. 65-STURTON, CAL.; meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., in Old Native Sons' hall, Main Street. Manager, C. H. Dodge. Agent, F. L. Williams, 127 East Market Street. 66-WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA.; meets every 2nd Sunday, No. 408 Lancaster Avenue. Alex. McKenzie, Agent, 548 Holly Street. 67-COLUMBIA, PA.; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' hall, Second and Locust Streets. Manager, R. S. Dunbar, 437 Cherry Street. Agent, H. G. Jackson, 613 Walnut Street. 68-VANCOUVER, B. C.; meets 8 p. m., 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor hall, Homer Street. Manager and Acting Agent, Robt. Brooks, Box 62. 69-TRACY, CAL.; meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' hall. Manager, E. B. Ranta, P. O. Box 97. Agent, Chas. P. Marsh, Tracy Hotel. Medical Examiner, Dr. H. C. Crowder, Tracy Hotel. 70-TUSCON, ARIZ.; meets 7:30 p. m., Saturdays, I. O. O. F. hall, Congress Street. Manager, W. F. Monahan. Agent, V. Russell, Agent. Medical Examiner, Dr. A. J. Gould, Stone Avenue. 71-ALAMOGORDO, N. M.; meets every Saturday, 7:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall, Tiberon, Cal. Manager, L. E. Everett. Agent, H. T. ... 72-BOOTH, CAL.; meets 8 p. m. 1st and 3rd Fridays in G. A. R. hall. Manager, F. J. Horbold. Agent, M. V. Morton. 73-ROCKLIN, CAL.; meets every Saturday night 7:30 p. m., at Firemen's hall, Rocklin, Cal. Manager, J. F. Bowser. Agent, M. V. Morton. 74-ROCKLIN, CAL.; meets every Saturday night 7:30 p. m., at Firemen's hall, Rocklin, Cal. Manager, J. F. Bowser. Agent, M. V. Morton. 75-ROCKLIN, CAL.; meets every Saturday night 7:30 p. m., at Firemen's hall, Rocklin, Cal. Manager, J. F. 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Notes of the American Labor Union. Stay Away from Lewistown. Lewistown, Mont., Aug. 28, 1903. Clarence Smith, Secretary A. L. U., Butte, Mont. Edward A. Moffit, Editor Brickmakers' International Union, New York City. Greeting: Cessation of all work on the T. J. Tubbs buildings was begun this a. m. Tubbs is an unfair contractor working scabs in the carpenter line. Please publish in the American Labor Union Journal and the Bricklayers and Masons International Union Journal that all carpenters and stonemasons keep away from here until the trouble is settled. Fraternalty yours, HENRY LYNCH, Sec'y-Treas. Fergus County Trades and Labor Council.

Notes of the American Labor Union. THUNDER MOUNTAIN DULL. Roosevelt, Thunder Mountain District. Ed. American Labor Union Journal: If you would kindly publish these few lines it will possibly benefit all miners and workmen who have intentions of coming here seeking work. There is no work here, and what little there is commands no better wages than can be found in any camp which the railroad runs into, while the expense of living is as high as the rates charged in Dawson City at the time of the rush. In short words, it's a good country to stay away from. Yours truly, JOHN CRIMES.

Notes of the American Labor Union. California News. Sequoia Union Correspondent Writes Up Happenings in Union Circles in an Entertaining Manner. The summer still finds Sequoia Union No. 274 progressing. We initiate new members every meeting and can now boast of having on our list all of the steady employees of the West Side Lumber Company. A lumber camp in California is usually made up very largely of a floating population, and until we have organized in all the camps we can not expect to completely unionize the craft, but we are pleased to know that the majority of the workers are to be found in our ranks. After an exciting episode we seem to have settled the Chinese question in this place. Two of our members hired a vehicle and escorted out of town a celestial who thought to have taken up his abode with us. Shortly afterward the brothers were discharged, but after due investigation were reinstated. The woods being at a great distance from this place, it is of no concern to us whether or not the Chinese cook there. It will by no means be our purpose to molest any one passing through town to that place, but we are fully determined to protect the widows and girls who earn a livelihood by doing our "hashing" and laundry, and we have enough of these that no Mongolians are needed to fill vacancies. We have three locals in Tuolumne county: one here, the Cooks and Waiters' union, besides Sequoia 274, and one in Sonora. The W. F. of M. have several organizations in the county, and all the unions will celebrate Labor Day in this place with a grand parade, various contests and a dance in the evening. The cause of unionism has been within the last three years firmly rooted in Tuolumne county, and like many other good things, "has come to stay." CORRESPONDENT.

Notes of the American Labor Union. Kendall Mattresses Unfair. To the Union Men and Women of the West, Greeting: The Geo. J. Kendall mattress factory has been declared unfair to organized labor by the Denver Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union No. 208 for discharging the union men and women working for him and filling their places with non-union people. Geo. J. Kendall made the following statement on the floor of the Citizens' Alliance prior to the strike last May: "I have felt the fangs of organized labor and the venom still rankles within me," and advised every one to do all in their power to crush out unions of all descriptions. Mr. Kendall is at present using every possible means to disband the Denver Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union, and it will be only through the co-operation of all union people and their friends that we will be able to cope with him. All we ask of our friends is to cease purchasing any of the Kendall product and force Mr. Kendall to once more recognize organized labor. His record in the past has been that of a union crusher and labor skinner. Brothers, we appeal to you all to aid us in this fight, as it involves not only the men of our organization, but also the women. Kightly appoint committees from your union and have them visit the various merchants, requesting them to cease patronizing the Geo. J. Kendall Mattress factory. Insist upon getting the mattresses with the union label on them, and thus help us to victory over one of the worst enemies of union labor in the state of Colorado. Fraternalty yours, THE DENVER MATTRESS AND BEDDING WORKERS' UNION NO. 208. Indorsed by the American Labor Union. M. E. WHITE.

Rosaries. A line of beautiful rosaries with crucifixes and chains of solid 14 carat gold and beads of genuine stone. The beads are either amethyst, topaz, garnet, crystal, black onyx, moonstone or coral. Value \$39.00 to \$70.00. Silver rosaries, all gold, Roman color. \$23.00 to \$35.00. Silver rosaries, \$9.00 to \$16.00. Hight & Fairfield Co. Butte, Montana.

It is Very Popular. The demand for the new No. 3, a folding pocket Kodak, has been so great that the factory has been unable to fill their orders. The few that we have been able to get have been sold before we received them. An examination of this camera will explain its great popularity. It is of the pocket pattern, and will fit the ordinary top coat pocket. It is made of aluminum, covered with finest seal grain leather, has nickel trimmings, brilliant finder, spiral level and rising, falling and sliding front. The shutter has iris diaphragm and is automatic, giving time, bulb and instantaneous exposures. The lens has a focal length of 6 1/2 inches and a speed of f. 8, which makes snap shots possible where heretofore they were impossible except with special lenses. The size of the picture, 3 1/4 x 5 1/2, gives a panoramic effect for landscape work and is ideal for three-quarter and full length portraits. We have just received a small shipment and would be pleased to explain their many virtues. PAXSON & ROCKEFELLER Red Cross Drug Store 24 West Park St. Butte, Montana Phone 74.

Brother Hare, of Rigby, Idaho, and Brother Hays, of Fairhaven, Wash., are each down for twelve months' treatment. They will receive the Journal prescription regularly. "I tell you the South is coming to the front. If we only had a Journal like yours, we could carry the state

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

THE BIGGEST EVER. CALIFORNIA NEWS.

California Members Getting Ready to Celebrate Labor Day With All the Trimmings. American Labor Union Journal: Labor day is nearly here, and Sequoia union, No. 274, of Tuolumne, Cal., is preparing to give the biggest celebration ever held in western California. Excursion trains will be run to Tuolumne, and will bring large delegations from all the Miners' unions in the district. Sonora Federal, No. 429, A. L. U., less than a month old, will be represented by a determined band of workers. The local unions, four in number, will form in line of parade and march to the depot to receive the incoming delegations, who will fall in their places. Headed by good bands the parade will then march to the Miners' hall at Carter's, three quarters of a mile from the depot, where Brother Chas. E. Dedrick will deliver the address of the day, after which there will be races and greased poles galore, horse racing, drilling contests and other sports to fill up the day. The celebration will conclude with a grand ball in the evening. Most of our business men have contributed freely with one or two exceptions. One saloon man refused to help us, whereupon we concluded that inasmuch as he made his living off the laboring men he should be willing to donate something to their benefit on the only day in the year that we can call our own. We placed him on the unfair list. Now he is squirming and has expressed a willingness to surrender and recognize us. There will be three delegates from Tuolumne to the state convention, on September 7. Labor day, 1903 will mark the birth of a new unionism in California that is going to sweep the state and prepare the way for the coming civilization, by teaching the wage slaves that they are all brothers and have the power in themselves to set the world free. Yours in unity, HERBERT S. LEVIS, Organizer, A. L. U., Box 23, Tuolumne, Cal.

The Nevins Candy Company lock-out still continues. The union should exert themselves to see that the Nevins people are not patronized by union folks; also, that the girls should receive financial assistance. Jeannotte, the Hope (Idaho) merchant who refused to close at a reasonable hour, is, we believe, still in business. This man evidently has no use for organized labor, and union men should remember it. All union men and friends of organized labor will stay away from Roseman, Mont., until further notice. Strike on. C. M. O'Brien is very actively at work furthering the interests of the A. L. U. in the country of King Edward. A new federal has been organized at Sonora, Cal., by Herbert S. Lewis. Other organizations will shortly follow.

Our Propaganda Brigade. In no time, I will get subscriptions just as fast as I can," writes Comrade Waldhorst, of Birmingham, Ala. Comrade Appel, of San Francisco, sends in subscriptions for 200 yearlies. This is what encourages to effort. Brother White, of Union No. 429, sends in three yearlies. One at a time is good; three at a time is better. Comrade Vernon Walter, of Chicago, sends in a two-year subscrip-

tion to the Journal on letter paper stamped "Strike at the ballot box." He is a member of the Bookbinders' Union. "Your paper is doing great work along the lines of progressive thought," says Brother Elton, of San Francisco. Brother McHay, of Union No. 370, sends in a bunch of four subscriptions to the A. L. U. Journal. Comrade Sullivan, of Fresno, has increased his bundle order from 100 to 200 copies. Next! He says he thinks more of the Journal than any paper of the kind he ever read. Brother Rogers, of Union No. 50, sends in eight subscriptions to the Journal, and the cause of advanced unionism will soon have a substantial addition to its list of champions. Brother Manak, of the United Tailors of Chicago, sends in a bunch of yearly subscriptions to the Journal. Brother Robinson, of Boundary Falls, B. C., is down for twelve copies a week for himself and four yearlies on the side.

OECHSLI 42 West Broadway, Butte. Rents Tents, Camp Stoves, Cots and Stools. Pays highest cash price for Second-hand household goods. Buy, sell, pack, ship, store or exchange your household goods. Has the largest line of second-hand up-to-date Heating Stoves in Montana; over 300 on the floor; also full line of new stoves and ranges to exchange for old stoves and furniture. The largest stock and the greatest variety of second-hand household goods in Montana to select from. 'Phone 923-B

MEN FREE 10 Days Trial Dr. Lawrence's Remedial Hair Restorer VACUUM DEVELOPER AND INVIGORATOR with new patented improvements. (SOLO ONLY BY US.) It quickly and permanently restores lost strength, cures Varicose, Stricture, Gleet, Prematureness, Prostatic Troubles and Strengthening and Develops Debilitated Organs. A simple home treatment. Write for 64-page illustrated book. It shows male system and explains our special improved treatment. Sent plain sealed-FREE. HEALTH APPLIANCE CO. 6 O'Farrell St., San Francisco. WANTED-SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation to represent (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established, wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$100 weekly with expenses additional, \$1 payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 331 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

W. N. HOLDEN Stand 11 and 13 West Park St. Moves Furniture, Pianos, Freight and Baggage Tel. 660-A Residence 649 S. Wyoming Socialism the Hope of the World.

DR. T. G. HEINE SPECIALIST Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of men and women. 105 Pennsylvania block, W. Park street, Omaha, Neb. Residence 618 S. Montana street. Phone 711M.

LARGEY LUMBER CO. All kinds of rough and dressed LUMBER SASH AND DOORS TELEPHONE 647 - Office and Yard Iron Street East of Jerome St., Butte.

# Growth of Unionism in America

Written for the Special Edition of The Journal  
By : : : EUGENE V. DEBS

While there has been more than a century of labor agitation and organization in the United States, the labor movement of today, in its economic mould, has developed its main proportions since the civil war and its principal power and prominence during the last twenty years.

Eight years ago I made an extensive agitation tour of the southern states, and barring the few scattered unionists I met in my travels, there was not a healthy sign of organization in that entire section.

Today all the states of the south are organized and in some of the industrial centers the agitation is as active, unionism as far advanced and the movement as intelligent and progressive as in any other part of the country.

Ten years ago the great west, especially the Rocky Mountain states, where the genius of unionism now towers above the crags, had but the merest shadow of the close-knit and powerful organization that now spreads over that vast territory and locks it fast in mighty embrace.

In 1886 Prof. Richard T. Ely published his "Labor Movement in America." The work is now being revised and enlarged by the author to embrace the last two decades without which it lacks the most important chronicles of organized labor and is essentially incomplete.

The germs of American unionism were developed in the colonial period of our national life. The primitive state of industry prevented anything like a general spread of unionism in that early day, but here it had its inception, and as the agricultural community gave way to industrial society, the new growth, in all essential respects the same as its British progenitor, and, in fact, its direct trans-Atlantic offspring, struck root, its tiny fibrils seeking nourishment in the industrial soil of the new nation.

For many years the growth of unionism was necessarily slow and sporadic. The conditions from which it springs and in which it thrives were just beginning to develop after the war of the revolution, which also traced in shadowy outline the approaching industrial revolution, since invention and discovery in the realm of physical science had already begun their miraculous mission, and the world was being awakened from its age-long torpor and inactivity.

The pulse of the new century was quickened and its heart thrilled by the magic touch of inventive genius.

The Reign of Steam began and this invisible monarch proved to be the greatest revolutionist of all the ages. The closing years of the old century were illuminated by the discovery of the push-buttons of science; the opening years of the new century in turning on the light, building the machinery and setting it in operation.

The development and expansion of manufacture followed and labor unionism "burst full-blown on the thorny stem" of industrial society.

The trades inspired the workers with the consciousness of their trade interests and from this sprang the sentiment of solidarity, the pith and core of unionism.

The early form was a "pure and simple" trade union, consisting exclusively of the skilled mechanics of a given craft, limited to the local community in which they were employed.

In its elementary state the union was purely a local affair; this was the unit of organized labor, the cell composing the anatomy of the trade union movement.

The workers were thus drawn together instinctively for purposes of self-defense, having scarcely a hint of industrial evolution and making little, if any, conscious attempt at a constructive program.

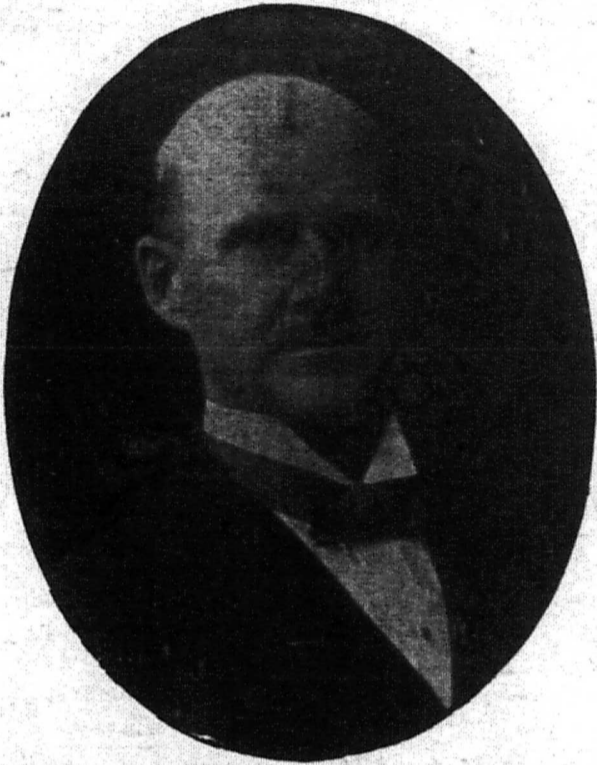
With the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of labor, the increase of production, the extension of the markets, the improved facilities for transportation afforded by the railroads and the general development of industry, the local unions were united in district, state, and national bodies and in time were knit into federations of international organizations.

except their hoary notions of union labor, and upon these not a patentable improvement has been made in a hundred years.

More curious still is the fact that these antiquated notions are embalmed by many of the leaders (1) as sacred relics, and any attempt to relegate them to the past where they belong is resented by these union guardians as high treason to the working class.

This simply shows that the ruling class are potential in the councils of organized labor as they are in other affairs.

EUGENE V. DEBS,



The Peerless Champion of Right.

Eugene V. Debs, the son of a respected Alsatian grocer, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., November 5, 1855. Schooling obtained in the common and high schools and commercial college. Began railroad work in 1870. Was twice elected city clerk of home town. Became secretary-treasurer of firemen when there were but 60 lodges and a debt of \$5,000. This condition he shortly remedied and placed the Brotherhood on good financial basis, with 286 lodges—a phenomenal record. Served term in Indiana legislature and won distinction. Refused congressional honors. Occupied secretary-treasurer's office of Firemen twelve years. Resigned position in 1892, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum, to organize the A. R. U. at \$75 per month. The delegates from 400 Firemen's lodges unanimously refused to accept his resignation, offering any salary he might name. Finding him immovable, the convention offered him a gift of \$2,000 to defray the cost of a European trip, in the interest of his shattered health. He refused the gift. The motive which prompted him in founding the A. R. U. is best told in his own words at the time he took up this work: "I do this because it pleases me, and there is nothing I would not do so far as human effort goes, to advance a movement designed to reach and rescue perishing humanity. I have a heart for others and that is why I am in this work. When I see suffering about me, I myself suffer, and so when I put forth efforts to relieve others I am simply working for myself. I do not consider I have made any sacrifice whatever. No man goes unless he violates his conscience."

The A. R. U. and the Pullman strike are a matter of history; so is the "ambitious" injunction of Judges Woods and Grosscup, which sent Debs to jail for six months after a three months' wait for trial. The trial for conspiracy followed, but never reached a conclusion in spite of the efforts of the defense, who were anxious to show who the real law-breakers were.

In 1897 Debs declared for Socialism. It was not then as popular as now. In 1900 he was nominated for the presidency by the Indianapolis convention of the Socialist party.

There are still, curiously enough, many workmen who, notwithstanding a century of industrial growth, the most phenomenal in all history, have profited nothing by experience and observation, and stand rooted to practically the same mass-covered spot their great grandfathers occupied in revolutionary days. Everything has been revolutionized

*Your most cordially  
Eugene V. Debs*

It would seem that even a potato would open its eyes to this obvious fact.

But the workingman sleeps on—or if he opens his eyes, he sees not. The machine he makes to lighten his task, takes his job, pushes him into the street and starves his child.

And he knows not the reason why. But he WILL know as certain as the sun shines and that in the not distant future. He is waking up at last and beginning to see, and when his eyes are open wide and his vision has been clarified, there will be a mighty shaking up and he will emerge unfettered, the master of the earth.

The labor movement is the nascent collective workingman. It is this giant who is to do battle with the collective capitalist for supremacy of the globe.

In the preliminary engagements he is meeting with many a defeat, but he profits by them all, even by the doping of his own trainers, and in the final conflict when he summons all his mighty powers, he will vanquish his antagonist, the tyrant of capitalism, and proclaim the triumph of light and freedom.

The one thing above all others for the workingman to see and understand is the class struggle. The very instant he grasps this fact his feet are on the rock—he takes his place with his class and, come what will, he holds it, especially on election day. This is the work to which the labor agitator must give himself with all the powers of his mind and body.

The American labor movement has come with a rush during the past few years; it is still largely in the hazy, nebulous state and is sure to bump and bruise itself severely before it develops the class-conscious solidity, strength and clearness it must have to triumph in the struggle and fulfill its historic mission.

THE TRULY REVOLUTIONARY LABOR MOVEMENT WHICH HAS SPRUNG UP IN THE WEST IN THE LAST FIFTEEN MONTHS IS THE MOST ADVANCED AND PRO-NOUNCED TYPE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNIONISM IN AMERICA.

Pure and simple unionism is splintering in the strain of the class conflict and Grover Cleveland, Mark Hanna, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Potter will try in vain to poltice it up with the bandages of capitalistic conciliation.

The Socialist philosophy for capitalist confusion; the class struggle for the middle class muddle; revolution for reaction—that is the program.

The whole American labor movement, resist as it may, must be permeated with the spirit of class-conscious solidarity, the only kind that is fire-proof and fakir-proof.

The American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and affiliated bodies have made a tremendous start and are now on the main track under increasing pressure.

The capitalists see it and are seized with frenzy and terror. Idaho Springs, Colorado City and Denver are the sentry shots fired to arouse their army.

It is all magnificent. Nothing will give organization greater impetus—nothing more vividly reveal the class struggle and hasten the overthrow of industrial slavery and the triumph of the working class.

# The Benefits of Organization

Written for the Special Edition of The Journal  
By DAN McDONALD  
President of the American Labor Union

The American Labor Union is a general organization perfected for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of mankind, and with the aim in view of elevating humanity to a higher, grander and loftier stage of civilization, by improving the surroundings and financial welfare of the industrial masses, by securing for labor what belongs to labor. To force a reduction in working hours in proportion to the increased capacity of man's production, through the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

This organization is calculated to benefit you socially, mentally, morally, financially and intellectually. I believe it is our duty, and assert that it is to the best interests of the working people, to organize and discuss economic subjects and industrial conditions, and take such political steps as will assure unity of action of the working class, so indispensable and essential for success in eliminating the accumulated evils which we, as a class, so justly complain of and vigorously protest against.

Do you think that you are doing justice to yourself or to your family by standing alone in this tremendous struggle for a livelihood, and thus permitting corporations to reap the product of your labor, and appropriate your toil to their glory?

The natural tendency of wages, owing to the fierce competition, is always downward; wages being constantly reduced, except in cases where organized labor has prevented it. Individual effort contending against the great industrial combination accomplishes nothing.

Under the present system of centralization of capital, it is impossible for the individual worker to better his condition without combining with his fellowmen. Past experience has fully demonstrated the necessity of a thorough organization of the wage-earners along industrial lines. It is of the greatest importance to them that they organize and co-operate with each other, with a firm determination to protect their interests, demand their rights and maintain their liberty and thus strengthen their position through concerted action fortified by perfect organization of the working class.

These are a few of the reasons why wage-earners should organize. So much can be gained by concentrated effort, or by a general move, that there are none that can fully appreciate the beneficial results unless they

Why We Do, and Should Organize. To increase wages and shorten hours.

To improve conditions and lighten our burdens.

To protect our interests and demand our rights.

To defend the weak and secure justice.

To prevent additional impositions and consolidate our efforts.

To unite our endeavors and utilize our influence.

To crystallize our power and rally our forces.

To fortify our position and promote our welfare.

To discuss social, economic and industrial subjects.

To discourage the introduction of children into industrial and commercial life.

To prevent the sale of penitentiary-made goods and organize, unionize and harmonize and identify the interests of the working people.

To demand respect and destroy corruption.

To disseminate intelligence in accord with, and favorable to, the toiling masses.

To advocate and influence legislation calculated to ameliorate the condition of the producing class.

To eliminate burdens now imposed, and prevent the introduction or enforcement of injurious practices.

To establish industrial freedom and equal opportunity.

To create fraternity and discourage selfishness.

To increase independence, foster education and abolish wrongs.

To relieve the oppressed and protect the poor.

To bring about collective ownership of all public utilities so essential to the accommodation and convenience of society.

To elevate the masses, abolish poverty and eliminate classes.

To cheer the home and make life worth living.

These are a few of the reasons why wage-earners should organize. So much can be gained by concentrated effort, or by a general move, that there are none that can fully appreciate the beneficial results unless they

have had personal experience.

Organization of the toiling masses, and united action of the wage-earners, is the only hope for their immediate protection and general relief. Without an intelligent organized movement, judiciously managed and honestly conducted by the industrial workers, very little sunshine or additional comforts can come to them.

Conditions improve only as you insist that they shall improve. Organized effort sways an influence and wields a force such as cannot be secured otherwise. Independent or individual action accomplishes little or nothing for the masses. The prevailing conditions and circumstances are so arranged and adjusted as to make individual action impossible. This being a fact it necessarily and naturally suggests the combined action and united intelligence of every sensible man and woman who by necessity are compelled to toil for their daily bread.

The toilers' emancipation depends upon his political action. Supporting bankers and their representatives, voting for railroad magnates and their attorneys, shouting for mine owners, landlords, manufacturers or merchants will not bring about industrial freedom.

Let us push the work of organization in every direction. You can greatly assist by communicating with this office and giving the names and addresses of wage-earners in your community. By this means we can get in communication with them and get them interested in industrial unionism. We will have our organizers give them the necessary attention and support. Don't wait for the consent of those who are opposed to you organizing; but go ahead and organize, and correspond with the American Labor Union, and we will give you the required co-operation.

Every workingman should be within the pale of up-to-date industrial unionism, as under the present system it is the only agency or instrument of protection the wage-earner has.

Fill out this application for charter and send to this office:

To the American Labor Union:

We, the undersigned, residents of

State of \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, prompted by a favorable opinion of Labor Unions, and believing that the American Labor Union is well calculated to benefit us socially, and industrially, do respectfully petition the American Labor Union to grant us a charter for the purpose of forming a local branch of the organization at this place.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the laws, rules and regulations of the American Labor Union.

This union shall be named \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Charter \_\_\_\_\_

The name of the member we have selected to act as secretary until the regular election of officers is \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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The great aim and object of the American Labor Union is to organize the working people throughout the land; to strengthen the bond of friendship and identify the interests of the wage-earners by organization and education. We appreciate that the position of the unorganized is more exposed to the influence of unjust conditions and are subject to greater impositions and greater burdens than the organized. Unionism is the perpetual opposition to aggressive encroachments of organized greed; a constant resistance of unscrupulous methods employed by haughty and unreasonable employers, who would destroy the rights and liberties of the people for personal advantage and private gain.

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You must organize if you desire to ameliorate your condition, or to lessen your working hours or increase your wages.

So : ask your co-operation in building up and perpetuating the American Labor Union.

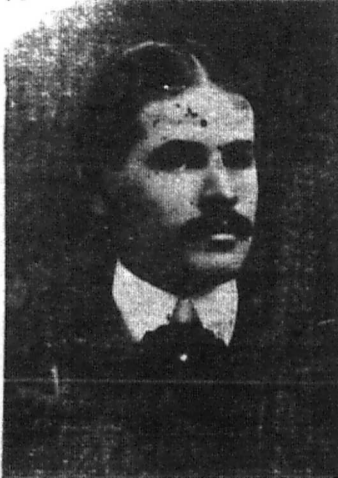
Butte, Mont., July 28, 1902.

out. After a week's shutdown the union broke ranks and agreed to accept the bosses' terms. The ring-leaders are blacklisted.

Some want the parade headed by policemen, soldiers and officeholders. Others declare that none but union men and women shall participate.

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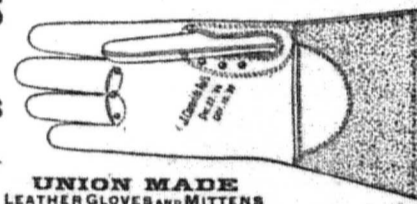
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American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903.

LABOR DAY.

The first Monday in September, set apart "as by statute made and provided," in recognition of the dignity of labor, is almost upon us. Twelve months more have been added to the stretch of Time, a few more wrinkles have appeared on our brows, grey is beginning to show here and there in hair and beard; our hands are more gnarled and calloused and our step has lost a little more of its elasticity; a moment's reflection tells us we are just a little closer to that period in our lives when we must give way to younger men. In the modern competitive grind men are aged before their time, the sap is driven out of them and their recuperative powers are destroyed. When no longer able to compete with the energy of youth they are tossed upon the scrap heap of industrial refuse, to live if they can, to die if they must. There is no room in the world of industry for old men. His responsibilities increase with his years, but no matter. Children born of late marriage, late of necessity, are crowding about his knees, their naked haggardness pleading silently for clothing and food. Their sole dependence is in him, but he is denied the opportunity to earn their bread because he cannot compete with a younger man. In his youth he was vigorous and strong and did a day's work with the best. In his time he produced much wealth which went to swell the dividends on watered stock and for producing which he was paid only enough on which to live. Now he is old there is not a place on the whole wide world for him, and there will be none for us when we attain his age. Of every hundred people who attain the age of 60 years, 80 of them are dependent on their relations or on the county. In England one person out of every five dies in the workhouse, the hospital or the lunatic asylum, and half of those who reach the age of 65 also reach the poorhouse. But 60 is no longer the disqualifying age. It has been lowered in recent years and at 45 we are "all in."

The labor union is absolutely essential to the worker, and maintains the rate of pay for the young man. It offers nothing to the old man, for there is one thing a union can not do; it can not provide all its members with a job. What difference does it make whether the rate of wages is fixed at three dollars or ten, if one is denied the right to work at any price, as the old man is denied? It is a question which should be taken home by you, for you, too, will soon be old.

How many silver-tongued orators who belch forth their eulogies on the "dignity of labor" will be honest enough to discuss this phase of the "labor problem?"

Is there any dignity in labor as we find it today? Is there anything ennobling in an unremitting grind which deforms the body and denies the leisure for the cultivation of the mind? Which causes many to steep themselves in liquor because almost every other avenue for relaxation is closed to them. Which condemns the laborer to the garret, the hovel or the back alley. Is it not rather degrading to stand before our fellows as one in whom nature's fair handiwork has been marred and mangled by our sturdy efforts to do what we proudly termed "a man's part," but which in reality is the part of a packman in packing the burdens of others? Are our orators honest with themselves and with us when they tell us what great folks we are? Would one of our professional men, who HONOR us with their presence and their opinions on occasions of this kind, entertain a "mere" laboring man in their homes? Would they permit a "common laborer" to enjoy the society of their daughters? Would they give them in wedlock to the common herd? Do not these dames, when riding in a public car, carefully gather their skirts about them for fear of contamination from a workman's touch, and do they not press a perfumed kerchief to their nostrils to shut out the nauseating odor of honest sweat? When Robert Lincoln's daughter married a section man Mr. Lincoln declared the family was disgraced, and when Ignatius Donnelly married his stenographer his son said: "She is not my father's equal in either birth, breeding or position." Yet Messrs. Donnelly and Lincoln Jr., if called upon to speak on Labor Day, would doubtless prate about the "dignity" of labor.

What has labor accomplished in the past ten years, and what can it hope to accomplish in the future? Has it received as great a share of its production as it then did. Is it as able to enforce its demands as then? Has it brought more of ease, more of comfort, more security against want; more schooling for the young? Are its rights before the law greater than they were? If not, why not? Is it right that those who produce all should have so little and those who produce nothing should have so much? Must the working class forever remain slaves who dare not express their thoughts in words, patronize the house of their choice or vote their convictions through fear of starvation? These are burning questions and their answer should be sought on Labor Day. Few but laboring men think on these things; few but laboring men can answer them. He who sells his brains and talents to a corporation would not enlighten us if he could.

There is only one kind of labor organization that is worth anything to the working class, and that is the organization that meets capitalism with its own weapons—the strike for the lockout, the boycott for the blacklist, ballot for ballot, bullet for bullet. When the perfect solidarity of the working class is expressed in all these ways, then the workers will indeed be independent.

The burning question in Butte last week was "Whose back did Teddy slap?" Had Teddy applied the toe of his strenuous foot to the rear extension of one of the committee, it is possible there would have been another scramble over who received the "honor." It reminds one of Burns' well known satire, "And then the people by thousands ran to kiss the — of a nobleman."

The spirit of industrial unionism is penetrating nearly all the labor unions of America, and is giving hope and inspiration to the millions of unorganized American wage slaves. Workingmen of America, rally to the standard of the American Labor Union, and through the power of industrial unionism and independent, working class political action free yourselves from the chains of wage bondage!

"You ask me to destroy my little cottage and you will give me a palace," a delegate is reported to have said at Missoula. Nothing of the kind is intended, brother. Socialists do not propose to give you anything; they merely offer to assist you in getting what rightfully belongs to you. Whether that be a palace or not, depends entirely on yourself.

In the south skilled cotton pickers make enough money during the cotton picking season to last them all year. The political fakir has in the past during his harvest period, the campaign months, succeeded in doing the same thing. The growth of Socialism threatens to put an end to this industry and, naturally, there are some mad folks in consequence.

In slavery days there were certain black folks who were known among their own people as "white folks niggers," because of their constant tattling to the masters. Can it be that there are "white folks niggers" among Montana trades unionists. Eastern strike breakers offer to supply them, but the hope has been entertained that the west was free from that sort of thing.

An attempt is quietly being made to deprive those who have no property of the right to vote. The government having been established in the interest of property, the conclusion follows that those who have no property have no right to meddle. One day we will have a code of laws which will place human life above brick and mortar, but until then we must groan and forbear—unless in the meantime forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

A rich Montana stockman was sentenced to the state penitentiary for one year on being convicted of cattle stealing, and "the verdict caused general surprise, as Winters is one of the most prominent sheepmen in Chouteau county, and worth upwards of \$50,000." The quotation is from the daily capitalist press. There is no surprise occasioned however, when a union man is sent to jail for conspiracy.

Education is a grand work, but it has as yet made no impression on clothing store dummies, nor will produce any on those types of men who resemble dummies.

If a man prefers building palaces for others to erecting a home for himself, that is his own affair, but he should not be permitted to condemn others to that sort of thing.

That walking delegate who was "going to deliver 1900 votes and get the coin," if the Missoula convention rescinded the action of a year ago, will have to "get the coin" some other way.

Every day of our lives Christ is again crucified and Barrabas is liberated. The man whose thoughts are for others is an outcast, while the meanest and most treacherous is crowned with laurels.

A man who "has studied Socialism twelve years" and is opposed to it, and yet could not detect a Socialist preamble, had miserable teachers during his twelve-year course, or else he was but an indifferent pupil.

Whether Dan McDonald did or did not say so, it is a fact, nevertheless, that when the wage earner and the farmer became alive to their own interest and unite on a political program, they will bury the capitalist class so deep they will never be able to find hell. Plutocratic comments are invited.

If the Socialists were only of a "fusing" character how gladly the political brokers would welcome the growth of that party. Since it refuses to budge from its program and principles there is naturally nothing to be delivered, and no immediate benefit for the individual. Hence the opposition.

The Amalgamated Copper company has discharged scores of men in Anaconda, Mont., and frankly gave as a reason that these discharged workers were Socialists. They have driven the Socialists out of the works. Naturally their newspapers applaud those union men who seek to drive Socialism out of the trades unions also.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt refused to receive Mother Jones, who tramped from Philadelphia to Oyster Bay, to plead the cause of the striking baby textile workers. The time for begging for consideration, if it ever existed, has gone by forever. We have gotten to the point where we must enforce consideration, and we can do it at the ballot box.

The labor unionist has no quarrel and no hatred for the capitalist as an individual, unless the capitalist himself invites a struggle or arouses hatred by his own acts. They detest the capitalist class as they do the pauper class, and they propose to abolish the system which creates these classes and they will do it peacefully unless the capitalist class refuse to obey the law, in which case we may have to give them a dose of the medicine they have so often prescribed for us.

"Between capital and labor there can never be any neutral ground; there can never be any compromise," declared Edward Boyce. "Compromise has ever been the mother of tragedy." Either the trades unions or the capitalists, as a class, are doomed. The war of extermination is on. The capitalist class are at present in possession of the courts, the legislatures and the militia. The working class have the ballots. There can be no neutral ground. You must serve under the banner of the people or under that of Mammon. Make your choice.

Mine owner Clark owns the Butte Miner, the Amalgamated Copper Co. owns the Butte Inter Mountain, Mine Owner Hejzre owns the Reveille, and the Anaconda Standard has always been the mouthpiece of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. All these newspapers are now loudly denouncing Edward Boyce and Daniel McDonald. The working class should be glad that this is so. It proves better than anything else can prove that both McDonald and Boyce are true to the interests of the working class as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class represented by W. A. Clark, John D. Rockefeller and F. A. Heinze. Beware of the union man who is praised by capitalist newspapers. He is open to suspicion.

Those delegates to the Missoula convention whose action and utterances won the approval of the multimillionaire, W. A. Clark, organ, the Butte Miner, the Amalgamated Copper company owned Inter Mountain, the Anaconda Copper company organ, the Anaconda Standard, the Standard Oil owned Helena Record, the M. O. P. company owned Reveille, must surely feel a blush of shame when they reflect on the kind of company in which their utterances placed them. The Reveille's owner is at dagger's point with Clark and the Amalgamated, yet they all unite in denouncing Socialism. They fight countless battles over the question as to which one shall plunder the workers, but they are all agreed that the worker shall be plundered.

The Miners' Magazine is out in its new dress. In its present form it takes rank with the leading publications of the nation. Prosperity has not affected its principles or corrupted its morals in the least. On its handsomely designed front page it proudly hoists the declaration that "Labor produces all wealth" and "Wealth belongs to the producer thereof." The front page is a striking one, and needs to be seen to be appreciated. The stars of Organization, Education and Independence shine out with an effulgence that seems destined to enlighten a benighted world. The gifted pen of Editor O'Neill will find greater opportunity to launch those unerring shafts, of which he is so great a master, against the abuses and injustices of the age. The subscription price remains as formerly, \$1 a year. It would be cheap at \$2. No union man should be without it.

MONTANA STATE TRADES COUNCIL

(Continued from Page One)

earner of today is comprehended in the means of production and distribution. Socialist agitators have no real cause of complaint against any organization which proposes to stand by that declaration and strive to enforce such a demand." The bouquet which was tendered the delegates had all the earmarks of a Republican love feast until Boyce exploded a bombshell in their midst by refusing to toast Roosevelt, and his ringing denunciation of the tools of capitalism delivered with that incisive directness of which he was master. He laid bare the class struggle in all its loathsomeness. He caused the little, salaried capitalistic manipulators to hide their diminished heads and destroyed at once the carefully builded plans to make capital, through organized labor, for corporation owned officials who stand for the right of one man to set on another's back. He was ably seconded by President McDonald, who spoke in a similar vein, though Boyce's speech was by far the more radical of the two.

The wolves and jackals of capitalism are in full cry after McDonald, however, in the hope of disrupting organized labor and discrediting their official head. So shameful has been the misrepresentation indulged in by these unprincipled creatures that the council found it necessary to adopt the following resolution which has been offered the daily press, with a request that it be given as great a publicity as was the slanderous attacks:

The Resolution. "Whereas, The so-called press, privately owned, has seen fit in its public reports to infamously and shamelessly misrepresent the actual proceedings of this Montana labor convention, and in vicious terms has given to the public an untruthful report of the actual occurrences of what took place at the banquet tendered the visiting delegates; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following statement be issued by this convention reciting the true facts as regards these occurrences:

"First—That the statement that the Butte Teamsters' Union would withdraw from the council is unqualifiedly untrue, as the delegates of the Teamsters' Union made no such statement or insinuation.

"Second—That the convention acted on any proposition to commit the labor unions to any given party is not true.

"Third—At no time was there a movement to endorse W. R. Hearst.

"Fourth—That the reports of President Dan McDonald's speech in reference to the burying of the business men, as such, are false and misleading. President McDonald did state, in answer to the question of the Hon. Frank C. Ives, 'What will you do with the Citizens' Alliance?' We will bury them so deep in forgetfulness that they will have to climb a million miles to reach the bottom of hell."

"Fifth—In his remarks with reference to the judiciary President McDonald said: 'That when the laboring men and the farmers would secure control of the legislative power of the country they would, through their ballots, elect such judges as would fairly interpret the laws passed in the interest of labor.'

"Sixth—President McDonald made no personal reference to any one at the banquet as a shyster and trucking politician, but in response to the toast of 'The Farmers' Union,' he recited the wrongs done the farmers resulting from unfair legislation that placed them at a disadvantage as producers, such being the result of legislation enacted by 'shyster lawyers and trucking politicians.'

"Seventh—That Toastmaster Bandman did not leave the banquet on account of any offense taken at the remarks of President Daniel McDonald, but on account of illness.

"The foregoing statements are a true epitome of the occurrences and are vastly different from the garbled and untruthful reports of the daily press. This is but another illustration of the misuse of what is supposed to be a free and untrammelled press, which should conserve the highest and noblest purposes of a free and independent people. This is one more admonition to the public to carefully weigh, before accepting them as facts, all statements of our public press, as now constituted and controlled.

"J. W. DALE, "HOWARD O. SMITH, "JAMES ERICKSON, "Committee."

The following resolution was referred to a committee composed of McDonald, Bracken and Dempster. Dempster as a minority reported the resolution favorably, while the majority of the committee reported a substitute. The original resolution was as follows:

Resolution No. 12. To the Officers and Members of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council:

Whereas, The Montana State Trades and Labor Council is at this time pledged to party politics, and Whereas, Any pledge to any political party is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor, and has a tendency to disrupt the locals, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Montana State Trades and Labor Council in tenth annual convention assembled, that we hold ourselves aloof from all party alliances to the end that the individual members of affiliated bodies may use their discretion in casting their ballots as their judgment and consciences may dictate; be it further

Resolved, That we establish in the state of Montana autonomy upon the lines of the State Federation of Labor of Colorado, the parent organization of which shall be the Montana State Federation of Labor.

This was defeated and the substitute was adopted. Submitted for No. 12—Adopted. Butte, Mont., Aug. 27, 1903. To the Officers and Members of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council: Brothers: We, your committee on

resolutions, having under consideration resolution No. 12, we would recommend the adoption of the following substitute:

Whereas, The action of the Montana Trades and Labor Council of a year ago did not commit any individual or labor organization to any political party, but only declared for Socialism in a general way, ratifying the action of the preceding convention, held at Denver by the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, and

Whereas, This declaration of the convention of year ago did not bind or commit any individual or labor organization to any given party, therefore be it

Resolved, By this convention that no steps backwards be taken and that the policy offered a year ago be recognized in the sense of having the membership of organized labor to study and understand the principles of economics and learn the action necessary to be taken to change the conditions that oppress the workers and real producers.

Majority report.

Additional A. L. U. Notes.

Grand Junction, Colo., is destined to occupy a prominent place in the ranks of union towns in the near future. A number of strong unions have been formed and while there are some of the workers who question the need of the unions in that city, they will speedily rid themselves of this idea when there is another turn given to the capitalist screw.

We congratulate the sawmill and lumber men of Harrison on the victory they won in their strike for higher wages. Dan McDonald, president of the American Labor Union, is proving himself a leader of labor strikes. The lumbermen of Harrison have reason to be thankful to McDonald.—Idaho State Tribune.

Brother Murchie, delegate from the Painters and Decorators to the Silver Bow Trades Assembly, has suffered a sad bereavement in the loss of his wife, who died of blood poisoning at St. James' hospital last week. The sympathy of the union men of the county will go out to him in his affliction.

Lewistown, Mont., is blessed with a fine body of A. L. U. rustlers. These members are never idle. Every chance to further the interests of organized labor are seized on at once and turned to the best advantage.

A. L. U. buttons are in demand among the members. Every mail brings requests from unions all over the country as well as from individual members. The boys are anxious to show their colors.

The A. L. U. union window and store cards are becoming extremely popular, as are also the union labels. The employers are beginning to realize that it pays to be known as fair.

Walter Thomas Mills new book of 500 large pages is almost completed. It both covers and cultivates the ground.

The Quarrymen and Lime Burners' Union of Chicago have made application for a charter from the A. L. U.

The Judith Basin Times will probably remove to Helena and become a daily Socialist paper.

EXCURSION, SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

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Positively last Utah excursion of the season will leave Butte via Oregon Short Line above dates, tickets limited for return September 23. Special attraction the National Irrigation Congress, which meets Ogdon, September 15-18, and the famous resorts of the Mormon capital. Reserve berths now. Oregon Short Line Ticket Office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Mont.

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SUPPRESSED REPORT

Associated Press Dispatch Smoothed by the Montana Dailies-- They Did Not Dare to Print It.

The following is a part of the Associated Press report of the meeting of the American Bar association at Hot Springs, Va. It was suppressed by the Montana dailies:

On the question of trusts the report says this is the important question now before the American bar. It says combinations are rapidly driving out of business the small dealers and the small producers.

These two classes heretofore have furnished the largest number of petitioners in bankruptcy courts. But now industrial combinations of gigantic magnitude, too large for a bankruptcy court to manage and too rich to need ever to be called before it, have been substituted.

The report adds that the modern combinations' primary object is to control trade and commerce in plain articles of production and substitute a more or less perfect monopoly in place of a more or less free competition.

It changes entirely the basic principle of commercial relations between man and man, and if they are to continue to grow and develop in the future as in the past, it will render necessary most important changes in the principles of our commercial laws. Combination as an economic force is fast coming to take the place of competition. The producers are combining, transportation companies are combining, tradesmen are combining, workmen as well as employers are combining. Everything seems to be combining into some form of combination and everybody seems to be a combiner. The competition that still remains is fast disappearing. Workmen are refusing to compete for jobs; labor unions are enlarging the spheres of their activity and extending their operations. The forces of the employers are still stronger and more far-reaching than the union of the workmen. We are now having combinations of combinations.

The United States Steel Corporation is a combination of a dozen theretofore competing producers, who themselves were combinations of still other producers, and these in turn often combinations of still others.

To trace them back to their beginning is like discovering all the multitude of sources that go to make up the volume of the swollen Mississippi. The property which the Amalgamated Copper company now controls was once perhaps a thousand mining claims, each one very likely owned in common by a half-dozen miners. The department store trust has combined the business of hundreds of merchants, some portions of which they acquired by purchase and others in some other way. It is estimated that the Standard Oil company has taken by contract or by force the business of ten thousand corporations and merchants in all parts of the Union. The few present great railroad lines of the country have been made up by the combination of smaller lines, some extensions of one another and others competing lines.

The ambition of the shipping trust, perhaps the pet project of the great American combines, have to control all the ships that sail the ocean. A hundred years ago there were hardly two ships owned by the same individual or corporation, and even fifty years ago there was scarcely a ship owner, individual or corporation that owned half a dozen ships. No one knows but that within the next ten days a greater financier than J. P. Morgan will arise who will combine into one organization all the industries of the land so that the workmen who work for wages can find but one possible employer, and purchasers of wares can find but one possible seller.

Steps toward the formation of one universal industrial corporation which shall crowd out all other corporations and assume to itself all the industries of the land have already been more than half taken. It is not so far to go now to that end as we had to go to reach the present industrial conditions.

A monopoly is economically desirable; that is, for the monopolist. The United States Steel Corporation can produce no matter what it sells them for, its goods cheaper than the elements out of which the combination is composed ever produced them.

The Standard Oil is economically holy, for it pays forty per cent dividends.

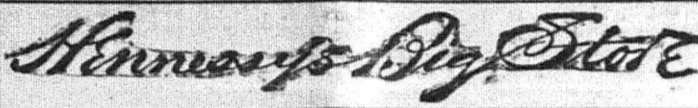
The sugar trust is economically correct, for whereas the individual sugar refiners lost money on small capitalization, the sugar trust pays big dividends on a large capitalization. The railroad combinations are economically impregnable, for they pay. If Mr. Morgan's shipping trust and Mr. Schwab's ship building trust are failures, they are exceptions to the rule. We cannot, therefore, rely on natural forces, on the laws of supply and demand or on economic considerations to limit the growth of modern combinations. If they are undesirable, if the people of the American nation would be better off with them or with limitations put on them they must put these limitations by the action of their legislators, their congress and their courts. The American bar must act and the American Bar Association must take the lead.

If the Northern Securities Corporation had been allowed to go on, the next thing to follow it would naturally have been a United States Security company, which would hold the majority of the stock of every railroad where the American flag flies.

The report proposes certain remedies, the first being to tax corporations to death. Second, to compel monopolies to render better and cheaper service by congressional enactments, and, third, government competition.

Great applause followed the reading of the report, which was signed by all the members of the committee.

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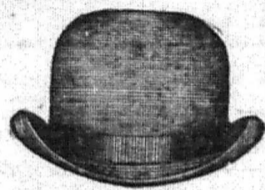
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If you're going out of town come here and look around. You'll see many things you want, and they're easy to buy. Because fall goods are on the way we have to keep doing a big business to close out summer lines. During an outing a man wants to appear at his best. At any moment he may be surrounded by many who take a deep interest in him and whose pleasure he must do his best to serve.

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Men's Shirts

White unlaundered shirts made of good muslin with linen bosoms, all sizes, cut full size. 65c shirts for 25c each.

Men's white laundered shirts, made of good muslin, with fine linen bosoms, cuffs and neck bands; all sizes, with all late improvements; regular \$1.00 values for 50c each.

About 300 men's fancy shirts, with soft bosoms and cuffs to match, all sizes; \$1.00 values for 50c.

Night Shirts

Men's night shirts, made of good muslin, cut full size, with fancy embroidered front and collar, all sizes. 75c shirts for 35c.

Men's Suspenders Made of narrow and wide webbing, in light and dark colors; 50c and 75c values for 25c.

Ties at 10c

Silk band bow ties, large and small, in light and dark colorings; 25c and 50c ties for 10c.

Stylish Suits

For Fall Wear

You'll soon feel like discarding summer toggerly for something more substantial. We are ready with a fine lot of men's suits that will stand off the chilly blasts of autumn and give satisfactory wear during the long winter months.

\$25 Suits

A choice of several good styles made by New York's leading tailors.

Men's Suits

Two styles, made of striped worsted; one with the square, the other with the round cut sack coat, lined throughout with fine serge; all sizes, only \$25.00 suit.

Men's single-breasted sack suits, made of fancy worsted cheviot in rich, warm, tints, with linings of wool serge; all sizes; only \$25.00 suit.

Heavy black birds-eye worsted, single-breasted, square cut suits; coat made with padded shoulders and stayed fronts, stiffened with hair cloth, linings of Italian cloth; all sizes, only \$25.00 suit.

Men's dark worsted cheviot suits, neat stripes and good colorings, in single-breasted sack suit style, with serge linings. Only \$25.00 suit.



Men's Suits

Men's fancy Scotch tweed suits, in brown mixtures with colored cross lines; single-breasted sack style, with worsted linings; very stylish; all sizes, \$25.00 suit.

Men's fancy worsted suits, striped herringbone effects, single-breasted sack coat style, with serge linings. Beautifully finished garments, only \$25.00 suit.

Single-breasted round cut sack coat and vest, made of heavy blue serge with twilled silk linings, for \$25.00.

See display of men's clothing in Hennessy's front windows.

"Standard" \$3.50 Shoes

Hennessy's Leader in Low-Priced Shoes for Women

These embrace the following unusual features for shoes at this figure. Full Louis heels, Duttonhoffer's fancy scroll patterns, Burke Bros.' dull oxide kid tops, Kelly's perfection kid, hand-turned soles and hand-welted soles.

36 Distinct Styles-All New and Nobby. Sizes from 1 to 8 in Widths from AA to EE All at \$3.50 Pair

Men's Shoes

Banister's colored calf and kid shoes, laced style, small and narrow sizes.

\$6.00 Shoes for \$2.45

Men's glazed kangaroo shoes, laced style, with hand-sewed welts, plain globe toes. All sizes. Only \$3.45 Pair

Men's Shoes

French velour calf shoes, Blucher cut, laced style, surpasses kid quarters. All sizes.

\$5.00 Shoes for \$3.45

Miners' one-buckle shoes with hob-nailed soles. All solid. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.00 Shoes for 95c

Boys' Shoes

Boy's satin calf shoes, laced style, sizes 3 to 5 1/2.

Only \$1.25 Pair

Baby boys' box calf shoes, laced style, dull dongola tops, spring heels. Sizes 7 to 9.

Only 95c Pair

PORTLAND MINE RESUMES.

Cripple Creek Manager Praises Men for Loyalty to Union.

The Mine Owners' association of Victor, Colo., made its second move against the federation by starting up the Eagle sampler to handle the ore which is being taken out of the El Paso mine, says the Denver Post. Work was resumed with twelve men, although representatives of the strikers were on hand to try and induce them to refuse to return to work.

The difficulty which arose at the Portland over objecting to a portion of the insurance blanks which they were required to sign, was adjusted by the district union committee and President Burns, and the big mine resumed operations. A new blank record will be printed, in which the objectionable clauses will be stricken out.

When the men gathered at the shaft house last evening they were addressed by President Burns, who said that it was evident that they were all good union men or they would not have gone out when called by their officers. He said that it was expected that the Portland employees would now join the union, if not already members, and that he wanted them to pay their dues and remain loyal to the union.

It is said an agreement was effected between the El Paso people and President Moyer of the W. F. of M. some days since.

Unless a compromise is reached the miners and mill workers of Telluride, Silverton and Durango will go on strike.

All necessary preparations for quitting work have been made and the committees of the Western Federation of Miners have notified the mine and mill owners of their intention.

"It is evident from what is taking place," said Secretary Hayward, "that the strike will spread to all the mining camps in the state in which an eight-hour day is not maintained."

SECEDED.

The painters and decorators and several of the Machinists' unions have withdrawn their representatives from the Trades and Labor assembly, Resolution No. 160 of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, at the session last year, provides that the international unions must instruct their local unions to enter the central labor bodies having charters from the American Federation and if necessary they shall be compelled to send representatives.

A resolution will be presented at the next meeting of the Trades and Labor assembly providing for a committee of investigation and the case will be sent up to the executive council of the Federation. It is likely steps will be taken to prevent any interference with the regular Labor Day celebration of the assembly. Charges will likely be preferred against the withdrawing parties.

At the meeting of the general committee of the unions of the city to prepare for Labor Day celebration it was announced that several unions had seceded from the assembly, and that they would not assist in the Labor Day celebration, but would hold celebrations of their own. Leading delegates of the assembly say this will not be permitted and efforts to prevent this will be taken.—Columbus (Ohio) Daily Press.

WEAK LINK IN CHAIN.

About two months ago an A. F. of L. organizer dropped into Clovis, Cal., a lumber town eight miles from Fresno, where they employ 600 men. He organized a union composed of carpenters, mill workers and lumber piers. Every man who had joined the union was discharged. These men, acting under the advice of the organizer, sent delegates to the Fresno Labor Council. They were seated. The Clovis Lumber Company was reported unfair. The labor council appointed an investigating committee, who, after a week's deliberation, reported in favor of endorsement. Much favorable discussion followed, and the report was adopted. The Carpenters' union of Fresno, 2-0 strong, have refused to observe the boycott. The council appointed a committee to wait on them with no result. The carpenters declaring the boycott shall drop them out of work as they depended on Clovis for lumber. Thus goes the spirit of brotherhood broken and grow under the benign influence of the A. F. of L.

SECOND CONVENTION.

International Musicians' Union Meets in Cleveland, Ohio.

The first session of the second annual convention of the International Musicians' Union was held at the temporary headquarters, No. 87 Public square, Cleveland, Ohio. There were a large number of musicians from all over the country in attendance. President F. C. Watrous, of Marshalltown, Ia., opened the convention. Ninety credentials were received, and owing to the large number of delegates reporting, it seemed advisable to obtain a larger hall. Hence the convention removed to street. The principal work of the convention was the revising of the ritual work, election of national officers, and choice of a place for the next convention.

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN LABOR UNION

(Continued from Page One.)

Labor Union, in its inception, was purely an industrial body made up, fortunately, of men who were bright enough to learn wisdom from experience, and who realized that "all things flow;" that the methods of production of 50 years ago would be ridiculous today; that the employer had changed from the single individual to the corporation and from the corporation to the trust, while the plan of unionism was still practically that of our great grandfathers. They had seen their leaders thrown into jail and railroaded to the penitentiary; they had seen men shot down in cold blood for walking on the public highway; they had been enjoined until they began to imagine that a federal injunction was, as a matter of course, part of every union man's outfit. The conclusion was forced on them that it was idle to fight an antagonist while permitting it to control the commissary department. They discovered that all legislation was in the interest of property and therefore against the workers, who had no property. They learned this lesson by watching the "pure and simpers" toil up the steps of the capitol with a petition as big as a steam roller, begging for a little consideration for the workman from creatures whom the workman himself had created. They saw them climb up and they saw them kicked down again, and they realized that the lot of a petitioner is not only hard but degrading, and when they remembered they were petitioning for something the worker might have for the taking, they felt his position was contemptible also. They learned their lesson by seeing labor legislators succeed in passing a reform law only to see it knocked out by the courts. With the crushing force of irrefutable logic it was brought home to them that it was not a question of honest men in office, but of an honest system. That there was no sense in fighting capitalism while permitting it to control the base of supplies; while giving it the power to brand the union as a criminal body and to send its officers to jail for conspiracy.

They had made the American Labor Union a splendid fighting machine in the industrial field, but reason told them that permanent good could not be gained while the laboring mass united industrially where they were weak and divided politically where they were strong. Then came the epoch-making declaration which is ringing round the world, and which carries a message of hope to the tolling wage-slaves of every land and clime; the declaration which made the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners unique among the unions of the globe, which proved there was still honesty and honor among men and that in two labor organizations at least, capitalistic domination ended at the doors of the convention halls. From the council halls of these two grand bodies emanated a declaration of principles and purposes which entitles which framed it, to rank with the highest of the champions of human liberty:

"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, and we earnestly appeal to all members of the American Labor Union, and the working class in general, to be governed by these provisions."

This was the declaration of the history-makers of 1902, and the affirmation of pioneers of progress, who met in Denver in 1903. In assuming this stand these patriots had nothing to gain for themselves save the proud consciousness of having performed their duty; the satisfaction which always comes to him who is true to himself. The action of 1902 was greeted by the capitalist press with jeers, denunciation and abuse. Many of the workers in whose behalf a herculean blow had been struck looked askance at the men who had thrown self interest to the winds, braving the denunciation of church and press and the treful frown of the "masters of bread" in behalf of the right. The 1902 convention was not a whit behind its predecessor in those attributes which go to make a real man. Such is the timber of the American Labor Union. A study of economics broadens the intelligence, and membership in a union, which attempts to fulfill its mission, gains experience.

Profiting by its own mistakes and those of others, aided by its knowledge of the present industrial system, the convention of 1903 drafted a new constitution which appears elsewhere in this issue, and which will, on its adoption make the American Labor Union the best industrial fighting machine extant with which to meet the aggressions of capitalism.

EXCURSION TO IDAHO.

September 1 and 15 the Oregon Short Line will sell round trip tickets, Butte to all stations, Shoshone, Idaho, to Huntington, Oregon, including Boise, at one fare for the round trip, good returning fifteen days from date of sale; stop-overs in both directions. Here is an opportunity to visit the beautiful valley of the Snake River, the fruit and agricultural district of Idaho.

For rates call on or address the Short Line City Ticket office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Mont. H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

Vital Questions for Men.

Want a tonic? Are you physically weak? Have nervous debility? Ambition and memory failing? Have pains in the back? Kidney and bladder troubles? Insomnia? Vigor and vitality wasting away? BE RESTORED to health and strength, whether old or young, as thousands have been by THE FAMOUS DR. CHARCON'S PARISIAN TABLETS. They cure completely. Mailed plain wrapper, 50c box; five for \$2. CHARCON MED. CO., 213 W. 125th st., N. Y. Circular Sent Free.

Show Your Colors

If a Member of the American Labor Union Wear the Official Button Ten Cents Each

Address AMERICAN LABOR UNION 173 Pennsylvania Building Butte, Montana.

For Particular People

We have a nice gold-plated A. L. U.

Official Button Selling at ONE DOLLAR each

Address AMERICAN LABOR UNION Box 1067, Butte, Montana

# Proposed Constitution of the American Labor Union

## Preamble and Declaration of Principles of the American Labor Union.

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

The primary instinct of man is the preservation of life. The earth provides the means for his preservation and support, and by labor alone can he procure from the earth those things necessary for his support, which are food, raiment and shelter. That he may enjoy these things essential to life, he comes upon the earth with force sufficient to produce them. Thus the justice of the divine decree becomes naturally established. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

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

Believing, therefore, that the time has now arrived when an epoch will be marked in the history of the labor movement, denoting either its progress or decay, and believing that the necessities of the times, as evidenced in recent developments, emphasizes the fact that the older form of organization is unable to cope with the recent aggressions of plutocracy obtained by class legislation and especially maintained through the medium of friendly courts; unless our defenses by more perfect organization are strengthened; and feeling the incapacity of labor as heretofore organized to resist these encroachments, this organization is, therefore, formed for the purpose of concentrating our energies and consolidating the labor forces.

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, and we earnestly appeal to all members of the American Labor Union, and the working class in general, to be governed by these provisions, to-wit:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

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

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

### Constitution.

Adopted at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10-16, 1898; revised and amended at annual conventions held at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8-15, 1899; Denver, Colo., May 14-21, 1900; Denver, Colo., May 27-June 4, 1901; Denver, Colo., May 26-June 7, 1902; Denver, Colo., May 25-June 13, 1903.

### ARTICLE I.

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

**Jurisdiction.**  
Sec. 2. The jurisdiction of the American Labor Union shall extend over North America.

**Formation.**  
Sec. 3. The American Labor Union shall consist of (a) national and international unions; (b) state, territorial and provincial unions; (c) district and city unions; (d) local and federal unions; (e) individual members.

**National and International Unions.**  
Sec. 4. National and international unions, chartered by the American Labor Union, shall be formed on the industrial union plan and shall admit to membership all eligible persons engaged in one industry, irrespective of the number of trades or crafts, required in the operation of such industry.

**State, Territorial and Provincial Unions.**  
Sec. 5. State, territorial and provincial unions shall comprise central bodies composed of local unions and city and district unions within the state, territory or province, united with such state, territorial or provincial unions.

**District and City Unions.**  
Sec. 6. District and city unions shall comprise central bodies composed of local unions within the jurisdiction of said district or city unions united therewith.

**Local, Federal and Junior Unions.**  
Sec. 7. Local unions of the American Labor Union, admitting to membership all eligible persons engaged in a particular industry in a locality, provided, no national or international union, having jurisdiction over that particular industry, is chartered by the American Labor Union;

(b) Local federal unions, admitting to membership all eligible persons in a locality irrespective of industry or industries in which employed, not united with a national or international union, having jurisdiction, or a local industrial union in that locality;

(c) Junior unions, composed of boys not under eight nor more than sixteen years of age.

**Individual Members.**  
Sec. 8. Individual members of the American Labor Union may become and remain such, provided they are not eligible to membership in a national or international union, chartered by the American Labor Union, and do not reside within the jurisdiction of a local or federal union of the American Labor Union.

### ARTICLE II.

**Referendum Vote.**  
Section 1. The supreme authority of the American Labor Union shall be vested in its collective membership and shall be expressed through the referendum vote thereof.

**Repeals, Enactments and Amendments.**

Sec. 2. A majority of all members voting may, at any time, repeal or amend any or all laws adopted by the American Labor Union, and may enact any law placed before the membership thereof, through national, international or local unions, and may recall or discontinue any general officer thereof; provided, such referendum vote has been legally submitted to the entire membership.

**Method of Repealing, Amending or Enacting Laws.**

Sec. 3. Any law may be repealed, amended or enacted in the following manner: A national or international union, or local unions representing not less than six per cent. of the membership of the American Labor Union, embraced in local unions thereof, may submit the law to be repealed, amended or enacted, to the referendum vote of the American Labor Union through the General Secretary-Treasurer thereof, who shall transmit copies thereof to all general officers and to all national, international and local unions, and shall publish the same in four successive issues of the American Labor Union Journal, together with all communications received from all general officers or members bearing thereon; provided, that communications from members bear the seal of, and be transmitted through the national or international or local union wherein their membership is held.

**Returns—How Made.**  
Sec. 4. Returns must be made and certified to by the chief executive of local unions, and by the president and recording secretary of national unions, with seal affixed, and mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the Amer-

ican Labor Union in time to reach the general office thereof not later than sixty days from date of the General Secretary-Treasurer's communication submitting the proposition to the referendum vote.

**Vote Shall Be Published.**  
Sec. 5. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall place the returns in the hands of the General Executive Board, who shall canvass the vote immediately, and shall publish it in the American Labor Union Journal, with the date on which the changes, if any, shall become effective, which shall in no case be later than ninety days after the date of the General Secretary-Treasurer's original communication submitting the proposition for referendum vote.

**Apportionment to National and International Unions.**  
Sec. 6. Referendum votes of national or international unions, chartered by the American Labor Union, shall be apportioned in proportion to per capita tax paid into the American Labor Union by said national or international unions as required in this constitution.

### ARTICLE III.

**General Convention—Formation Of.**  
Section 1. The General Convention shall be composed of (a) all members of the General Executive Board; (b) the General President; (c) General Vice President; (d) General Secretary-Treasurer; (e) one delegate from each national or international union for the first four thousand members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional four thousand members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no national or international union shall be chartered with a membership of less than three thousand members; (f) one delegate from each state, district or city union, chartered by the American Labor Union; (g) one delegate from each local union for the first one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof.

**Delegates to General Convention—How Elected.**  
Sec. 2. Delegates to the general convention shall be elected as follows: (a) by the national, international or state unions in such manner as they may direct; (b) by district, city or local unions at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the general convention and their duplicate credentials shall be in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer 20 days prior to the date on which the General Convention shall convene.

**Who Are Eligible.**  
Sec. 3. No person is eligible as a delegate who has not been a member of his union in continuous good standing at least six months; provided, such union has been organized that length of time and the credentials must so certify.

**Presentation of Credentials.**  
Sec. 4. Delegates shall present their original credentials at the General Convention before being admitted to seats therein.

**Proxy Votes Not Allowed.**  
Sec. 5. No union, chartered by the American Labor Union, shall be represented in General Convention by proxy.

**Date and Place of Meeting.**  
Sec. 6. The General Convention shall convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on the second Monday in June biennially and shall remain in session from day to day until final adjournment has been reached.

**Powers Of.**

Sec. 7. The General Convention shall have the power:

- (a) To prepare and submit to referendum vote of the American Labor Union such laws or amendments as it may decide upon by a majority vote;
- (b) To nominate candidates for general officers in the American Labor Union, such nominations to be submitted to referendum vote and to be made in the following manner: Any duly accredited delegate in the general convention shall have the right to nominate one candidate for each general office except members of the General Executive Board;
- (c) To appropriate funds for the payment of salaries not specified in this constitution and for all other purposes determined by the General Convention;
- (d) To transact all business and exercise the full authority and power of the American Labor Union except as otherwise provided;
- (e) To hear grievances and appeals from decisions of general officers and the General Executive Board and to impeach any general officer of the American Labor Union, but impeachments can only be effected by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Convention assembled in regular or special session.

**General Executive Board—How Formed.**

Section 1. The General Executive Board shall be composed of:

- (a) General President,
- (b) General Vice-President,

(c) General Secretary-Treasurer.  
(d) One member from each national or international union, chartered by the American Labor Union, to be elected in such manner as the national or international union represented may determine.

(e) One member for every four thousand members or major fraction thereof embraced in local unions and individual membership of the American Labor Union, such member to be nominated only by the representatives of local unions in the general convention or by local unions direct through local unions, and to be elected by referendum vote of the membership in local unions only.

(The intent of this article is to constitute the General President, General Vice-President and General Secretary-Treasurer representatives impartially of the collective membership of the American Labor Union, whether such membership is embraced in national or international unions, local unions, individual membership or otherwise; to constitute the members of the General Executive Board from the national or international unions represented purely of the section of membership embraced in such national or international unions; and to constitute the members of the General Executive Board from local unions representatives purely of the membership embraced in such local unions and the individual membership.)

**Geographical Distribution.**  
Sec. 2. Not more than one member of the General Executive Board representing local unions and individual membership purely shall be selected from the same state, territory or province.

**Officers of the General Executive Board.**  
Sec. 3. The General President, General Vice-President and General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union shall constitute the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the General Executive Board.

**Vacancies—How Filled.**  
Sec. 4. Vacancies in the General Executive Board shall be filled in the following manner:

(a) Representatives from national or international unions shall be certified to the General Executive Board by the national or international unions represented whenever a vacancy occurs in the representation of such national or international unions in the General Executive Board;

(b) Representatives of the membership embraced in local unions and individual membership shall be selected, whenever a vacancy occurs, by a majority vote of that portion of the General Executive Board comprising the General President, General Vice-President, General Secretary-Treasurer and all members of the General Executive Board representing local unions and individual membership.

**How Convened.**

Sec. 5. The General Executive Board may be convened at any time and place by the General President, and shall be convened at any time or place by the General President or General Vice-President at the request of a majority of its members.

**Powers Of.**

Sec. 6. The General Executive Board shall have full power:

- (a) To administer the affairs of the American Labor Union between sessions of the General Convention;
- (b) To fill vacancies in the General Executive Board in the manner provided in this section;
- (c) To discipline or revoke the charter of any national, international, state, district, city or local union, or to discipline any general officer, local officer or member of the American Labor Union;
- (d) To suspend, dismiss or expel for cause by two-thirds vote any member of the General Executive Board, except the General President, but the opportunity for hearing and defense shall always be allowed individuals suspended, dismissed or expelled;
- (e) To suspend, dismiss or expel for cause by two-thirds vote any general officer, except the General President, and any local officer or member of the American Labor Union;
- (f) Whenever the available cash in the defense fund has been exhausted, the General Executive Board shall have power to levy a special tax on all members of the American Labor Union for the purpose of conducting any strike that may have been legally ordered or sanctioned by the General Executive Board;
- (g) The General Executive Board shall have power to approve or sanction a strike of any national or international union, local union or number of local unions, when the same has been ordered by a two-thirds vote of all members voting on secret ballot, which shall in case of national or international unions be conducted in accordance with their own constitution and regulations, and in case of a local union or unions shall be conducted at a regular meeting if notice has been given in advance that a strike will be considered or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

**Definition of Strikes.**

Sec. 12. A "strike," within the meaning of this constitution and by-laws, is a peaceful cessation of labor or refusal to work upon the part of a member or members of a national, international or local union of the American Labor Union on account of the refusal of the employer or employers of its members to redress a grievance either of the American Labor Union as a whole or a part thereof, or of a member or members thereof. No other meaning or intent is ever to be given, understood or implied from the word "strike" within the meaning of this constitution and by-laws and of the other laws, regulations and acts or acts of the American Labor Union; nor is any strike, other than as herein defined, to be lawfully entered upon by the American Labor Union, or any authority under it, nor shall the American Labor Union, or any member or members thereof, be by any authority exercised thereunder directed to engage or be engaged in any unlawful combination, confederation or conspiracy

of all resident members of such local union or unions, in good standing, provided, that at least fifteen days' notice has been given the General Executive Board by the national, international or local union or unions affected, together with full information of the grievances or proposed request, demands or changes in the hours of service, rates of pay, rules or conditions of employment, service or promotion, or of other causes leading up to the strike.

**Unlawful Strikes.**  
Sec. 7. All strikes, otherwise entered upon, shall be unlawful and no payment shall be made from the defense fund in support thereof, provided, that the General Executive Board may, in its judgment, by two-thirds vote, temporarily annul the provision for fifteen days' notice in this article in cases of partial or general lock-outs or intimidations, transfers, suspensions or discharges of members for serving on grievance committees or boards of adjustment or becoming or remaining members of the American Labor Union or any national, international or local union thereof.

**To Order Strikes.**  
Sec. 8. The General Executive Board shall have power by two-thirds vote to initiate and order local or general strikes of any and all members of the American Labor Union, or any national, international or local union or unions thereof, at any time or place, whenever, in the judgment of the General Executive Board, such action is necessary for the welfare of the American Labor Union; but such action to be legal shall require that the representative on the General Executive Board for the national or international union or unions, if any, are involved in the strike, shall vote affirmatively; but the General Executive Board has the right to appeal from a refusal to vote or a negative vote of such representative to the Executive Board or Board of Directors of the national or international union represented by him, and should such appeal result in an affirmative vote then the vote of such national or international union shall be considered as being affirmative and the strike ordered.

**To Declare Strikes Off.**  
Sec. 9. The General Executive Board by two-thirds vote shall have power to declare any strike off which may have been sanctioned or ordered by it when, in its judgment, the best interests of the American Labor Union will be served by so doing.

**Payments from Defense Fund.**  
Sec. 10. Whenever a strike has been duly and legally entered upon, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, the general executive board shall have power to order payments from the defense fund for the purpose of conducting the strike and supporting the strikers until such strike has been duly and legally declared off by the General Executive Board, but no payments whatever shall ever be made from the defense fund as donations or contributions or for any other purpose whatsoever except to conduct strikes and pay strike benefits in cases where strikes have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

**Strike Pay—Rates of.**  
Sec. 11. Strike pay shall not be allowed to strikers until they have in each separate case been out on legal strike a period exceeding seven consecutive days, and the strike allowance after seven consecutive days shall not exceed \$5 per week for strikers with families dependent upon them, and \$3 per week for other strikers, and shall be paid only to those who are actually working when the strike began and who were actually and legally called out on strike, provided, that the General Executive Board may extend the provisions of this section to individual cases of non-union men and those who were not working when the strike began; but this authority may be used to a very limited extent only.

**Definition of Strikes.**  
Sec. 12. A "strike," within the meaning of this constitution and by-laws, is a peaceful cessation of labor or refusal to work upon the part of a member or members of a national, international or local union of the American Labor Union on account of the refusal of the employer or employers of its members to redress a grievance either of the American Labor Union as a whole or a part thereof, or of a member or members thereof. No other meaning or intent is ever to be given, understood or implied from the word "strike" within the meaning of this constitution and by-laws and of the other laws, regulations and acts or acts of the American Labor Union; nor is any strike, other than as herein defined, to be lawfully entered upon by the American Labor Union, or any authority under it, nor shall the American Labor Union, or any member or members thereof, be by any authority exercised thereunder directed to engage or be engaged in any unlawful combination, confederation or conspiracy

so declared under the laws of the governments under which the American Labor Union may operate; nor having for its purpose, object or design the retarding, hindrance, stoppage or interference with the transmission of the mails of the governments under which the American Labor Union may operate, or of international, interstate, territorial or provincial commerce, or of commerce between nations, states, territories or provinces; nor having for its purpose, object or design the commission of any offense or offenses against any government or against any authority to be exercised under any governments or any states, territories or provinces therein; and every strike that may be lawfully ordered or instituted by the American Labor Union, or under its authority, shall be limited to the peaceful and lawful cessation of labor and declination to perform further service, and without engaging in any violence or unlawful act or acts in connection therewith.

**Disbursement from Defense Fund.**  
Sec. 13. Disbursements from the defense fund can only be made by the General Executive Board and in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, and then only for the purpose of conducting strikes which have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

**Defense Fund—How Cared For.**  
Sec. 14. The General Executive Board has power to invest the defense fund in United States government bonds.

**Power to Declare Unfair.**  
Sec. 15. The General Executive Board shall have power to declare any article, individual, firm, company, corporation, trust, railway, or other person, institution or thing, fair or unfair to organized labor, and all national, international or local unions or individual members of the American Labor Union shall absolutely respect and comply with these declarations.

**To Interpret the Constitution.**  
Sec. 16. The General Executive Board shall have power to interpret the constitution and all laws, rules and regulations enacted by the American Labor Union, and may, in its judgment, prepare and submit any law, enacting any law and repealing and amending any existing law affecting this constitution to referendum vote as provided herein.

**To Call Special Session of General Convention.**  
Sec. 17. The General Executive Board shall have power by two-thirds vote to call a special session of the General Convention when, in its judgment, such action is necessary to the welfare of the American Labor Union, and shall call a special session of the General Convention upon petition of local unions representing not less than ten per cent. of the membership.

**Grievances and Appeals.**  
Sec. 18. The General Executive Board shall have power to hear and decide upon all grievances and appeals properly presented to it, from decisions of national, international or local unions or general officers, but cases in which appeals are based shall be presented to and passed upon by the proper authority having jurisdiction, if any, before such appeals may be taken to the General Executive Board.

**To Determine Jurisdiction.**  
Sec. 19. The General Executive Board shall have power to determine the jurisdiction of all national, international or local unions of the American Labor Union when not otherwise provided in this constitution.

**Compensation of Members.**  
Sec. 20. Compensation of members of the General Executive Board shall be as follows:

- (a) General President, General Vice-President, General Secretary-Treasurer as provided elsewhere in this constitution;
- (b) Members representing national or international unions in the General Executive Board shall be compensated by their respective unions, except when personally attending meetings of or transacting business for the General Executive Board in which the national or international union they represent is not specially interested, in which case such members shall receive from the American Labor Union the same compensation they would have received from their respective unions;
- (c) Other members of the General Executive Board shall receive five dollars per day for time consumed in traveling and serving on the General Executive Board and actual transportation expenses when away from home under orders of the General Executive Board, but allowances for transportation expenses may only be made upon expense account rendered in proper form with receipts for all expenditures attached thereto, and must be audited and approved by the General President before being paid. Only one expense account may be submitted in any one month.

### ARTICLE V.

**General President—Position Defined.**  
Section 1. The General President is the executive head of the American Labor Union and its chief executive officer.

**How Nominated and Elected.**  
Sec. 2. He shall be nominated and elected as provided in this constitution, and shall hold office for two years and until his successor is duly qualified and installed.

**Authority Of.**  
Sec. 3. He shall preside at all sessions of the General Convention and shall exercise such authority while the General Convention is in session as appertains to the presiding officer of that body.

**To Appoint Committees.**  
Sec. 4. At the opening of each regular session of each General Convention, immediately after the calling of the temporary roll of officers and members thereof, he shall appoint the following committees to consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members each, the members of said committees to be selected proportionately from national, international and local unions:

**Credentials.**  
Rules—special and general. (After report of the committee on credentials has been received and adopted, he shall immediately appoint the following additional committees, to consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members each, selected proportionately from national, international and local unions):

Constitution and by-laws, Ritual and secret work, General officers' reports, Finance and salaries, Grievances and appeals, Printing, Labor and labor statistics, Resolutions, petitions and greetings, American Labor Union Journal, Minutes, Press, And all special committees, not otherwise provided for.

**To Appoint Convention Officers.**  
Sec. 5. He shall appoint a conductor and doorkeeper to serve during each session of the General Convention only.

**To Decide Questions of Order.**  
Sec. 6. He shall decide all questions of order arising during the deliberations of the General Convention, subject to appeal to the General Convention by any member thereof.

**To Approve Claims.**  
Sec. 7. He shall approve all orders, bills, claims and vouchers of every character against the general treasury or any department thereof before payment of funds may be made therefrom.

**To Disseminate Secret Work.**  
Sec. 8. He shall provide for the distribution and dissemination of all signs, passwords, grips and signals which may be prescribed by the General Convention.

**To Convene Local Unions.**  
Sec. 9. He may convene any local union at any time, preside therein, inspect its work, correct its errors, examine its books, and require conformity with the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the American Labor Union, and may, in his judgment, authorize any general officer, member of the General Executive Board or general organizer to exercise the authority granted in this section.

**To Grant Charters to District Unions.**  
Sec. 10. He may grant charters for state, district and city unions in accordance with the terms of this constitution.

**To Grant Charters to National or International Unions.**  
Sec. 11. He may grant charters to national or international unions seeking admittance to the American Labor Union, provided they conform to the requirements of this constitution and a charter has not already been granted to a national or international union having jurisdiction over the same industry.

**To Grant Charters to Local Unions.**  
Sec. 12. He may grant charters to local unions in accordance with the terms of this constitution.

**To Suspend Officers.**  
Sec. 13. He may suspend for cause from official function any general officer except members of the General Executive Board, and any local officer of any state, district, city or local union united with the American Labor Union, pending investigation and decision by the General Executive Board, but such suspension shall not deprive the individual suspended of his standing in his union.

**To Appoint Chief Clerk.**  
Sec. 14. He has power to appoint a chief clerk in personal charge of the General President's office, for whose conduct he shall be held entirely responsible, and whose compensation shall be one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, payable monthly.

(Continued on Page Nine.)



# Proposed Constitution of the American Labor Union

(Continued from Page Eight.)

## To Apport Organizers.

Sec. 15. He has power to commission, appoint and dismiss general and local organizers; compensation of general organizers to be one hundred dollars per month and reasonable transportation and living expenses when absent from their headquarters; payable only upon submission of the regular expense account form adopted by the American Labor Union; compensation of local organizers to be either by commission or salary as may be determined by the General President.

## Shall Give Bonds.

Sec. 16. He shall give a bond in a reliable surety company to be selected by the General Executive Board in the sum of ten thousand dollars; said bond to be retained by the General Executive Board.

## Shall Submit Report.

Sec. 17. He shall submit to each regular session of the General Convention a report setting forth all his official acts and shall recommend such legislation as he deems for the best interests of the American Labor Union.

## Compensation Of.

Sec. 18. He shall devote his entire time to the interests of the American Labor Union and shall receive as compensation for his services one hundred and seventy-five dollars per month, payable monthly, and when absent from the general headquarters in the interests of the American Labor Union, he shall receive reasonable traveling and living expenses, payable only upon submission of the regular expense account form adopted by the American Labor Union.

## ARTICLE VI.

### General Vice-President—How Nominated and Elected.

Section 1. The General Vice-President shall be nominated and elected as provided in this constitution and shall hold office for two years and until his successor is duly qualified and installed.

### Duties Of.

Sec. 2. He shall assist the General President in the discharge of his duties as presiding officer at all sessions of the General Convention, and during the temporary absence of the General President he shall be presiding officer of the General Convention.

Sec. 3. When required by the General Executive Board, he shall devote his entire time under the instruction of the General President to the interests of the American Labor Union and shall perform such duties as the General President may direct.

### Shall Succeed to Presidency.

Sec. 4. In case of the death, resignation or removal of the General President, he shall discharge the duties and assume the responsibilities of the office of General President until his successor is duly installed.

### Compensation Of.

Sec. 5. When devoting his entire time to the interests of the American Labor Union, he shall receive as compensation for his services one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, payable monthly, and when absent from his headquarters in the interests of the American Labor Union, he shall receive reasonable traveling and living expenses, payable only upon the submission of the regular expense account form adopted by the American Labor Union.

## ARTICLE VII.

### General Secretary-Treasurer—Position Defined.

Section 1. The General Secretary-Treasurer is the official head of the accounting and treasury departments.

### How Nominated and Elected.

Sec. 2. He shall be nominated and elected as provided in this constitution and shall hold office for two years and until his successor is duly qualified and installed.

### Ex-Officio Secretary of General Convention.

Sec. 3. When the General Convention is in session he is its secretary and recording officer, and it shall be his duty to keep a true record of the proceedings of the General Convention proper to be written, and to lay all appeals before it.

### Shall Keep Records.

Sec. 4. He shall keep a complete record of all national, international, state, district, city or local unions united with the American Labor Union, and his books shall at all times show the financial standing of every such union with the General Treasury and every department thereof.

### Shall Issue Monthly Reports.

Sec. 5. He shall prepare and report to the General Executive Board, and to all national, international and local unions, monthly the condition of the general treasury in its several departments; the numerical strength of all national, international and local unions separately and as a whole, together with the increase and decrease of membership of such unions and in the American Labor Union as a whole, and has power to require all unions of every character united with the American Labor Union to render monthly reports to his office promptly after the close of each month in order that he may comply with this section; and every such union failing to comply with this section shall be disciplined in such manner as may be determined by the General Executive Board.

### Shall Countersign Charters.

Sec. 6. He shall countersign all charters granted by the General President and shall affix the great seal of the American Labor Union thereto.

### Has Charge of Records.

Sec. 7. He shall preserve the records and shall have charge of the books, papers and great seal of the American Labor Union and all property belonging to the General Convention.

### Shall Provide Stationery.

Sec. 8. He shall devise and provide forms of charters, membership cards, transfer cards, withdrawal cards, traveling cards, official receipts, credentials, seals, books, report blanks, stationery and supplies of the same with constitutions and by-laws, rituals and other matter ordered by the General Convention or General Executive Board, to be printed and kept in stock, and shall be the custodian thereof and shall furnish the same.

the General Convention, General Executive Board, general officers and unions upon requisition.

### Account of Supplies.

Sec. 9. He shall keep accounts with unions showing charges for stationery and supplies.

### Bonds.

Sec. 10. He shall require every general officer, organizer, local officer, agent, representative or employe of the American Labor Union, or any state, district, city or local union or department thereof to execute a surety bond in the sum to be designated by the General Secretary-Treasurer; and he shall endorse the word "approved" and sign his name thereunder on all bonds of general and other officers required to give bonds (except the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer) and of all treasurers and other officers of local unions who may be required to furnish bonds when such bonds are, in his judgment, satisfactory to the American Labor Union, and shall retain the same in his custody and will be held strictly accountable for the satisfactory execution and character of such bonds and for the amounts named therein and for their production when required. The official bonds of the general and local officers of the American Labor Union, saving those of General President, General Secretary-Treasurer and officers of national and international unions, shall be made payable to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union and to his successors in office and shall be by him held and enforced for, in the interests and behalf of the American Labor Union. The General Secretary-Treasurer, or his successors in office, may in his own name sue upon and enforce the collection of the penal sum of any such bond, and may as trustee of the American Labor Union sue in his own name (with like authority to his successors in office) and obtain judgment for any damages sustained by either the American Labor Union or by any department, district or union, or by any of the members thereof, by reason of the failure or refusal of the officers named in any bond to comply with the obligation thereof, and he, or his successors in office, may further perform any acts, or take any action or proceeding by him or by any such successor deemed necessary to recover upon any bond, made payable to said General Secretary-Treasurer or successors in office, and the American Labor Union and the members thereof may be joined as parties plaintiff therein and said General Secretary-Treasurer and successors in office may employ counsel to represent him and them and the receipt, acquittance or discharge, compromise or settlement of any such proceeding on the part of the General Secretary-Treasurer or his successors in office, shall be the fully authorized act of the American Labor Union and its members, and upon them binding in any such proceeding, and if made to that effect in bar of all further proceedings upon the cause compromised or settled. Any sum or sums recovered by the General Secretary-Treasurer or his successors in office upon any such bonds or by reason of such action or proceeding, by him or them instituted thereon, shall be received and held by him or them in trust for the American Labor Union, paid into the general treasury and accounted for in the same manner in which other funds coming into the General Secretary-Treasurer's hands are to be paid and accounted for, such payment and accounting to be made immediately upon the receipt thereof.

### Bonds of General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 11. The official bonds of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer shall be made payable to a member of the General Executive Board, and to his successors in office, such member to be designated by the General Executive Board, and shall be by him held and enforced for, in the interest and on behalf of the American Labor Union in the same manner and under the same conditions and restrictions and with the same power and authority in all respects that is vested within the General Secretary-Treasurer as aforesaid in the case of the bonds of officers other than the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

### Additional Duties.

Sec. 12. He shall perform such other duties as may be required by the constitution and by-laws or any law or regulation hereafter adopted by the General Convention, and by all decisions affecting the accounting and treasury departments made in writing by the General Executive Board.

### Power to Provide Books.

Sec. 13. He has power to provide himself with all books, stationery and supplies necessary to conduct the business of his department and shall render vouchers for all supplies purchased by him.

### Shall Protect Funds.

Sec. 14. He shall carefully guard and protect the funds in the several departments of the general treasury, and it is his particular function to prevent transfers or applications of the funds to purposes or accounts for which they have not been legally appropriated, either by the constitution and by-laws, or by enactments of the General Convention, and he shall preserve and exhibit proper receipts for all disbursements from the several departments of the general treasury, made on vouchers, orders, bills or claims bearing the approval of the General President; and it shall be unlawful for any payment for any purpose whatsoever to be made from any of the several departments of the general treasury without the General President's approval in writing.

### May Employ Staff.

Sec. 15. He has power to employ a chief clerk, accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers and other assistants of his office, and shall fix their compensation, but they shall invariably be members of the American Labor Union and the compensation or salaries thus nominated by him are subject to review and change by the General Executive Board should it

appear to them that the compensation fixed by the General Secretary-Treasurer is in excess of requirements.

### Jurisdiction.

Sec. 16. His jurisdiction as General Secretary-Treasurer extends to all books, reports, statements and accounts of the American Labor Union in all of its departments and all unions, and he is empowered to prescribe the form and method of monthly and other reports as in his judgment may best serve the interests of the American Labor Union to be made by all unions to his office. He is held personally responsible on his bond for the accounting and general treasury departments of the American Labor Union.

### Monthly Membership Card System.

Sec. 17. He shall establish the monthly membership card system in all local unions of the American Labor Union; such cards to be furnished to all local unions by the General Secretary-Treasurer only, and be charged to the accounts of the several local unions, cards to be colored red, be of uniform make, design and lettering, to be specially printed with name, location and number of each local union to which furnished, to be numbered in separate series for each local union; such numerical series to be consecutive and run from one upward perpetually; provide for indication by punch mark to show month and year for which issued, and bear the emblem of the American Labor Union and the facsimile signature of the General President.

### Shall Give Bond.

Sec. 18. He shall give bond in some reliable surety company to be selected by the General Executive Board in a sum not less than twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars, to be increased at their discretion and to be held in trust as specified in this article for the American Labor Union.

### Shall Submit Report.

Sec. 19. He shall submit to the General Convention, at the beginning of each regular session thereof, a statement setting forth all the transactions of his department for the preceding term.

### Compensation Of.

Sec. 20. He shall devote his entire time to the interests of the American Labor Union, and shall receive as compensation for his services one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars per month, payable monthly, and when absent from his headquarters, in the interest of the American Labor Union, he shall receive reasonable traveling and living expenses, payable only upon submission of the regular expense account form adopted by the American Labor Union.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### American Labor Union Journal.

Section 1. The American Labor Union Journal shall be the official publication of the American Labor Union.

### When Published.

Sec. 2. It shall be published weekly.

### Subscription Price.

Sec. 3. The subscription price shall be fifty cents per annum.

### Departments Of.

Sec. 4. There shall be established in the American Labor Union Journal such departments of an editorial, literary and technical character as will make it readable and instructive.

### General Secretary-Treasurer's Department.

Sec. 5. There shall be established a General Secretary-Treasurer's department in the American Labor Union Journal, in which will be published notices of assessments, reports and other documents emanating from the General Secretary-Treasurer's office, and the publication of such notices in the said department shall be legal and sufficient service of such notice upon all national, international, state, district, city or local unions and general and local officers and members of the American Labor Union.

### Revenues Of.

Sec. 6. All proceeds derived from the publication of the American Labor Union Journal, such as subscription fees, advertising rates and revenues from other sources, shall be turned into the general fund of the American Labor Union.

### Expenses Of.

Sec. 7. All disbursements or expenses connected with the preparation, printing and publication of the American Labor Union Journal shall be paid out of the general fund.

### Shall Be the Only Official Journal.

Sec. 8. No general officer of the American Labor Union (except the General Executive Board and executive officers of national or international unions) local officer or member thereof or any union united therewith, shall issue any local paper, representing the American Labor Union or any of its departments or unions.

### Editor.

Sec. 9. The American Labor Union Journal shall be managed and edited by the editor thereof, who shall be selected by the General Executive Board and shall serve at their pleasure. His compensation shall be fixed by the General Executive Board. He shall exercise full control over the American Labor Union Journal, shall make it conform in policy to the principles of the American Labor Union and decisions of the General Executive Board, and shall have power to appoint and employ staff, assistants, clerks and such help as may be necessary to conduct the Journal and shall fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the General Executive Board.

## ARTICLE IX.

### Revenues From National and International Unions.

Section 1. All national or international unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the general treasury of the American Labor Union five and one-third cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as follows:

One-third of a cent per member per month to be turned into the general fund for use in conducting administration and five cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose

of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

### Revenues from Local and Federal Unions.

Sec. 2. Local and federal unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the treasury of the American Labor Union 20 cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as follows:

Eleven cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; four cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal, and five cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

### Revenues From Junior Unions.

Sec. 3.—Junior unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the general treasury of the American Labor Union five cents per member per month, which shall be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration, and such unions shall be entitled to all the benefits accruing to any union united with the American Labor Union except strike benefits, and the members of Junior unions shall not receive the American Labor Union Journal unless paid for separately at the regular subscription price.

### Individual Members.

Sec. 4. Individual members of the American Labor Union, not attached to any national, international or local union united therewith, shall pay into the general treasury of the American Labor Union an initiation fee of \$2.50 and monthly dues at the rate of fifty cents per month, payable quarterly in advance, to be applied as follows:

Forty-one cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; four cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal; five cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose for which that fund has been created. All of the initiation fee of individual members to be turned into the general fund.

### Charter Fees—Local Unions.

Sec. 5. Twenty dollars shall be remitted to the General Treasury and placed to the credit of supply account for every charter issued, to form a local union, and for the supplies connected therewith. There shall be furnished to newly organized unions by the General Secretary-Treasurer for the charter fee:

- 1 Charter,
- 3 Rituals,
- 1 Financial ledger,
- 1 Minute book,
- 1 Cash book,
- 1 Roll book,
- 1 Blank official receipt book,
- 1 Treasurer's receipt book,
- 1 Warrant book,
- 1 Seal,
- 25 Constitutions,
- 100 Applications for membership,
- 100 Delinquent notices,
- 25 Traveling cards,
- 25 Tracing cards,
- 25 Withdrawal cards,
- 100 Membership cards, specially printed,
- 1 Pencil.

### Charter Fees—Central Bodies.

Sec. 6. Five dollars shall be remitted to the General Treasury for every charter issued to national, international, state, district or city unions.

### Dues of Central Bodies.

Sec. 7. The dues of state, district or city unions shall be three dollars per quarter, payable quarterly in advance.

### Unions When Suspended.

Sec. 8. All national and international unions that are in arrears for sixty days, and all state, district, city and local unions and individual members united with the American Labor Union, that are in arrears for thirty days, counting from the last day of the month for which reports and remittances are delinquent, including all monthly reports required by the General Secretary-Treasurer and monthly and other remittances for per capita tax, including the general fund and defense fund and payments for supplies, assessments and special taxes, shall stand suspended from the American Labor Union and all departments thereof, including the defense fund, and shall not be entitled to any of the benefits or payments therein provided, for such union or for any member thereof from the defense fund, or from other funds of the American Labor Union.

### Unions Not Entitled to Representation.

Sec. 9. National, international, state, district, city and local unions, suspended as provided in the preceding section, because of being in arrears to the American Labor Union or to any department thereof, or for any assessment or per capita tax duly and regularly levied by the General Executive Board thereof, or any other duly constituted authority therein, shall not be entitled to representation in the General Executive Board, the General Convention or any other deliberative body, executive committee or central union or chartered by the American Labor Union.

### Reinstatement of Unions.

Sec. 10. Any national, international, state, district, city or local union, suspended in accordance with the preceding sections, may be reinstated within six months in the American Labor Union upon the rendering to the General Secretary-Treasurer of all monthly and other reports required by him, and the payment of all arrearages and per capita and other tax, dues fines, assessments, bills of supplies and other charges that may have accrued against such union, but any such union thus reinstated shall not be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund as hereinafter provided for a period of three months from date of such reinstatement, during which period such union must remain in continuous good standing.

### Payments From Defense Fund.

Sec. 11. No payments of any character whatsoever shall be made from the defense fund for the aid or assistance of any national, international or local union united with the American Labor Union until such union has contributed to the defense fund in accordance with the provisions in this constitution for a period of six consecutive months, during which period said union must have remained in good standing with respect to all other departments, per capita tax, assessments, or any payments of any kind whatsoever required by the American Labor Union.

### Disposition of Funds.

Sec. 12. All funds in the several departments of the American Labor Union shall be deposited by the General Secretary-Treasurer in a reliable bank or financial institution, to be designated by the General Executive Board, and no funds of the American Labor Union, or any department thereof, shall be paid out of the designated depository except on checks or drafts drawn and signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer and countersigned by the General President; said checks or drafts shall be numbered consecutively and shall be in a form and of a safety pattern approved and adopted by the General Executive Board, and shall not again be changed in form or design except by order of the General Executive Board.

## ARTICLE X.

### Salaries Officers Shall Serve American Labor Union Only.

Section 1. The General President, General Vice-President, General Secretary-Treasurer, regularly salaried members of the General Executive Board and regularly salaried general officers and organizers of the American Labor Union shall not accept or retain any other office in the American Labor Union, or any national, international, state, district, city or local union united with the American Labor Union, or any other labor organization, or any political city, county, state or federal office or position under any government, municipal, state or federal, and shall not accept any elective or appointive office of any character from any political party, or perform service for compensation for any other person or institution whatsoever. Members of the General Executive Board, who are not regularly salaried by the American Labor Union, shall not represent any political party in convention, and shall not accept any appointive or elective office of any character from any political party.

### General Officers Forfeit Positions.

Sec. 2. Should any general officer become delinquent in fees, dues, per capita tax or assessment to the American Labor Union, or any national or local union in the American Labor Union with which he is united, he shall immediately forfeit his office.

### National and International Unions—When Chartered.

Sec. 3. National, international, state, district, city or local unions shall not be chartered by the American Labor Union unless they conform in construction and methods to the principles of the American Labor Union as defined in this constitution. National or international unions or local unions, chartered by the American Labor Union, shall be formed on the industrial union plan, and charters shall not be granted to any national or international union claiming jurisdiction over any industry for which a charter has already been issued.

### Jurisdiction of National and International Unions.

Sec. 4. The jurisdiction of national or international unions, formed on the industrial union plan and chartered by the American Labor Union, is hereby defined as follows:

All employes of any character whatsoever, irrespective of trade, craft, occupation or calling, title or compensation, employed in one industry in and under the jurisdiction of a national or international chartered union having jurisdiction over that industry, provided that local unions on the federal union plan shall not be required to surrender the membership acquired by them over any trade, craft, occupation, calling or industry when the number of members engaged in such industry does not exceed twenty-five, and provided further that the members of one trade or industry embraced in a federal union when in excess of twenty-five shall not withdraw from such federal union and form a local union, chartered either by the American Labor Union direct or by a national or international union, united therewith unless two-thirds or more of the members of such trade or industry petition in favor thereof.

## ARTICLE XI.

### Nominations and Elections.

Section 1. Any member, except honorary members, of any national, international or local union, which has been united with the American Labor Union for two years or more, and any individual member of the American Labor Union, shall be eligible to any general office or to the General Executive Board, as specified in this constitution, provided he has been a member in continuous good standing of a national, international or local union, or of the American Labor Union for a period of two years or more, and is in good standing at the time of nomination and election. Continuous good standing, for the purposes of this section, is defined to mean that the member shall at no time during the two years' period have been in arrears for more than three consecutive months.

### Local Unions May Certify and File Certificates with the General Secretary-Treasurer as to Eligibility and Acceptance of Members of Such Local Unions as Candidates for Nomination for any General Office or Member of the General Executive Board.

Sec. 2. The filing of such certificates with the General Secretary-Treasurer shall begin not earlier than ninety days and be closed not

later than forty days preceding the date on which the General Convention shall convene, and certificates received subsequently thereto shall not be considered.

Sec. 4. Complete list of all members thus certified to shall be published in the American Labor Union Journal for four issues following the last date on which such certificates may be received by the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 5. Any local union may by resolution nominate one candidate for the office of General President, one for General Vice-President, one for General Secretary-Treasurer and candidates for members of the General Executive Board, as provided in this constitution, from the list thus published, forwarding such resolutions to the General Secretary-Treasurer prior to the convening of the General Convention, and such nominations shall be read by the General Secretary-Treasurer before the General Convention, and all candidates who have received three or more nominations in this manner shall be registered with other nominees made in the General Convention as regularly nominated candidates for the offices specified.

Sec. 6. All nominations made in this manner must be in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer in time to be read in the General Convention before final adjournment or they shall not be considered.

Sec. 7. Nominations may also be made by delegates in the General Convention, but may not be made by delegates from local unions when such local unions have already made nominations for the same office by resolution. All nominations made in the General Convention require a second before being registered.

Sec. 8. Within ten days after the close of the General Convention the General Secretary-Treasurer shall notify all eligible nominees of their nominations and all candidates shall file with the General Secretary-Treasurer within thirty days of the receipt of said notice letters of acceptance of such nominations, and in such letters shall give their views of the principles and methods of the American Labor Union.

Sec. 9. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall publish in the American Labor Union Journal a full list of nominees for all general offices with names and numbers of unions of which they are members, together with letters of acceptance, and shall forward to all unions, on or before August 5, 1905, and biennially thereafter, a sufficient quantity of official ballots showing the names, offices, location and union of all candidates properly nominated. The ballots shall be so constructed that voters can with ease designate their choice by making a cross opposite the names of those for whom they desire to vote.

Sec. 10. Elections by referendum vote of the General President, General Vice-President, General Secretary-Treasurer and members of the General Executive Board, representing local unions, shall be held on September 1, 1905, and biennially thereafter.

Sec. 11. No ballot shall be used at such elections except those issued by the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 12. No member shall be entitled to vote at general elections who is not in good standing and so reported in the monthly report preceding the election.

Sec. 13. The President and Recording Secretary of each local union are hereby required, within forty-eight hours after closing the polls, to transmit to the General Secretary-Treasurer a statement showing the number of votes cast for each and every candidate. They shall also transmit to the General Secretary-Treasurer in the same manner the votes cast, securely sealed. These returns shall be carefully filed by said official and delivered to the Board of Canvassers.

Sec. 14. Preceding an election for general officers, the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send each member of the General Executive Board a list of unions within a radius of three hundred miles of headquarters. The members of the General Executive Board shall then vote for five unions. The five unions receiving a majority vote of the General Executive Board shall each of them elect one member of the Canvassing Board.

Sec. 15. The members elected as the Canvassing Board shall meet at headquarters at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 15th, succeeding the general election. They shall then formally and in the presence of each other open envelopes or boxes containing votes, records of results, etc., and ascertain and verify results of the election. Upon conclusion of their labors, they shall prepare a detailed report of the result of the election and sign and certify to the same. This report shall be published in the issue of the Official Journal immediately after the result is ascertained. The Canvassing Board shall place all the ballots, etc., together with a copy of its report, in a box to be closed and sealed by them, and this box shall not be opened until the next General Convention is held, when it shall be disposed of.

Sec. 16. Any member of the Canvassing Board who shall aid or abet in falsely declaring the result of an election for general officers shall be expelled from the organization and not be permitted to a readmittance for a term of five years from the date of such expulsion, and upon readmission said person shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, and shall forever be deprived from holding any office in this union, and his name and office shall be published in the Official Journal for three consecutive issues.

Sec. 17. With the exception of the offices of General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, those nominees receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot shall be declared elected to the position for which they were candidates. In the case of the above mentioned officers a majority vote shall be necessary to elect, and if, on the first ballot, no candidate for General President or General Secretary-Treasurer receives a majority of all votes cast, or if there shall have been an equal number of votes for the two highest candidates, the election shall be held on the second ballot.

# Proposed Constitution of the American Labor Union

(Continued from Page Nine.)

Candidates for any other office, the Canvassing Board shall direct the General Secretary-Treasurer to issue ballots containing the names of the two candidates who receive the greatest number of votes (or those who may have been tied) and unions shall hold an election within forty days of such date. The election and certification of results to be in all possible respects similar to those which had obtained in conducting the initial election.

Sec. 18. Any member proven guilty of misrepresenting returns, altering, mutilating or destroying deposited ballots, or voting wrongfully or illegally, shall be punished as the local union shall determine, but in no case shall the penalty be less than a fine of ten dollars. It is further provided that for the purpose of preserving the integrity of this law, the General Executive Board, all other laws, or parts of laws, to the contrary notwithstanding, is empowered to proceed against the alleged offender and mete out such punishment as in the opinion of the said General Executive Board is just and equitable.

Sec. 19. Any union refusing or neglecting to hold an election, as required by this law, shall be disciplined as the General Executive Board may determine.

Sec. 20. All general officers and members of the General Executive Board, outgoing and incoming, shall meet jointly on the first Monday in October, and shall do so until all general officers-elect in their respective offices using due care to check all accounts and cash and provide for the legal and binding transfer of all books, accounts, property and funds to the general officers-elect.

**ARTICLE XII.**  
**Interchangeable Cards.**  
Section 1. Transfer cards issued by national, international or local unions united with the American Labor Union will be accepted by all national, international or local unions united with the American Labor Union, subject to the rules and qualifications governing membership in such unions. In accepting such transfer cards, the member transferring shall pay the difference in initiation between that of the union from which he comes and that of the union to which he transfers; except in cases where the transferring member has

formerly belonged to a union requiring an equal or higher initiation fee, when he will be accepted as transferring directly from one union to another. This fact shall be established by communication between the two unions concerned.

**ARTICLE XIII.**  
Section 1. Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the deliberations of the General Convention and of all local unions of the American Labor Union.

**ARTICLE XIV.**  
Section 1. This Constitution and

By-Laws shall become effective on and after February 1, 1901.

F. W. CRONIN,  
R. G. MOSER,  
C. M. O'BRIEN,  
GEO. ESTES,  
H. N. BANKS,  
M. L. SALTER,  
J. C. BARNES,  
FRANK ANDREWS,  
H. L. HUGHES,  
EDWARD BOYCE,  
R. E. CROSBY,  
ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE,  
DANIEL M'DONALD,  
CLARENCE SMITH,  
Committee on Constitution.

# Proposed By-Laws of the American Labor Union

**ARTICLE I.**  
**Local Unions—Industrial, Federal and Junior.**

Section 1. Charters for local unions, industrial, federal and junior, may be issued upon written application of ten eligible petitioners.

Sec. 2. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color.

Sec. 3. Local unions shall define the eligibility of their membership where not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 4. No one shall be initiated into local unions until having filed written application in regular form, and having been recommended by the craft or investigating committee, hereinafter provided for, which committee shall report at the first regular meeting after receiving application.

Sec. 5. Application for membership shall not be considered unless accompanied by at least one-half of the prescribed membership fee. Should application be rejected, the payment shall be returned.

Sec. 6. Candidates for membership who have been proposed in regular form and have been reported on favorably by the investigation committee, shall be balloted on at a regular meeting of the local union. Should there be less than four black balls the candidate shall be declared elected. If four or more black balls are found, those casting black balls shall give their reasons in writing to the President of the Union. The names of persons casting black balls and giving reasons shall be kept secret. If the evidence is not sufficient to bar the candidate from membership, he may be elected by a majority of those present.

Sec. 7. Each candidate when initiated shall pay the balance of the initiation fee due, pledge himself to support the constitution of the American Labor Union and to obey all lawful orders of the Executive Board, in addition to obligations required by the local union of which he becomes a member. He shall also fill out blank for American Labor Union Journal.

Sec. 8. Candidates who do not appear or present satisfactory reason within thirty days after being notified of their election to membership, shall forfeit the initiation fee, and shall not be admitted without again complying with the foregoing sections of this article.

**ARTICLE II.**  
**Local Officers.**

Section 1. The officers of the local industrial and federal unions shall comprise the following: (a) President, (b) Vice-President, (c) Recording and Corresponding Secretary, (d) Financial Secretary-Treasurer, (e) Guide, (f) Guard, (g) three Trustees, (h) Executive Board, (i) Craft Committees.

Sec. 2. All local officers, except Craft Committees, shall be nominated at the two regular meetings immediately preceding the 16th of December and the two regular meetings immediately preceding the 16th of June.

Sec. 3. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall notify absent members of their nomination, and it shall be their duty to signify their acceptance or otherwise at the next regular meeting.

Sec. 4. Nominees must be in good standing, and may be nominated when absent from meeting.

Sec. 5. Local officers, except Business Agents, if any, shall be elected semi-annually, viz: the last regular meeting in December and June.

Sec. 6. At the semi-annual election it shall be the duty of the Recording and Corresponding Secretary to furnish ballots in sufficient number for the purpose of election, the said ballots to contain the names of all the candidates to be voted on at the election.

Sec. 7. When an election is held for any office, the presiding officer shall act as judge and shall appoint two members to serve as tellers. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall keep a register of all votes polled. Only members in good standing may vote.

Sec. 8. Business Agents may be elected for less than six months and may hold other offices in local unions.

Sec. 9. Craft Committees, if any are required, shall be elected at special meetings of the craft held the first week in January and July. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be chairman and

the one receiving the next highest number shall be secretary, and the one receiving the third highest number shall be associate member of the Craft Committee and doorkeeper for meetings of the craft.

**ARTICLE III.**  
**Installation of Officers.**

Section 1. The officers-elect, who have been duly qualified, shall be installed at the first regular meeting in January and July of each year by the President or one of the Past Presidents. If any officer-elect, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable occurrence, does not comply with the above provisions, such office may be declared vacant.

Sec. 2. After officers are regularly elected, qualified and installed, they shall continue in office until their successors are regularly elected, qualified and installed.

**ARTICLE IV.**  
**Duties of Officers—President.**

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the local union, preserve order therein and enforce the laws, rules and regulations of the union, decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the local union act as judge of election and declare the result to the union. He shall appoint a majority of all committees unless otherwise ordered by the local union. He shall also be empowered to make appointments to any committee in case of any vacancy occurring therein. He shall sign all warrants drawn on the local treasury and attest all checks drawn on the bank for a vote of the local union to be paid. He shall be entitled to vote on the election of officers, and on a tie have the deciding vote. He shall be a member ex-officio of all committees, and shall see that all officers of the local union attend strictly to their duties. The books of any officer shall at any time be open to his inspection; and in case of resignation or intended absence from the city, or sickness, or if he has any reason to believe that any irregularity exists, any officer shall, on demand made by the President, turn over to the Trustees any and all books, papers or money entrusted to his care. He shall see that all moneys are placed to the credit of the local union in the bank, or properly safeguarded, as designated by the local union. He may for good reasons call a special meeting at any time. He shall at the expiration of his term of office turn over to his successor all property and effects entrusted to his keeping. He shall commit the ritual to memory and act as chairman of the Executive Board.

**Vice-President.**

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to assist the President in preserving order at meetings and in the discharge of his duties, preside during his absence and appoint the minority of all committees.

**Recording and Corresponding Secretary.**

Sec. 3. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall keep accurate record of the minutes of the local union. He shall issue all warrants authorized to be drawn upon the local treasury, which shall be properly countersigned by the President, and presented to the Financial Secretary-Treasurer. He shall at all times have his books ready for investigation by the Trustees or other authorized person. He shall notify every committee of their appointment and of the subjects referred to them. He shall notify all candidates who have been elected or rejected; keep a record of all members suspended or expelled and note correctly the cause thereof; also of all members reinstated and those who have been rejected.

**Financial Secretary-Treasurer.**

Sec. 4. The Financial Secretary-Treasurer shall execute to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union a bond to be approved by him in such sum or sums as the General Secretary-Treasurer shall designate from time to time. It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer to keep accurate accounts between the local union and the general office of the American Labor Union, and between the local union and its members. He shall receive all initiation fees, dues, fines and assessments. He shall keep a correct account of all benefits paid by the local union, the date of payment to whom paid, and the amount to each. He shall keep an account of all benefits donated to the union, giving names,

dates and amounts. He shall deposit all money belonging to the local union in some bank or other institution designated by the local union. At all times he shall have his books ready for investigation by the Trustees. He shall give a full report monthly to the local union and to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, upon official forms furnished to him by the General Secretary-Treasurer. At the expiration of his term he shall turn over all books, papers and property belonging to the union to his successor in office.

**Guide.**

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Guide to examine every person at meetings and see that they are correct as to the password, and he shall report every member who is incorrect to the President, and shall report candidates for initiation.

**Guard.**

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Guard to take charge of the door of the union, and see that none but members enter the rooms of the local union during meetings, and that no members pass out without permission of the President or Vice-President.

**Board of Trustees.**

Sec. 7. The Board of Trustees shall elect their own chairman. They shall hold in trust all bonds, securities and stocks and such landed property as the local union may acquire, and transfer or exchange the same, or any part thereof, when ordered by the local union so to do, and invest the funds of the local union in bonds, mortgages, or other securities as shall be determined by two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting, collect all interest, moneys and rents arising from investments belonging to the local union, and pay the moneys collected to the Financial Secretary-Treasurer; they shall examine all books and bills of accounts, and if correct sign the same. They shall keep a full and accurate account of all moneys received by them and expended or invested, and at the close of each semi-annual term present to the local union in writing a full report of all transactions, general conditions and progress of the local union, and all moneys received and disbursed by them. At the expiration of their term of office, or in case of removal or resignation, or other termination thereof, they or either of them shall transfer or turn over to the President, or his successor, all books, bonds, or other property in their possession or care, belonging to the local union. It shall be their duty to see that accounts of the local union are kept in such shape that bonds may be collected. The auditing committee, shall see that blanks furnished by the General Secretary-Treasurer are properly and carefully filled out, and see that all funds are in banks as reported by the Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

**Executive Board.**

Sec. 8. The Executive Board shall be composed as follows: President, Vice-President and Business Agent, if any, of local union, and the chairman of each craft committee.

Duties of the Executive Board shall be as follows: (a) Any member of the union who has been unjustly or unfairly treated by any member or committee of the local union, may report the same in writing to the local executive board after he has exhausted every means at hand to effect an adjustment. (b) The Executive Board shall sit as a tribunal for the consideration of all cases presented to it, but all grievances for adjustment must first go before the craft committee, if any. (c) The Executive Board shall carefully and impartially examine all matters referred to it, and on questions arising between members of the union, it shall deliver a written decision, which decision shall be absolutely binding upon all members affected, until reversed by the local union or General Executive Board of the American Labor Union. Any member who violates the mandates of a local Executive Board, having jurisdiction, shall be considered as having violated his obligation to his local union, and shall, upon order from Executive Board, made in writing and signed by a majority thereof, be expelled from his local union. (d) The Executive Board shall have power to pass upon all matters arising between members of the union as to their duties toward each other. It shall interpret all questions of law of the American Labor Union constitution as applied to administration of local unions, subject to

appeal to the General Executive Board of the American Labor Union. (e) Matters which Craft Committees have been unable to settle shall be brought before the Executive Board with all facts and a complete history of steps taken to adjust such grievance. If the Executive Board fails, the matter for adjustment must be carried to the regular or special meeting of the local union. (f) The Executive Board shall be the trial committee of the union and shall hear all trials hereinafter provided for.

**Craft Committee.**

Sec. 9. Craft Committees shall endeavor in every way possible to thoroughly organize their craft, shall see that members of their craft report non-union men working in their trade, and shall endeavor to get applications of same. Failing to get applications they shall report to the Business Agent or President of said local union. Craft Committees shall endeavor to secure satisfactory schedules of wages and to obtain conditions favorable to employes in their trade. Craft Committees shall hear all grievances coming from members of their trade and shall try to adjust the same. If not successful and the grievance is still considered as being just, they shall lay the case before the Executive Board with all facts bearing thereon.

**Business Agent.**

Sec. 10. The duties of a Business Agent, if such be employed by a local union, shall be left entirely with the local union.

**ARTICLE V.**  
**Trials Before the Executive Board.**

Section 1. If any member of a local union shall violate his obligation or shall knowingly violate the established principles, rules and customs of the American Labor Union or disregard the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Labor Union or of his local union or shall commence any proceedings either in law or equity in any matters pertaining to the American Labor Union in any civil court without first exhausting the remedies provided by the laws of the American Labor Union, or if he shall be guilty of any other conduct unbecoming a member of the American Labor Union, he shall be amenable to the Executive Board of the local union of which he is a member and shall be tried and punished as hereinafter provided.

**Statute of Limitations.**

Sec. 2. All charges shall be filed with the Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the local union within six months of date on which alleged offenses are charged as having been committed. No charges shall be considered unless filed within that time.

**Form of Charge.**

Sec. 3. All charges must be in writing, specifying the facts on which the charges are based and in the following form:

I, A. B., hereby charge C. D., a member of Local Union No. . . . of the American Labor Union, with unbecoming conduct (or violating his obligation, as the case may be) to-wit: The said C. D. . . . did, on or about the . . . day of . . . (here specify the facts constituting such charge).

Sec. 4. Charges may be preferred against any member of the American Labor Union by any member thereof for any offense specified in this article, whether the member filing the information is directly affected or not; and the trial may be held before any Executive Board other than the member's own by a dispensation of the General Executive Board upon presentation of satisfactory reasons, and the accused member's Executive Board shall be notified by the General Executive Board to show cause why a change of venue should not be granted.

Sec. 5. When charges are preferred against any member of the American Labor Union, the Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the local union in which the complaint has been filed shall notify the accused member without delay to appear before the Executive Board at its next sitting, taking place within not less than thirty days of the date of letter of notification, and shall furnish the accused with a copy of the charges against him, which copy shall accompany the notification, together with copies of all papers pertaining thereto. The notification shall be delivered to the accused by personal service when possible, otherwise by registered letter to the last known address of the accused.

**A WEAK ARGUMENT.**

J. R. Sovereign, former master workman of the K. of L., but at present engaged in newspaper work at Wallace, Idaho, and T. E. Latimer, of Washington, engaged in a joint debate on the merits of Socialism as a practical scheme of government. To state the matter correctly, Latimer discussed Socialism while Mr. Sovereign discussed something which he called Socialism, but which is foreign to it, told funny stories and flouted the American flag. On this occasion we are glad to say Mr. Sovereign did not cry, so we infer that he was entirely satisfied with the fact he succeeded in putting on a bad case, in which case we are constrained to say that, like the man who said "he was singing to please himself," he is "very easily pleased."

In discussing the affair in the Idaho State Tribune Mr. Sovereign finds fault with Mr. Latimer for speaking

Sec. 6. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall read all papers pertaining to the case before the Executive Board when the case is heard, after which the President shall appoint counsel for the prosecution, and the defendant shall select his own counsel, all of whom must be members of the American Labor Union in good standing.

Sec. 7. The testimony of witnesses personally present shall be accepted on their word of honor, and the testimony of those who cannot be personally present shall be taken by deposition.

Sec. 8. The trial shall proceed in due form, the case being opened by the prosecution; the witnesses for the prosecution shall testify first, the depositions for the prosecution first be read and the case for the prosecution closed; witnesses for the defendant, if any, shall then be heard and depositions for the defense read, after which the defense shall be closed, and the case be argued and submitted. The witnesses may be cross-examined by either counsel. The President shall act as judge, the Executive Board acting in the capacity of jury, and shall not be permitted to engage in argument or debate, but may ask any question they desire through either counsel.

Sec. 9. The question of the guilt of a member on trial shall be decided by ballot and a majority vote of the Executive Board shall convict.

Sec. 10. Either of the following penalties may be fixed: Expulsion, suspension or reprimand.

Sec. 11. No member of the Executive Board shall be permitted to vote who has not been present during the entire trial or heard all of the evidence read, and before the ballot is taken the President shall require all who are not members of the Executive Board to retire.

Sec. 12. The result of every ballot on the guilt, expulsion or suspension of a member must be recorded in full in the proceedings, giving the number of votes for and against.

Sec. 13. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall notify the General Secretary-Treasurer immediately of all expulsions or suspensions, giving dates and causes.

Sec. 14. Appeals from decisions of Executive Boards may be made within sixty days from date on which rendered, to the General Executive Board, by filing notice of appeal with the Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the local union and filing the appeal with the General Secretary-Treasurer.

**ARTICLE VI.**  
**Seal.**

Section 1. Each local union shall be provided with a seal by the General Secretary-Treasurer which shall bear the name and number of the local union, with date on which the local union was instituted, and all official papers emanating from a local union must bear an imprint of its seal, and none will be legal without such impression.

**ARTICLE VII.**  
**Fees and Dues.**

Section 1. The initiation and other fees, dues and assessments in local unions shall be determined by each local union for itself and are payable monthly in advance.

Sec. 2. Members refusing or neglecting to pay monthly dues in advance are not in good standing after the last day of the month for which the amount is due.

Sec. 3. A member not in good standing is not entitled to vote in his union or on any question before the American Labor Union, and it shall be unlawful for Craft Committees or Executive Boards to exercise their functions in his behalf in any manner.

Sec. 4. When a member becomes delinquent in his monthly dues or special assessments, he may be reinstated by the Financial Secretary-Treasurer without paying the initiation fee upon the payment of all back dues and assessments within three months from the last day of the month in which he became delinquent.

**ARTICLE VIII.**  
**Withdrawals.**

Section 1. On application, withdrawal cards will be granted at such price as may be determined upon by the local union to members in good standing whose dues and assessments are paid, but shall only be issued to

members who are leaving the jurisdiction of the local union or quitting an industry under the jurisdiction of the local union, but not otherwise.

Sec. 2. Withdrawal cards may be refused during a strike or when a strike is expected.

Sec. 3. Withdrawal cards shall not be used in the place of transfer cards and do not convey any rights or privileges and serve merely as a certificate that individuals holding withdrawal cards left their unions honorably.

**ARTICLE IX.**  
**Transfers.**

Section 1. Members wishing to transfer to other local unions shall request transfer cards from the local union from which transferred, which shall be issued by the Financial Secretary-Treasurer after receiving the approval of the union, and forwarded to the Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the local union to which the member desires to transfer, but cannot be issued for members not in good standing.

Sec. 2. Members procuring transfer cards shall continue the payment of all dues and assessments monthly in the union granting the same until balloted upon and accepted as a member of the union to which transferred, but shall not be required to pay dues for the same period in both unions.

**ARTICLE X.**  
**Meetings.**

Section 1. All local unions shall hold at least one regular meeting open to members of all industries under their jurisdiction each month, and as many additional meetings as they may decide upon.

Sec. 2. Local unions which fail to hold one regular meeting each month for three consecutive months shall subject the charter of the local union to arrest in the discretion of the General Executive Board.

Sec. 3. Recording and Corresponding Secretaries shall advise the General Secretary-Treasurer immediately when changes have been made by local unions in their times and places of holding regular meetings so that the official directory of the American Labor Union may be kept correct at all times.

**ARTICLE XI.**  
**Local Laws.**

Section 1. Local unions shall have power to enact such local laws for their government as they may deem necessary, providing they do not conflict with the Constitution and By-laws of the American Labor Union.

**ARTICLE XII.**  
**Defunct Local Unions.**

Section 1. Any local union, wishing to surrender its charter, may do so, providing not more than ten members object thereto, and shall notify the General President, who will designate a representative to take charge of the charter and all property, who shall make a full statement of membership, property and indebtedness, including names of all members suspended or in arrears for dues with amount due from each, which statement the representative will immediately forward with the charter, books, seal and other supplies to the General Secretary-Treasurer, and after the bona fide debts of the local union have been paid the representative will forward the balance of cash on hand to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 2. Members retaining property of any local union whose charter has been surrendered or arrested, or who shall in any manner obstruct or willfully neglect or refuse to assist in the discharge of the duties of any representative appointed under authority of this article, shall upon satisfactory proof of same being presented to the nearest Executive Board be expelled from the American Labor Union.

F. W. CRONIN,  
R. G. MOSER,  
C. M. O'BRIEN,  
GEO. ESTES,  
H. N. BANKS,  
M. L. SALTER,  
J. C. BARNES,  
FRANK ANDREWS,  
H. L. HUGHES,  
EDWARD BOYCE,  
R. E. CROSBY,  
ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE,  
DANIEL M'DONALD,  
CLARENCE SMITH,  
Committee on Constitution.

**UNLIMITED EXPERIENCE.**

The unlimited experience of the professors of the YELLEK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, northwest corner West Broadway and Montana street, Butte, Mont., coupled with a scientific knowledge of medicine and diseases, has taught them to believe that no one kind of treatment or medicine can cure a person suffering from a complicated disease, but with their new and improved system of treatment they have been able to cure permanently every form of chronic and nervous troubles, and the writer became thoroughly convinced in his interview with the physicians of this Institute that there is a cure in store for all persons suffering from any complicated or obstinate disease, no matter how long standing.

All forms of lingering disease must of necessity yield to the skill and science of this new method of treat-

ment, and the records shown the writer were positive proof that by this system thousands of persons afflicted with diseases of this nature have been permanently cured, although previously considered beyond medical aid by many of the most distinguished medical professors.

The physicians of the YELLEK MEDICAL INSTITUTE do not offer their services and treatment to relieve you for a short time, but to give a lasting and pronouncedly permanent cure, entirely cleansing the system of all trace of the disease. So desirous are they to demonstrate to every afflicted person the advantages and peculiarities of their original system of treatment that they extend an invitation to any physician or specialist to bring the most stubborn case in their charge for treatment under their improved system, thus showing conclusively that they are able to prove beyond any doubt that they are in all respects better

equipped and qualified to give every sufferer far better and more scientific treatment than can be obtained elsewhere.

This at least was the conclusion arrived at by the representatives of this paper after a visit to the offices. After a careful study and investigation into the merits of the SPECIAL treatment of the YELLEK MEDICAL INSTITUTE he quickly came to the conclusion that cures could be effected by their treatment in the most stubborn cases, even after all else had failed.

Though a personal call at their elegant offices is always to be preferred, still their wonderful system of home treatment enables them to successfully treat those living at a distance, and they have in years past cured many thousands in this way.

The attention to readers of this paper is called to an advertisement on another page regarding the merits of this improved system.

of the wage system as wage slavery, arguing in that peculiar logical manner which has made him at least well if not favorable known, that if the working class are in reality in a state of slavery it would be impossible for them to liberate themselves and Socialist appeals should, therefore, be made to the capitalist class, who would, in Mr. Sovereign's opinion, be the only persons who were able to strike the shackles from the fettered limbs of the toiler.

It is not necessary to remind Mr. Sovereign that the one power which, more than any other, has held slaves in subjection has been the power of ignorance. In ancient times the master class bent all their energies to preventing the slaves from learning their own strength. The trouble with us today is not so much that we do not appreciate our power, but that we have permitted the specious arguments of the charlatans in the

labor movement to divide us so that instead of fighting the system which is degrading us, we fight each other. We are all of us, including Mr. Sovereign, slaves to necessity, but fortunately the number who understand this, as well as he and who yet lend their services to hoodwink those who trust them, are very, very few.

During the past month a number of wires belonging to the Pacific States' Telegraph company, whose men are on strike, were cut near San Pablo, Cal. The impression is growing that the cutting was done by the company in order to prejudice the public against the strikers.

Carl D. Thompson has been asked to cover British Columbia during the fall.

# No Politics in the Union



Written for the Special Edition of The Journal  
By A. M. SIMONS  
Editor of the International Socialist Review

The cry of "No politics in the union" is one of the most ridiculous phrases ever used to conjure ignorant minds. We cannot if we would, and should not if we could, keep the struggle between employer and employee from being affected by the political framework within which it is being waged.

The whole opposition to politics in the union is based on the idea that the political organization of society is determined by some impartial body. It takes for granted the pleasant, little fiction which is repeated in the press, public schools and pulpits that judges, mayors, presidents, congressmen and members of legislatures come from that mythical body of persons known as the "third party" to labor disputes, or the "public." This "public" is supposed to have no capitalists or laborers, no employers or employees, no producers or parasites in its membership. Ridiculous as this idea appears when set forth in its plain language, it is still a part of the mental make-up of the great mass of people. They cannot find any individuals who possess the characters described but they seem to think that somehow there is a great body of millions of persons which possesses none of the characteristics of those who compose it.

At the same time most people frankly admit that the present government and political machinery are really controlled by the capitalist class. The scareheads of any newspaper telling of injunctions, imprisonment of union men, anti-strike legislation, unconstitutional and unenforced labor laws on the one side, and franchises granted, courts corrupted, legislatures purchased, upon the other side, should be sufficient to prove that our government is but the organ of an exploiting class. Yet within the rules made by this government laborers must struggle with capitalists for what the laborers produce. Hence it is that the idea gradually permeates even the thick skulls of the most confirmed pure and simple that some effort must be made to change these rules. That is, they admit that the union must come into politics.

Then it becomes a question of methods. The pure and simple say let us send a begging, whining committee, called a lobby, to ask favors of the officials whom our masters control. The A. F. of L. and other unions have kept such a body at Washington for half a century. During all this time organized labor was growing ever stronger. Never was its power so great as during the session of congress just passed. Never were the unions in so great need of legislative help. Never were they more definite in their requests. Never was the lobby supported by so immense an army of voters and NEVER WAS IT SO FRUITLESS OF RESULTS. The Chinese exclusion bill and the eight-hour law, the two measures on which the pure and simple have set their hearts, were tossed in the waste basket or in bitter irony were turned into weapons against the very class who asked for them. The Dick military bill, making every citizen a soldier, and concentrating military power in the hands of the national government, and arming these soldiers with riot bullets, with the almost openly avowed purpose of murdering union men, was flung in the face of labor in place of the favors it hoped to receive.

As the weakness of the lobby grows more apparent, another method is suggested. Laboring men are advised to offer themselves to the highest bidder among the old political parties, selling their influence to the one who will offer the largest concession to the labor vote. Such men seem blind to the fact that, however great the promises these parties may make at election time, they have proved by countless acts that they are bound body and soul to the exploiting class. The republican party is but a plaything of the great trusts and combines; but a general committee to do the work in which they all have a common interest. Those who expect help for the worker from the democratic party should turn their eyes to the southward. The democratic party is there absolutely supreme, yet under laws

parties simply as a labor party. Then we have the union in politics and politics in the union, but not TRADE UNION POLITICS. This may be profitable for the leaders, but it carries no message of help to the class. There is no particular virtue in independent political action by the workers with the same old capitalist objects. Workingmen elected simply as workmen or even as union men, subject to all the temptations of capitalism, with no definite policy or ideas save those obtained from the capitalist environment, may through ignorance or corruption serve but to rivet the fetters more firmly upon their fellow wage slaves.

The political problem of the laboring class is to abolish the exploitation of that class, to see to it that none share in the social product who have not as-

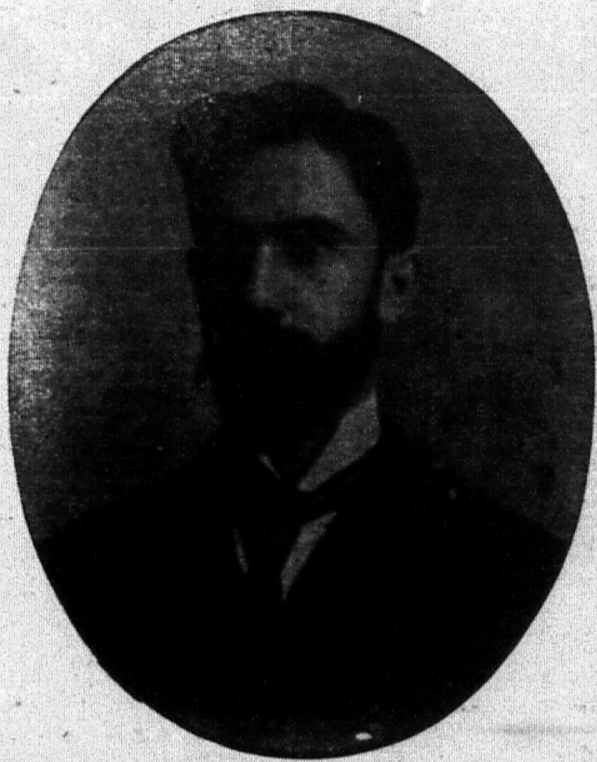
state, national, and even continental bounds are being dissolved. What foolishness then to attempt the vastly greater tasks of the political field with a party shut in by those boundaries.

This problem is no transient one. No trade union is organized today for a single strike. How much more foolish then to ask labor to lend its energies to some party whose existence is to end with a single election, as is the case with most simple labor parties.

It is not a problem of only a portion of the working class. All unionists now recognize the common brotherhood of all workers, and call for solidarity of the whole in all great battles for better conditions. Is it not then much more evident that when the vastly wider and more important field of politics is entered the issues and the plan of organization must be such as to rally to one standard all the mighty hosts who toll in mine, mill, factory or office?

The political problem of the working class is no superficial one. It must be fuller, stronger, broader, deeper than the economic one to correspond with the greater efforts to be made, and the greater power to be used. The political field is not the one on which to merely repeat the demands for trifling alterations that can often be better secured upon the economic field. True all these smaller movements in aid of labor are mightily helped by political action, but it is almost equally easy to get the greater ones, and most important of all, asking for the greater in the swiftest way to get the less. So it is that a political party of the working class cannot content itself with asking simply for a larger share of labor's product, but must and should demand the whole product. It is not enough to ask the amelioration of exploitation, it must demand its abolition. It should no longer beg for favors from a ruling master class, but should declare its intention of seizing the political power for itself and by making the workers masters and all persons workers, abolish at once and forever all rulers and all masters.

To all these tests, and nothing less is sufficient, and many more might well be added, there is but one party that conforms, and that is the Socialist party. International in its scope, fundamental in its philosophy, time tried in its integrity and tested in its principles and organization, embracing in its demands the entire working class and the whole historical mission of that class, it stands as the logical exponent of trade union principles on the political field. When the trade unionists of America shall have learned to accept the full logic of what they preach in their union halls and practice in the workshop, and shall cast in their lot with the Socialist party, then we shall have, not simply trade unions in politics, or politics in the trade union, but trade union politics in city, state and nation. Then will come the realization of that of which the trade unionist has only dared to faintly dream, the triumph of the laboring class throughout the whole social field, the downfall of class tyranny and exploitation and the dawning of the day when the creators of wealth shall rule over the processes of wealth creation and shall enjoy the fruits of the triumph which men and machinery have won over nature.



A. M. SIMONS,

Editor International Socialist Review.

made by democratic legislatures and in states controlled beyond dispute by that party, little children are ground into profits under conditions long ago outgrown in almost every other corner of the civilized world, while everywhere the legislation in regard to union labor is oppressive. In Texas, that rock-ribbed stronghold of democracy, the anti-trust law enacted by the same democratic politicians whose northern representatives are asking for labor votes has turned out to be the most potent instrument ever devised for the crushing of organized labor.

There is still one more direction towards which union labor can turn ere it exhausts the possibility of blunder in the political field. It can enter the field of politics independent of the old

method in its creation, to abolish the privileges of ownership, and to give control of the process of production and the enjoyment of the finished product to the producers, in order that their work may be a joy and their lives commensurate with the possibilities of modern productive powers. All these things the trade union aims to partially secure. It demands the right to share in the management, and enjoy a greater portion of the results of wealth creation. But when it enters the political field and takes up these new weapons it must add to its demands to correspond with the strength and the possibilities of the new methods which it uses.

The political problem of the working class then is seen to be no local problem. Already on the economic field,

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# History of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union No. 275, A. L. U.

In the early part of August, 1902, a few sheep shearers called at the office of the American Labor Union to try to interest its officers in a plan of an organization for the shearers of the west. There was scarcely a dozen in the party, but they convinced the officers by their earnestness that their plan was feasible and that such an organization could be launched and carried through to a successful termination.

The American Labor Union accordingly issued a charter to the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' union, No. 275, with a membership of less than a dozen.

The direction of the affairs of the organization was left entirely to the officers of the American Labor Union until such a time as the shearers could come together and perfect a more thorough organization.

Nothing further toward active organizing work was done until early in May of this year, when twenty shearers at Clearmont, Wyo., applied for membership. These men petitioned the American Labor Union to appoint Mr. A. L. Tilford, one of their members, as a regular organizer. Mr. Tilford was immediately set at work on a commission basis.

Late in May fifty more shearers at Rawlins, Wyo., sent in their names. This now placed the union upon a solid foundation.

Mr. Tilford at once took up active work and secured several hundred recruits in southern Idaho, Wyoming and eastern and northern Montana. In less than three months he built the or-

ganization to a membership of nearly one thousand. No small credit is due Mr. Tilford for his very satisfactory work, he alone having secured some-

shearers at that time adopted a constitution, which, it is believed, will serve as a foundation for an organization that will in future be of great

## EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE HAND AND MACHINE SHEEP SHEARERS' UNION.



A. L. Tilford, Sec'y; M. C. Forrest, pres.; A. E. Simons, vice pres.; G. P. Balzer, G. A. Johnson, F. Richardson, ex-board.

thing like six hundred members for the organization.

The second annual convention was held in Butte from August 5 to 7. The

and lasting benefit to the shearers of America in general.

Realizing that the only solution to the problems which confront them in

Written for the  
Special Edition of The Journal  
By R. C. SMITH, Sec'y

their particular work was through political action they declared straight-forwardly for uncompromising independent working class political action, and endorsed the political program of the Socialist party in its entirety. This places them in the front rank with the progressive labor organizations of the day, and will in our estimation serve as one of the greatest factors in the building up of a strong organization for the shearers.

The organization has provided for an aggressive organizing campaign for the coming year, which will include all the western states. It is the intention to have a thorough organization in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona before the meeting of the next convention in July, 1904. The organization has ample funds at its disposal and the last convention made provisions for this particular work.

The work of directing the affairs of the organization has increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to have a regular secretary-treasurer and president, and permanent headquarters.

Butte was chosen as headquarters. The future of a labor organization was never brighter than that of the Sheep Shearers' union. The shearers may be expected to line up in a solid body and build up an organization that will count every shearer in every state in North America among its membership. That is our ambition. We will not give up until we have accomplished our purpose. Shearers, line up for the grand work!

# Why Should a Workingman Think?

By  
WM. H. LEFEINGWELL  
of Chicago

I suppose that is a curious question to ask.

You may be of the opinion that you do think.

But do you? Perhaps you think about some things, but do you really think about things that are important to your own welfare?

You say you can add. You know that two plus two are four. How do you know this? Did someone tell you or have you proved it for yourself? If someone told you, you haven't thought it out. If you have proved it

to your own satisfaction, then you have thought a little bit.

But, on the square, do you think as well on other propositions of an equally simple nature?

Who is it that builds the houses, factories, streets, railways, street cars, automobiles and furniture? In fact, who is it that builds everything? You say the workmen do it? How do you know that they do all of these things? Oh! You are a workman. Well, that's one thing you know.

Now, have you a house? Have you an automobile? Have you nice clothes? Have you plenty to eat ALL THE TIME? And if you haven't

enough of all these fine things, why haven't you? I'll bet you don't know.

I've often heard you say: "I have tramped the streets for several weeks looking for a job, and no one seems to want me. I am willing to work, but if I do not get a job soon I'll starve. Wife is raising the dikeens. Children are sick. Oh! If I only had a job I'd soon be on my feet."

That was when you didn't have a job. But finally the prosperous days came and you got a job. You worked every day. Every week you got your pay envelope. Then were you happy? No. This was your tune: "I can't understand it. I've been

working steady for a year or more, but somehow or other I can't get ahead. I'm getting good wages—as much as I ever got—but wife says she can't make both ends meet. Everything seems to cost about twice as much as it used to. The landlord has raised the rent, but the boss won't raise my wages."

Then you joined the union. You talked it over with the boys and decided that you would go on a strike. Then you said:

"We'll show those capitalists a few things. We'll just tell them that if

(Continued on Page 12)

# HAVE YOU READ IT? NO!

Well, you have missed something and you had better make inquiries about it.

It contains articles in each issue that no person who desires to be a trend of the times can afford to miss.

It reviews the economic situation, and the subject matter is handled by those who are fully able to do so.

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The serial story by Noel London now being run is a masterly story of life in the East Side Slums of London.

You may doubt what we are saying here; well, if that is the case, the only answer in which it can be proven is for you to read yourself.

Now you are asking yourself to what all this has reference, and of course it is right you should know. It is a monthly publication.

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DISEASES OF THE RECTUM—Fistula, piles, itching, etc., positively cured without the knife.

KIDNEYS—Inflammation, Bright's Disease, diabetes, uraemia, gravel, treated successfully by our combined electro-medical treatment.

BLADDER—Inflammation, cystitis, cysticercus, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—We take special pride in the success of our efforts in treatment of diseases of women. Permanent cures in all ailments produced by abnormal or unnatural conditions by our treatment, which includes static, faradic and galvanic electricity, applied to any other.

WEAK NERVOUS MEN—Lost vigor, shattered nerves caused by overwork, excess and self-abuse, resulting in weakness, light emissions, losses in urine, dizziness, failing memory, lack of confidence and ambition, pains in the back, joints and kidneys and other distressing symptoms, uniting one for business or pleasure. My system will cure, restore physical and sexual health and make you a man among men.

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

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The Bennett-Cutler Remedy Co., Lock Box 545, Oakland, California. Please mention this paper.

(Continued from Page 11.)
They won't raise our wages, we won't work for them. We'll strike."
And you struck.
But there were a lot of other fellows there, ready to take your job. You went to them and asked them not to do it.

The A. L. U. in British Columbia

British Columbia workmen have won a fair record for progressiveness as, like the western states to the south, its population is composed of the most advanced and revolutionary element from the older provinces and countries to the east.
For over forty years trades unions have been in existence in various parts of the province, but during the past decade the bulk of the organization has been done. The reason that the trades unionists must go into politics to secure better working class legislation was clearly learned, and many election campaigns have been won by labor unionists.

The American Labor Union and its affiliated organizations have been a powerful factor in the progress which has been briefly outlined above. For many years the Western Federation of Miners and the branches of the time-honored Western Labor Union did good educational work, but especially during the past year—since the A. L. U. adopted the Socialist party platform—has the work of the A. L. U. been of marked value. The rapid organization of new unions in all parts of the province, the great strikes of coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass district, and on Vancouver Island and of the U. B. of R. E. on the Canadian Pacific railway, paralyzed industry and afforded exceptional opportunities of educating the workers involved in the industrial war and those who were indirectly affected by the struggle. So well has this educational work been done that any person who now preaches the doctrine of the "identity of interests between capital and labor" is looked upon either as a job hunter or an ignoramus.

This article is intended to deal with the work of the A. L. U. in British Columbia, and the writer will endeavor to frankly tell of defeats as well as victories, as lessons of value can be drawn from either of these results. In the work of organization, Comrades C. M. O'Brien, Fernie, and J. M. Cameron, Victoria, have done the major part of the work. The former has organized a large number of unions in the mountain region, while the latter has done his work in the coast cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. In the mountains the A. L. U. and its affiliated bodies are all-powerful, while on the coast the majority of the unions are affiliated with the A. F. of L., but only in Victoria is there bitter opposition to the A. L. U. This has been fostered by Organizer Twigg, of the A. F. of L., a printer employed by Millionaire Dunsmuir, who like Baer, of Pennsylvania, has senior partnership with God in "operating" coal mines. Mr. Twigg refuses to debate with the A. L. U. organizers, preferring to act the sneak by back-capping and playing upon the political prejudices of unenlightened union men. By this means he has succeeded in influencing the T. and L. council to decide that the millworkers and hackmen union (A. L. U.) must affiliate with the International Woodworkers and Teamsters unions to secure representation in the labor council.

Despite the fact that all jurisdiction questions should be fought out by the International bodies involved, the labor council is being disrupted by the question of the intelligent (?) Typographical union for which the writer is a member. It has resolved in favor of two rival bodies, one composed of "socialist" unions and the other anti-socialist, "no-politics-in-the-union" organizations. The fact is clear that whether Mr. Twigg is being paid to do so or not, he and his lieutenants in both old parties are doing the dirty work of the capitalist class in encouraging workmen to fight each other rather than their exploiters. But the fight is only by spinning in Victoria. No imitation of Mrs. Partington can, with the broom of ignorance and trade autonomy, sweep back the ocean of intelligent organization along industrial union and political socialism lines for which the A. L. U. stands. The incoming tide of the new unionism will sweep aside all rotten barriers in the way of its progress.

The Western Federation of Miners has passed through a year of trouble in British Columbia and there are both gains and losses to record. It has fought the most powerful capitalists in the province and with very little assistance from the depleted treasury of the central body it has a little more than held its own. The first great strike was in the coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass. The men fought a gallant battle, following the

striking, walking, talking and in fact keeping you from doing anything that would "aid or abet" striking.
And did you think then? Well, not so's you could notice it. You said a lot of foolish things about the police, the mayor, the president and the trusts, but did you do anything? Not a thing.
The trouble is, my dear fellow, you say that you know that two plus two makes four.
You also say that you know that there is a working class. That's half of the sum. The other half—well! I'll have to tell you the other half. There is also a capitalist class.
The capitalist class is the class that owns the factories that you work in. Sometimes they allow you to work, but only for one purpose, and that is to produce surplus wealth. To make profits—dividends.

The A. L. U. in British Columbia

explosion and strike of last year. In Fernie, Michel and Morrissey a portion of the miners were members of the W. F. of M. Others were former members of the Mineworkers in Pennsylvania or the Workmen's association in Nova Scotia. They struck for the enforcement of the eight-hour law from bans to bank. The strike paralyzed the quartz mining industry and closed down the smelters. An effort was made to organize a Provincial Mining association to harmonize capital and labor in the same manner as the Mining association in California did by the lion (capital) lying down with the lamb (labor) in its stomach. The game was nicely played and several of the W. F. of M. unions in the Kootenays sent delegates to fraternize with their bosses. The chief result was the appointment of a harmonizing committee of union men and bosses who went at government expense to Fernie, where they joined with a part of the district committee in playing one camp against another, the natural result being division, a compromise and a strike lost. The chief mover in this "harmonizing" outfit was Chris Foley, formerly executive officer of the W. F. of M. in British Columbia, and more recently an old party jobholder at \$25 per day. Other names might be mentioned, but they are men who will probably be sorry for the part they played in the fiasco. The quartz miners went back to work after the coal miners were sold out and a revision of feeling in the coal district gave the United Mine Workers' organizers an opportunity to swing the unions into the eastern organization. The W. F. of M. and its executive board are blameless in the matter—the fault being, in the opinion of the writer, entirely with an element in the quartz miners unions who have not yet learned the lesson of class solidarity.

Until about eight months ago the W. F. of M. had never gained a foothold amongst the coal miners on Vancouver Island. Of three large camps

G. WESTON WRIGLEY.



A. L. U. Organizer, Victoria, B. C.

only one (Nanaimo) was organized, and this was purely a local body. As a result of the splendid educational work of the Nanaimo Socialists the labor representative in the legislature, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, joined the Socialist party last fall and this was immediately followed by the Nanaimo Miners' union affiliating with the W. F. of M. Soon after trouble was caused by a new superintendent and a brief strike resulted in a complete victory for the men, largely due to the able management of Executive officer Baker, of the W. F. of M. Encouraged by this success the Ladysmith miners decided to organize, but before they could do so they were locked out. A W. F. of M. charter was given the locked-out men together with as much financial assistance as the W. F. of M. treasury would permit. The Cumberland miners were next organized by the W. F. of M., and being also employed by Millionaire Dunsmuir, a sympathetic strike followed. In Cumberland Chinese were immediately granted miner's permits, laws against this being disregarded, and government officials co-operating in the act. An explosion followed and about 20 Chinese were killed. The mine manager was fined \$25 for breaking the law, and is appealing to the supreme court.

In both Ladysmith and Cumberland money was liberally spent in hiring union disrupters and slick newspaper liars. Their work, together with a shortness of funds, caused sufficient disunion in the union ranks to result in a majority accepting work on the old terms, each man, however, signing a TWO YEARS' CONTRACT, thus rendering him liable to criminal law if he participates in another strike during that time. Although Dunsmuir has stated that he would close his mines for ten years rather than employ union men, he has tumbled to two facts: First, if he closed his mines for ten years it would not be he, but a Socialist government, that would reopen them; and second, that so long as his capitalist holdings hold political power (the value of the working class) he would fear open trade unionism. He would say he would add his courts will see

This capitalist class also owns something else that it needs in order to stay in business—the government. There's the sum.
One "two" is the working class, which produces all the wealth and receives only wages in return—just enough to barely live upon. The other "two" is the capitalist class, which owns everything (including the government) and lives in luxury off the toil of the workers, but does nothing. The result (the sum) is that when you strike for better conditions all the powers of government (which is owned by the capitalists) are used to club you into submission.
Now, can you not THINK? What is the way out of this difficulty? See if you can not solve it yourself.
You get control of the government. "STRIKE AT THE BALLOT BOX."

The A. L. U. in British Columbia

that "labor laws" are unenforced, while the two-year labor contracts will be made to practically enslave those who sign them.
The surrender at Ladysmith did not dishearten the Cumberland miners, but paid spies are endeavoring to weaken them into agreeing to return to work, retaining their union, but signing two-year contracts. But the men are still standing solid. With the contracts in force it will be difficult for the union to live any more than in name. In fact, the prominent union men are already being weeded out in Ladysmith. There are no "places" for them. With good financial assistance Ladysmith and Cumberland would have won out. Therefore, IF WE ARE TO HAVE INDUSTRIAL STRIKES, UNION DUES MUST BE HEAVILY INCREASED TO ESTABLISH LARGE STRIKE DEFENSE FUNDS. But with the employing class (the holders of the sinews of war) organizing and assessing themselves to provide strike smashing funds, the working class must realize that the day for the INDUSTRIAL STRIKE is past and the day for the POLITICAL STRIKE has arrived—and in the political strike labor has the bulk of the sinews of war—the votes.
The third great strike was that of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, also affiliated with the A. L. U. The remarkable growth of this industrial union comprising all classes of railway employes started the Canadian Pacific railway, and it forced the men to strike for the right to organize. The company discharged old and faithful employes whom its spies reported as members of the U. B. of R. E. It was importing hundreds of men preparatory to a wholesale dismissal when the men took the bull by the horns and struck work. Commencing at Vancouver the strike extended to Revelstoke, Nelson, Calgary and on to Winnipeg, completely paralyzing the freight carrying trade. The Vancouver teamsters, longshoremen and steamboat men went out in sympathy and the Victoria steamboat men followed suit.
The C. P. R. declared they were ready to spend a million dollars to defeat the men—and the money was more than spent before the strike was declared off. Free transportation, free booze, etc., brought Arthur Holmes, Canadian vice-president of the Machinists' union (and an old party political labor skate) from Toronto to order the Revelstoke machinists to scab on their fellow workmen or be expelled from the Machinists' union, because the head officers of the union had signed contracts to supply men to the C. P. R. The A. F. of L. organizer in Vancouver, Joseph Watson, a post-office official, was also impressed, and by his threat of heavy fines from the Boilermakers' union, the members of this organization were swung into line to repair the engines. Most of the Allied Metal Mechanics joined the A. L. U. and remained true. A. F. of L. Organizer Twigg, in Victoria, opposed the steamshipmen in every possible way and is credited with using underhand methods to influence the longshoremen's union to scab on the steamship men. And, most important of all, the members of the Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, etc., not only "scabbed" on the striking Freight Handlers and Office Employees but also carried train loads of non-union men to take strikers' places. Of course they had signed contracts to work for a term of years—each brotherhood's contract ending at a different time, so that the company need only fight one body at a time. In union there is strength, but there is no unity in the plan under which the old-line unions work. The C. P. R. has no kick coming so long as the railroad men do not take up the U. B. of R. E. industrial union plan of having all classes of workmen in one industry belong to one organization.

The few instances quoted above show how Gompers' lieutenants are used as strike breakers. The courts, newspapers, pulpit and government also joined hands to crush the men who only demanded the right to organize, but space will allow of only brief references being made to them. Frank Rogers, a strike sympathizer, was murdered by a hired thug of the C. P. R., but the murderer was acquitted. Another thug who threatened to murder a striker with a revolver was fined \$5, while a striker who paid his fare on a train and handed strike literature to non-unionists being imported, was fined \$50 by the same judge. President Estes, of the U. B. of R. E., was placed on trial for about two weeks and finally dismissed. No case was made against him, but he was put to a heavy expense and was prevented from aiding his union members. The strikers had to turn a Socialist weekly into a tri-weekly in order to get the news to the public. The government appointed a judge and a preacher as a commission to investigate the railway and coal strikes. It turned into an inquisition, and the commission, aided by hired lawyers, threatened the union witnesses, impressed their banks, telegrams, etc., made the union men tell everything they knew, while the capitalists were not forced to give evidence at all. The commission advised the strikers to return to work on any old terms for

the sake of their stomachs," and in every possible way did the bidding of their capitalist bosses. After nearly five months' struggle a compromise settlement was reached—the men losing nearly everything but the right to hunt for work again. They can still retain their union, but the company will make it very unpleasant for anyone who does any active union work—along industrial union lines.
The chief gain in all these strikes has been the educational results in proving to the strikers and the advanced union men who sympathize with them, (1st) that all money and energy spent upon the industrial strikes will bring tenfold results if spent on the political field and, (2nd) that the system of contracting to work for a term of years renders unionism valueless. In the past the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have laid great stress upon preventing strikes and harmonizing capital and labor" by signing contracts to work under certain conditions for a term of years. The system of individual contracts adopted by Coal Baron Dunsmuir is merely an advance upon the old plan, but it lays the individual open to criminal action. The A. L. U. and its affiliated unions being organized on industrial and political lines have thrown over the old ideas of arbitrating and harmonizing the interests of the exploited working class and the leeches that do the exploiting. They are opposed to making contracts to work under obnoxious conditions for any given term, and while it is still done in some cases it is only done as a last resort by men overpowered by wealthy corporations.
The mill workers and lumbermen are rapidly organizing under the A. L. U. in all parts of the province and the loggers in the woods will follow next. Had the loggers been organized the recent strike of the millmen in Vancouver for a nine-hour day would probably have resulted in a success. The strike took place too soon after the union was organized and the men had to go back to work on the old terms, as the bosses were well organized and imposed large fines on any who did not stand firm. In Vancouver the Trades and Labor Council, composed chiefly of A. F. of L. unions, has been called all sorts of names by the secretary of the Canadian Trades congress because the old-line unions refuse to accept Gompers' advice of refusing to associate with the A. L. U. organizations. The unions are united, and where they formerly stood for fusion with the old parties they have adopted what is practically a Socialist platform and are nominating an independent ticket with instructions to work in harmony with the Socialist candidates. Where they used to ask for a slice they are now asking for the whole loaf—and where they used to have crumbs thrown to them by the old parties they will now get slices, and if they stand pat and take another step forward by adopting the uncompromising and revolutionary platform of the Socialist party they will soon get the whole loaf. The capitalist governments will never give more than slices, and these will only be given to head off a rapidly growing Socialist vote, but a working class government will see to it that labor gets the whole loaf—the full product of its toil.
The provincial elections in British Columbia take place in October, and where there is only one representative of the working class out of 28 members of the present legislature there is certain to be from six to ten Socialists elected to the next house. And that will mean that British Columbia will be one of the first red spots on the Socialist map of the world. It will practically mean a Socialist majority in the legislature in 1907 or 1908. In elections here there are no state officers to elect and each electoral district conducts its own campaign. Each candidate must deposit \$200 and this is lost if he does not receive half as many votes as the highest candidate. The Socialist party will have candidates in the field in Victoria (4), Vancouver (2), Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Revelstoke, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Fernie, Aklavik and probably in Vranbrook, Alberni and one or two other constituencies. Six of the above are considered by the writer to be absolutely certain to elect Socialists, while chances of success in the others are very bright. The six are: Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Revelstoke, Fernie and Grand Forks. In the last named district the nominee is Comrade John Riordan, secretary of the Phoenix Miners' union, and who was recently elected a member of the executive board of the A. L. U., British Columbia being pleased to note that he was given an extraordinarily high vote by his fellow unionists to the south of the imaginary boundary line.

So let's all unite in a long pull, a strong pull and a pull together for the abolition of wage slavery, remembering that while we can take a horse to water, we cannot always make him drink, but that the plan of the A. L. U. in educating its members as to the real principles of the working class in politics is a wise one and must result in its members going to the ballot box and casting a class conscious vote for the party of his class.

Vote yourself and your class into power. Put workmen into office. Control this government to suit yourself.
"Workmen of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."
Unite. Vote your class into control. Take the wealth which you have created—the capital. Own it. Operate the factories socially as you do now, but make them the collective property of all, and not the private property of a few, as at present.
Until you do this all your struggles and strikes will be in vain. Unless you learn to reason from cause and effect, you must suffer the consequences.
If you like to be clubbed, shot and bayoneted, all right. But if you don't then THINK.

The A. L. U. in British Columbia

Written for the Special Edition of The Journal
By G. WESTON WRIGLEY
Organizer of the A. L. U., : : : Victoria, B. C.

the A. L. U. in British Columbia

the A. L. U. in British Columbia

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VARICOCELE, PILLS and KNOTTED VEINS of the legs, etc., cured without operation. \$50 for failure.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thousands of you who have committed offenses against the laws of your nature and are now paying for it. Those weak, aching backs, Loss of Sexual Power, Failing or Lost Vitality, Frequent or Painful Evacuations of the Bladder, accompanied by more or less smarting and the escape of particles of albumen in the urine with rosy sediment, all point to the decline of your manhood. There are hundreds who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The doctors will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and healthy restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

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G. W. FITZGERALD,
Butte, Mont. General Agent.

# The New Constitution of the American Labor Union



Written for the Special Edition of The Journal  
By GEORGE ESTES  
Pres't U. B. of R. E. and Sec'y Constitutional  
Committee 6th Annual Convention, A. L. U.

In May and June of the present year the American Labor Union held its sixth annual convention in Denver. Having passed through five years of successful growth under able leadership, the feeling was clearly predominant when the convention assembled, that the organic law of the A. L. U., which had been largely provisional hitherto and had worked into the constitution sectionally from convention to convention, more to provide for immediate requirements, than permanent future development, should be entirely rebuilt on a general plan, embodying the fundamental principles for which the American Labor Union contends, and that each and every part of the constitutional law, thus established, should bear an intimate relationship to all other parts thereof, the whole comprising a homogeneous system of administration which would appeal to the wage earners of North America, and would steadily and certainly build up the A. L. U. until in future years it would reach a position of sufficient power and magnitude to free the wage workers from the terrible conditions of industrial slavery under which they are now laboring.

This was the task to be accomplished, and for the purpose of entering upon it systematically the convention created a constitutional committee of fifteen, comprising the president and secretary-treasurer of the A. L. U., representatives from all international unions and of local unions by groups, united with the American Labor Union.

Great labor and careful consideration were devoted to the work by the constitutional committee, and the convention, in committee of the whole, gave the utmost attention to the details of the work of the constitutional committee, criticizing it unsparingly in order to obtain the best possible results.

The proposed constitution and by-laws thus worked out, and which are to be submitted to a referendum vote in December, are, in the opinion of the writer hereof, the very best product of the combined intelligence and experience of the convention, and, if adopted by the referendum vote of the membership will comprise the most advanced and successful plan of combining together the power of labor for its own welfare that has been devised thus far.

The central ideas of the American Labor Union are Equality, Unity, Fraternity, Combination, Collective Bargaining, Collective ownership of all utilities that are used collectively, individual ownership of that which is used individually, and for the ultimate attainment of these ends through combined political action rather than through strikes and boycotts.

The A. L. U. therefore is opposed to everything that tends to create inequalities or aristocracy of certain classes among wage earners which al-

ways operates to the injury of the masses; to anything that tends to separate wage workers from each other and split them up into small unions or factions; to individual bargaining whereby the workers purchase the necessities of life from the trusts and monopolies at ruinous retail prices fixed by the seller, and sell their labor to the trusts and monopolies at starvation wholesale rates, which are fixed by the buyer.

them to do this under the banner of the A. L. U. the only organized industrial institution in North America which holds out any hope of uniting the workers together, the new constitution was prepared and, in its make-up it has but the one end in view whether considered by sections or as a whole.

The foremost question to be considered in attempting to combine labor, for its own good, is how to effectively

the raw material and buys the manufactured goods its interests are the reverse of the east.

But this apparent conflict is confined to certain limits, and when allowed to pass beyond those limits the result would mean the separation of the east from the west, the disintegration of both and then their capture by a foreign and possibly barbarian power, under whom they would be reduced to chattel slavery and subjected to conditions too horrible to permit the perpetuation of the race.

Therefore to maintain existence which is the first consideration the east and west must remain firmly united for their common protection, and although at variance internally at times, yet always harmonious for the common defense against the common enemy.

This is the same problem which confronts the forces of labor, and which it just apply itself to the task of overcoming or be itself ground to atoms under the iron wheels of capitalistic competition.

This is the task which the American Labor Union has set itself to accomplish, and the new constitution worked out by the Denver convention is a long step in the right direction.

Cohesiveness is brought into the mass of different unions comprising the American Labor Union, by establishing a central defense fund to which every member of the A. L. U., or any union attached thereto, is required to contribute monthly; the fund to be used only in time of strikes and lockouts, and is to be administered by a general executive committee comprising representatives of all unions in the A. L. U.

Individuals or unions leaving the A. L. U. forfeit all interest in the defense fund, and the factor of personal interest, which is always paramount, will operate here to bind together those who might otherwise fly apart.

The question of administration is carefully provided for in the new constitution, and a system, which cares for all unions and members alike, and leaves nothing unprovided for, is worked out to the smallest detail.

The entire plan of the new constitution is founded on the principle of uniting the workers together by industries instead of by trades, that is to say all workers in one industry are to hold membership in one union, irrespective of the number of trades involved. This combines the power of the workers, whereas the trades union method, "pure and simple," divides that power and leaves the worker prone and helpless against the united strength of the trusts and monopolies.

The new constitution, if adopted by the referendum vote in December, will become effective February 1, 1904, and will bring into existence the most effective fighting machine for the protection of the wage workers that the world has yet devised.

GEORGE ESTES.



President United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

It is opposed to the individual ownership of public utilities which means capitalistic ownership thereof at the expense of the people who work.

And finally, it is opposed to the mockery of so-called government by the people through the pretense of the ballot when the choice lies between two representatives of those who would still further increase the gains of the trusts and monopolies at the expense of the producers of all wealth.

These are the objects of the American Labor Union.

To attain them, a majority of the working people must combine themselves together and exercise their collective power as a unit. To enable

unite it together so that it will not disintegrate and fall to pieces by reason of the many interests which appear to conflict when viewed locally.

This is the same question which confronts a state, particularly a republic, such as the United States.

For example, the interests of the east, which is engaged in manufacturing, appears to be diametrically opposed to the interests of the west, which produces raw material. The east desires free trade on raw material which it purchases, and high protection on manufactured articles which it sells—desires to buy cheap and sell high; the west desires likewise to buy cheap and sell high, and as it sells

Written for the Special Edition of The Journal  
By C. M. HURLBUT  
Assistant to the President, U. B. of R. E.

# The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees



The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, is a thoroughly modern, progressive and effective railway labor organization, built upon the most complete industrial union plan, for the purpose of centralizing and combining the immense natural power of all the employees in the railway service for their protection against the constantly increasing greed of combined capital, and for the advancement of their mutual interests.

Like all great movements, the organization had its inception in certain events and conditions, which served to show to railroad men their growing helplessness under the present imperfect and unsatisfactory, as well as ineffective method of organization, and from which relief was only found in complete combination and co-operation.

Early in the year 1900 there was established on the Southern Pacific railway lines a relief department, which involved a deduction from the monthly pay of the employees of the road, and in a general way caused great dissatisfaction among them. This relief department was modeled after similar departments on the Pennsylvania railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Plant system in the south, except that it was more expensive to the employees than any of the others.

The organized employees of the road (of whom there were about four thousand at that time) objected to the relief plan, because they foresaw clearly that it would ultimately disrupt their organizations, because of the fact that the rules of the relief department required that all new employees upon entering the service of the road should sign applications for benefit certificates in the relief department, and the deduction from their pay which would thereby result would make their wages so small that they could not, or at least would be disinclined, to place further burdens upon themselves by uniting with any railway labor organization, and the organizations thus deprived of the new recruits necessary to maintain their numerical strength, would gradually disappear.

The various organized classes of employees accordingly called meetings of their general boards and sent their representatives to San Francisco, where the general offices of the Southern Pacific are located, for the purpose of petitioning the management to abolish the relief department. The unorganized men, of whom there were about 25,000 on the entire road, saw a reduction of salary impending through the operation of the relief department, and at some of the principal points along the system they held mass meetings, elected delegates and sent them to San Francisco to join with the representatives of the organized men in protesting before the management against the continuance of the relief department.

The daily papers of San Francisco all took up the cry and were followed by all the coast and interior press and backed by all fraternal societies and the old line insurance companies, and resistance to the relief de-

partment became a general movement. It was learned that the Union Pacific management had also prepared a relief department plan which was to be launched upon its employees, provided the Southern Pacific relief department was not overturned by the united resistance of its employees. It was also learned that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and other roads were preparing to do the same thing, and then word came from England that all railways in Great Britain had combined and presented a bill to parliament which, if passed, would make the relief department compulsory upon the employees to allow the railroads to further decrease their small earnings by deducting sums monthly therefrom for the maintenance of the so-called relief departments. The question therefore became, in a sense, world-wide.

Early in April, 1901, fifty-five delegates met in San Francisco. These men represented all the organized employees on the Southern Pacific road and many of those who were unorganized, except for the temporary participation of its members. Early after two days of discussion, during which Collis P. Huntington, then president of the Southern Pacific properties, was present and entered freely into the discussion, it was decided by Mr. Huntington that in response to a spontaneous uprising and unanimous protest of the great mass of employees on the transportation lines which he controlled, THE RELIEF DEPARTMENT SHOULD THEN AND THERE BE ABOLISHED.

This decision of Mr. Huntington naturally caused great rejoicing among the vast army of employees of the immense system which he operated. It also opened their eyes to the great power possessed by the masses when they unite together for a common purpose.

The Union Pacific road, noting the result on the Southern Pacific, abandoned the attempt to start a relief department, but the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul started its relief department, the men being in no position to resist it.

In England, it was learned later, the Amalgamated Society of Railway

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C. M. HURLBUT.  
Assistant to the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors, U. B. of R. E.



W. H. FRENCH.  
Chairman Board of Directors, U. B. of R. E.

neers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, telegraph operators, shop employees and others, all sunk their calling out of sight and harmoniously united for the common good of the entire body of employees. They elected a joint chairman, selecting for that responsible position Mr. George Estes, now the president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and they also chose Mr. J. V. Paul, the general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen as their secretary.

After much deliberation the joint committee completed its plans and obtained an audience with the management of the Southern Pacific company, for the purpose of securing the withdrawal of the relief department. This body of employees formed itself into a committee irrespective of class or the

Servants, which is the largest and strongest railway brotherhood in the world, elected its general secretary, Mr. Richard Bell, to the house of commons, and in his maiden speech on the floor of the house he caused the defeat of the railroad relief bill, and in that way, in both the old and the new worlds, the principle and the rights of unionism which came so near being blotted out by a general, pre-arranged design, was preserved, and they may still continue to unite themselves together for their common protection against the persistent and unceasing encroachments of capital. A few months after the abolishment of the relief department Mr. Huntington died and shortly after his death the Southern Pacific property passed into new hands. Meantime the old relief

department which had been abolished by Mr. Huntington shortly before his death, made its appearance in an entirely new form. This time it came out as an entirely voluntary proposition and was to apply only to the UNORGANIZED employees.

During December, 1900, a strike was declared by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, involving about 800 men on the great Santa Fe railway, which largely parallels the Southern Pacific road, particularly in California. This organization was accorded no assistance by the other organizations in the railway service, and therefore lost the strike, throwing a great number of men out of employment. All of these things coming so close together, became so many object lessons to the Southern Pacific employees.

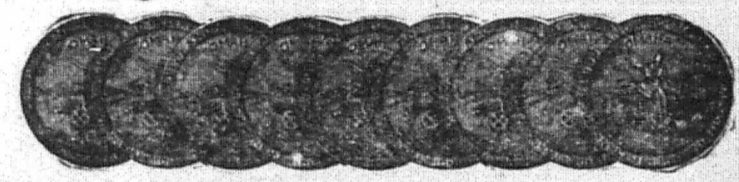
Origin of the U. B. of R. E.

The result of this was that during the month of January, 1901, eight railroad men, actually engaged in the service, met at Roseburg, Ore., a passenger and freight division terminal, 200 miles south of Portland, and after much deliberation and labor, formulated and prepared the provisional constitution and by-laws of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. These eight men comprised the following named individuals: D. J. Byrne, engineer; J. M. Hansbrough, conductor; J. L. Woodson, fireman; W. F. Farrier, brakeman; F. L. Pickthorn, bridge carpenter; H. Faulkner, section foreman; David Roberts, machinist; George Estes, trainmaster and station agent, including J. F. Gallagher, the stenographer in their employ. They met as a committee and remained in session several days, during which time all the plans of the great work ahead of them were carefully mapped out down to the minutest detail.

They called a mass meeting of railroad men for 2 p. m., Sunday, January 27, 1901, at Roseburg, and on that day and evening Roseburg division No. 1 came into existence, thereby founding and instituting the first lodge of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. This division quickly reached a membership of 300, where it has stood ever since. From this beginning the organization spread northward and southward and later eastward; until now it has divisions established in all parts of North America. The founders of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, as they proceeded with their work, discovered that their plans of organization, by some strange co-incidence which seems to lead the human mind in the same direction when any great movement is originated, had been thought out and actually put into operation in no fewer than three different and widely separated points at nearly the same time. Roseburg, Ore., is 574 miles from San Francisco, and over 3,000 miles from Winnipeg, Manitoba. Yet they found the same organization started in San Francisco under the name of Railway Employees' Amal-

(Continued on Page 14.)

# Twelve Reasons Why You Should Use



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- 10th—BECAUSE it is sold entirely upon its merits, without the aid of fabulous sums for advertising, which must be added to the price of the goods and for which the consumer always pays in the end.
- 11th—BECAUSE it is offered not as a patent nostrum claiming to cure all incurable diseases, but for what it is worth—a first-class tonic, a rational stimulant, and a concentrated food of the highest possible value.
- 12th—BECAUSE it is sold at a small legitimate profit, warranted by its manufacture and sale in extraordinary quantities by a distillery paying over three million dollars annually for internal revenue tax alone.

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Capacity 15,000 Gallons per Day

Distillers of Golden Sheaf Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskey and ILER'S EAGLE GIN

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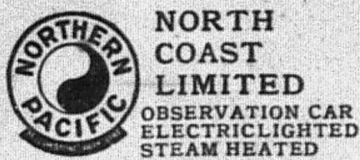
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The Amalgamated Wood Workers apologize for the absence of the Allied Printing Trades label on its mailing envelopes, saying the Chicago postoffice had ruled that it was contrary to the postal regulations. A systematic war or organized labor is brewing.

Six hundred Seattle teamsters are on strike owing to the refusal of team owners to sign contracts. Expressmen will carry no goods to houses whose teamsters have struck. The teamsters' demand was for higher wages and a ten-hour day.



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(Continued from Page 13.)

gated association, and at Winnipeg under identically the same name as the Roseburg organization, namely, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and this came about without any knowledge whatever on the part of one of these bodies of men of the doing of the other, which is conclusive evidence of the deep-seated desire of the railway workers for a larger, stronger and more united plan of organization for their better protection, and proves the correctness of the statement about that time in the Winnipeg Voice, one of the staunchest labor journals in North America, to the effect that "A true principle once correctly stated finds permanent lodgment in the minds of men and ultimately receives their support."

Plan Upon Which Built. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees includes within its membership railway wage earners from all branches of the service. Every white employe over 18 years of age, who works for a steam railroad company, is eligible to membership in this brotherhood. It is designed to bring all railroad men into personal contact with each other in fraternal halls and social sessions, and to bind them together in such a manner that sufficient power and force may be acquired by one organized body of wage earners to enable it to accomplish many reforms which are now badly needed by the railway workers of the world.

The Western Federation of Miners, the greatest and most powerful as ever formed for the protection of the men who work in and about the mines, is built upon identically the same plan as the United Brotherhood

of Railway Employees, as it combines in one organization all men employed in mines and smelters, thereby protecting the producers of the raw material by the men who are employed in all stages of its development; and it is to this method of organization that this great union owes its phenomenal success throughout the west and in fact wherever it has established itself. One of the pioneer "Industrial unions" of the world is the Amalgam-



F. J. HALTON. General Auditor, U. B. R. E.

ated Society of Engineers, which is a great international organization numbering about one hundred thousand members, and a dozen small "trades unions" or class orders have been amalgamated into this one society, which now has over 2,000,000 in its treasury. Its members pay higher dues than nearly any other union, which proves their belief in and ad-

herence to the grand principles of their organization, "Industrial unionism." It has a beneficial system that is ideal and scientific, and through a method of equalizing the funds of the society the weakest local union or department thereof, with respect to membership, is made as strong as the most powerful, financially speaking. They have absolutely demonstrated the complete success of the industrial union plan.



A. H. SPENCER. Editor V. B. R. E. Journal.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales is a remarkable example of the complete success of the industrial union plan. This great organization was established March 2, 1872, and is therefore over thirty years old, having over 65,000 members and more than a million and a half dollars in its treasury. Its law on

eligibility to membership reads as follows: "Any person permanently employed, or any extra men continuously employed for a period of twelve months on any railway in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be eligible for admission as a member into this society." The first two words clearly indicate the broad scope and extensive foundation of that powerful organization. "Any person" means that any railway employe shall be admitted to membership in that organization on a perfect equality with any other person, and that class distinctions are eliminated, much to the benefit of all railway workers.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is also an "Industrial union," and is founded upon the broad principles which enter into the very life and existence of such great organizations as the Western Federation of Miners, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and its undisputed purpose is to unite all the railway employes in North America in one compact, inseparable and indestructible body, as the only means whereby the railroad men of North America can effectively protect themselves against the ever-increasing greed and power of organized and concentrated capital.

Its Affiliation. Built as it is, upon the broadest basis of combination and co-operation, the United Brotherhood of Railway employes not only favors but insists upon the most complete federation and affiliation of all bodies of organized labor, for the general advancement along all lines of all the workmen of this country. It approves in their entirety the plans of the American Labor Union and is therefore united with it and with the unselfish and patriotic men composing that organization it proposes to fight the battle of the masses until the emancipation of labor is accomplished.

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Western Federation of Miners

Written for the Special Edition of The Journal By JOHN M. ONEILL Editor Miners' Magazine

The Western Federation of Miners sprang into existence on the 15th of May, in the year 1893. Since the early days of mining development in the metalliferous regions of the west, there were miners' unions scattered throughout various states and territories, but these various unions acted independently of each other and were born as the result of local grievances.

that was closer to his heart than his life, undermined a strong and vigorous constitution, and in the tenth annual convention that was held in Denver, Colo., in 1902, he retired from the presidency, notwithstanding the fact, that he was the unanimous choice of the convention. Charles H. Moyer of Lead City, S. D., became his successor, and the record which Mr. Moyer has

scarcely nothing broke the monotony of nature, save the roar of the savage beast, the war-whoop of the redman and the thundering artillery of the elements. We admire the daring spirit of the hero who dashes amid the din of musketry and the boom of cannon, to win for himself a name in the annals of military glory, but the men who

expectation are ever spurring men to greater effort, deserve a place in history where military prowess has never reached. Many of the miners in planting the symbols of civilization on the summit of the western mountains, sometimes lay down upon the mountain side, accepting Mother Earth for a mattress with nothing above them save the stary sky for a blanket. When these men with their brawny arms, in wielding the pick and hammer had broken open the warehouses of the giant hills, and dragged from their rock-ribbed vaults the precious metals that have given power and stability to a nation, then came the Shylock from the east, to demand his "pound of flesh."

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.



The great strike which took place in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in the year 1892, convinced the pioneers in the cause of unionism, that the miners must come closer together on the industrial battlefield to meet the steady and ever onward march of corporate aggression that was slowly but surely invading the domain of human rights. Ideas were interchanged among the respective leaders of the different unions, which culminated in a call being issued to the unions scattered throughout the Rocky mountains and Pacific slope, to send delegates to a convention that was to be held in Butte City, Mont., on May 15, 1893. In answer to that call, 41 delegates representing 56 votes assembled in the great copper producing metropolis, and laid the foundation upon which was to be built the superstructure of the Western Federation of Miners.

made since the delegates of the tenth annual convention honored him with the highest position within their gift, demonstrates that the present executive head of the federation was worthy of the weighty responsibility intrusted to his care.

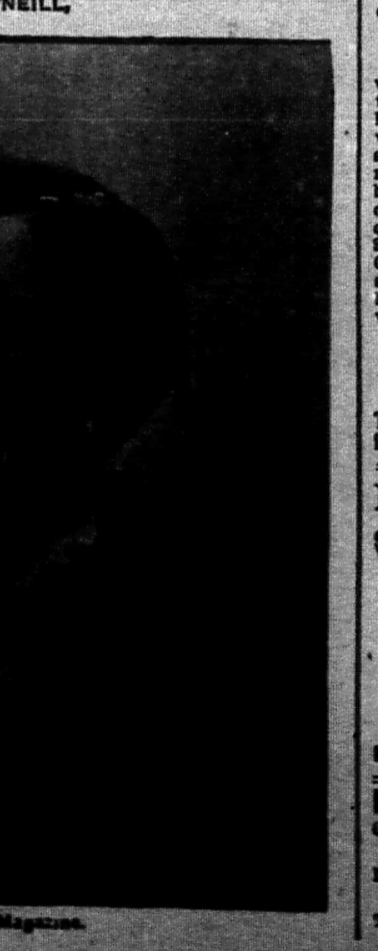
The Western Federation of Miners is today the most formidable organization in America. It has waged more battles in defense of the economic liberty of the human family than any other federated body within the borders of this republic. In the great strikes in the Coeur d'Alene, the Cripple Creek district, the far-famed mining city of Leadville, and in the Province of British Columbia, the stability of the organization has been tried and tested, but in spite of the state militia, federal troops and bull-pens, the flag of the federation remains unfurled over its membership defying the hosts of Mammon to haul it down.

braved the perils of the west and opened the gates of the Rockies, enabling thousands and tens of thousands to leave the stifled atmosphere of crowded eastern cities and come here to build homes where hope and

The Western Federation of Miners is more than a labor organization. It has broken the chains that bound the wage-slave to the antiquated dogmas of simple trades-unionism, and heralded to the world the adoption of a political policy that appeals to the intelligence of every toiler upon this planet, whose soul yearns for justice and abhors the oppression of greed. The very occupation of the miner has made him brave. The miners of the west are among the bravest timber that ever grew beneath the canopy of an American sky. There was a time in the lives of thousands of miners, whose brows today bear the scars of toil and hardship, when they were surrounded by the tender and loving associations, that cluster around the memory of early years. There came an occasion in many of their lives when they severed all the ties that bound them to the spot, where the cradle of their childhood was rocked, and turning their faces to the setting sun wended their way towards the Pacific, to build new homes in the rugged wilderness of the western mountains. They crossed the almost untrodden bosom of the plains, when

John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine

John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine



Editor Miners' Magazine.

# The Struggle in Colorado

Written for the Special Edition of The Journal  
By D. C. COATES  
Vice-President of the American Labor Union

Perhaps I could not write anything better for the great special edition of the American Labor Union Journal than a recital of the struggle between capitalists and working people which is now going on in the state of Colorado.

To begin with, during the strike of the millmen of Colorado City for a living wage, last April, the state militia was used to defeat the workers without any violation of the law on the part of the latter, which carried out the prophecy many times made that the corporations had captured the state government with the purpose in view of using it against organized labor in any further demand it might make for the betterment of industrial and social conditions.

During the strike in Denver in May of working people of several crafts for recognition of the right to organize and belong to a labor union and against discharge of workmen because they had affiliated themselves with labor unions, the workers found themselves confronted with a compact and active organization of practically all the business men, lawyers, real estate and insurance sharks in Denver, which organization is known as the Citizens' Alliance. All organizations of employers banded themselves together in this Citizens' Alliance and fought a common battle against the workers in labor unions.

These Citizens' Alliances are being formed in every city in the state for the sole purpose of preventing any further progress of organized labor in improving working conditions, increasing wages or reducing the hours of labor.

For several months past the miners at Idaho Springs, Colo., have been on strike to raise the wages paid in that camp to the standard paid in every other mining community in the state. At once a Citizens' Alliance was organized there to work with the mining companies to break the strike, and to protect and feed scabs to that end. Two weeks ago some property was destroyed at one of the mines being operated by scabs. A misguided, over-enthusiastic, not well-balanced member of the Miners' union, who had grown desperate over loss of job, seems to have been responsible for the explosion. At once the Citizens' Alliance members, with encouragement and assistance of the sheriff, prosecuting attorneys and police officers, arrested every prominent member of the Miners' union without warrant or any evidence that they had committed any crime against the laws of the city, county or state. These workmen were herded into a small jail like cattle and at night were taken out by the Citizens' Alliance members, driven from town and warned never to return to it again on pain of being hung. Some of the miners had lived in the camp for several years, had established homes, had wives and children, and had borne the best of reputations as law-abiding citizens. They were driven from their homes and families solely for the reason that they

belonged to a labor union whose members dared strike and stop the wheels of industry in order that the owners may be forced to pay a living wage for the work of the miners. Appeals were made by the exiled men to the governor and civil authorities for protection to return to their homes, but they were insultingly snubbed for their pains.

In the year 1896, the labor unions of Colorado began agitation for the establishment of an eight-hour work-day in the dangerous and unhealthy occupations of mining, milling and smelting of metalliferous ores. This was to be done by enactment of law, fashioned after a similar law adopted in Utah, and which had been declared constitutional under the police powers of the state by the United States supreme court. At the legislative session of 1899, such a law was passed to go into effect July 15, 1899. The smelting and coal mining corporations refused to obey the law and a great strike of 10,000 smeltermen took place throughout the state for the enforcement of the law. The law was taken into the courts and the corporation supreme court, declared it unconstitutional, in the face of the position of the United States supreme court, and the workmen lost their cause. At once the labor unions began a campaign for an amendment to the constitution of the state to make the passage of an eight-hour law valid. The legislature of 1901 passed such a constitutional amendment and it was submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection at the general election of 1902. By the largest vote ever cast for a constitutional amendment and by over 40,000 majority the amendment was approved by the people.

Although both the democratic and republican parties pledged their candidates to the passage of an eight-hour law and every member of the legislature had personally pledged himself to vote for such a measure, yet by those tricks known to corporation tools the efforts to pass the bill was defeated at the session held this year. A special session of the legislature was called to pass a bill concerning the running expenses of the state government, and though every pressure possible for the working class to bring was focused on Governor Peabody to have him include an eight-hour law as part of the work of this special session, he, too, refused to listen to the cry of the wage-slaves for relief and refused to give the legislature the authority to pass such a law.

Seeing no other means of obtaining the long hoped for boon, the members of Denver Smeltermen's union decided to make one more effort through the strike to secure an eight-hour work-day. Such a strike was inaugurated on July 3, and since then the full power of the Denver Citizens' Alliance has been used to break the strike, prosecuting union pickets in the courts, and aiding in the importation of scabs to operate the smelters.

Efforts to organize the smeltermen in other parts of the state and to get

them to take a stand with their Denver fellow workmen have been defeated by Citizens' Alliances and some of the organizers have been assaulted and persecuted in the extreme.

Monday, August 10, the Western Federation of Miners called out on strike every miner in the Cripple Creek district, numbering over 3,000, for the purpose of stopping the supply of ore to the mills and smelters where a strike was on for the eight-hour day. Already the governor has announced through the public press that he will send the state militia against the striking Cripple Creek miners on the slightest provocation. There is a possibility that the Mine Owners' association will force the fight in every mining camp, and a total paralyzation of the industries of the state may follow.

I have written these details to show the struggle that is on here between the exploiters of labor—including business men, corporation capitalists and all belonging to the employing and exploiting class—and the wage workers—the real producers of all wealth—to show the class struggle in all its intensity. If there was ever a struggle which proves beyond a question of a doubt that all power of government is used against the efforts of working people to better their condition—that all the employers, capitalists and the small merchants who believe their interests belong with the capitalists, are lined up in solid organization against the wage workers, it is the struggle which is now going on in Colorado. There is not the slightest excuse for the workingman or woman being ignorant of this struggle. It is so plain that even the workers who formerly believed that the interests of employers and employed are identical, are beginning to acknowledge the class struggle.

What is going on in Colorado is going on in a greater or lesser degree in all parts of the country.

With all the power of speech and pen, I wish I could wake my fellow workers to a full realization of what this struggle means for them if the workers lose! If the workers do not solidly organize and act together as do the opposition, they will lose. The great class struggle in the western country is on! What the consequences will be to the workers depends upon the workers themselves. They are in the great majority both on the industrial and political fields. Their fate is in their own hands.

Wake up, cast off all former notions or sentiment that your interests are not altogether identical with the working class! They are, solely. In this day and age of great capitalization, not one wage worker in a million will ever get beyond the confines of the working class.

Now, fellow workers and comrades, let me call your attention to the fact that so far as so-called labor legislation and putting union men in public office is concerned, we have been more successful perhaps along that line in Colorado than have the workers in any other state in the country. Our stat-

ute books are filled with laws for protection of laboring people under the present industrial system, but these are not enforced. Because the employing, business class are in control of the public officers whose duty it is to enforce these laws, they refuse to do so from the standpoint that their material capitalistic class interests would suffer. We here have had a surfeit of this putting union men in office who do not realize their class interests opposite to that of the employing class and the passage of labor laws which labor does not receive any benefit from.

So long as the present system lasts, labor unions are necessary for the protection of the material interests of the workers, and every wage worker should join the union of his craft and stand solidly together with every other wage worker for the common good. Here we find the class struggle on the industrial field, and there are but few of the workers but what can see it in that light. This struggle, bringing so much suffering and persecution as it does, can only slightly better conditions, but yet it must be maintained.

The workers must see that it is the wage system itself—the private ownership of the means of industry and the working tools of industry, giving the privilege to the few rich who own these things of compelling 90 per cent of the people to beg from them a job of work to maintain life, and this job to be done on the wage terms fixed by the owner—which is the real cause of the present unnatural condition of poverty of the human family. Until the system itself is changed to one wherein each human being shall have restored to him or her the natural and untrammeled right to maintain life and liberty by having free access to the means of life, the present industrial struggle must and will continue.

Only by the capture and administration of the government of the country by the working class—90 per cent of the people—can this system be changed. Special privileges to the rich non-producers of wealth are all granted and protected by enactment and administration of law. Only by enactment and administration of law can the classes of owner and dispossessed, of boss and hireling, be changed.

It is plain, then, that the great, effective strike of the working class is at the ballot box for a working class political victory.

Arouse, ye, fellow workers; throw away the goggles and cobwebs of prejudice; ally yourselves as solidly politically from the class standpoint as you do industrially from the class standpoint. The former is the more important of the two, and will bring greater beneficial results.

Listen to the trumpet call of unity and action, as never before in the human struggle for freedom and higher life.

The time is here and now! To action!

Victory or defeat rests with yourselves! You will have to answer the question, "Which shall it be?"

# The United Brewery Workers and Industrial Organization

Written for the Special Edition of The Journal  
By WM. E. TRAUTMANN  
Editor of The Brau Zeitung

Why is it that the International Union of United Brewery Workers are, more than any other labor organization, identified as being the most ardent advocates of a form of economic organization, which has been termed, for distinction from antiquated craft unions, industrial organization? Why is it that the brewery workers for their persistency have attracted the bitter feeling, ye, animosity, of the conservative leaders in the American labor movement, and also of the employers in the brewing industry? What were the causes that the brewery workers adopted a form of organization which does not recognize the maxim that the members of one calling have interests separate from those of the entire working class? And why is it that the persistent upholders of so-called trade autonomy, and the believers in an organization of workers according to their craft, irrespective of place of employment in any industry, are constantly singling out the brewery workers' organization as a target for their often vicious attacks?

To answer these questions one must understand first why the industrial organizations, so-called, are the most advanced form of labor combinations upon the economic field, and it will be shown also that the latter organizations do not only exist in theory, but they are a condition to be reckoned with in the labor movement, where progress is battling against retrogression. What does industrialism imply as a term used to present its contradistinction from the older forms of trades union? Did the industrial organizations have any predecessors in the American labor movement? Is "industrialism" a specific American form in the international labor movement? Will industrialism not, if adopted more generally, cause injury, setbacks and a lowering of the standard of the professional trades, the qualified mechanics and skilled workmen?

Industrialism in the stage it has reached at present, and as explained by its advocates, means that all employees in a given industry must be governed by the laws and rules of one organization, all workers in a shop from cellar to roof must be members of one industrial combination of labor for protective and defensive purposes.

To give the definition clearer yet, we show the difference between craft organizations and industrial combinations by an example. In the former an engineer in a mine, for instance, would be compelled to be a member of the engineers' separated craft organization, and not independently and isolated, and if he has grievances to adjust, or demands to make, the interests of the other employees in the mining industry would be of no concern to him, and vice

versa. He may make demands for himself at a time when it may not be opportune for the others to help him, and may lose or win, just as chances run. Of course, when the employer gets the best of him, and fills his place, the other men in the mine will work right along; they have also their separate interests, and may choose to act as they think it most expedient for themselves. This explains why the labor movement in America and also England discloses such awful spectacles that one branch in a given industry will be engaged in war with the employers, while others are at work as members of unions, undisturbed, believing to be in their rights as members of a separate craft union.

What does the industrialist do? He does concede the engineer in the mine the right to form his own union with those others engaged as engineers in the mine, providing there would be a sufficient number of them to warrant the existence of a union of that branch, but this union is required to be part and parcel of a general union of all other mine employees, and when his own interests are involved it thus becomes the concern of all. In such isolated industries where the formation of subordinated branch organizations would not be feasible, the engineer would be a member of the largest branch of employees in that industry. This which has been practically executed in the mines west of the Mississippi applies to all industries alike, and on the same grounds the brewery workers claim exclusive control over all employees in the brewery; but the trade autonomists would divide them in at least eight distinct and separate craft unions, each to some extent with separate craft interests, according to the allusions of the employers. Like condition will be found in nearly all industries. Under the guild form union the common laborer, the disqualified one, as sometimes termed, would have no chances to get into an organization that would care to protect his interests; in the industrial combination he forms an equal part of the entirety, of the unit, with the same rights, the same privileges, his welfare and well-being becomes the concern of all workers engaged in that line of industry.

Can the industrialists truly contend that the form of organization they are striving for is in conformity with the laws of development, keeps pace with changes wrought by the revolutionized mode of production? Let be analyzed. In full accord with their feudal views of the aims and objects of the trade union movement very many old leaders of labor craft unions as far back as to the ancient times of Moses, and they insist that the guilds of the middle ages were trade unions pure and simple.

Here's where the feudal ideas of the craft union defenders come in keen conflict with the more advanced thoughts of the industrialists. Therefore, we may not wonder that so many conservative trade unions still have the resemblance of guilds, the system forms, rituals, exclusiveness are similar to those employed by the antiquated guild lodges. As the class distinction in society is not recognized by the members thereof, the lovely harmony between capital and labor is being cheered and glorified, they verily don't differ much from the guilds of former ages, where master and journeyman were members of the same lodge. Industrialism, on the other hand, embodies the manifestation of the class character of society, advocating and exercising through deeds the identity of interests of all wage earners, irrespective of craft, calling or profession, and the industrial combination embraces within its fold all those with identical interests, the workers in one industry in a combined, cohesive body, linked together with the bond of solidarity; the injury to one becomes the concern of all, not only in theory, but in reality. Narrow, limited craft unions still foster the exclusiveness of few, those who by virtue of their alleged skill form a small proportion in the field of production, assume that they should be allowed to climb up the ladder of society at the expense of the less fortunate ones. This is exactly the case everywhere where the aristocrats of labor boast of holding the key to the situation over all other workers.

Did the industrial combinations of labor, as defined here, have any predecessors in the American labor movement? Yes; the Knights of Labor, in the declining days at least, allowed the employees of a given industry to be organized in one organization, and the so-called trades districts sprang into existence. For instance, the brewery workers were granted the right to organize on those lines, before their present organization became part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor. The defenders of trade autonomy always hold up the K. of L. fable when they intend to frighten the younger elements in the labor movement, that the tailor had a right to regulate the conditions of employment for the carpenter, and vice versa, which was only true in the days of infancy of the order. But while many have comprehended the real causes of the collapse of the Knights of Labor order, nevertheless it is true that in the days of decline the organization served the best object lessons for the general labor movement as regards what labor unions must avoid in order to hold their own against the encroachments of the enemy. The maxim, "The injury to one is

the concern of all," has come over as a sacred bequest to the industrialists, and will always be held up as a guiding star to the working class on the hard roads to travel till the ultimate goal is reached.

The now dead, but again reviving, American Railway Union, was the best industrial organization ever in existence, and no better defender of that form of organization can be found today than the venerable leader of that railway employees' industrial combination. While the exclusiveness, the separation of the railway engineers and those connected with the other brotherhoods of railway employees, made them practically allies of the railway corporations, because one organization could be used as a dangerous club against the others, thus one whipping all others into submission in times of trouble, E. V. Debs conceived that all railroaders either had to merge their old brotherhoods into one organization, or a new one had to be formed, embracing all railway employees from engineer down to the yardman and maintenance of the way man. What admirable object lessons were presented to the world of labor in the early days of the A. R. U.; the railway employees of the entire country were looking towards that industrial union as the future bulwark of protection for all railroaders without exception. Not because of the form and composition of its part was the last A. R. U. doomed to go under, as still today asserted by the defenders of separate craft unions, but because the capitalists throughout the country, and their servants in the governments realized the danger ahead if all labor unions would hew in the same notch, and combine on the same lines as the A. R. U. Hence their united attack, their persistency to crush the A. R. U. before the organization could accumulate more power—and able supporters they've found in the camp of labor, too; leaders afraid of their jobs.

Is the industrial organization a specific form in the American labor movement? Not at all; only the ugly jurisdiction fights, the striking of one branch of workers against another for alleged encroachments of rights is specific English and American.

In all more advanced countries of continental Europe, where the influence of the Social-Democrats predominates in the labor movement, the industrial organizations are considered the most potent form of labor combinations on the economic battlefield of labor, the antiquated craft, or guild, organizations are looked upon as a menace by the militant progressists, and consequently they are bitterly fought. In Denmark, Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Italy the

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

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(Continued from Page Fifteen.)

Socialists are in control of the economic as well as political labor movement; in fact, every member of an economic organization is by virtue of his affiliation also a political Socialist. And there, instead of separating and isolating the various crafts with specific interests, the workers are combined in powerful industrial organizations. The brewery workers control every man in the brewery, the miners have within their organizations everybody in and around the mines; the wood working industry knows but one organization, etc., every member thereof having a common interest with all. And where, as lately occurred, an association of mechanics may prefer to start a secession and organize on craft lines, as the iron molders tried to do a year ago in Austria, by forming a separate national union of iron molders, they were quickly reprimanded by a congress of trades union organizations and advised that their proper affiliation was in the Amalgamated Organization of Metal Workers, an industrial organization that controls all workers in the entire metal industry. So are the railroads, where they are organized, members of one general organization, though each branch within the industry has its own branch association, they are all combined in a powerful united industrial organization, locally as well as nationally. All those big industrial combinations are being conducted on the most perfect democratic lines, so that nobody would dare to assume the role of dictator or manipulator. These forms of organizations are only the outgrowth of the changed conditions in the mode of production, and of the concentration of capital, and the Socialists, with their clear conception of the forces at work in society, are preparing them for a general overturn; the machinery of production and distribution to be managed by the producing class, organized on the most suitable basis, for the general good and welfare of the whole society. Socialists abroad, as well as here, perceive that the instruments for the management of the Socialist republic, now in process of formation, must be created, and they build the labor organizations according to this need. Who can judge how to regulate the required production of utilities in conformity with the necessities of the entire society better than those who are directly employed in a given industry? The industrial organization of clothing workers, for instance, will have charge of managing the affairs of that part of social necessity, and it follows that all engaged in that industry, or in any other, will be members of an organization that has charge of the management of that specific industry. Society can not jump from one state of production, from the capitalistic mode of production, into another, the co-operative commonwealth, without having the elements ready to maintain social order in a Socialist sense. From this standpoint alone do Socialists build up the industrial unions, instead of those on craft lines, in which separate craft interests of few may occasionally jeopardize the

interests of the large bulk of workers. Now comes the last question: Will not the industrial organizations on account of their composition, lower the standard of the professional trades, the qualified mechanics and the skilled workmen; briefly, suppress individualism? We hear as an argument against this advanced form of labor organization the baroque that individual energy, the industriousness, the aspirations of intelligent heroes, would be checked, yea suppressed, because of the alleged supposition that all workers in a given industry would be put on equal footing, an even level with the common laborer, who hasn't invested so much study and care to gather experience and skill to follow a trade, the skilled mechanic would be denied the right to elevate himself above all others, he would be retarded in his claims for more recognition on account of the knowledge acquired, as the great mass would force him to submit to their dictations. This may sound nice enough in the ears of men with interests conflicting with those of the entire working class, and truly they are the ones mostly opposed to industrialism. Yet they fail to perceive that their own standard of social value can not be raised higher except those of the class they belong to are elevated. The enlightened working people realize the fact that the capitalist has no more love for the more skilled mechanic than for the common laborer, and when he can use the latter against the former, as it was done quite frequently, he will unscrupulously do it; he will put low paid labor to take the place of higher paid ones if his profit interest were endangered. How many workers can today guarantee that their specific craft would not disappear on account of new inventions, making the skilled mechanic superfluous? What caused the formation of industrial organizations but this very fact that the subdivision of labor, the invention and introduction of new machinery and more perfected tools of production displaced one mechanic after another, made man a mere part of the machine, which has his skill formerly required embodied in its component parts. Go through all industries and you will find proofs of this fact, and this evolution is still going on every day, incessantly, in nearly all industries. In some lines of trade, especially in the building industry, several craft unions may be able to postpone the day of doom, and maintain their separation and isolation, but in factories and mills the handicraft skill is gradually cast aside. Assuming that all labor leaders are honest, though they are not, the only excuse for their persistency in holding on to old notions is that process of their mind has not kept pace with those wrought in the industrial field, they have retained feudal ideas in a completely revolutionized society. The aristocrat of labor, whilst gradually forced to admit his ignorance, may look down upon the unskilled worker or those displaced by machinery and modern modes of production as being of an inferior sort, but he will soon disappear, too, and in many

cases only the comparative prosperity has permitted to maintain the power and integrity that some of the craft organizations still wield. But upon the shoulders of those whose former handicraft has been displaced by the progress of inventive genius, and of those who never had a chance to advance themselves in any particular calling, rests the heavy burden of capitalist exploitation, and they are rightly beginning to look for means of protection. Capitalism is the admirable equalizer of mankind, and has provided and is still providing for social elements that will dethrone the remaining aristocrats of labor. When capital wants to teach them, that exclusiveness on account of craft affiliation does not go in a capitalist world, he will look for support from those who are being looked upon by them as inferior, and only when the more qualified worker will understand that he has the same cause in common with every worker on the globe, irrespective whether more or less skilled in a trade, those at present standing at a lower ladder of society will not have reasons to become antagonistic to the mechanics, and while the former expect to have the latter aid in elevating themselves and better their conditions as far as possible in this present society, the laborers will have no ground to oppose the few mechanics in maintaining their own standard of working conditions and livelihood. This article may be very tiresome, but the subject matter is of such importance for the believers in a co-operative commonwealth that they should know the causes of these conflicts between the trade autonomists and the industrialists. The observance can be made every day that the guild patterned organizations have become absolutely impotent to resist the aggressions of capital, and only by betraying the interests of the entire working class can they sometimes still gain slight concessions from the capitalists, as in the case of the railway engineers and other organizations that are not founded on the class lines, which practically the industrial organizations are. Now, a few words with reference to the brewery workers' organization and industrial organizations. In the industry of beer making rapid changes took place in the methods of manufacture. About twenty years ago the journeyman brewer had to do all kinds of work in the plants; he was the maker and also the deliverer of the goods. The subdivision of labor was scarcely known in the industry. In the earlier days the journeymen brewers organized on craft lines, and gained concessions from employers. But they could not withstand the concerted efforts of the beer kings alone, and the defeats in the eighties learned them that the subdivision of labor in large industrial centers was going on on a large scale, that the employees were divided practically in eight distinct callings, and in times of trouble the employers could use one branch against the other; production went on unharassed even in cases of strikes. With the invention of ice machines the work of handling and distributing the ice in cellars and stor-

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age departments became superfluous, the engineer and fireman came into play, the process of brewing was revolutionized, the relations of the employers to their men also changed. In 1888 under K. of L. direction the amalgamation of all branches within the industry was executed, and through concerted action alone could the attacks of the combined employers be counteracted. Attempts were made many times, at the behest of the capitalists, to divide the organization again, and applications for charter, paid by the employers, were frequently made for dual organizations, and at every time the investigation could be traced back as coming from the brewery proprietors. In the mighty efforts to defeat that form of organization the employers in the brewing industry were not loath to vent their true feelings in the matter, and while praising trade autonomy and its supporters, they aided and abetted the sharks who are always ready to do the dirty work for the master class and get for them the prey. The vicious attacks of those trying to cause division has had the full support of the bosses in every respect; and one of them, prominent among his colleagues in this country, voiced the sentiment of the employers' association publicly in the press by denouncing the industrial form of organization as a part of a Socialistic institution, which should be fought and assailed fiercely by all employers of labor. Why is it? We take examples! In many trade unions workers will agree with the employers not to participate in sympathetic strikes for other trades in the same industry, providing the specific conditions of that one part of the industry are satisfactorily arranged. In the brewing industry it's different. A man may have a just grievance, he may be a common brewery laborer, or a skilled engineer, if his grievances are not adjusted the entire organization steps in and acts in behalf of that one, and no employer will be allowed to sign contracts for one branch of the industry, when the others have not at the same time their demands adjusted. The solidarity of all is the cornerstone of success, strength, and though the organization has not as yet reached the stage of perfection, though some of the branches after having secured with the aid of the others better working conditions, are allowing selfish craft interests to dominate their actions and are, with the assistance of capital's decoy ducks, attempting to pull away, yet this does not disparage the efforts of the industrialists to get the workers closely combined on economic lines for self-protection, to have them abandon all selfish claims not in conformity with the uniform demands of the entire working class, and to work for a system of organization which will be the only perfect co-operative combination for the future society, when all industries will be operated for the requirements of the whole society, instead of for the profits of few. The economic evolution, the class struggle in society, compels the workers to take issue on all ques-

tions, and while the industrial organization will make no distinction on craft lines, or countenance separate interests of a few, those who wish to preserve the present system of society, and don't want to make common cause with their class because of their fancied superiority over other workers, may line up with the sustainers of the brutal competitive system of society, and then be truly looked upon as antagonists of the working class. They then will be treated accordingly by their fellow workers. Industrial organizations are the forerunners of the society established on Socialist foundation, and within them are the elements preparing for a more scientific management of the implements of production and distribution. For the present, by reason of their close connection together in one militant organization, the workers will be better qualified to resist all attacks and aggressions of capital on economic lines, the solidarity of all is best put into practice; labor learns to see its strength through concerted action, the antiquated fancies of craft pride, separate interests, make room for the consideration of the interests of the class in its entirety, and for that reason the tools of capitalism in the camps of labor are assailing these new instruments of labor's power and strength. But the conception of the character of the present society is gaining ground constantly; with the awakening of the true solidarity of labor, with the strong appeal for concerted action on economic as well as on the political battlefield, brought about by the elimination of artificial barriers and craft demarcations between the members of the working class, the line is being drawn sharp and distinct. All those in concert with the exploiting class are rearing up on one side, those believing that their bread will better be buttered by staying with that class, the aristocrats of labor with capitalistic mind all in compact array against the unified, solidified working class, all members thereon being imbued with the glorious spirit of solidarity, having identical class interests, not knowing distinction between the more qualified and those disfranchised by society and by the process in the industrial field or by bad luck to acquire more knowledge, but all standing together economically as well as politically against the common foe and his auxiliaries, striving to overthrow the horrid system of private ownership of the implements of production and distribution and substituting instead the co-operative commonwealth, where all enterprises will be operated under the management of one industrial combination of men and women. As sure as the growth of the Socialist party is an expression of the will of the people to establish the co-operative commonwealth as soon as the capitalistic society has fulfilled its historic mission completely, so sure will it be one of the duties of those who are looking for the final overthrow of the present system to prepare the labor organizations of today for their future sphere of functions. The evolution going on

in society, the revolution in production and industry is inevitably leading to the materialization of Socialists' hopes, and the pioneers of the labor movement have in past, and will so in future, irresistibly work for the solidification of the economic organizations of the working class, the trust being the result of concentration of capital, so will necessarily industrial organizations emerge as the result of a corresponding concentration of the forces of labor. Industrialism next, in order to get ready for the Socialist world republic.

**LABOR DAY IN BUTTE.**

Line of March Outlined by Joint Committee--Prizes Offered for Best Appearance.

The joint Labor day committee have decided on the following as the line of march for the Labor day parade, September 7. Form at the corner of Broadway and Montana street, march east on Broadway to Main, north on Main to Granite, east on Granite to Wyoming, south on Wyoming to Park, west on Park to Main, south on Main to Maryland avenue, countermarch on Main north to Park, west on Park to Montana, north on Montana to Broadway and disband.

The Clerks' Protective union will head the first division, the Machinists' union will head the second, and the Painters and Decorators' union will head the third division. Carriages will be provided for the speakers, who will be State Superintendent W. W. Welch, J. H. Durston and B. M. Linday, J. G. Farnerton, chairman of the joint Labor day committee, will ride with the speakers.

Three prizes will be given for the best-appearing unions in the parade. The first prize is lot 10, block 7, of the Empire addition, valued at \$150, donated by the Thompson company; the second prize, \$50 in cash, and the third, \$25 in cash. The remainder of the program has not yet been completed.

**FATHER BAART ON UNION OATHS.**

Says No Catholic Can Consistently Take Them.

Marshall, Mich. Aug. 30.—Rev. Father B. A. Baart, rector of St. Mary's church, today said no Catholic could consistently take or keep the oath of some labor unions. He mentioned particularly the Typographical union, part of whose oath he quoted as follows: "I hereby solemnly and sincerely swear that my fidelity to the Typographical union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political or religious."

Father Baart said this oath placed the union before the church and distinctly impeached the loyalty and catholicity of those who take such an oath. Possibly the leaders may not have realized the full force of the words they used in their oath, he said, but whether they did or not every patriotic citizen and every sincere consistent Catholic should demand that such an oath be modified and that the objectionable clause be cut out.