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

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No. 4

IN THE AID OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Montana Federation Appeals to Sister Organization for Support of Miners Who Are Battling for the Very Existence of Unionism In the West -- Asks Them to Do As They Were Done By In Their Time of Trial.

An Appeal from the Montana Federation of Labor for Aid for the Striking Miners of Colorado.

The working class-may they al-

ways be right, but the working class

right or wrong.

To the United Mine Workers of America, National, District and Local Unions-John Mitchell, President; W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Indianapolis, Indiana:

Greeting-The miners of Colorado are at the present time engaged in a struggle, not alone against organized capital, but against the military government of that state. The capitalist mine owners, knowing the tendencies of the governor, did not hesitate in calling on him for aid, and he nobly responded by sending, at their be-hest, the entire militia forces at his command into the Cripple Creek district, to destroy every vestage of un-ionism in that part of Colorado, as was done by the national government in Idaho at the behest of the mine owners during their trouble in 1900. This the governor of Colorado is doing at the present time. Men are being arrested every day, taken from their families and homes and thrown into military prisons-or Bull Penswithout the right of trial, no charges being preferred against them, and on the merest pretext being deprived of their liberties in order to intimidate their fellowmen. The militia is used for a double purpose to guard prop. erty of the mine owners and to work in and around the mines, in order that the mine owners may be able to ship a car of ore occasionally to make the public believe that their mines are being worked and that all they need is the protection and aid of the militia and deputies to guard their property from the depredations of the peaceable citizens of Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Brothers of the east, we take this opportunity of making you acquainted with the conditions that now exist in Colorado, If the Western Federation of Miners loses this strike in Cripple Creek, it only means a repetition of the same thing in some other district of the west. If the Western wins in this Federation of Miners struggle, it but strengthens organized labor and makes them better able to with corporations in other places. It not only means a great to the Western Federation of Miners, but it will be the means of encouraging working men of other crafts to renewed energy, and every victory of organized labor means the spreading of unionism among those who have stood aloof from us in the

Brothers, during the late strike in the anthracite to al region of Penn-sylvania the question was never asked by any union in Montana, "Were the coal miners favorable to us?" . You never heard anyone in the west say "Let them fight their own battles." On the contrary, every union man realized that it was a battle between organized labor on one side and organized capital on the other, and we deemed it our duty to assist those of our own class. We appreciated the old saying. "An injury to one is the

APPALLING ROTTENNESS.

A. F. of L. ism in Chicago Runs the Labor Union Movement on the Rocks. Vice-President D. C. Coates in Chicago and T. E. Latimer in Missouri are doing splendid work in behalf of the A. L. U. The Chicago situation is appalling in its rottenness, and disfaction with the A. F. of L. is rapidly coming to a head. Coates sucded in adjusting the street laborhoney and S. P. Coffer, of the U B. of R. E. Everything demanded by the union was granted; result, he says is a complete victory for the union and splendid advertising for the A L. U. Coates has promis tribution to the columns of the Journal at an early date, covering the labor situation in Chicago. It will make interesting reading. Latimer is scordly at Hannibal, in spite of the rabid opposition of the A. F. of L. organizers, who have made slan-derous attacks on him. He addressed m meeting of over seven hunership in the A. L. U. He says he will make it a thousand. Latimer, it will be remem thousand. Latimer, it will be remem-bered, is the man who put the fakins concern of all," and we felt it our duty to contribute as much as we could afford for the assistance of our brother workmen of the east. But has the United Mine Workers of America responded to the call from the west, eithe r morally or financial. ly, when asked so to do?

We have not even seen one signed resolution, and they don't go very far in feeding the hungry, let alone any financial aid. It would not take very much from each coal miner to make a good large contribution, and if the corporations of the west were once made aware that the miners of the east had come to the assistance of the strikers of Colorado it would have a great bearing on the situation there.

Brothers, we have no selfish motive whatever in making this statement or appeal to you. We only want to try to abolish this feeling of animosity which seems to have taken root in our minds, and to create a more friendly and fraternal spirit and establish that feeling which will make us realize the fact that we have no time to spend fighting among ourselves. All our time should be devoted to fighting our common enemythe capitalistic class of the country.

Members of organized labor, you are called upon to assist in upholding the principles of American freedom. The time has arrived when it becomes necessary for you to come to the assistance of the miners of the west and make some sacrifices, so that they may be able to maintain their organization and the grand principles of humanity it stands for. You are called upon to support your brothers of the west in their struggle for the right to their organization and for the benefits of the eight-hour day. Let every member of organized labor, whose heart throbs with the blood of freedom and justice, assist the organ. ized laborers of Colorado and the strike will be won.

Brothers, the Montana Federation of Labor in its annual convention, held in Missoula, Montana, instructed its executive board to make this appeal to you. The Montana Federation of Labor is not an organization of the Western Federation of Miners, but is composed of national and international trades unions of all kinds, and we recognize the fact that we must all work together if we ever hope to emancipate ourselves from the system of wage slavery caused by capitalistic greed that prevails in this country at the present time.

We ask you to send donations direct to William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federa. tion of Miners, room 625 Mining Ex-change building, Denver, Colorado.

By order of the Montana Federation of Labor.

> ALEX FAIRGRIEVE, President

HOWARD' O. SMITH, R. J. LEMERT.

FRANK C. IVES, JAMES ERICKSON, WILLIAM F. DICK, EDWIN C. THURSTON,

Executive Committee.

out of business in Oregon several months since. He is a splendid

A NEW LABOR PAPER

worker.

H. L. Hughes Has Established the Western Montanan at Missoula.

H. L. Hughes, former y of the ex-ecutive board of the American Labor Union, has established a clean-cut labor paper at Missoula, Mont. The working people of the west know this man, and know him well. The paper with which he is connected will always be found on the right side. For this reason it may be presumed that failure awaits it. Experience would seem to show that only those indeident ventures in the labor field thich annually sell themselves to the capitalist class to fool the worker can hope for success. The publication which stands fearlessly and uncompromisingly for the rights of the king class is assailed most bitterly by the very men whom it is stri-ing to serve. The capitalist class has no time for it because they cannot use it, and the workers prefer to patronize those who would cut their throats. The outlook for Brother Hughes is very gloomy—unless Missoula happens to have a population that is unless in fact as well as in

AN OPEN LETTER TO WM. SCALLON

Educational Committee of the Central Labor Union Acquaints President of Amalgamated With Conditions of Which He Is Presumed to Be Ignorant-Russianizing Methods of Those Who Are Clothed in a Little Brief Authority-Hirelings of a Company Which Professes Not to Be in Politics Proscribe Workingmen Who Claim the Political Liberty Guaranteed by the Constitution.

The article here printed was received at the Journal office with request for publication. Coming from the Central Labor Council, a conservative body, it depicts an almost unbelievable condition of things. The American rights of which we were once wont to boast are rapidly fading into thin air.

To President Scallon, of Amaigamated Copper Company:

Owing to the unfortunate combination of circumstances existing in Anaconda today we feel impelled to thus address you, in the hope that you may see fit to lend your aid in removing the un-American barriers that have been placed in the pathway of our citizens, depriving many of them of the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood and bringing loved ones dependent upon them to destitution and want. In making this appeal we are conscious of the fact that under the present industrial system the toiler has no rights, that the great vested interests, of which you are an official representative, are bound to respect. Yet we are not unmindful of the privileges accruing to us as American citizens, nor are we ignorant of those rights, the inheritance of the citizenship of these United States, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution, namely, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and personal freedom in matters of religion and politics.

Believing that you may not be fully cognizant of the dishonest, disreputable and un-American methods now being resorted to by those officially responsible to you, and trusting that you are not so utterly devoid of principle as to sanction the outrages that have been and are still being perpetrated as a part of the program of persecution, we beg to submit the following statement of conditions as they obtain in Anaconda at the present time. In order that you may be better able to decide as to the fitness of the punishment meted out to our citizens, permit us to revert to the history of the past few months and explain the nature of the offense committed. About one year ago on the approach of the political campaign, an element in Anaconda, respectable in membership and respectable in numbers, as the election returns will prove, actuated by an honest, earnest desire to better the conditions of themselves and their fellowmen, placed a ticket of their own choosing in the field and carried it to vic-

Beholding the fruits of their efforts in the political arena, and realizing that it was good, they resolved to press forward to other and greater achievements. Accordingly, when the school election drew nigh, and a ticket agreeable only to a small circle of the select few was attempted to be foisted on the community, a popular clamor arose, resulting in the naming of an opposition ticket, with the result of a triumphant vindication at the polls. Following close on the heels of this popular approval of the new departure in politics came the city election, and once again victory perched upon our banner. Can there be anything radically wrong with any political movement that receives such a succession of magnificent endorsements from the people? Is not the will of the people supreme? Are the people to be harassed and oppressed and persecuted and denied the opportunity to exist for voting as conscience dictates? These successive victories seem to have been the entering wedge which opened the way for the inauguration of a system of unprincipled warfare against a people guilty of no greater crime than that of having exercised a franchise independent of bossism.

Scarcely had the smoke of the last battle cleared away when those who had been prominent in, or were even suspected of paving aided the cause, were made to feel the royal displeasure of those clothed with a little brief authority, by being discharged from the employ of the corporation over which you preside, and which, you told us over your own signature in the public press less than one short year ago, was not in politics. On the first day of July last the smelters were closed, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the ranchmen of the Deer Lodge Valley from a recurrence of smoke and fumes, which so seriously afflicted them in 1902. But the more extensive application of the blacklist to union men and Socialists, dating from that time, furnishes grounds for the belief that the closing was due not so much to sympathy for the farmers as to a desire and a determina-Montana other than the development of her resources, to wreak vengeance on those who had dared to assert their independence in matters of poli-

The exigencies of the occasion from the vantage ground of the Amalgamated standpoint seemed no doubt to demand the application of drastic measures, and the crowning act of all the infamies we have been compelled to endure was the invention and application of the notorious "Blue Card" system. The "Blue Card," as it is promiscuously distributed at the Washoe smelters, is no respecter of persons. He who has given the best years of his life to the service of the company receives no more consideration than one who has served but a month or a day. Fathers with wife and children dependent upon them for their daily bread, are, through the medium of the "Blue Card," made to feel the inhuman displeasure of fiends In human form. Good citizens, men of high mental and moral worth, members of and leading spirits in social and religious circles, have been made victims of corporate wrath through the instrumentality of this hell-born "Blue Card." Some of the victims of the company's displeasure have been compelled to dispose of their real and personal belongings, often the accumulation of years' of honest industry, at great sacrifice, and be-take themselves to other fields. Some were more fortunate in not having any such sacrifices to make, while others still less fortunate and unable to get away, are compelled to remain, and unless the powers relent in their apparent determination to crush the independence of our citizens and make them political serfs, many innocent women and children will be compelled to accept charity or suffer the pangs of hunger.

This crutade against the rights and liberties of the people is being waged irrespective of creed or nationality. Protestants and Catholics, Irishmen and Americans, Swedes, Finns and Austrians have alike been deprived of the right to earn an honest livelihood in our midst, and have been robbed of the rights supposed to be the heritage of all men under the Stars and Stripes. The American who may fancy that he lives under a government which guarantees the greedom for which his forefathers fought is awakened to the fact that in Anaconda all such boasted privileges may be his, provided they are always exercised in accord with the dictates of his would-be political ford and master. The citizen of foreign birth who, to escape the oppression of menarchy, has turned his back upon the land of his nativity, finds that in Anaconda he is still the victim of a tyrant

These, sir, are conditions that might occasion no surprise under the autocratic dominion of the Czar of all the Russias, but it should bring the

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE SHUT-DOWN IN MONTANA

The Legal Battle Between Corporations Results in Idleness for Thousands of Men -- A Practical Demonstration of the Helplessness of the Worker, While Capitalism Is Permitted to Flourish at the Expense of the Masses.

On Friday of last week the Mon- | tana properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company were closed down tight and an army of miners and smeltermen are enjoying the great American privilege of rustling for a ob, merchants are threatened with bankruptcy, banks with failure, real estate is depreciated in value, and women and little children are confronted by the grim spectres of starvation, want and misery on the threshold of a Montana winter, which at its best is none too mild. The industrial crisis which has been precipitated is the outgrowth of litigation between the Amalgamated Copper Company and the United Copper Company, which together represent many millions of dollars. On the merits of this legal controversy the Journal has no opinion to express. The matter is in the hands of the courts and will doubtless ultimately be adjudicated in accordance with the principles of capitalist made law.

We have no criticism for the contending parties. The Amaigamated Company is striving to protect its interests in the way which to it seems best. The United Copper Company is striving to add to its holdings by such means as circumstance afford. Each is doing as the other would perhaps do under similar circumstances; as other individuals or companies might do. For this they deserve no censure, nor will they receive any at our hands. If blame attaches to any one it is to the working class themselves who have been plastic in the hands of the capitalist class, vot. ing as the latter dictate, lending their support to a system of government which permits any man or corpora tion to grasp whole communities by the throat, saying to them in effect; You shall only eat on such terms as

we dictate. The present condition of affairs is fraught with the most appalling censequences to the working people of this state at this time, but it is a condition which will recur with greater and greater frequency as time goes on if the capitalist class are permitted to divorce the people from the earth with concentration and community of interest plans attaining culmination. Trades unionism, pure and simple,

affords absolutely no relief. With the vast corporations in control of the mines of the nation it is an easy and profitable step to shut down one district, and work another, until the locked-out region is willing to accept any scale of wages or offer any proof of submission that may be exacted by the "masters of bread." There is but one remedy for this frightful condition of servitude which threatens us, and the working class has it in its power to apply that remedy. If it does not, then the consequences, in the future as in the past, will indeed be upon its own heads. When the propertyless man realizes that if he would be an independent citizen he must vote for independence; that laws in the past have been enacted in the interest of special privileges and against human life; that corporations are the creatures of law and can be abolished by law; that the interests of the whole people are greater than those of any corporation; that wage slavery is worse than chattel slavery, and that all slavery, all shutdowns and all lockouts can be abolished once and for all by the overthrow of the present private ownership of the earth and damnable wage system; when the workers of the nation realize this and unite at the polls there will be an end of this living in perpetual fear of want, and the co-operative commonwealth, which guarantees the right to work to all men, will be ushered in.

Ripon Knitting Works.

The Ripon Knitting Works, the union leather glove factory of Ripon, Wis., has been considerably annoyed through the failure of a house of a similar name engaged in the same business. The Racine Knitting Works failed; the Ripon Knitting Works is still doing business, and lots of it, at the old stand.

SOUP KITCHENS.

German Kaiser Would Divert the At tention of the Working Class

The versatile kaiser, says a press dispatch, at his recent visit to Danzic. investigated the workmen's homes and manner of life, and chatted with the men employed at the government arms manufactory. The kaiser asked the men what rent they paid, and when told, exclaimed, "It is much too high."

The kalser inquired whether the government factory provided kitchens where the midday lunches could be warmed, and said to a member of his suite: "These kitchens are as necessary for working as for us, for the workmen have just as sensitive stomachs as we and like their food warm instead of cold. Besides, the wives would not have to bring the husbands warm dinners and could remain at home and attend to the children."

One result of the kaiser's visit will be that kitchens will be installed in all government workshops.

The kalser has seen the handwriting on the wall and adopts the usual compromising tactics of capitalism He is willing to do anything for the working class except to "get off their He has discovered through three and one half millions of classconscious workingmen's votes, that "these workingmen have just as sentions which made the sale of dog meat possible he does not touch on, however. Another election may teach this royal swash-buckler pauper that workingmen's stomachs are not only as sensitive, but that their minds are as keen to recognize their own interests as is capitalism or royalty.

The insult to the intelligence of the German workingmen implied in an offer of a soup kitchen and a hint at a reduction in rent offered by one who lives and aids others to live in luxury at the expense of these work-ers' labor, will be resented at the polls, as will the efforts of our American capitalists to content the working class with 10 per cent increases, arbitration agreements, shorter hour agitations and Civic Federation subterfuges, while the gigantic plunder. ing of the masses goes on unimpeded,

ANOTHER UNION IN LINE.

Union of Watch Case Engravers Go on Record for Radical Action.

The union of watchcase engravers of Chicago write the Journal that they propose to adopt the Socialist platform in their union. It looks as though the "pure and simpleton" who want to keep away from this awful thing known as Socialism will have no place to lay his head except in the lap of the capitalist class. This caps will only permit on election day and then only till the vote is cast. The rest of the year the "pure and simpleton's" condition is awful to contemplate. The A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans was honeycombed with Socialists and that organization narrowly missed being committed to it. The flint glass workers are straight out, the brewery workers are the same. A long list might be enumerated. Eighty per cent of our large exchange list of labor papers are either committed to Socialism editorially or they open their columns to pronounced Socialist articles. Thus the emancipation of the working class goes bravely on.

Mrs. James Maher Dead. James Maher, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners and present county, treasurer of Silver Bow county, has suffered a bereavement in the death of his wife, who passed away on October 21st at the age of 35 years, affer a period of illness and suffering. Two little girls are orphaned. Mrs. Mahen was formerly Miss Nellie McAvoy, and was a very popular and attra-tive girl. The funeral was private.

THE BIG SLUMP NEARLY ON.

Internationals Getting Ready to Within draw from the A. F. of L

The presidents of six internation al building trades unions have been a movement at Indianapolis which result in organizing a national fe-eration of building trades for m

(Continued on Page 2.)

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1903.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED CLARENCE SMITH

August 13 commenced a series of weekly contributions by the secre-tary-treasurer, reviewing the newly proposed constitution, which will be voted upon by referendum of the membership of the American Labor Union in December, 1903.

ARTICLE VI.

Sections 12 and 13 are not deserving of any particular notice, simply stating some of the routine duties of the General Secretary Treasurer;

"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

"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."

Section 14 states the most important duty of the General Secretary-Treasurer-that of protecting the funds of the organization. The section

"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 hills or claims hearing the appropriate of the General President, and 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."

In the above section note the provision requiring the General Secretary-Treasurer to preserve and exhibit proper receipts for all disbursements from all funds or departments, upon vouchers BEARING THE AP-PROVAL OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT. The duty of the General Secretary-Treasurer is very plain, and furnishes all the authority necessary for the General Executive Board to enforce the strictest and safest administration of the finances of the organization.

Section 15 gives the General Secretary-Treasurer power to employ all the assistance necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of his-office. A reckless and indiscriminate expenditure of the money of the organization for this purpose is guarded against by authorizing the General Executive Board to review and change compensations fixed by the General Secretary-Treasurer should they appear excessive. The section is as follows:

"Sec. 15. He has power to employ a chief clerk, accountants, book-keepers, 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."

The extent of the jurisdiction of the General Secretary-Treasurer is defined in the next section. Note that he is held personally responsible to the limit of his bond for the proper and faithful performance of all work under his jurisdiction:

"Sec. 16. His jurisdiction as General Secretary. Treasurer extends to all books, reports, statements and accounts of the American Labor Unian 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." can Labor Union.

can Labor Union."

An entire change in per capita tax collections and membership card system is provided for by section 17. This system was intended to be used in exactly the same manner as the stamp system now used by so many organizations, particularly the Western Federation of Miners. The card to will be used for both membership cards and stamp values, being sold to each local union at the rate of per capita tax fixed by the constitution. That is to say, if the new per capita tax system is adopted, including the defense fund, and the rate is fixed at 20 cents per month, the cards to be sold at 20 cents each to local unions. This will be the only method of per capita tax payment by the local unions. That is, if a local with one hundred members orders enough cards for two months, or two hundred cards, the charge against the union will be \$40. The union will pay for the cards instead of paying for per capita tax. This is the most perfect and just system of per capita tax yet devised, as the union will actually pay tax on those members who pay dues to the union. To avoid confusion or misse members who pay dues to the union. To avoid confusion or mistakes, it will be made illegal to use the same card except for one month. For instance, if a member is found with a card punched for two months, the card is considered vold, and only one month's credit is acknowledged. This means a new card for each month, and cheating by the member is absolutely impossible, because only one punch mark is acknowledged and the secretary must make that mark himself when the card is issued to the member at the time he pays his dues. deal more could be written in explanation of this system, but in view of the fact that complete explanations and directions will be sent to every local union if this system is adopted, we will not go into the matter in detail at this time. The section reads:

Sec. 17. He shall establish the 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 numer mark to show month and year for which issued he numbered it separate to the consecutive and run from one upward perpetually; provide its to be consecutive and run from one upward perpetually; provide indication by punch mark to show month and year for which issued it for attendance at meetings, and to bear the emblem of the America Labor Union and the fac simile signature of the General President.

Section 18 regulres the bonding of the General Secretary. Treasurer with a reliable surety company in the sum of \$25,000, with the privilege of the General Executive Board to increase this bond at its discretion.

"Sec. 18. He shall give a 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

Section 19, requiring reports from the General Secretary-Treasurer

"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."

The compensation of the office is defined by section 20:

"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 dollars (\$150.00) 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 saly upon submission of the regular expense account form adopted by the American Labor Union."

This ends Article Seven. Next week we will take up Article Eight, segarding the American Labor Union Journal.

Fraternally yours,

Clarence Fruith. Seneral Secretary -Treasurer American Labor Union

AN OPEN LETTER TO WM. SCALLON

(Continued from Page 1.)

blush of shame to the cheek of every patriotic American to know that such conditions prevail in any community of liberty-leving people under the dominion of our flag.

We trust, sir, that you are not officially responsible for the attitude assumed by your petty bosses and political understrappers towards your employes in this relentless persecution.

We can hardly conceive, sir, that you would stoop to a proceeding so infamous as the introduction of an employment bureau which makes it necessary for American citizens seeking employment to have their application for work approved by certain saloon men and political ward heelers.

We dare not, sir, conjure in our imagination a picture of the Honorable William Scallon standing at the elbows of his bosses as they ply the lash to the quivering flesh and crying out, "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries Hold! Enough!" lest we feel constrained to believe that the day of reckoning is not far fistant, and that the continuation of such policies will call down upon you and yours the execrations of the just and the condemnation of an industrial system which makes it possi. ble for such accursed conditions to exist.

J. H. SCHWEND, A. V. BARRETT, CHAS. BECKERS, Educational Committee, Central Labor Counch.

............. Are the "laws of supply and demand." invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be the enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings for the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they ever allow parasites and vampires to live upon their blood? Will they remain slaves of the beggars they support Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful frauds? Will industry in the presence of crowned idleness, forever fall on its knees, and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robed imposter's hand? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live?—Robert G. Ingersoli.

BIG SLUMP NEARLY ON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

fual support and the arbitration of difficulties.

According to one delegate the tentative plans include withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council and the forming of an independent central body of 1,-000;000 men.

The organizations that were represented are the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union, the Structural Iron Workers, the Brick Masons, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, the Plasterers, and the Carpenters and Joiners, with a total membership of 650,000.

Now is a Good Time to Wake Up. Speaking of politics in the union says an Ohio paper, here are a few of many kindred things that labor has secured through politics out of the union:

Legalized blacklisting by employ-

Illegalized boycotting by employes. Legalized discharging of men because they are members of unions.

Injunction against unions using their funds to assist strikers.

Making picketing a crime. Making it a crime to provide food and shelter for the distressed families of men on strike.

Making it a crime for a striker to ask another man to strike.

Making it a crime for a striker to visit the home of a man who remains at work.

Politics, more than any other one thing, is the concern of union labor, Politics may not be in the union, but the union is in politics in spite of itself, and politics of the worst kind. The question, therefore, arises, shall union men go into politics of the best kind, or shall they remain in the kind of politics that not only cheats them out of a large portion of their earnings, but destroys their personal liberty?

PARCELS POST.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 20, 1903. Ed. American Labor Union Journal: Herewith enclosed find resolution adopted by Federal Labor Union No. 199 of the A. L. U.:

Resolution.

"Resolved by Federal Labor Union No. 199 of the American Labor Union, That resolutions introduced and adopted in the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly demanding the enact ment of the Parcels Post Bill be stren nously endorsed, and that copies of same he forwarded to Montana's representatives in the National congress and also to the American Labor Union Journal."

The resolutions above referred to were unanimously adopted by the Trades and Labor Assembly of Helena and published in the daily press of October 19, 1993. The Citizens' Alliance is very much opposed to the passage of the Parcels Post Bill be. cause if it becomes a law it will op erate against their existence in the commercial world. As the Alliance is strictly opposed to the methods of organized labor, the Parcels Post Bill

is a good weapon against them.

The "parasite" must .go, and as everything is fair in war, let organis labor militate against them with this weapon and at the same titme benefit itself by pocketing the profits that naturally go to the middleman under ordinary trade conditions.

CARL J. MACKEY.

The Butte plumbers have demand a raise of from \$6 to \$7 per day.

Mr. Frank Curzon, the controller of a number of London theaters, has arrived in New York to confer with Mr. Charles Frohman on the possibilities of an international theater trust.—London Justice.

The prospectus of the book of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, on the labor problem appears. He reviews his subject in all its phases, attacks the injunction. defends unionism and declares strike should be only a last resort.

In Calgary, B. C., 1900, the Socialists polled only 684 votes. This year they polled 4,828 votes, electing two members and making a second election necessary. The Socialists have the balance of power and will not combine with either party.

The motion to quash the charge of having violated the state autonomy clause of the national constitution. brought against Crichlow and Mills by Nebraska, has been defeated in the national committee. The vote stood 9 for, 10 against, and 7 not voting. Among the last was Fox of Montana.

A. G. Miller, state lecturer of the Socialist party of Idaho, was arrested in Boise, Idaho, for speaking on the streets. He charged the Colorado troubles directly to the capitalist class, and was thrown in jail in consequence. Free speech, like other distinctively American features of government, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Lewistown (Mont.) Union Men and Sympathizers, Please Patronize

Doctor-Dr. Atchinson. Shoe Store-The Pad. Shoemaker-A. Dahl. Surveyor-Frank Currie. Liveries-Judith Livery. Gunsmith-"Krugers." Bank-Judith Basin Bank. Barber-Thos. Brown. Brewery-Hogel & Stoudt. Jeweler-T. W. Humphrey. Undertaker-C. E. Richards. Butcher Shops-Bryant Bros. Blacksmith-Shull & Monwell. Hardware-Judith Hardware Co. Newspaper-Judith Basin News. Harness Shop-Andrew Young. Laundry-Judith Steam Laundry Dray and Express - Geo. Van

Coal Dealers-McDonald Creek Coal Co.

Tailors-Walter Knight, Henry Hoffman, Louis DuClos. Bakeries-Judith Bakery, Lewis town Bakery.

Confectionery—Miss Corneil, Jack

Edgecombe. Groceries—Chas. Lehman & Co. (Wholesale Grocers), Craigg & Har-

Clothing-New York Store, Murray & Murray, Chas. Lehman & Co. Restaurants — Union Restaurant, Ideal Restaurant, E. J. Christie, Eagle Restaurant, Acme Cafe.

Lodging House—The Hoffman, The Waite House, Elkhorn Lodging house, Shelton Lodging house (over Stafford's Harness Shop). Retail Liquor Hous

Stondt, Barney McDonald, Mint, Mid-way, The Eagle Saloon, E. G. Schneid-er, The Elkhorn Saloon, The First and Last Chance, Cannon & Mackey, The Shamrock, Big Bear, Puritan Buffet.

Shamrock, Big Bear, Puritan Buffet.
Building Contractors—D. J. Kane, J.
T. Thompson, Noble & Zang, George
Anderson (stone masons), Pransetti
& Anderson. (Pinsterers) J. H. Bailey, J. W. Stoner, J. O. McGinn.
(Painters and decorators) Pete Overan, H. P. Nelson. (Lathers) G. E. Bailey, W. Faulkner.
No. 1. issued semi-monthly
October 15, 1902.

Ancient Fables Modernized

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

THE DOGS AND THE FOX.

Some dogs, finding the skin of a lion, began to tear it to pieces with their teeth. A fox, seeing them, said: "If this lion were alive, you would soon find out that his claws were stronger than your teeth."

It is easy to kick a man that is down. VIII.

A Harvard professor and a Brooklyn

The charters of all local unions. save one, of the Boot and Shoe Workers of St. Louis have been revoked by the national, and several new unions organized in their stead. About 1,500 men are affected. Two houses are discharging the old men. Other factories continue as before. The St. Louis locals had accused the national officers of gambling with the label. It is asserted the label was sold outright to the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. and the Johnson Bros.' Shoe Co. for a large sum of money. These are the houses that are discharging the old men. The national executive board is charged with having been a party to the deal. The St. Louis Boot and Shoe Workers have always been good, square union men. Dissatisfaction with the A. F. of L. is rife in St. Louis, while A. L. U. sentiment is growing preacher, seeing that Labor had suffered somewhat in its recent conflicts with Capital, took a fall out of organized Labor and upbraided it for its supposed evils. A Socialist, hearing them said: "If Labor were only alive to its strength, a great many social parasites like yourselves would soon be out of a job.

It is easy to kick a man that is down.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., principal; Hilda F. Mills, secretary; Nina E. Wood, assistant. Examining Board—A. M. Simons, Wm. T. Brown, James B. Smiley, Peter Sissman, S. M. Reynolds, J. Stitt Wilson, John Spargo, Max S. Hayes, George D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, C. H. Vail, Wm. H. Wise.

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south to No. 350.

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flicted; neither do I promise a cure in a few days or offer free treatment in order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious aftereffects in the system, and at the lowest possible cost for conscientious, skillful and successful service."

Men's Diseases consulted by an unfortunate sufferer who, If he had consulted me in regard to his condition in its early stages, I would have cured him and saved him much suffering, annoyance and expense. This, I consider, is due to lack of knowledge on the part of the one who has previously treased the case, therefore, I say to you if you are suffering from any disease or condition nectiliar to men, or if you have been a viotim and been disappointed in not getting a permanent cure elsewhere. I would ask that you come to my office. I will explain to you OUR SYSTEM OF TREATMENT, which I have originated and developed after a whole life's experience in the treatment of special diseases of men. I will give you a thorough examination, together with an honest and scientific opinion of your case. If I find you are incurable I will knowshiy tail you so. If I find your case curable I will give you a legal guarantee to cure you.

If you are a victim of Nervo-Sexual Deblity, with all its distressing symptoms, you certainly do not intend to remain so You have only one life to live. Why not live it in the full enjoyment of abundant vitality and perfect health. The fact that you have taken interfor remedies, to no avail ahould not destroy your faith in all treatment, nor your hope of a radical cure. During my long term of scientific study and practical expectence I have evolved a special treatment for Nervo-Sexual Debility that is uniformly successful in cases where success was before and by other sectors deemed impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. If allays the irritation of the delicate tis-



cess was before and by other sectors deemed impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It allays the irritation of the delicate tissues surrounding the lax and unduly expanded seminal ducts, contracting them to their normal condition, which stops night emissions, dries up day drains and prevents prematureness. It tones up and strengthens the blood vessels that carry nourishment to the weakened parts, which regain full strength. Meanwhile all other symptoms improve and the patient finally realizes, as if a great blight had been lifted from his terrible affiliction. If you are unable to visit me in person, you should write for my booklet. It contains a scientific and yet simple discourse on VARICOCKLE, STRICTURE. SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and associate MALE PELVIC DISEASES, with their reflex complications. No man should be without this book: all can have it free by describing their trouble.

RE MEN

gratis to patients, and to physicians desiring in good faith to erning obstinate cases. A legally written contract to cure, and capital, is given to every man upon beginning treatment.

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The Citizens' Alliance has made its appearance in Portland, Ore.

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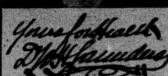
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NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR

Santa Barbara (Cal.) unions are in [a fight against the Citizens' Alliance.

A. L. U. No. 147, of Sturgis, S. D., has nearly doubled its membership during the last quarter.

Another division of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes has been formed at Spokane.

Matters in labor union circles in Durango, Colo., are much improved and prospects are bright.

The Independent Musicians' union of Illinois is the latest Chicago body to receive a charter from the A. L. U.

John W. Hughes has been found guilty of treachery and has been expelled by A. L. U. No. 156, of Lewis. town, Mont.

Alamagorda, N. M., reports: "Our union is getting along nicely; have a large number enrolled on our membership books."

The Workingmen's Industrial union of Portland, Ore., starts off with a membership of nearly 200. Charter was issued last week.

The coal mines of Mt. Olive, Ill., adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners and forwarded a check for \$100.

District Union No. 10, A. L. U., has elected Patrick Rock, president; Gerhardt Reimer, vice-president; George Morris, secretary, and James Trainor, treasurer.

Palouse (Wash.) Federal No. 422 has elected L. S. Carroll, a painstaking union worker, to the presidency of that union.

Union No. 42, of Missoula, holds its grip in good shape. A capable and conscientious set of officers work wonders in keeping a union up to the mark.

Secretary A. Lewis, of Lewistown Labor Union, says: "The A. F. of L. is working hand-in-hand with the capitalists in this section." The same tactics everywhere.

Davenport (lowa) locals of the A. L. U. report the lecture of Walter Thomas Mills, delivered in that city on behalf of the striking button work ers, was a grand success.

Tonapah Labor Union No. 224 is sending out an appeal for money to enable them to defend seventeen members of their union who are accused of the murder of a Chinaman some time since. The town is extremely dull.

A member of the Musicians' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, commenting on the Gompers combination with the Citizens' Alliance, says: "This should make every true union man rally to the support of the A. L. U."

A splendid spirit of unionism is shown by the Golden (Colo.) Labor union No. 174. This splendid body of unselfish men announce their intention to donate their entire treasury to the aid of the Cripple Creek miners. This is the brand of unionism that

Luke Kelly, former president of the ades and Labor Ass bly and at present union label agita. tor for the Cigarmakers' International Union, writing from the coast, says the labor movement of that district does not show the clear ring of the Rockies. He came across the Journal in Oakland and says it was like meet. ing an old friend.

Woodside Farmers' Union has declared A. Gust, of the Montana Commission Company, unfair. Among the grievances enumerated by them are the following: Buying unfair produce, unjust treatment of members of the union which resulted in financial loss to them; expressions of contempt for the following: Buying unfair produ

the Farmers' Union and an avowed intention to break them up if possi-They ask the support of the ble. union men in Butte.

The United Brewery Workers of Olympia, Wash., have subscribed for ten copies of the Journal for a year. This union is not affiliated with the A. L. U. On their stationery appears in bold letters "Working men of all countries, unite." If their national permits, they will doubtless enroll themselves under the banner of the one great labor organization which has a rational program for the better. ment of the condition of the working

One J. M. Purmount has been making a tour of the small towns of Colorado, endeavoring to procure strike breakers for Cripple Creek. He blew into Boulder and began to placard the town. He ran into Brother C. R. Larsen of No. 247, who gave him a clear idea of a union man's opinion of his conduct. Brother Larsen, assisted by others, then went after the placards, whereupon they disappeared as by magic. Purmount will try scab herding elsewhere.

Grand Junction (Colo.) Federal No. 267 has elected a new set of officers who will steer the good ship through the shoals and quicksands of capitalistic competition during the next term. Brother F. P. Friedman will handle the gavel. Brother Stewart holds the position of vice-president. L. W. Lowry will see that the minutes are kept and correspondence attended to, while F. E. Cooper will care for the dues of the members, and E. M. Slocum will care for the strong box. No. 267 has chosen a good set of officers.

The town of Telluride is bankrupt, says Brother J. C. Barnes, through its efforts to send union men to jail for having presumed to discuss the class struggle from the vantage point of a cracker box on the public street. In spite of the efforts of the plutocratic tools in the city offices the workingmen of that locality, have stood by their obligations unmoved. "Telluride has not a single scab," declared Brother Barnes, in a burst of enthuslasm. "We have not bowed, no, not even bent to the hat on the pole." He concludes his note with compliments to the A. L. U., which is, he says, "the only simon-pure, class-conscious Workingmen's labor organization on

As an illustration of the desperate methods followed by Gompers men to prevent a slump to the A. L. U., may be citel an example in one of the coast cities. A recently organibed musicians' union, chartered by the A. L. U., has had the unpleasant experience of having to fight against expulsion from their trades unions owing to charges of unfairness being preferred against them by Gompers men who were sore because the musicians would not affiliate with the A. F. of L. Yet the A. L. U., in spite of the unmanly assaults of men who disgrace the name of unionism, prosper exceedingly and will continue to prosper when Parry's "left wing" is only an odious memory.

The A. L. U. carpenters of Park City. Utah, who went on strike some time since to enforce a nine-hour day, are meeting with enough success to encourage the hope for a complete victory ultimately. They ask Journal to advertise a bunch of rank cabs persons whose conception of right is so blurred that it has almost ceased to exist, and who are so ignorant of their own interest that they lent themselves to the employers to defeat the demands of their brothers. The names are Joseph Dozier and John Furta. Dozier is said to be a thoroughbred scab and beneath the contempt of union men. He halls from Colorado Springs. He rendered that town a priceless service by ridding it of his presence. Union men, particularly carpenters, should keep these names in mind in order that they may, when opportunity ouers, be given a lesson in union principle and common decency.

NEWS NOTES THE FIELD OF LABOR

CHICAGO UNIONS.

A Musicians' Union Is Now Affiliated

With the A. L. U.
The Independent Union of Musicians, of which Mr. F. A. Mohrdieck organizers, is now affiliated with the American Labor Union.

American Labor Union.

This union, although they have had their charter, since November 28, 1992, consisted chiefly of members of their charter since November 28, 1962, consisted chiefly of members of Mohrdieck's orchestra. At a meeting held in September, this year, they decided to advertise for more members, which they did. Mr. T. S. Mahoney, of the A. L. U., noticed the advertisement and called upon its president, stating to him the advantages to be gained by being connected with the A. L. U. and impressed him so favorably that it was brought before the members at the next meeting, where it was decided to affiliate with our organization.

The Independent Union of Mu-sicians is located in Chicago, III., and since its connection with the A. L. U. has already received a number of new applications for membership, which undoubtedly will continue and make this one of the strongest branches of our organization. The following is a list of its present officers:

-Mr. F. A. Mohrdieck. President-Vice-President—Mr. Joseph Bloom. Secretary—Mr. George Friedrich. Treasurer—Mr. Raymond Siegel.

Pather Thomas J. Hagerty delivered his last lecture at Dayton on Oc er 2d to the largest an turing the series. In the future he will devote himself to other work and ins withdrawn from the lecture plat-

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LESSONS IN SOCIAL ECONOMY FOR LOCAL CLASSES

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS Principal of the International School of Social Economy

These lessons will be printed regularly in this paper throughout the year, and local classes may be oryear, and local classes may be or-ganized for their study wherever the comrades may wish to do so. The teacher of the class, and as many others as may be able to do so, should have the full set of lessons as by correspondence and the training school if possible. Comrade Mills will appreciate the fitness organizing appreciate it if those organizing classes will report the same to him, box 405, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 11.

A wage worker is not a slave be cause no one else owns him. He is not a serf because he is not required to stay forever on the piece of kind where he was born. But the wage worker caunot work for wages upless some one gives him a chance to do so. And no one will let him do so unless he makes more things than he is able to buy with his wages.

Men were slaves because other men, by owning them, could make the slaves make more things than were

able to get away from the place where they were born, the men who owned the land could make them make more things than were required to keep them alive.

not want to. But the sert could not. Neither could the slave, The serfs and the slaves, were

obliged to stay with the man who owned the slave, or who owned the land. But they had a right to stay there, even if the owners got tired of them. The wage worker does not have to

stay where he does not want to. And he has no right to stay, although he does want to, if the man he is working for tells him to go.

The Lesson.

1. You do not need to own a man in order to be his master.

2. Under slavery and serfdom one man could own some other man. But now the whole class of men who pay wages are the masters of the whole class of men who work for wages.

The man who works for wages is as dependent for a chance to live on someone to pay him wages as ever

4. The slave had to work for a living only, or be killed.

The wage worker must work for a living only, or be starved.

was a slave.

6. The wage system is different from slavery or serfdom, because the wage workers get more privileges and the masters get more stuff.

7 Under the wage system no one has any claims on the wage worker. He can choose his own master-if he can find one-and may go where and when he pleases, provided he stays in the road and keeps moving.

Questions.

Does any one own a wage worker?

2. Must be stay on the land where he is born?

3. Can be work for a living if no one hires him?

4. Can he compel any one to hire him who does not wish to? 5. If anyone had a slave who would

not make more things than were necessary to keep himself, would be keep the slave?

6. If a wage worker should get all of the things which he makes, could be keep his job?

7. Did the serfs or slaves have any rights which the wage worker has

which convened on Sept. 13, attracted the attention of the entire Empire, both on account of the questions under debate and because of three million votes represented. On the vicepresidency, Bebel, the leader of the programme Socialists won. Another blow to Bernstein opportunism was given by the passage of a resolution condemning Socialists for writing for Capitalists papers. Many of the opportunists had been making their living in this way. The minister of war has forbidden non-commissioned officers and privates to hold or distribute Socialist literature or to sing Socialist songs, utter cries, or give other expression to Socialist sentiments or to attend any ot fhe meetings or belong to the societies or contribute any money to the cause.

The Socialist Congress at Dresden,

A Portland minister who graduated from one of the leading colleges and is an eloquent and forcefol preacher has been arrested for burglary. He had a wife and six children to support and was without a pastorate for some time.

President Baer has defied the U. S. authorities by refusing information to the census office. A prosecution will follow.

A sensation has been caused at the German court by the discovery that the Countess Adele Oriola, who died recently, was secretly a Socialist. She moved in the highest circles and there learned from members of the cabinet and others government secrets which she gave to her Socialist friends. The mystery is now cleared. The countess, it is now learned, subscribed immense sums for the Socialistic propaganda and attended their meetings in disguise.

In her address to the Dutch parliament Queen Wilhelmena complimented the army and navy in their suppression of the recent strike and declared in the same breath that she was a friend of labor.

Several millions more tons of coal have been mined this year in the anthracite fields than was taken out last year, but the price of the coal is higher than ever.

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The Wage System.

required to keep the slaves allve. Men were serfs because not being

The wage worker cannot get a chance to work at all unless he does the same. But the wage worker can move about when he wants to, and he can be made to move when he does

"The party Socialists in the United

States are a wrangling, dishonest,

hankrupt gang of trouble-makers."

says Herbert N. Casson in an article

entitled "Socialism on the Wane,"

which has found wide circulation in

the capitalist and labor press of the

country. Mr. Casson is one of those

tolerant, gentle souled, sweet-voiced

gentlemen who scorn to abuse anyone

who disagrees with them. And, above

all, they are truthful, if nothing else.

language above quoted. He has ar-

rived at the startling conclusion there-

in stated after what claims to be an

analysis of the annual report of the

former national secretary of the So-

cialist party, Leon Greenbaum, who

was consistent enough to leave the

party shortly after he lost the posi-

Mr. Casson's "analysis" was first

published on July 18, 1993, six months

after Greenbaum's report was issued,

and Casson says "the report was not

supposed to be seen by anyone out-

Smart fellow, Mr. Casson! The re-

port was printed and sent out by Mr.

Greenbaum himself and was published

in at least one Socialist party paper-

the Worker. There was no secrecy

about it. Greenbaum and his col-

leagues looked after that. But Cas-

son's startling discovery displays that

same infantile and naive ignorance

which has distinguished him through-

There are twenty points submitted

Casson as justification of his in-

dictment of Socialists for incompe-

tence to govern their own affairs. It

is useless to enumerate them, and un-

necessary to refute them in detail.

The best answer to Casson's belated

slander will be a statement of facts

covering the real condition of the Na-

1. There are thirty-five states or-

ganized and affiliated with the na-

tional organization of the Socialist

2. Eigh y-seven local organizations

have been charter d by the national

headquarters since January last.

4. Official reports of all busin

and financial transactions of the na-

tional and state organizations are is-

sued weekly and monthly and pub-

has increased from 10,000 last January

(when Greenbaum's report was pub-

lished) to nearly 18,000 in Septem-

6. The national headquarters has

now nine national organizers in the

field, receiving each a regular salary

of \$3 per day and expenses, besides having lecturers and others constantly

7. The debt of national headqu

ters has been reduced from \$1,835.62 in January to \$507.18 on October 1st.

The remainder will be liquidated be-

fore January 1st next.

The dues-paying membership

3. Every state organization save one (Utah) is paying dues regularly

tional Socialist party today.

to the national headquarters.

lished in the party press.

party.

side of the party."

out his wobbly career.

Which is why Mr. Casson uses the

The Wane of Socialism

to all affiliated organizations, and thousands of leaflets are distributed 10. National headquarters has do-

11. A total of nearly \$1,000 has been spent for organizing purposes direct by the national headquarters since last January.

12. The Socialist party does not interfere with the conduct of trades unlons anywhere. Socialists, as Individuals, exercise the same right to talk politics and advocate Socialism in the unions as do the Democratic and Republican workingmen who work for capitalist politicians and advocate capitalism and their own slavery.

it. He would have made inquiry and would have been honest even with himself. But Mr. Casson has been

bound to be differences of opinion and antagonism. Differ aces could be easily eliminated were everybody to accept one man, Casson, for instance, as final authority upon all questions. But the Socialists say that no one man is hig enough or omnipotent enough to lay down laws or to speak as au-

Mr. Casson has said he believes the trade unions are the only hope for the working people, but he cannot show a live trade union in this country in which there are not differences and strife of some sort. And as for illa honesty, how many Socialists ha been found among the walking dele-gates and business agents of the trades unions who have been convicted of corruption and general dishonesty throughout the country during the past six months? Not one.

continue to grow in spite of him and WILLIAM MAILLY,

In China they behead editors who publish disagreeable things. In Yankeeland they simply starve them

nated nearly \$500 to various states for organizing purposes since January.

Now, all these facts can be easily verified. The Socialists have nothing to hide. If Mr. Casson had wanted to tell the truth about the Socialist party he would not have used a report six months old as an argument against

traveling backwards for several years now, and he gets farther and farther from the truth as he travels until he has now lost sight of it altogethe. Certainly, the Socialists have differences among themselves. Their party would not be too large to hold Casson if they did not. So long as men and women choose to govern themselves, to conduct their own affairs, to exercise democracy, there are

thority for them.

But Herbert N. Casson has never survived the shock of seeing the Socialist movement get along without him. If the Socialist party had wilted and died, or even remained insignificant, he would have felt some gratfication. But that it should actually the others who have betrayed and attempted to wreck it for their own selfish purposes, is unpardonable. That was a blow from which Casson's wounded egotism never recovered, and for which his congested mind will never find room for forgivens

National Secretary.

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