

AMERICAN

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

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 8

A FLATTERING INCREASE

Industrial Unionism in the Railway Service Moving Forward By Leaps and Bounds-- Weekly Bulletin of the United Brotherhood of Railway Engineers.

To All Officers and Members United Brotherhood of Railway Employees:

It is with regret that I have to chronicle the serious illness of President Estes and also of his assistant, Brother Hurlbut, the former in El Paso and the latter in San Francisco. I am glad to say that both are well on the road to recovery and that they will be actively engaged in pushing the work of the Brotherhood in a week or two. You will now understand why it is that the usual weekly circular letter has been omitted for some weeks past, and of course you will understand that it was simply impossible for me to attend to the various extra work that devolved on me, and I consequently take this opportunity to express my regret that all my correspondents have not been promptly attended to. Since the last circular was issued it is very pleasing to note that substantial gains have been made in our membership, particularly in the Gulf and Yellowstone districts, and while the retrenchment policy now being pursued by the railroads all over the country will undoubtedly affect our membership as well as that of the other railroad organizations, it is being the means of bringing such other railway organizations into closer touch with the U. B. of R. E., as they foresee that a cut of wages is inevitable if the closing down of the manufacturing industries is continued. While the figures furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railway companies show that the net surplus has increased 106 per cent during the last five years in the face of the proposed reductions it is significant to note that wages have only increased one per cent--that is for all railway workers in the United States.

Six new divisions of the U. B. of R. E. have been established since last writing at the following points: Spokane, Wash.; Missoula, Mont.; Smithville and Casa Grande, Texas; Otero, N. M.; and Leaveyworth, Wash., while it is expected that during the month several more will be instituted. Besides the effective work now being done by our vice-presidents, ten new organizers have been appointed as follows: Northern district, two; Yellowstone district, two; Pacific district, three; Gulf district, three, and the work of these brothers plainly demon-

strates the growing popularity of the United Brotherhood.

The board of directors have decided to change the issue of the Journal from a weekly newspaper to a monthly magazine. This move is meeting with the approval of all our members because it will enhance the value of our paper and at the same time will not be confused with the class order journals by reason of its size and it will be the only magazine devoted to the interests of ALL railway employes in North America. Technical departments will be run and through its columns information on all matters pertaining to the railroad service will be given, and we desire that every member will contribute matter of interest to his fellow employes, no matter to what department of the service he may belong. Remember that it is your JOURNAL, run entirely in your interests as a body of perhaps the most intelligent workers in this country, and with your earnest co-operation we will publish a magazine which cannot be excelled by any other body of workers.

Regarding the work for the coming winter behooves every member to do his utmost to the work of building up the organization and demonstrate to the railway world that a UNITED BROTHERHOOD is the only method by which the railway workers of North America can achieve any lasting benefits to themselves and their families, and that the whole stands for perfect equality, unity and protection, besides fraternity in every sense of the word. Therefore, let every member get a member. This can be done, and I feel sure that it will be done. Do not leave everything to your agent. He has lots to do, but let each of us constitute himself an organizer and bring into the fold of the ONLY railway organization at least one member per month--and watch the result.

A circular will be issued weekly, giving a summary of the news, and it is hoped that it will be the means of bringing every member into the division room on meeting nights and take that interest in his organization which is essential to the welfare of himself and fellow workers.

Fraternally yours, FRED J. HALTON, General Auditor.

HELENA UNFAIR LIST.

(Additional Names.)

- Capt. Swiggert. Mrs. Finklestein, clothing. Union Bank & Trust Co.--George Ramsey, representing United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore. H. Jacobs & Co., East Helena. Adolph Jacobs, Cokedale. J. B. Lockwood, drugs. Anton Semnic. C. P. Vanwart. George P. Reeves. H. G. Picket. John Glass. Charley Williams, with gas company. Joe Weggeman, clerk.

Play Jap Music.

The Japanese residents of San Francisco celebrated the birthday of him who has largely contributed to making it impossible for them to live at home, in grand style. Five thousand "little brown men" gathered on November 24 to do honor to the emperor's natal day. The music was furnished by the Pacific Coast Musicians' Union, A. L. U. There were twenty pieces. Regulation Jap music was used by the band.

EIGHT HOUR PETITION

The Unions of Montana Demand Submission of Constitutional Amendment From Extra Session.

The unions of Montana are endeavoring to take advantage of the special session of the legislature to secure the enactment and submission of an eight-hour constitutional amendment. A measure of this nature was passed at the regular session, but was in some manner lost in the shuffle.

Under the law governing such matters, a special legislative session can only act on such measures as are enumerated in the governor's call. In this instance the eight-hour law is not mentioned. In order to enable the legislature to act it becomes necessary for the governor to issue a supplemental or amended call covering the question of eight hours.

However, some unions, with more zeal than discretion, have passed resolutions requesting the governor to recommend in his message to the special session that the eight-hour amendment be submitted. Such action would be ridiculous on the governor's part, since it would amount to his asking the law-making branch to do something which he, as a lawyer, knows they could not do.

The daily papers have given some space to the demands of the unions, and while they are aware that some of the unions are pursuing a course of hindrance rather than help to the eight-hour cause, not a single capitalist sheet has called the unions' attention to the necessity of a supplemental call in order to secure the legislation they desire. This is because they love us so.

Among the unions which have put organized labor's demands in proper form is the Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, A. L. U. This resolution adopted by them are published in connection with this article. It will be observed that this union requests the executive to issue, not only a supplemental call, but also to recommend eight-hour legislative action.

Whether other unions have taken just the proper technical steps or not, the fact remains that there is no chance for the governor to understand their intent, and he knows what steps are required. He also knows that organized labor is a unit in its demand for constitutional protection. It is asserted that, until the eight-hour law

becomes a constitutional amendment, it is not worth the paper it is printed on. It is now up to Governor Toole. What course will he follow?

RESOLUTIONS

Of the Butte Workingmen's Union on the Eight-Hour Amendment.

To His Excellency, Joseph K. Toole, Governor of the State of Montana, Executive Mansion, Helena, Mont.: Whereas, At the last regular session of the State Legislature of this state a bill was passed entitled "A Bill For an Act to Amend the Constitution of the State of Montana, Providing for Eight Hours to Constitute a Day's Work in Mills, Mines and Smelters;" and

Whereas, We, the working people of this state, consider such an amendment of the most vital importance to the vast majority of the citizens of Montana, owing to the extensive mining and smelting industries of the state, and as a protection against any harmful action that might be taken by future legislatures that might be unfriendly to us; and

Whereas, It has been brought to our attention that through the criminal neglect of some person by leaving said bill out of the House Journal, whether intentionally or unintentionally we know not, it is now said to be not voted upon as the legislature has adjourned, thus defeating the will of the State Legislature, which is unquestionably the will of the vast majority of the voters of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, of the American Labor Union, of the city of Butte, state of Montana, that we do most earnestly and sincerely request his excellency, Governor Joseph K. Toole, to amend or supplement his call convening the Eighth Legislative Assembly so as to empower that body to again pass the bill which some have tried so hard to defeat by every conceivable means, fair or foul, and that he recommend the passage of the eight-hour amendment to the constitution, thus giving the people an opportunity to express their wills at the polls at the next regular election.

REAFFIRM CAPITALISTIC ATTITUDE

Proxy System of Voting Enables the Kingpins of the A. F. of L. Convention to Hold the Destinies of the Body in the Hollow of Their Hands--It Will Ever Be Thus.

The American Federation of Labor convened in Boston on November 9. The attendance was large. The activity of the Socialists had spurred the leaders to a supreme effort to offset the aggressions of the "red button" boys. So anxious was Gompers to prevent any action by his organization that would lose it the support of the Citizens' Alliance, which is aiding it in the west, and the Manufacturers' Association, which is aiding it in the east, that he, it is asserted, devoted much of his time and some money, scheming for the defeat of James Carey, Socialist candidate for representative from Haverhill, Mass., who had already held office several terms and who was slated as a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Gompers feared the prestige which success at the polls would have given Carey, and he acted accordingly.

More than this, in a recent issue of the American Federationist he made a vicious, unwarranted and slanderous attack on E. V. Debs, fearing no doubt the latter might also be at the convention and receive the courtesy of permission to speak. He further, in the same issue, permitted the charge to appear that the Socialist party was antagonistic to the A. F. of L. The uninformed national local quorum at St. Louis in August, 1902, in criminal ignorance of what they were discussing, passed resolutions deploring the birth of the A. L. U. At the last convention of the A. F. of L. a prominent Socialist made a motion to increase the salary of the president. It was seconded by another prominent Socialist. The exigencies of the occasion, however, did not permit Sammy to recognize these friendly offices on the part of his Socialist well-wishers, who constitute a portion of the party. He hushed them all together and paid

his own Socialist adherents the wholly undeserved compliment of charging them with opposition to the capitalistic plan of organization, of which he is the head and chief beneficiary. Mitchell was also active. No stone was left unturned by these under-studies for a cabinet position, to defeat working class political action. And they were successful. They will continue to be successful. The proxy system of voting is peculiarly favorable to their ends. By means of it they are enabled to cheer the sinking hopes of the "boring from within brigade" whenever they find their corkscrews becoming dull. With equal certainty can they crush their endeavor whenever aggressive action is stimulated by hopes of success.

After the change in policy of the A. L. U. the Gompers men feared a slump of the Socialist unions of the east. It was easy to learn the number of Socialist delegates to the New Orleans convention, for "red button" men are outspoken. Their number was found to be few, so, to encourage them, a Socialist was permitted to carry the proxies of the United Mine Workers. He cast them for his principles, and the showing was grand. This year Mitchell evidently took care of the proxies, and they went the other way. The "boring from within" seems to serve no other purpose than to make good men the playthings of the labor politician.

The Lyon (Mass.) Item says that a resolution of sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners, donating \$1,000 for their aid, was reported unfavorably by the committee. McArthur, of California, championed the resolution; in the course of his speech he declared that "the labor movement of this country owed a debt of gratitude to the Western Federation of

WORKING CLASS RESOLUTIONS

Anaconda C. L. C. Feels There Are Other Grievances Than Those of Corporations--Coercion, Intimidation and Extortion Among the Number.

To His Excellency, Joseph K. Toole, Governor of the State of Montana:

Whereas, your excellency, after due consideration of the innumerable appeals, has deemed it wise to yield to the popular clamor for an extra session of the legislature, to redress the alleged grievances of the greatest corporate interests of the state, and

Whereas, we feel that there are other grievances suffered by the people and other dangers threatening the public welfare which demand the immediate attention of the executive and legislative departments of the government of our state, and

Whereas, no legislation can be enacted at the forthcoming session except such as is mentioned in the proclamation of your excellency, or may be recommended by you, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Central Labor Council of Anaconda, urgently re-

quest that you recommend to the legislative assembly the advisability of the following legislation:

First--The enactment of a law providing for the enforcement of sections 3, 9, 11 and 20 of Article XV, of the Constitution of the state, relating to corporations, which will divest the corporate interests of the power to close their industries at their will, to the detriment of the public welfare.

Second--The enactment of a law to prevent the coercion, intimidation and discharge of employes for exercising a free and independent political franchise.

Third--A law to prevent the practice of extorting a fee from employes for the privilege of securing and holding employment.

C. C. McHUGH, President. H. A. DENNY, Recording Secretary. Anaconda, Mont., Nov. 18, 1903.

KIMBALL PIANOS UNFAIR.

Idaho State Tribune Rejects Their Business on that Ground, While the Eagle Gives Them Space.

The Kimball Piano Company met with a severe shock at Wallace, Idaho, when their advertisement, tendered to the Idaho State Tribune, was rejected by that paper on the ground that Kimball pianos were a scab production. This charge was strenuously denied by the Kimball folks, but the Tribune people who were in possession of direct information from the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, refused to be bluff. The agents of the scab manufacturers declared they would spend the capital stock of the immense Kimball company in opposition to "this very ridiculous way of doing business." They subsequently succeeded in getting before the public in a limited way through the medium of a paper published by James Sovereign, the former master workman of the Knights of Labor. Sovereign evidently regarded the dollars of the advertiser of more importance than the preservation of any little principle which he may have left over from the days when he was regarded as a MAN. Not many workmen can afford pianos, but those who can should remember that Kimball pianos are scab, and no union paper will publish any "boosts" for them.

ONE MONTH IN JAIL.

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy sent to Jail for Speaking Ill of William.

Public prosecutors throughout Prussia are keeping a sharp lookout for all newspaper articles bearing on Emperor William, says the Literary Digest. Any open or implied allusion in the press on which a charge of 'lese majeste' can be based now leads to legal proceedings. A boy of fourteen has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The editor of Vorwarts was given nine months, with loss of civil rights, for publishing a picture of William's proposed island stronghold. Trial for 'lese majeste' are more numerous than ever. The liberal and radical press are as emphatic in their condemnation as the laws will permit. One paper suggests that 'lese majeste' should be laughed at, whereupon the monarchist papers fume with rage.

WE HAVE GOT THEM GOING.

Miners Are Responding in Their Old-Time Hearty Manner to the Strike Appeal.

"The locals unions of the W. F. of M. have responded nobly to a recent appeal asking for a day's pay," says Secretary Haywood. The prospects for victory in the Cripple Creek fight are growing brighter every day. The indications are that the state of Colorado will be bankrupt through the expenses entailed by the coal and metal miners' strike. At present the militia is hired to the mine owners, but the general opinion is that the state will reimburse them for their outlay. As a matter of fact, "we have got them going" now. The tin soldiers have not been paid of late, and there are many merchants who are wondering where their money is coming from.

Canadian express messengers are being discharged for joining a labor union.

MEN AND MONEY INVOLVED IN CHICAGO STREET CAR STRIKE

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes: Employees involved (3,093), Trainmen involved (2,400), Shop and barn men involved (510), Miles of track affected (320), Cars affected (1,874), Average daily receipts of company (\$19,553), Average number fares collected daily (400,000), Transfers issued daily (500,000), Number of passengers carried last year (128,097,799), Capitalization of the Chicago street railway company (\$18,000,000), Dividends paid from Jan. 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1898 (\$37,602,187), Annual dividends last year (9 per cent) (\$1,620,000), Surplus over charges and dividends in 1902 (\$276,887), Daily pay roll (\$6,196), Yearly cash of proposed wage increase (estimated on a basis of 3 cents an hour for 1,300 out of 3,300 men) (\$142,650).

By granting the proposed wage increase the company would exhaust but a trifle more than half its admitted annual surplus. It is asserted that the corporation's profits actually exceed \$3,000,000 annually, and that more than \$1,000,000 is spread on the books as maintenance and other funds.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED BY CLARENCE SMITH

August 13 commenced a series of weekly contributions by the secretary-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 XI.

In Article II we learn the proposed method of legislating for the American Labor Union by means of the initiative and referendum system. This week we will study Article XI, which provides for the nomination and election of general officers and members of the General Executive Board, by means of the same system.

The eligibility of candidates is described in the first section, which reads:

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.

Of course, the first thing to be known preceding the nominations is who will be eligible, and who will accept nominations, if tendered. For this purpose sections 2, 3 and 4 provide that local unions shall, during a period of fifty days, file with the General Secretary-Treasurer lists of members of their unions who would be eligible candidates, and who would accept nominations, if proffered to them. This, of course, applies not only to local unions chartered directly from the American Labor Union, but also to lists of national and international unions united with the A. L. U. These lists must be published in the official Journal at least forty days preceding the date of the General Convention. The three sections follow:

Sec. 2. 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. 3. 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 lists 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.

Sections 5 and 6 provide that local unions may make nominations by resolution during the forty days preceding the General Convention, and candidates receiving three or more nominations in this manner shall be deemed regularly nominated candidates. Sections 5 and 6 are as follows:

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 to 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.

In addition to the nominations made by local unions by resolution, the General Convention is also privileged to make further nominations, the only condition being that delegates from local unions that have already made nominations for a particular office may not, in the convention, make further nominations for the same office. This removes an objectionable feature of the initiative system that is a part of the present crude Constitution. The section reads:

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.

After the local unions and General Convention have made nominations, the nominations are closed; and in section 8 the General Secretary-Treasurer is required to notify the eligible candidates of their nominations, and that nominees shall file their letters of acceptance immediately. Following is section 8:

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.

It is a wise provision in the above section which requires the candidates to give their views on the principles and purposes of the American Labor Union. Many candidates are certain to be unknown to a great majority of the members; and it will only be by means of these letters that the members must judge as to whether they ought to be honored with election to the office to which they will aspire.

The next section requires the nominations and letters of acceptance to be published in the official Journal, and also provides that ballots shall be furnished the unions before August 5 succeeding the nomination. The section reads:

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.

We now have the candidates regularly nominated and ready for election. The method of election and counting ballots begins with section 10,

and covers eleven sections. That subject will be treated next week.

Only a small part of the Constitution now remains to be discussed, and all members ought to read these sections carefully, so they will be able to vote intelligently next month when the vote is to be taken.

Fraternally yours,

Clarence Smith,

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

WANT TO DEPORT HIM.

Prominent British Trades Unionist Charged with Anarchy.

John Turner, chief organizer of the Retail Clerks' Union of Great Britain and a member of the London Trades Council, spoke at the New York Murray Hill Lyceum on October 23d. His meeting was broken up by United States secret service men and himself placed under arrest. On the 24th a non-judicial special board of enquiry decided that Turner was an anarchist and subject to deportation under the anti-anarchist law. Turner's friends will test the law and the arbitrary acts of the authorities.

ASS KNOWS MASTER'S CRIB.

Church Declares Against Labor Unions, Boycotts and Certain Kinds of Strikes.

The general conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America in session at Grand Rapids, Mich., declared against labor unions "because they are secret societies." They also declared themselves against boycotts and violation of contract. After assuming this stand in opposition to the working class these preachers will wonder why workmen do not come to church.

If the plutocrats respond in the proper spirit it is very likely these sky pilots will feel more than compensated for the absence of the working class by the jingling of plutocratic dollars in the contribution box.

HE PROTESTS.

A. L. U. Man Takes Exception to Statement That His Union Was Not Established in Chicago.

The appended letter from a member of the American Labor Union is self explanatory. Comrade Grout is evidently uninformed regarding the growth of the A. L. U. in Chicago, else he would know that it already has—together with the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which is united with it—a membership of upwards of 7,000. All this within a year. We have just begun to grow.

Chicago, Oct. 18, 1903. Editor Chicago Socialist: In a letter which appeared in the Socialist of October 17th, signed A. B.

Grout, the statement is made that there are no members of the American Labor Union in Chicago. I wish to correct this error. The membership of the A. L. U. in Chicago is large and constantly increasing. As to the relationship between the A. L. U. and the Socialist party, that is a proper subject for exchange of opinion, but let the fact first be clearly understood that the A. L. U. has taken root in this city and is gaining steadily in influence and in numbers.—Edward Smith.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

A Clear Presentation of the Socialist Position on Race Equality.

Letter from National Committeeman Kerrigan, of Texas, to Acting Secretary Molyneux, of Louisiana: Dallas, Texas, Oct. 29, 1903. P. Aloysius Molyneux, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Comrade—As I am responsible, I suppose, for having the charter for the state organization, Socialist party, for Louisiana, held up, I thought best that I write you and present personally what it was that led me to object. You will see from the editorial I enclose taken from the Dallas News of September 26, what use can be made of this declaration of the Louisiana Socialists.

I also enclose you a slip that sets forth the position of the party on the negro question. You will see from it that the party is not committed to RACE EQUALITY. Socialism stands only for ECONOMIC EQUALITY. When you have examined the literature of Socialism dealing with the race problem, it will be clear to you that the so-called race problem, like so many others that worry humanity at this time, is simply an outgrowth of capitalism, and when private capital is transformed into social capital under the co-operative commonwealth such questions as the so-called race problem will adjust themselves automatically. We don't at this time object to the negro on the public highways that we use, or the streets of our cities or the mercantile houses where we get our supplies, or the barber shops, or the hotels. Nor do we object to him handling our food as cooks, or washing our person and

(Continued on Page Four.)

I CURE IMPOTENCY

"I make no misleading statements or unbusinesslike propositions to the afflicted; 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 after-effects in the system, and at the lowest possible cost for conscientious, skillful and successful service."

Men's Diseases

There is seldom a day that I am not 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 treated the case, therefore, I say to you if you are suffering from any disease or condition peculiar to men, or if you have been a victim 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 honestly tell 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 Debility, 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 inferior remedies to no avail should not destroy your faith in all treatment, nor your hope of a radical cure. During my long term of experience I have evolved a special treatment for Nervo-Sexual Debility that is uniformly successful in cases where success was before and by other doctors 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 life, that he has found relief from his terrible affliction. If you are unable to visit me in person, you should write for my booklet. It contains a scientific and yet simple discourse on VARICOCELE, EPILEPTICURE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and associated MALE PELVIC DISEASES, with their reflex complications. No man should be without this booklet. It can be had free by describing their trouble.

My counsel is gratis to patients, and to physicians desiring in good faith to consult me concerning obstinate cases. A legally written contract to cure, backed by abundant capital, is given to every man upon beginning treatment.



I CURE MEN

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Eugene V. Debs

Says of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees:

It is gratifying to know that progressive men are joining the U. B. of R. E., and that in spite of the opposition of railway companies and their reactionary allies, it promises to become a power in the labor movement.

The Railway Employees' Journal, a monthly magazine, published by the U. B. of R. E., supports the great American Labor Union movement that is spreading throughout the land, and has many features of interest to all practical railroad men.

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CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

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Dinner Sets at \$19.75

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NEWS NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR

will not oppress labor. Hazelton, Homestead, Coeur d'Alene and Cripple Creek are illustrations of what capital will do.

Any man who desires to help better the conditions of mankind should give this matter a careful consideration, and if he has ordinary intelligence past experience should teach him what to do.

The tolling masses of this nation will be slaves until they grasp their power as a united class and cast their ballots for the overthrow of the whole capitalist system.

Brother Hickey was sixty-eight years old, and for twenty years or more had been a resident of Butte, and was well known for the prominent part he has always taken for the advancement of the interests of organized labor.

He helped to make the history in the early days of both Nevada and Montana. Mrs. Hickey, widow of the deceased, is sixty-five years old, and is in poor health herself.

The funeral took place from the Sacred Heart Church, on East Park street, on the afternoon of Monday, November 9.

The funeral was conducted by the Sherman-Harrison Burial Association, of which deceased was a member, and that association certainly did its part, as everything was most conscientiously attended to.

Mr. Hickey was laid to rest in the Catholic Cemetery. He will long be missed by the members of the Workingmen's Union, and we all join with the members of his family, his many friends and neighbors in mourning his loss.

CHAS. W. DEMPSTER, President and Correspondent No. 5, A. L. U. FROM GLOBE, ARIZONA.

What We Must Do to Emancipate Ourselves from the Aggressions of the Capitalist Class. Edr. American Labor Union Journal:

Edr. American Labor Union Journal: Dear Sir and Brother—At the meeting of the Workingmen's Union last Friday evening we were all very sorry to learn of the death of our faithful old brother, John Hickey.

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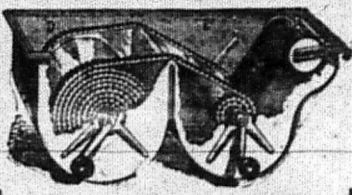
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To Take Effect Sept. 3, 1903

Table listing prices for various union supplies: Application for membership, per 300 \$ .75; Blank bonds for officers, each .10; Buttons, bronze, each .10; Buttons, gold label, each .10; Cash book, 150 pages, 1.75; Cash book, 200 pages, 2.25; Charter, original, 5.00; Charter, duplicate, 3.00; Constitutions, per dozen, 1.50; Envelopes, printed for locals (expressage not prepaid), per 250, 2.25; Same, per 500, 2.75; Same, per 1,000, 4.50; Financial ledgers, specially printed and ruled: 100 pages, 2.25; 200 pages, 3.25; 300 pages, 4.00; 400 pages, 4.75; 500 pages, 5.50; 600 pages, 6.25; 700 pages, 7.50; Letter heads, printed for locals (expressage not prepaid), per 250, 2.25; Same, per 500, 2.75; Same, per 1,000, 4.50; Delinquent notices, per 100, .75; Membership due cards, per 100, 1.50; (No membership due cards sold at this list after February 1, 1904, card system effective February 1.) Labels, in cloth, per 1,000, 1.00; Labels, in paper, per 1,000, .30; Official receipt book, 100 receipts in book, .75; Proceedings of convention, per copy, .25; Record book, 150 pages, 1.50; Record book, 200 pages, 2.00; Rituals, each, .50; Roll book, 75 pages, each, 1.00; Record book, 150 pages, 1.75; Roll book, 300 pages, 3.00; Rules of order (Roberts), cloth bound, 1.00; Seal, without emblem, 3.50; Seal, with emblem, 4.00; Treasurer's receipt books, 100 receipts in book, .75; Transfer cards, 25 in book, .50; Traveling cards, 25 in book, .50; Warrants on treasurer, 100 in book, .75; Withdrawal cards, 25 in book, .50; Working cards, especially printed for locals using regular monthly working card: per 100, 2.25; Per 250, 3.00; Per 500, 4.00; Per 1,000, 5.50; (No working card sold at this list after February 1, 1904. New card system effective February 1.)

READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY. Expressage or postage will be prepaid on all supplies, except letter heads and envelopes, charges on which must be paid by the receiver. Should any agent claim charges on any supplies other than those mentioned, take his receipt for money paid, notify the secretary-treasurer, so that he may investigate. When ordering write all names very plainly, giving full postoffice address, as well as nearest express office. To avoid delays and to insure promptness in filling orders, payment should accompany every order for supplies. Remit by postal money order, express money order, draft or registered letter. Do not send local checks and do not in any case send silver in currency if open mail, as this office will not be responsible for money so sent.

FORESHADOWINGS AND WARNINGS

(From The Weekly People.)

To the milk-and-water Socialist who believes that the ultimate conquest of capitalism will be one grand march along a highway strewn with roses, the tone which has lately been assumed by certain capitalist newspapers in this country may well give pause. The vindictive stand taken by some of these journalistic high priests of established society indicates without doubt that the present ruling class will stand by its guns, and, pressed to the last extreme, will not hesitate to employ those bloody means to sustain itself which other societies have used in the past when they found themselves in peril.

That the Socialist in America today is tolerated by the spokesmen and upholders of the existing order is not due to any kindness of heart inherent in American capitalism. Rather is it because of the fact that Socialism in this country has been so insignificant a factor that its full significance has not yet obtruded itself to any marked extent into the industrial or intellectual life of the nation.

Now, however, that the international movement toward working class emancipation has assumed some degree of importance in America, certain capitalist journals, more keen in insight and daring in scope than others, have begun to sound a note of alarm, which is intended to arouse the whole of capitalism to the imminence of the "red peril." The cold tone of murderous hostility which these newspapers assume toward Socialism is enough to strike a chill of terror to the hearts of those who have entered the movement without taking into consideration all the possible consequences of their breach with established society.

Perhaps the most clearly class-conscious, most scientific and murderous upholder of capitalism in the United States today is the Chicago Chronicle. In the course of a recent diatribe against Socialism, under the caption of "Nip Revolution in the Bud," in which the usual reference is made to the Chicago anarchist riot of 1886, that paper uses the following language:

"There is not a journalistic, clerical, sociological or educational Socialist in the country today who does not hold that the Chicago murderers were unjustly punished.

"If men who in Chicago preached assassination and arson and pillage and revolution for years, and who finally saw their doctrines bear fruit, were unjustly punished then, of course, it must be unjust now to interfere with men similarly actuated.

"The only way to discourage the practices of anarchy in this country is to discourage the fine people who are preaching and practicing the rud-

iments of anarchy. "American Socialists are revolutionists. They know that they are revolutionists. It is high time that other people should appreciate the fact."

The above four paragraphs constitute a prophesy, couched in unmistakable language, of the attitude the capitalist class is drifting toward, and that it will assume when at last it finds itself confronted with the historic movement of the working class. It means that the master class, once aroused to the danger of the situation, will exterminate first, if it dares, and cogitate on the morality of the act afterward. It means that the class war, in its ultimate aspect, will be war to the death, in which—strange anomaly—the assailed side will cry "No quarter!"

If they dare, when the time comes, the upholders of old society will blot out with a dab of crimson the revolution against wage slavery. If the Chicago Chronicle, even now, could have its way, every Socialist writer and soap box orator in the land would, between the setting and the rising of the sun, have their lips sealed forever against further protestation.

If they dare, in a not far distant future, the capitalist class will, by the inauguration of an era of terrorism, attempt to check the growing movement of Socialism and "nip the revolution in the bud."

Whether the capitalist class dares to bury its talons in the growing child of the Socialist movement in the manner desired by the Chicago Chronicle entirely depends upon the power and scope of the movement itself. If the movement is too big to be vulnerable by such vicious policy, or so menacing that such acts might precipitate a crisis which would overwhelm the capitalist class, then the masters will retreat from their position.

And in this connection a warning, which is a necessary corollary of the above, must be again sounded to Socialists. Undoubtedly, the capitalist class will seek to goad the Socialists to acts of anger and hastiness. The success or the failure of the scheme depends upon the unsoundness or the soundness of Socialist propaganda. The number of Paris Communes which remain to be enacted before the working class conquers political power depends on how well the masses have been drilled in the knowledge of the issue before them.

This to every comrade in the class war throughout the land: Agitate, educate, organize, until you have made the Socialist movement so firm, so large and so self-contained in knowledge that all efforts to nip, stultify, corrupt or intimidate it with terrorism will be in vain.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page Two.)

handling our bodies as attendants in bath rooms. You will notice that the only objection that is raised now is SOCIAL EQUALITY, and I think that when you have examined the Socialist position more critically you will find that not only is there nothing therein that would promise to the negro the right to force his society on those that objected to him, BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, THE INDEPENDENCE THAT SOCIALISM PROMISES WILL MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY THE PREROGATIVE OF EVERY HUMAN BEING TO ASSOCIATE WITH THOSE ONLY WHO ARE AGREEABLE TO HIM.

Can this be said at this time? You know that capitalism never examines the color of the skin when it buys labor power, and I have seen white men working in the streets of the city of Dallas side by side with negroes when the heat of summer was such that if the negro could ever be offensive to a white man he must have been then. Moreover, I have seen WHITE and BLACK working thus under a NEGRO FOREMAN. I have not the least doubt that you have seen the same in New Orleans. More than this, I can show you whites and blacks of the working class FORCED INTO BEING NEXT DOOR NEIGHBORS. WHY? Because capitalism had forced exactly the same conditions of work and wages upon them and they could not help themselves, although I know personally that the black people objected to it as strongly as the white people, for they said the poor white trash was forever nagging them.

I have been in the South for twenty-five years. I came here with a deep prejudice against the black man. My people were so-called Northern copperheads. But I was not long in learning that the black man in the South corresponded in every economic detail with the poor white man in the North. The meanest and vilest portions of subsistence only was his.

I have talked with intelligent negroes on this subject. My business has brought me into contact with school teachers and others of that class, and it is the common sentiment among them that if there is any desire on the part of the negro to mingle with the whites it is because the conditions under which the white man lives is so much better than the black man. They all agreed that if the black man had as good houses to live

in, as good clothes to wear, and as good food to eat, and as good opportunities to get education and recreation, they would PREFER to mingle ONLY with black men, as they understood each other better and that subtle attraction of race that makes Jewish quarters and Irish quarters and German quarters and Swedish quarters, etc., in all our large cities, would draw them together.

If they imitate and copy the white man now, it is because they see in the white man an ideal they long for, in living, dress and manners. Let him have those things, we Socialists say, they are his by right as is his portion of the highway or the street, then let him seek those to whom he is agreeable. Under Socialism he will have no power to force himself either in the ECONOMIC or SOCIAL field on those to whom he is not agreeable.

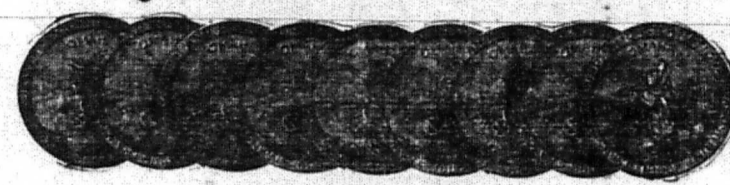
I regard it as unfortunate that you raised this question in Louisiana. We here in Texas have had the question up in our conventions, brought up by someone who was not clear on the Socialist position, but fortunately it was always thoroughly thrashed out and everyone became clear. We have never touched upon it in the public declarations; we have made, knowing that when a man became a well-informed Socialist he would be able to settle this question for himself. We did not feel like placing in the hands of the enemy any weapon that we could keep out of them.

I do not see how under the circumstances Louisiana could be admitted to the party with this declaration standing, for Socialism would mean quite a different thing there than in any other part of the world, and you know that the boast of Socialism is that whether it be in Dallas, Texas, or St. Petersburg, Russia, Socialism is Socialism.

I am certain that the resolution passed at your convention was a result of a misunderstanding on your part, and the proper steps to take will be to get the exact Socialist position before the party membership and have the objectionable resolution stricken from the records by a vote of all the branches in the state. I would be very much pleased to hear from you on this subject, and I am anxious to have Louisiana counted as one of the organized states, and will do anything in my power consistent with my convictions to help accomplish this end. Fraternally,

JOHN KERRIGAN, National Committeeman for Texas.

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