

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

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

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IT IS UP TO HOEHN NOW

Man Who Made False Charges Against the A. L. U. in St. Louis Central Body Given a Chance to Prove Them Or Acknowledge That He Lied.

One of the editors of St. Louis Labor, the official organ of the Labor Press Council, appeared before the Central Trades and Labor Council of that city, on the occasion of the visit of Frank Jordan, of the Western Federation of Miners, and denounced the American Labor Union in strongest terms.

He declared the rank and file were misled by a few leaders, and he was particularly venomous in the charge that the A. L. U. had indulged in the practice of organizing dual unions. There is nothing like a plain Anglo-Saxon word to make one's meaning clear. In order that we may not be misunderstood, we desire to say that Mr. Hoehn, in making these charges, lied. We believe he lied deliberately and maliciously.

Crediting him with only enough grey matter to find his way about the streets, he must still have known the facts. He knows that, not only has the A. L. U. not organized dual unions, but that the A. F. of L. has, and so useful has the Gompers gang become to the capitalists because of this, the Citizens' Alliance is now welcoming the A. F. of L. to the West with open arms. He knows that in Western localities, where the A. L. U. is powerful, the isolated A. F. of L. union receives the hand of complete fellowship, while in the East Gompers has fought to crush every A. L. U. local

he could reach, and in one instance he succeeded.

Hoehn, if at all informed, knows that in California the A. F. of L. bodies have tried to prevent A. L. U. unions (in no sense dual, for they do not organize any such) from a seat in the central bodies. If he is disposed to be fair, he can learn that Stuart Reed has been running from one Massachusetts union of the A. L. U. to another to induce them to withdraw, and even offered the cut sole workers an international charter to sever connections. That Gompers men scabbed on the California miners, and later on the U. B. of R. E. That the striking A. L. U. paper mill employees of Denver were supplanted by organized A. F. of L. scabs. That the A. L. U. is a referendum organization, and the rank and file, not the leaders, are "boss."

On the other hand, we challenge Mr. Hoehn or any of his ilk to name a single instance where an A. L. U. union has ever scabbed. We challenge him to name a single instance where the A. L. U. has organized a dual union, and, finally, we challenge him to mention a single instance where the A. L. U. has not striven to maintain the class interests of all the workers, regardless of their affiliation. It is your turn to "ante," Mr. Hoehn. Substantiate your charges or confess that you lied.

SAYS SHE WAS MISQUOTED

A valued friend of the Journal, Comrade M. L. Muller, writing from Victor, Colo., emphatically dissents from the view of "Mother" Jones, which the Journal presented in a recent issue. The statement attributed to "Mother" Jones, on which we commented and for which we attempted to find an explanation, appeared in a late issue of the Denver Post, as a part of an interview with her, in the southern coal fields, immediately after Peabody's refusal to send troops. "Mother" Jones has given her life to the cause of the workers, declares Comrade Muller. All praise to "Mother" Jones, say we. He says she is terribly in earnest. Amen to that, also. But if she is in earnest, so, too, are we, and while we have admired the grand work of this woman, we would have been false to the cause which she champions and false to ourselves if we permitted an utterance such as was credited to her to pass unchallenged merely because it happened to be HER utterance. "Mother" Jones should have no difficulty in understanding our position. The fight today is one of principle, and not of personality. If we sound a false note in the class struggle, he is indeed a false comrade who will not attack it. We only treat others as we hope to be treated. The Denver Post appears to be eminently fair in labor matters. If they have misquoted "Mother" Jones they will surely correct it if asked. Comrade Muller says:

"In the issue of the Journal of November 19 I notice an attack on 'Mother' Jones, in which this grand woman is quoted as saying that Peabody 'Means well.' Where you got the information and from what source, I do not know, but I do know that she has been misrepresented. I have followed the work and policy of 'Mother' Jones for some years, and have never found her in any way compromising. Only last week in the northern coal fields of Colorado she took the stand against John Mitchell by advising the men to stand against a compromising settlement with the operators.

"On Sunday night, November 22, she addressed an assembly of several thousand people at Miners' Union hall in this city, and I never heard a more severe criticism of Governor Peabody and his military hirelings than expressed by 'Mother' Jones, and her talk was for united, class-conscious action by all the working people, with 'no compromise' for its watchword. If she ever used the words you have quoted, she did so in sarcasm and was misquoted as to the sense it was spoken in.

"At no time will I believe that a woman who has devoted her life, and is offering up the declining years of her life for the emancipation of the working class, would enter into a dirty political deal with John Mitchell or any other labor skate against the interests of her own life work."

PROGRESSION.

Revolutionizing the Lumber Industry—Air Engines for Logging Work.

An engine, to be driven by air, has taken the place of the axe in the California forest. Seven men can do the work of twenty-five under the old methods. Will these seven men receive the wages of the twenty-five whose work they do? No. Will the saving on the wages of these eighteen men be deducted from the selling price of the lumber? No. A slight reduction in price may ultimately result, provided there is any competition left in the lumber industry; there may be a few cents more in wages paid the man who runs the engine, but the great bulk of the saving will go to men who do absolutely nothing for their keep and who have no right to it except a title obtained from those who had no right or interest.

Wages in Japan.

All mills in Japan run day and night, the change of hands being made at noon and midnight. In one mill at Osaka, 2,600 workmen are under fifteen years of age and operate only 2,700 spindles. In this country 300 persons operate that number. In the Lowell mill of 4,000 looms and 122,000

spindles there are 700 male and 1,500 female operatives. In Japan it would require 12,000 persons to do this work. The wages, however, in Japan are 15 cents per day for a man and 9 1/2 cents for a woman.—Chicago Journal.

Trying to Flood Town.

The Master Builders' association of Los Angeles have begun a systematic campaign for the purpose of flooding that locality with building trades labor. Misleading circulars have been sent out to all parts of the country picturing wages and conditions in most attractive colors. As a matter of fact no men are needed in Los Angeles. Every branch of industry is more than supplied.

Labor Temple Bail.

As a result of a ball given last week the Butte Labor Temple Association is \$2,000 to the good. The men who launched the plan to give Butte unions a home are bending every energy to carry it through to success. A nice piece of land in a central location has been acquired and prospects are taking on a rosy hue.

Cooks, waiters and bartenders are warned that St. Louis is overcrowded.

A RACY REPORT

Berry Tells About the Appropriation—Gompers Raved, Duncan and Lennon Protested, but the Rank and File Won Because Mitchell With His Bundle of Proxies Refused to Vote.

M. T. Berry of Massachusetts gives a racy account of the squirming of the A. F. of L. leaders over the question of donating money to aid the Cripple Creek strikers. A St. Louis delegate introduced a resolution of sympathy appropriating \$1,000 for the purpose of winning the miners back. The leaders adroitly referred this to a committee which referred it back minus the appropriation. The "sympathy" was there, but the \$1,000 was lacking. Mr. Berry says the Gompers' clique did not want to part with \$1,000 or any other sum, for that matter, unless they got the benefit, and this was the method they adopted to kill the resolution.

As soon as the resolution was introduced a delegate from Troy, N. Y., who represents the Structural Iron Workers, took the oar, and the way he got after Sammy and his clique was refreshing. He called the pretensions of Sammy and his crew to the cross, and held up that 1,750,000 organization as a niggardly set. He showed what the "absent treatment" of sympathy was and how it would operate, and how it was intended to operate as well.

Kriffit, of Philadelphia, took the floor and offered an amendment that \$1,000 be appropriated and forwarded. Lennon, of the Tailors, took the floor as Sammy's lieutenant, and tried to show that the best way to do was to kill the amendment. Said he:

"The early history of the American Federation of Labor was that it always did what Brother Kriffit' amendment anticipates, and the result was that we were always without funds when we needed them."

He then said that the new converts which were looked for never came. This in answer to a claim that financial aid would win the W. F. of M. over to the A. F. of L.

Lennon's argument showed that the 1,750,000 men alleged to be in the A. F. of L. are either a myth as remote as the famous Keely motor or else they don't amount to the proverbial tinker's damn.

Tanquary, of Colorado, then took the floor, and said that it was a well-known fact in his state that Governor Peabody was pledged to the mine owners before his election, and that this amendment ought to pass on that account, unless the convention wanted to go on record as in favor of the conduct of Peabody and his gang.

Tobin, of the Shoe Workers, took the floor.

This fakir was ill at ease in speaking on this question, because he has a private grudge against the W. F. of M. and the American Labor Union, which withdrew its indorsement of his scab label, or stamp, on information of Tobin's scabby work in Lynn and Haverhill, and these unions are a

power in the western country in pushing the label goods of the shoe workers and other unions of the A. F. of L.

Tobin cited what the W. F. of M. had done, but he forgave them, he said, as he wanted to win them back, but he need not bother on that score. Said he: "This motion should prevail, so that we may win them back."

Duncan, of the Granite Workers, was of the same opinion as Lennon, of the Tailors, and for the same reason—both of them are officers of the A. F. of L.

Vincent, of Springfield, Mass., criticized unauthorized expenditures of Gompers and favored the appropriation. His remarks angered Sammy.

Another delegate thought they ought to send the money in a refrigerator. Gompers raved and stormed like a bull in a china shop.

Said he: "I do not believe in giving to those who are opposed to us the funds belonging to our own family."

When Gompers got through some one called for the previous question, which was ordered, and the main question, with the amendment, were put in their order, the result being that Sammy was in doubt, and he ordered a division of the house, with the result that 141 votes were cast for and 145 against. Some one doubted the count and called for a roll call, which was ordered. The leading fakirs had, with the exception of Mitchell, voted against the amendment. He dodged and refused to vote.

Max Morris, the "friend of labor," fourth vice-president of the A. L. of L. and democratic politician from Colorado, voted against the amendment and was bitter in his remarks with reference to the W. F. of M.

When Gompers found out that the roll call was ordered by vote of the body he ordered the sergeant-at-arms to close the doors and allow none to retire while the roll call was being taken.

Among the prominent and "trusted labor lieutenants" who voted against giving the Western Federation of Miners \$1,000 were Gompers, Tracey and Wood of the Cigar Makers; O'Connor, the "labor" mayor of Keewauke, Ill.; Duncan, of the Granite Workers; Shaffer, of the Steel, Iron and Tin Workers; Sam Ross, of Anti-Fires bill fame; Ramsey, of the Telegraphers, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.

The vote stood 6,614 for and 6,452 against the amendment, which was passed, as was the original report of the committee.

It took over two hours to pass this appropriation, and the fakirs let go only as a last resort.

Mr. Berry, says Mitchell, did not vote for the appropriation; others say he did.

NO TIME FOR DISSENTION

Business of the Colorado Miners Just Now Is to Win Strike—Principle of Class Solidarity Should Be Uppermost.

The Victor Fuel Company has made application for an injunction against the strikers of the southern Colorado coal fields. The hearing is set for the 25th. The strikers believe a permanent injunction will cause the absolute loss of the struggle, and are preparing for the legal fight. There is no weapon left them with which to better their condition except the strike. The capitalistically controlled courts and corporation made laws can rob them of that weapon whenever it becomes dangerous to the ruling class, and there is nothing left to the worker but dejected submission to the will of those who own the earth. Mitchell advises staying out of politics and "getting together with the bosses." The workers have taken Mitchell's word for it. They have stayed out of politics, and their condition grows steadily worse. They have tried the "getting together" plan, but it usually results in black eyes and broken bones for the masses and increased dividends for the employers. It were time they tried something else.

It is rumored that friction has arisen between prominent workers among the strikers. An A. F. of L. representative went to the northern coal fields and attempted to effect a settlement of the strike in that locality.

He was followed on the next train by "Mother" Jones and President Howells, of District 15, and they undid his work. The capitalistic press exultantly declare this to indicate a rebellion against the rule of John Mitchell, and 'hope to see it result in the disruption of the strikers. The business of the Colorado coal miners just now is to win the strike—if the courts will permit them. Unless they are madmen they will not let the personality of any man divide them or swerve them from their purpose. If any one, no matter what his position, attempts to mislead or betray them, it is their duty to push such a one aside, but always remembering that the interests of all the working class are identical and the injury of one the concern of all. When a fierce conflict is waging, dissatisfaction with a commanding officer is apt to weaken the rank and file, and should be discouraged. There is another time and place for these things. The business in hand in Colorado just at present is to uphold the banner of unionism in a terrible conflict. It is no time for quarreling.

Illinois farm laborers have formed a union and fixed a minimum wage of \$25 per month.

WAS IT A PREMATURE BLAST?

Strong Probability That the Cripple Creek Explosion in Which Two Men Were Killed Was a Mine Owners' Plot to Discredit Western Federation of Miners.

The tactics of the mine owners at Cripple Creek show they are becoming desperate. Having been refused federal troops on the ground that conditions did not justify it, they immediately set about "improving" the conditions in the usual way and succeeded so well that their decoy explosion, planned for the purpose of discrediting the strikers, was so effective that it killed two men, and these two were, in all likelihood, the ones who arranged the explosion, but failed to get away in time. The strikers have nothing to gain by violence, and they have much to lose, and they know it. On the other hand, the mine owners have ever so much to gain by blackening the strikers, owing to the utter and deplorable lack of class-consciousness of the working people, and very little material damage could be done by wrecking operations such as that sought to be blamed on the strikers. Again, the mine owners have free access to the Vindicator mine, where the explosion occurred, while the strikers have not. Who, then, is most likely to have perpetrated the outrage?

Our readers may rest assured that the Vindicator explosion will not be the only one to occur in Cripple

Creek before the strike is won. Roosevelt has impliedly said that troops will be sent whenever conditions justify it, and the mine owners, before they give up the battle, will spare no pains to make conditions justify it, even though it becomes necessary to slaughter a cage load of scabs in order to give the outrage the proper setting and render the guilt of the strikers more probable.

Those who know the wage worker as he is, know that no class of men have greater respect for law and order than he, for the reason that he has seldom occasion to come in contact with it, while the master class prove by their treatment of the statutes that familiarity does indeed breed contempt. Is it likely that the law-abiding class will practice a lawless act which is sure to rebound to their hurt. On the other hand, is it unlikely that the law-disregarding class will not commit a lawless act when it is entirely to their benefit to do so. Wherever Farley, the strike breaker, goes explosions immediately begin to occur. Railroad corporation thugs fired the cars at Chicago. The mine owners blew up their own property in Idaho. Are the Colorado mine owners any better than others of their class?

THE RIGHTS OF FREEMEN

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor of the State of Montana, Greeting;

The Central Labor Council of Anaconda, Mont., has petitioned Governor Toole to recommend to the legislative body of Montana in special session assembled the enactment of a law guaranteeing to her citizens the protection of their rights as freemen.

We appeal to you as American citizens and as brothers of the blue card victims to assist us in putting in motion that machinery of the law necessary to arrest further encroachments upon our rights as citizens by a force which is at once a challenge and a menace to our civilization, and which entrenched behind its law-made privileges has secured not only the natural resources of the state, but the machinery of production and distribution, communication and intelligence and the medium of exchange. Not satisfied with this modest apportionment of the commodities of the state, the Amalgamated trust openly demands that her citizens throw up their hands in unconditional surrender of their natural rights.

We, therefore, appeal to you in the name of our persecuted brothers to raise your united voices in solemn and determined protest against further attempts on the part of insatiate human greed to throttle our sacred liberties.

If the pulse of organized labor beats calmly under the blue card experiment another and another will be tried, until the measure of despotism shall be filled to the brim.

We exhort you in the name of all that you hold dear in the name of our martyred forefathers, in the name of unborn generations, in the name of God Himself, who gave us life and liberty at the same time to put forth your united strength and concerted action to assist us to repel by the driving force of public opinion, the onslaught made by the powers of Amalgamated plutocracy upon our sacred rights.

J. H. SHWEND, A. V. BARRETT, CHAS. BECKERS, Educational Committee of Trades and Labor Council of Deer Lodge County.

LOSS BY REASON OF STRIKE.

Company Losses from Strike Double Yearly Increase in Wages Asked by Men.

The following table shows the estimated loss occasioned by the Chicago street car strike:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes: Loss in fares, twelve days \$230,000; Damage to property 35,000; Loss for advertisements in cars 12,000; Wages paid officers, attorneys, clerks, twelve days 17,000; Strike-breaking expenses, bounties, etc. 40,000; Total losses \$334,000; Increase in wages asked for 1,200 men, two years 332,800; Chicago's Strike Losses Five Times Company's; Loss of wages to strikers, twelve days \$75,000; Cost to city, wages of 1,100 policemen 43,000; Extra expenses to city 8,000; Value of time lost by citizens (their estimate) 1,500,000; Total \$1,626,000.

STILL SPREADING.

American Labor Union in Los Angeles.

For some time past an organizer of the American Labor Union has been working in Los Angeles to form a branch of that organization, and as a result of his labors a meeting is called for next Sunday, November 15, at 141 South Figueroa. The A. L. U. in last year's convention recommended political action along lines laid down by the Socialist party, and since then its growth has been phenomenal. A large attendance is insured.—Los Angeles Socialist.

COLORADO FEDERATION.

Sullivan Re-elected—Constitutional Amendment Carries.

The newly elected officers of the Colorado State Federation are as follows:

President—John C. Sullivan. First Vice-President—R. E. Croskey. Second Vice-President—C. R. Burr. Third Vice-President—Jas. Oliver. Fourth Vice-President—Fannie Klose. Fifth Vice-President—H. F. Gomeley. Harry B. Waters, present incumbent, was re-elected secretary.

Two amendments to the constitution carried. One provides for a per capita tax of 5 cents per month, and provided for strike benefits. The other changes election of officers from referendum to representative system.

BOTH ENDS AGAINST MIDDLE.

Rockefeller Advances Price of Oil in Colorado on Account of Coal Strike.

The price of coal oil in Florence, Colo., has been advanced from 16 to 18 cents a gallon and gasoline has been advanced from 18 to 20 cents. These advances are made by the Continental Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company. It is said that the advance was ordered by John D. Rockefeller because of his losses in Colorado on account of the coal strike. Oil and gasoline consumers there will be compelled to pay 25 cents a gallon for these necessities.

Wages Reduced.

Wages have been reduced at Fall River, Mass., and the example is likely to be followed by all of New England's cotton mills.

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Edward Boyce, Denver, Colo. John W. Dale, Butte, Mont. F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyo. F. W. Walton, Box 202, Wallace, Idaho. M. E. White, 301 Spruce street, Leadville, Colo. Reed Davis, Helena, Mont. John Riordan, Phoenix, B. C.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 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.

The remaining ten sections of Article Eleven deal with the election methods of the American Labor Union. Section 10 fixes the date on which the election of general officers shall occur, and reads as follows:

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

The length of the General President's official term is fixed by section 2, Article V; that of the General Vice-President by section 1 of Article VI; of the General Secretary-Treasurer by section 2 of Article VII, but it is important to note that there is no provision for the length of the official term of members of the Executive Board other than as implied by section 10.

Section 11 provides that the General Secretary-Treasurer shall alone have the power to issue ballots for such elections. The wisdom of this is so apparent that no comment is required.

Section 12 provides that only members who are shown to be in good standing on the monthly report preceding the election shall have the right to vote. This places a premium on prompt payment of dues, as does also section 1 of this article, which, it will be remembered, provides that no member is eligible for a general office unless he has been in continuous good standing for a period of two years immediately preceding his nomination.

Section 13 covers the matter of election returns and makes it obligatory on the President and Recording Secretary of each local union to see that the ballots cast, together with a statement showing the total number of votes cast for each and every candidate, within forty-eight hours. Compliance with this section is an absolute guarantee of a fair count and speedy results.

Section 14 contemplates the selection of an impartial tribunal for the purpose of canvassing the returns of general elections, and is as follows:

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

By this method of selection, an absolutely fair count is guaranteed, since collusion between a candidate and a member of the Canvassing Board is well nigh impossible, for in the final selection, the membership, in this matter, as in everything else in the American Labor Union, are themselves supreme. As a matter of fact, with the adoption of section 13 the integrity of the Canvassing Board is of lesser importance, since it makes their position one of review.

Section 15 fixes the time and place of meeting for the board, at headquarters, on the morning of September 15, at 10 o'clock, just fourteen days after the general election. It further provides that ballots shall only be opened in the presence of all the members of the board; it requires the publication of the result of the canvass in the American Labor Union Journal and, lastly, to guard against dissatisfaction and protest, provides that all ballots, etc., together with a copy of the report, shall be placed in a box and sealed by them, which box shall not be opened until the next General Convention.

The framers of the new Constitution evidently had no sympathy with that form of corruption which in politics is known as "juggling with the returns." The penalty for treachery to their obligation on the part of any member of the board is of the most sweeping character. It reads:

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

What shall constitute the election of an officer is covered by section 17. Its provisions are: That nominees, except the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, who receive the highest vote shall be declared elected. In the case of the two above named officers, however, a majority of all the votes cast shall be required. Failure of candidates for these two offices to secure a majority necessitates a second ballot. The Canvassing Board is commanded to direct the Secretary-Treasurer to forward ballots containing the names of the two candidates who received the highest number of votes (or those who may have tied), and local unions must hold a second election within forty days thereafter, procedure being as in an initial election.

Section 18 relates to the purity of the local elections, and provides punishment. The section reads:

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

Section 19 makes it obligatory for every union to hold an election as provided by the Constitution and empowers the Executive Board to discipline as they see fit, in case any union should neglect or refuse to do so.

The date of installation of new officers is, by section 21, fixed on the first Monday in October, when the incoming and outgoing officers shall meet jointly at headquarters, where all accounts and cash shall be carefully checked and provision made for legal and binding transfers of all books, accounts, property and funds to the general officers-elect.

This completes Article 11.

Fraternally yours,

Clarence Smith,

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

A Pennsylvania judge has ruled that the awards of the coal strike commission are not binding in law. Another slap in the face of the national government.

It is not generally known that the Singer sewing machine is an unfair product, yet it has been on the unfair list of the Woodworkers more than a year.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

The Bohemian Musical Union of Chicago has applied for a charter from the A. L. U.

Federal Union No. 454, A. L. U., of Chicago, at its last meeting, voted \$25 in aid of the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek.

W. H. Hall has been elected secretary of Federal Union No. 403, of Charlotte, N. C. The report from this local shows good attendance and much enthusiasm.

Sterling (Colo.) union No. 444 is meeting with splendid degree of success for a new organization. The meetings are well attended and there are from three to six initiations each meeting night.

The Teamsters' Union of Helena, Mont., is said to be one of the most progressive unions in the capital city. The spirit of interest which should characterize the genuine union man is conspicuously present.

The Miners' Union of Phoenix, B. C., has responded in a most liberal manner to the call for help at Cripple Creek. Four hundred dollars have already been sent and they are rustling for more money.

Thanksgiving Ball.

The Thanksgiving ball given by the Butte Clerks' Union No. 12, A. L. U., was an event in union circles last week. The affair was a success in every particular and was conducted in a manner which marks the experienced entertainer. Great credit is due the various committees for the efficient manner in which they discharged the duties of their respective offices. The work of the arrangement committee was so thorough that nothing was left to be desired. The floor manager and his assistants devoted themselves entirely to the entertainment of their guests, while the hearty greetings of the gentlemen and the sweet winsomeness of the lady members of the reception committee made the guests wish the clerks' Thanksgiving ball were a nightly occurrence. It was originally intended that President McDonald should lead the grand march, but through his being unavoidably delayed, that honor fell to Mr. Joseph Cahill, who discharged the duty in a most commendable manner. Lack of space precludes a more extended notice.

The Potalach Lumber Company has finally succeeded in bringing in ten scabs. P. O. Jones passed through Princeton, Idaho, with his unsavory gang in tow. The union boys are still standing pat and confident of winning.

Spokane Federal Union No. 222 brought suit some time since against a local contractor to enforce the eight-hour ordinance. Judge Richardson decided in favor of the union. The case has been appealed. The union will continue the fight.

The steam roller engineers of Chicago are in line with an application for charter from the A. L. U. Genuine unionism and common sense methods are rapidly coming to the front in Chicago. It's about time Sammy sent a "general" organizer, otherwise known as a general disorganized, if he can spare them from their dirty work of scabbing and disruption in the west. The left wing of the National Manufacturers' Association, otherwise known as the A. F. of L., has duped the workers a long, long time. The masses are waking up and it will take more than Gompers' corruption fund to hold them any longer.

Labor Temple Committee.

Frank Reber and Dan Staten, of Butte, are making a tour of Montana unions at the instance of the Labor Temple Association of Butte for the purpose of soliciting stock subscriptions. Dan Staten is a member of the Carpenters' Union, has served a number of terms as treasurer of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, and also of the Montana Federation of Labor. He occupies a high position in the regard of his home town, where he is esteemed an honorable, upright man.

Frank Reber has lived in Butte for many years. He was one of the founders of the Butte Clerks' Union, of which he is still a member. He also holds membership in the Miners' Union. He until recently held the position of editor of the Labor World. Frank Reber has always been an active union man, even in times gone by, and in localities where it was not always easy to be one. He has held many positions of trust in labor organizations with credit to himself and satisfaction to his union. The Labor Temple Association has made a good selection for the work in hand.

Winter Suits In Hennessy's Clothing Dept.



Choice of 150 Suits For \$11.75

This week we place on sale 150 men's stylish suits in fancy mixtures and soft black—a leading maker's closing lots that we bought for spot cash at a very low figure. These suits are right for business, right for more dressy occasions, and there isn't one in the lot worth less than \$20.00. Choice for \$11.75. Other high grade suits at correspondingly low prices.

Men's Overcoats at \$10.00 Each

Good, well made overcoats of black winter weight kerseys and rough overcoating in gray and black, with linings of plain sateen and fancy plaids, and silk velvet collar. Strictly up-to-date garments, regularly worth \$15.00, for \$10.00 each.

Men's Overcoats at \$15.00 Each

A small lot of men's stylish overcoats made of fashionable rough fabrics, cut medium length, with full box back effect. The bodies are lined with a good, fancy worsted, the shoulders and sleeves with fine silk, and they have collars of rich velvet. Regular \$20.00 to \$25.00 overcoats for \$15.00 each.

Some rich values in the higher grades of men's overcoats at \$20.00 or more.

Men's Kid Gloves at 75c

About 240 pairs men's fine kid gloves in the popular shades of brown and tan; all sizes. Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25 values for 75c.

Men's Cabaretta Gloves at \$1

About 120 pairs of men's cabaretta castor gloves; soft undressed kid; in grays and browns. Regular \$1.50 values for \$1.00 pair.

President Suspenders at 25c

We have 1,200 of these celebrated suspenders that we will sell at 25c pair. The price everywhere is 50c, and they are well worth it.

Men's \$3.50 Hats at \$2.50

A lot of men's new hats, soft and stiff styles, in all shapes and desirable colorings. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 values for \$2.50 each.



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Carhartt Brand Men's Working Clothes

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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, STRICTURE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and associated MALE PELVIC DISEASES, with their reflex complications. No man should be without this book; all can have it free by describing their trouble, 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 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.

YELLEK MEDICAL INSTITUTE N. E. Cor. W. Broadway and Montana Sts., Butte, Montana OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9; Sunday, 10 to 12. (Authorized by the laws of the state of Montana.)

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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. \$1 a year. Ask for it at news stands. 50c for 6 months, or send us 25c for a 3 months' trial subscription. Address 226 Parrot Building, San Francisco, Cal.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not confined to those of vice or the lower classes. The parent and best people are sometimes infected with this awful misery through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessel, using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it. It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groin, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes irritated, the hair, eye brows and lashes fall out, and the blood becomes more contaminated, copper colored spots and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even descends the lungs. Our MAGIC CURE is a Specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst form. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that poisons the blood and transmits it to all parts of the system. When you get the poison out of your blood it will run you, and bring back and leave all other contagious blood poisons. If you want medical advice or a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you can wish, without any charge whatever. Write for our free home treatment. We have the ONLY cure. Address 1141 Masque Temple, Chicago, Ill. I Cook Remedy Co., 1141 Masque Temple, Chicago, Ill.

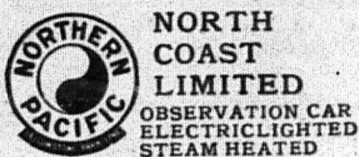


Table with columns: BUTTE SCHEDULE, Arrive, Depart. Rows include WESTBOUND and EASTBOUND routes.

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Howard H. Caldwell Points Out Inefficiency of Trade Autonomy and Endorses Industrial Unionism.

The Industrial panic that is now settling down over America, caused by an overproduction...

WORKING CLASS CONDITIONS

A Los Angeles Comrade Pictures Conditions as They Are Today---Want and Squalor the Workers' Share.

Mr. Workingman, can I have a word with you? Are you satisfied with your condition? Do you wish to improve it? You do? Well, let us examine your condition...

THAT "GENUINE" SOCIALIST

In the Revue, a paper which only exists for the purpose of gulling the workers into fighting a corporation's political battles...

THEY HAVE AN INCENTIVE.

Crime and Shame Keep Step With Increase of Millionaires. An exchange says that in 1850 but one out of every 3,422 inhabitants of this country was a criminal...

BOOK REVIEWS

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES--By Morris Hilquitt. Comrade Pub. Co., N. Y. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE SCHOOL OF THE A. L. U.

The school house was crude, and the teachers were rude. No fads and no nonsense was there...

SHOULD NOT NOMINATE.

Celia B. Whitehead's New Book Opposes Idea of Socialist Candidate for President.

WHO CAN OBLIGE?

Any one having extra copies of the American Labor Union Journal of April 2, May 21 and October 22, 1903...

Standard Oil Adds to Big Dividends.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of \$12 per share.

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