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No. 9

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

The working class-may they al-

ways be right, but the working class

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, Hed. We believe he Hed 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 employes 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

SAYS SHE WAS MISQUOTED

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 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

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 e 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 resuit, provided there is any competi-tion 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 in-

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 200

"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."

pan are 15 cents per day for a man and 9 1-2 cents for a woman. Chicago Journal.

spindles there are 700 male and 1,500

female operatives. In Japan it would require 12,000 persons to do this

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 Ball.

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

Cooks, waiters and bartenders are rarned 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 it a committee which referred it back minus the appropriation. The "sympathy" was there, but the \$1,000 was lacking. Mr. Barry 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 infa 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 oor, and the way he got after Sammy and his clique was refreshing. He nailed the pretensions of Sammy and his crew to the cross, and held up that 1.750,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.

Krifft, 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 Krifft' 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 wellknown 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 speak. ing 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 informaand Haverhill, and these unions are a he did.

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

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 than 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., criticised unauthorized expenditures of Gompers and favored the appropriation. His remarks angered Sammy. Another delegate thought they

erator. Gomners raved and stormed like a bull in a china shop. Said he: "I do not believe in giv-

ought to send the money in a refrig-

ing to those who are opposed to us the funds belonging to our own fam-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 'griend of labor,"

fourth vice president of the A. L. of 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 Kewanee, Ill.; Duncan, of the Granite Workers; Shaffer, of the Steel, Ircn 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

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 usus uits in black eyes and broken b It is removed that friction

it is function in the property of the strikers. An A. P. of L. spresentative went to the northern at Saids and attempted to effect a stilement of the strike in that leads.

ty. He was followed on the next train "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 Mitch. 'ell, and' hope to see it result in the disruption of the strikers. The business of the Colorado coal miners just new 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 in-terests 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 discour-aged. There is another time and place for these things. The business in hand in Colorado just at present is to uphold the banner of un

WAS IT A PREMATURE BLAST?

Strong Probability That the Cripple Creek Explosion in Which Two Men Were Killed Was a Mine Owners' Plot to Dis-Credit 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 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 explesion 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 burt. 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 Counc'l of Ana-

conds, 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 eneroachments upon our rights as citizens by a force which is at once a challenge and a menace to our civilization, and which intrenched behind its law-made privileges has secured not only the natural resources of the state, but the machinery of production and distribution, communication and interligence 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.

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 If the pulse of organized labor beats

We, therefore, appeal to you in the

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 libertye 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 esti-

mated loss occasioned by the Chicago street car strike: 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

Strike-breaking expenses, bounties, etc. 40,000

Total losses \$ 334,000 Increase in wages asked for 1,300 men, two years 332,800 Chicago's Strike Losses Five Times Company's.

Los of wages to Strikers, twelve days \$ 75,000 Cost to city, wages of 1,100 policemen Extra expenses to city Value of time lost by citizens (their estimate) 1,500,000

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 for next Sunday, November 15, at 141 South Figueroa. The A. L. U. in last year's convention recommended polit-ical action along lines laid down by the Socialist party, and since then its growth has been phenomenal. A large attendance is insured.—Los Angeles

COLORADO FEDERATION.

Sullivan Re-elected - Constitutional Amendment Carries.

The newly elected officers of the Colorado State Federation are lows: President-John C. Sullivan.

Second Vice-President-C. R. Burr. Third Vice-President-Jas. Oliver. Fourth Vice-President - Fannie Fifth Vice-President-H. F. Gomley.

First Vice-President-R. E. Croskey.

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. 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 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 necessaries.

Wages Reduced.

Wages have been reduced at Fall River, Mass., and the example is likely to be followed by all of New Eng.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1903

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED CLARENCE SMITH

August 13 commenced a series of weekly contributions by the accretary-treasurer, reviewing the newly proposed constitution, which will be voted upon by referendum of the membership of the American Labor Union in December, 1902.

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 II 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 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 readon 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:

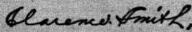
"Sec. 18. Any member proven guilty of misrepresenting returns, altering, mutilating or destroying deposited ballots, or voting wrongfully or illegally, shall be punished as the local union shal determine, but in no case shall the penalty be less than a fine of ten dollars. It is further provided that 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."



General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union

A Pennsylvania judge has ruled j hat the awards of the coal strike ission are not binding in law. ther slap in the face of the naal 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

The Bohemian Musical Union of 1 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 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 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.

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 exp perienced 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 entertalument 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 nofinally 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. Gennine 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 Fedeation 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

This week we place on sale 150 men's stylish sack suits in fancy mixand 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, 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

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There is seidom a day that I am not consulted by an unfortunate sufferer who, if he had consulted me in regard would have cured him and saved him makes condition in its early stream of the case, therefore, I say to you if you are suffering from any disease or condition beculiar 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 a ligal 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 enloyment of abundant vitality and perfect health? Your faith the all treatment, nor your homedies to no avail should more success was before and by other dectors deemed impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently, it all as the properties of the more success was before and by other dectors 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 foos up and strengthens the blood vessels that carry nourishment to the weakened parts, which regard that streamently, 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 foos up an appropriate to the weakened parts, which regard the late of the propriate of the prevents of the propriate of the prevents of th

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NEWS NOTES FROM FIELD OF LABOR

HENRY DAVIS ELECTED

Bennett Resigns Position as Treasurere of the Workingman Has Gone East.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 20, 1903. Edr. American Labor Union Journal:

According to the report of the sick committee, Brother Volker; who has been ill for some time past, is again well and able to go about his work. Also, Brother C. P. Brinton, who was injured while at his work some time ago, is on the rapid road to recovery and will soon be able to return to work. Brother Fairchild, who works at the iron works, is reported sick. He has undergone an operation and is at the St. James' hospital at present. It is not yet known how bad he is, but all hope it is nothing serious.

Brother R. A. Bennett, our capable treasurer, resigned last night, owing to his having made up his mind to visit to his old home and his mother in the east for a while. Bennett has made one of the best treasurers we have ever had and we all are sorry to lose him. He has had considerable experience in this line of work, having been at one time city treasurer of one of Wyoming's thriving cities. A very flattering resolution expressing appreciation of his efficient services was unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the union. Brother Bennett will visit with his another for several months, and then, after taking in the sights i "the big east," may go to the St. Louis fair, from which place he expects to return to Butte. The Workingmen's Union all join in wishing him a pleasant journey and a safe as well as an early return.

We took in a number of members this evening, both by transfer and initiation.

On account of Brother Bennett's retiring it became necessary to elect a treasurer. Brothers Brinton and Davis were the nominees. Brother Davis was elected.

A resolution asking Governor Toole to empower the state legislature to again pass the eight-hour amendment, providing for its being submitted to the people for a vote at the next regular election, was passed.

It is claimed that by some ommission on the part of a clerk of the house, there is no record of this bill's passage or at least the bill is said not to appear in the house journal, thus defeating the action of the leg-Islature. There seems to be but one way to remedy this at this time, and that is by the governor's so amending or supplementing his call as to empower the legislature to take action.

Fraternally yours, CHAS. W. DEMPSTER. President and Correspondent No. 5 A L. U.

HAS AROUSED THEIR IRE.

Denver Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union No. 158, A. L. U., Complimented by Opposition of Citizens' Alliance. The organization which has aroused

the ire of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver is the Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union No. 158, A. L. U. This union is just being sued for \$15,000 by the Citizens' Alliance in hopes that this suit would weaken the organization and cause the weakening members to drop out. However, the members of No. 158 are not only battling with the Citizens' Alliance, but also against the dirty tactics of Sammy Gompers, who has organized seven scab firemen into a dual union and granted them a charter from the American Federation of Labor, while the members of No. 158 were out on a strike for better conditions. The scab union of the A. F. of L. will be short lived, as the fight put up by the American Labor Union against the Rocky Mountain Paper Company has caused the plant to shut down and throwing the scab firemen and all other scabs out of work.

The Firemen's Union No. 158 is int. tlating new members every meeting night. The success of this organiza. tion is largely due to the following officers and the staunch rank and file: President Jack Andrews, Secretary Joe E Burns and the old war horse DOLE. In the suit entered by the Citizens' Alliance against this union the firemen and engineers' helpers have engaged able counsel in the way of Brother John Murphy, and will be fought, if necessary, to the highest court in the United States. The firemen realize that the new trades unionism and advocated by the American Labor Union to strike at the ballot box as the only effective remedy against Citizens' Alliances, whose motto is. "Do others before they do you." For the co-operative commonwealth

of the people, I remain, M. E. WHITE, Member Ex-Board of the American Labor Union

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16, 1908.

B. A. Meyer, formerly general au-ditor of the U. B. of R. E., has re-moved to Tonspah, Nev. Brother Meyer is one of the most energetic and progressive of union men. Call-formia's loss is Nevada's gala.

STRIKES WEEKLY.

Strenuous Times at Telluride, Colo .-Men Are Determined-Will Be a Finish Fight.

Telluride, Colo., Nov. 11, 1903.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal: Dear Journal-Strikes are of weekly occurrence here, and if the millmen's strike for eight hours is lost it will not be because the union men are not standing by unionism.

During the previous two weeks the Tom Boy mine had been putting on over 100 men, doing development work, but preparing to start the mill.

The management had selected the men purposely so they could be depended on when the mill started on twelve-hour shifts. Several good union men were turned off as soon as they expressed themselves.

Guns and cartridges were taken up, searchlight and arc lights were installed, a dead line was fixed around the property, and several toughs, as deputy sheriffs, were engaged to prevent any one from crossing the dead line without permission. The management was getting ready to start the mill, but the miners did not like to be guarded by such toughs, and it was practically a private penitentiary. The Miners' Union decided to cut it short, and ordered the miners to quit. The order was obeyed to a man, though the management had boasted that the men had been selected because they would stay, even if called out. When the miners quit, the cooks and waiters took off their aprons and walked out, except one man, who is not a member of the union. This was one week ago, and last week the few men that were engaged in development work on the Liberty Bell were also called out, because it was discovered that good union men were not wanted. So, if any. body tells you that the strike is broken at Telluride, you will know how near

the truth it is.

The governor has a special representative here now to enquire as to the necessity of sending soldiers here, as the mine managements have been pleading for troops for a long time. If the soldiers can be persuaded to work in the mines and mills there might be some excuse for them coming here. Otherwise they are not needed, for there are no men here that want to scab, so there is none here that want either soldiers or deputy sheriffs to herd them. If the state wants to furnish soldiers to the capitalists to herd men who may be imported here, and who do not know the conditions here, that will be the only pretext the governor can have for sending soldiers here. The community has never been more peaceable than it has been since the strike on September 1st. In fact, the peaceableness was so monotonou that the city officials were despaired of getting revenue for the police magistrate, so they arrested five Socialists for speaking on the streets. The city lost the cases, and the council had to levy an extra tax on the property holders to pay the expenses. The Socialists get the blame, but in spite of the miners having left here on account of no work, the Socialists polled enough votes to maintain official standing in the county-131 votes, against 1,130 for both the old parties.

Fraternally. A. H. FLOATEN.

Something Doing In New York.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal: The first annual ball of the Stationary Firemen of Greater New York Labor Union 290, A. L. U., will be held at Gramarcy hall, 326 East Twentyfirst street, on Saturday, December 19. Being as this is the initial ball held under the auspices of the A. L. If to New York, we will with good fellowship and fraterulty show our late comrades of the A. F. of L. the spirit of true unionism that exists in the only organization that eventually means emancipation for - the wage earners of this country.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the A. L. U. in this vicinity. And the committee in charge of the arrangements are leaving noth-

Bingham Federal Union No. 428, A. L. U., Bingham, Utah, gave masquerade ball on Wednesday night, Nov. 12, 1963. It was a grand success financially, as well as socially. It did a great deal towards swelling our treasury. It was one of the largest dances of the kind ever given here. One of our brothers has been in the hospital for three weeks with pneumonia, but is better now. We expect him home soon. DAN E FITZPATRICK, Correspondent.

The hackmen and mill workers of Victoria, B. C., are in fine shape, while the teamsters are looking up also. The hackmen recently won a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

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of which can be read with profit by a workingman or woman. The American Labor Union Journal has them in stock at headquarters. The prices are the same charged by the publishers. Remit for any of the following and they will be sent by return mail, post-

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SOCIALISM: ITS GROWTH AND OUTCOME-By William Morris and E. Cloth\$1.00

BANKING SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD-By William Matthews Handy.

OUTLOOKS FROM THE NEW STANDPOINT-By E. Belfort

ENGLAND'S IDEAL-By Edward Carpenter. Cloth VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN INDIA-By B. H. Baden-Powell Cloth .75 THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION -

KARL MARX: BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS-By Frederick Engels. GOD'S CHILDREN: A MODERN ALLEGORY - By James Allman.

By Isaac Broome. Cloth

THE ROOTS OF THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPH-By Frederick Engels. THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION-By Karl Kautsky. Cloth 50

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POLICY IS CORRECT

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, the result of underconsumption of the working class of their products, is bringing the labor unions of the country to the parting of the ways.

They must now use the industrial form of organization and adopt class political action or perish.

The leaders of the A. F. of L. have used their machine, which has been built up by the appointive power over a thousand organizers, to take a backward step.

The helplessness of one organization to carry on a fight against a trust that is owned by the same bunch of capitalists that own all the rest of the industries is apparent enough to be visible even to such biased minds as Sam Compers or the head of the miners' organization, Mr. Mitchell.

But they seem to prefer to see all the rest of the organized workers stand back and see their comrades in another union defeated. There has no large strikes won by the A. F. of L. in quite a long time.

This has not been caused by anything but the system of trade autonomy, which is but a remnant of olden times when the workers had independent unions without any connection with any other organization.

Industry has become centralized without the trade unions keeping pace by combining their forces to meet the new conditions. The last convention has marked the beginning of the end

of the power of the A. F. of L., and the new giant of the west, the A. L. U., is its logical successor.

A union that holds nothing in view but a succession of losing strikes for the workers and shuts its eyes to the only permanent solution of the labor question, socialism, is in its decline at this stage of industrial development. The amount of praise the leaders of the A. F. of L. are receiving from the capitalist press is indicative of whose side they are helping by their "conservatism," whether ignorantly or maliciously, it matters not to the working class, as either are equally effective in keeping us slaves to this wage system of exploitation.

We must learn to vote together or in the near future we will be obliged to shed our blood to get our liberty or starve to death. On account of the centralization of ownership there can not be the goods wasted in competition as in previous panics and consequently no recovery from our present depression.

The capitalists are hoping for a war in Panama or some other place to dispose of the surplus by feeding it in the shape of canned beef to the unemployed worker when he is draften into the army and made food for gunpowder. The situation is much more serious than the average man is

The policy of the A. L. U. is correct and I shall watch with pleasure the growth of this progressive organization.

which may be truthfully said of indi-

HOWARD H. CALDWELL.

THAT "GENUINE." SOCIALIST

In the Reveille, a paper which only exists for the purpose of gulling the workers into fighting a corporation's political battles, appears an attack on the Socialist party signed "Genuine Socialist." Judging by the medium he selects for placing his views before the public, "Genuine Socialist" means Heinze's Socialist. One is at a loss to determine just what sort of a combination this can be, unless it is one who is a corporation champion first and a Socialist last. The writer of the screed should not be too harshly criticised. It is more than likely that the pressure of economic conditions are responsible. When men brazenly traffic in their honor for a chance to live, why should we be surprised at one who writes an anonymous diatribe for the purpose of making himself solid with one of the masters of bread. "Genuine Socialist" might, however, have saved his conscience the nasty scar of beginning his article with a flagrant falsehood. There are many things of an uncomplimentary nature

vidual Socialists, but it is doubtful if any Socialist, except the "genuine" kind, who will attempt to besmirch the Socialist party with the shortcomings of various individuals. The membership of the Socialist party is large. Such safeguards as opportunity afford are used to protect the movement against corruption. It stands for the abolition of the wage system and the triumph of the working class. It is entitled to, and will receive, the support of every class-conscious worker, except those of the bogus variety, who hide behind the name of the fast vanishing autocratic eastern body in order to divide the workers in the interest of a plutocrat. It is to be regretted that "Genuine Socialist" was not induced to sign his name by the offer of a foremanship instead of a "mucking" job. His identity will long be a source of curiosity to the Butte comrades. They would be interested to know the make-up of one whose "genuine" Socialism selects a malodorous corporation sheet for expression.

BOOK REVIEWS

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

The "History of Socialism in the United States" is all that its name implies, and more.

Beginning with the Shaker communities, it covers every attempt to effect a departure, in part or wholly, from private ownership of things collectively used, down to the Socialist party of today. The pirth, growth and decay of these various efforts is cov-ered in a concise manner and the distinction is carefully made that while Utopian Socialism must have been re-sponsible for their origin, they were sponsible for their origin, they were not socialistic, but communistic in character. The author's criticism of the lamented Bellamy is particularly good. He says: * 2 The historical de-velopment of society and the theory of the class struggle, which plays so prominent a part in the philosophy of modern Socialism, have no place in Bellamy's system." And again: "He is not an exponent of the laws of social development, but a social in-

come to be regarded as a revolution-ary political movement in the interest of the working class, the emancipaof the working class, the emancipation of which is to be accomplished by the overthrow of the wage system and the establishment of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. The acceptance of this idea of the purpose of Socialism has required years of unceasing effort in opposition to that unthinking class who regard municipal ownership or capitalistic co-operative enterprises as examples of Socialism. Tae "History of Socialism" will materially aid in still further clearing the atmosphere and strengthening the campaign of education by presenting to paign of education by presenting to the reading public a clear-cut view of what Socialism is, and also what it

The absolute impartial treatment of and the absolute impartial treatment of matters recorded which always characterize the worthy historian, is shown throughout the entire work. The book numbers 371 pages and is of absorbing interest from beginning to end. Every student of industrial and political development whether he to end. Every student of industrial and political development, whether he be a Socialist or not, will feel amply repaid in the pleasure afforded by a perusal of these records of men's efforts for higher things.

The Comrade Publishing Company has acquired the agency for the sale of the book among members and locals of the Socialist party.

Six hundred men and boys are facing a two-months' rest as a result of the closing for repairs of the Mahoney City (Pa.) ceillery

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. In 1870 thieves and other evil-doers had increased so that one out of every 1,171 inhabitants served a term in jail. In 1890 one out of every 786.5 was Incarcerated, and the proportion has steadily increased, so that now it probably approximates one out of every 500.

To look after these evil doers the United States maintains a police force estimated at 78,000 men, costing annually more than \$50,000,000 for their support. In addition to the police is a great army of men who are employed in trying and punishing criminals. There are police magistrates, trial judges, clerks, balliffs, jailers and penitentiary guards, in all amounting to several thousand more. An army of 100,000 men are engaged in catching. trying, guarding and watching thieves and other evil doers. The cost to a nation in wages, court expenses and support of these men, not countinig the civil courts, is not less than \$125,. 000,000,---Ex.

In 1850 business men who had amassed \$60,000 considered their fortunes made, and business was laid aside. In 1870 the millionaire was regarded with wonderment. In 1890 they had become so common that they scarcely received passing notice. In a small health resort in Colorado thirteen of them were said to live on one street. In 1903 the coming of the billionaire is regarded as one of the possibilities of the very immediate future. With the increase in the ranks of the money lords comes the further, degradation of the mass Our plutocracy who do absolutely nothing for society enjoy the fruits of the labor of thousands to the detriment not alone of the plundered, but of the plunderer as well. The system which is responsible for this condition of things is defended by men who profess to consider "the social good." How much social good is there in a scheme of human relationship which in its workings makes beggars and paupers at one end of the line and thieves and all-round criminals at

both ends?

WORKING CLASS CONDITIONS

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

word with you? Are you satisfied with your condition? Do you wish to improve it? You do? Well, let us examine your condition and then we'll present the remedy.

Your present situation sums up like this: You are obliged to ask some other creature of fiesh and blood like yourself for the privilege of earning your living. You and millions of your fellows sell your bodily strength each day of nine or ten hours for a sum which is regulated by the number of those who from necessity must so sell themselves and their life's energy.

You receive in return a part of your product called wages. This you expend to procure food, clothing and shelter. You work long hours and at hard and often hazardous occupations. You live in a rented house, eat cheap food, wear rough clothes, and when sick are deprived of medical aid through lack of sufficient funds to procure it. Your wages are determined by the supply of wage slaves like yourself, who, in order to live. must work and (not being possessed of wealth or machinery to create it) must accept wages in payment for their toil.

May be, you have a wife and family. If so, your condition is all the more intolerable, even pitiable, for on your ability to earn a living are dependent the ones you hold most dear in life. Your wage is soon made to correspond to your actual living expense. and in consequence you and your children, if you are unfortunate enough to have any, are doomed to a life of drudgery and profit-making for some rich capitalist or corporation

You live in a rented house, in a crowded, dusty, noisy tenement district, where disease abounds and vice so prevalent as to be ignored. Your children, poorly clad, attend crowded school without suitable playgrounds attached or garden to beau-

THE SCHOOL OF THE A. L. U. Bunker Hill:

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

A bull pen of slab, ringed by bayonets to jab. The word of command in the air;

the dead line uncrossed. And wondered, no doubt, at the rule (Which the voting king made) that they should practice their trade On his class in the bull pen school.

Colored troops who could shoot kept

(The master builds two colleges, mil-

lions gives to one; Tother gets lead and blood and slabs lest he who reads may run.

Gold and oil make graduates, a paltry, futlle few; Bull pens thousands take degree, read

A. L. U.) Three Rs were taught to the class that

fought, rifles and rebels and rocks. Rocks which the rebels must dig from the earth to be turned into bonds and stocks; Rifles owned by the owners of rocks

and wielded by men of the law; Rebels whose right was unbacked by might (which is much like a broken

(Vote wrong, suffer long, see the Senate chair,

Ballots, bull pens, bribes and bullets Lo! a millionaire. Vote him title, tool and millions, sol-

diers, law and gun, Bull pens for the voting cattle, and the lesson's done.)

Three and three make nothing or nine was the A. B. C. they learned; The three who make nothing will live

like kings on the wealth which the others earned: The three who make nine must do it

or starve, for there's six of a vampire brood Who must dine, whore and wine ere the slave of the mine can come to

his quota of food.

Now why are these men like beasts in a pen, surrounded and herded

Did they rob, did they kill, are they men of bad will, evil minded and cruel of heart?

No! it is simple enough, though the lesson seems rough, when we vote to our masters the tool. We must pay for our fun (via bull

pen and gun) Just as long as a fool is a fool.

The first pupils tried hard to cope with the guard, They put up a heroic fight; They struggled and died like men true

and tried: Their battles made us see the light; Their blood and their death are the seeds of our faith;

Now we are loading the Socialist gun. With our class voting right we can win every fight.
Till the bloody class struggle is won.

Wilshire's Magazine. For sale at A. L. U. hessiquarters.

Mr. Workingman, can I have a | tify. When you get a vacation, if you can afford it, it is limited to a short period, and is but poor respite

from your life of toll.

How different in this from your master's situation. He lives in the finest residence section of your city, and his costly mansion, provided with beautiful lawns, shaded walks, flower garden, sculptured front and brownstone steps, makes your heart ache with envy when contrasted with your own unpleasant lot. He and his family dine luxuriously off of the rarest and choicest viands. They wear the most elegant and expensive finery. Their stables would serve as a palace beside your humble shack.

He rides in an automobile while you walk. No factory's hum or whistle disturbs his slumber at early morn, No neighbor's wall obstructs his view of nature, nor noisy quarreling disturbs his perfectly select surroundings. His children, dressed and groomed in rich attire, attend a strictly exclusive school where dollars and position are the chief requisites for entrance. Holiday trips to mountain and beach resorts are but incidents in his life of ease. Life to your masters is one eternal round of pleasure.

Now, Mr. Workingman, how long do you intend to work and vote for the continuance of this unequal condition? If you are not quite satisfied to be a working mule for your fellowman, let us hear from you. Get in line with your class; join your fellow wage slaves who are seeking better conditions for workingmen. Vote and work for Socialism! It

will reduce your hours of labor, give you your full earnings, provide for you in old age, furnish you a home of your own and make you (now a despised, degraded servitor) the peer of the lordliest plutocrat that ever breathed.

Get in with your class, with your fellow wage workers, and help them ABOLISH WAGE SLAVERY. M. BRADY.

(Cripple Creek and Wardner, Victor,

Law and order capitalists kidnap, shoot and kill; Military confiscate printer man and press;

A. L. U. seems dangerous, must be near success.) WM. S. DALTON. East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 2, 1903.

SHOULD NOT NOMINATE.

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

Mrs. Celia Whitehead, in a work entitled "Political Presidents and the Socialists" opposes the idea of a Socialist presidential nominee, in order that they save time, temper, money, remove causes for envy, jealousy, and prevent the focusing of public attention on an individual instead of on a principle. Another case of "you may learn to swim, dear, but don't go near

WHO CAN OBLIGE?

Any one having extra copies of the American Labor Union Journal of April 2, May 21 and October 22, 1903. will confer a favor by forwarding them to Professor Richard T. Ely. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Standard Oil Adds to Big Dividends.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of \$12 per share. This is an increase of \$2 from the dividend declared at this time a year ago, and brings the total dividends for the year to 44 per cent, compared with 45 per cent last year.

Butte Socialists have established a Woman's Guild with a "fair" member-

HUNTER'S HOT SPRINGS.

It is not necessary for residents of the Northwest to go to the south and east for hot water, pleasure and curative baths.

Near Springdale, Montana, on the Northern Pacific, are Hunter's Hot Springs, temperature 148 degrees to 168 degrees fahrenheit flowing 2,000 gallons per minute, 4000- feet above the sea, in the foothills of the Crazy mountains, overlooking the Yellowstone river and valley. Good hotel, cottages, bath bouses, swimming pool. Rates \$2.50 per day, \$15.00 per week, including baths.

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mick, Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana, or call on any Northern Pacific Rattway Agent.

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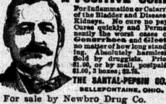
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