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No. 14

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.

PITKIN COUNTY MINERS

Endorse Patterson's Request for U. S. Investigation of the Peabody Dictatorship.

The Miners' Union of Aspen, Colorado has adopted the resolution here published on Senator Patterson's request for a senate investigation of conditions in Colorado:

Aspen, Colo., Dec. 25, 1903. Whereas, United States Senator T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate, asking that a commission be appointed to investigate the condition of certain labor strikes existing in Colorado at the present time, and as he had set forth in a dignified and truthful manner the unlawful and arbitrary acts of the militia of the state of Colorado under the direction of Governor Peabody, such as the suppression of the freedom of the press, the farming out of the state militia to the Mine Owners' association and their unlawful and arbitrary acts;

And Whereas, The honorable senator has been charged by the Citizens' alliance with overstating the facts, when in fact he has not mentioned all of them. He has made no reference to the invasion of the District court by the armed militia of the state for the purpose of intimidation. He has made no reference to the unjust arrest and imprisonment of innocent persons in different parts of the state for no other reason than that they were members of a labor union organization, which shows that the honorable senator does not overstate the facts, but rather underrated them;

Resolved, That we most heartily concur in the action of Senator Patterson in asking for an investigation. We wish the people of the United States to become acquainted with the real facts in the case, which can only be arrived at by an impartial investigation.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the Honorable Senator Thomas W. Patterson for the honest and manly effort he is making in behalf of the oppressed and in the interest of liberty and justice.

Resolved, That copies of the above be forwarded to President Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the United States; Hon. T. M. Patterson and be given to the press for publication.

G. W. SMITH, President. THEO. SAURER, Sec'y.

THEY ARE SOWING THE WIND.

One Decision After Another Brings the Workers Ever Downward.

The notorious Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, the father of the "government by injunction" plan, has liberated without trial two self-confessed murderers of an inoffensive, unarmed union man, during the West Virginia coal strike. And thus is kept alive the smouldering fires of revolution which would die down and perish under partially fair treatment, but which, being fanned by the actions of a Jackson, a Peabody and countless others of their ilk, will one day break into an uncontrollable conflagration and carry devastation and death to the utmost lengths and breadths of the land. Whosoever sows the wind, shall reap the whirlwind.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

American Labor Union Journal. Telluride, Colo., Jan. 4.—Martial law was proclaimed in Telluride last night. Thirty-one men, including Guy Miller, local president; J. C. Williams, general vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, and Attorney Engley, were shipped out of town on one train. There has been no disturbance of any kind. The strikers are as peaceful and orderly as ever. The mine owners have been driven to desperation through their failure at coercing men to scab and martial law is the result. The Union is firm as ever.

CARPENTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Carpenters' Union of Butte has elected the following officers for the new term:

President, D. F. Staten; vice-president, L. A. Van Horn; recording secretary, W. H. Pierce; financial secretary and business agent, Edward Williams; treasurer, W. W. Wiggins and sergeant-at-arms, J. E. McNally.

A CRIME AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR

Actions of National Officers of Boot and Shoe Workers Toward St. Louis Unions Show Almost Unbelievable Treachery

TOBIN DID NOT WANT UNIONS TO GROW TOO FAST

Facts Regarding Controversy Between Local Shoe Unions of St. Louis and National Officers of Boot and Shoe Workers Union Which Resulted in Locking Out Employees in Stamp Factories. Reasons for Affiliation of Local Unions With The American Labor Union.

The facts regarding the controversy between the several local shoe unions of St. Louis and the national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, which resulted in the employers locking out their employees in the union stamp shoe factories during the week ending Nov. 30, 1903, and the reasons for the affiliation of the local shoe unions with the American Labor Union are here given.

The controversy between the local shoe unions and the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, was the culmination of many misrepresentations and acts of deception on the part of the general officers in their treatment of the local unions, resulting in a deep rooted conviction on the part of the local membership that the desires of the national officers was to serve the interests of the employers rather than the interests of the workers, and make the character of the organization such as would give to the employer using the union stamp conditions below those enjoyed by their non-union stamp competitors so far as wages, etc., were concerned.

For years the Boot and Shoe Workers' union pushed the boycott on the product of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. because of the firm's unfairness to organized labor.

Would Pay to Lift Boycott. In October, 1901, the boycott was lifted at the instigation of the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, who, less than one year prior to the date on which the boycott was lifted, stated that the firm had offered certain parties \$20,000 to have the boycott taken of and that they would see that it was not taken off until the firm unionized their plant from cellar to attic.

March 28, 1902, a contract was entered into by the Joint Council No. 13 of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union of St. Louis with the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. for the use of the union stamp for a period of three years in a new factory to be erected, and to manufacture a cheap grade of men's work shoes, said contract to cover a period of three years, with an option of a further three years.

This contract was entered into at a special meeting of the Joint Council March 28, 1902, at which meeting General Vice-President Lovly and General Secretary Horace M. Eaton appeared as representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, advising the council to enter into the contract.

The contract provided among other things "that all questions and conditions of labor in the factory to be left to the firm to determine during the first year of the contract" and "all questions of fitness and desirability of any particular or individual employe shall be determined by the management of the factory."

The membership objected to this agreement for the reason that certain clauses contained therein would make the conditions in the factory no better than if there existed no agreement and for the further reason that by granting the stamp to a firm operating three factories for use in one of the three and allowing the others to operate as open shops was becoming parties to a deception involving the general trades union public and particularly the shoe workers. That if the firm whose product had been boycotted wished to use the union stamp they should be obliged to unionize their whole establishment, especially when the number of people employed in the open shop was nearly seven times the number of those employed in the union stamp shop.

Protest in Vain. The protests of the membership, however, were in vain as the claim was put up that the contract had been signed and it would have to be lived up to, notwithstanding the fact that the matter had never been referred to the local unions of St. Louis for indorsement before being passed upon by the council, most of whom have since proven to be tools of the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and were not referred to the council at the succeeding election.

Eaton Rewarded. Shortly after the contract was entered into they should be neg-

ated, into the announcement was made that the general secretary, treasurer, Horace M. Eaton, had resigned from that office in the Boot and Shoe Workers' union to take charge of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s union factory as superintendent. This caused much dissatisfaction, many claiming that deception had been practiced by Mr. Eaton in appearing as a representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, securing a contract for a firm and later accepting a position as superintendent of a factory operating under that contract.

Since his coming to St. Louis conditions in the shoe trade have grown constantly worse, conditions being established in the factory under his superintendency, considerably lower than those existing in the open or non-union shops, resulting in the establishment of the same conditions by other manufacturers. Finally the storm of discontent grew until the council by a vote of 17 to 4 decided to request the general president to cancel the contract and withdraw the union stamp, which action was taken upon Mr. Eaton's refusal to arbitrate except on the condition that we base the decision of the arbitrator upon conditions as found in three of the lowest wage factories in the United States.

Since his coming to this city Mr. Eaton has pursued a policy of coercion toward the workers employed in the factory under his superintendency. Any one who dared express their convictions were immediately discharged if such expressions in any way interfered with his efforts to control the local shoe union movement.

Heads Chopped Off.

In other union stamp shops the heads of the most active workers were gradually chopped off until a condition of affairs was reached where one who desired to work for the interest of the workers had to either remain quiet or secure employment in an open shop. When President Tobin was appealed to he replied that the policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union was to allow the employer to discharge for reasons sufficient to himself.

The shoe workers were making every effort to organize the 13,000 shoe workers in the city, but were prohibited from doing so by the general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, John F. Tobin, and General Vice-President Collins Lovely.

Between June, 1902, and November of the same year the local membership was increased from less than 900 to more than 1,900.

Stop the Growth.

During the month of November, 1902, Vice-President Collins Lovely took the offer of the different local unions and stated that the membership had grown during the last few months too rapidly and it was necessary to stop the growth and that it had been stopped. Later during the same month General President Tobin came to St. Louis and instructed the business agent and the council to, under no circumstances, accept any more applications from the shoe manufacturers for the use of the union stamp. While this advice was objectionable to some of the members, most of them had confidence in the general officers and accepted their advice.

In April, 1903, General Organizer McMorrow arrived in this city with an invitation of the local membership, stating his object in coming here was to induce shoe manufacturers to apply for the use of the union stamp.

Believing that if contracts were to be entered into they should be nego-

tiated by the local representative, the council objected to the action of the general office in sending a general organizer here and instructed the business agent to secure applications for the use of the union stamp. Not having contract blanks he made application for the same to General President Tobin, and received the following in reply:

UNION SHOP NOT WANTED.

Boston, Mass., July 13, 1903.

Complying with your request as contained in your favor of the 9th inst., I have sent you a dozen copies of the arbitration contract and a dozen large envelopes. I would advise you not to encourage any more manufacturers in your jurisdiction to apply for the union stamp. We are more disposed at this time to reduce the number of union stamp factories rather than increase, for the reason that the education of our members has not kept pace with our growth, and we prefer to have a more natural and permanent growth than we have had during the last year.

(Signed) JOHN F. TOBIN, General President.

Boston, Mass., July 14, 1903.

I forwarded the arbitration contracts and envelopes yesterday as per your request, but suggest that no effort be made to secure any more factories in St. Louis; in fact, it is needless for me to advise this as the inability of the manufacturers to satisfy our unions there has the effect of keeping others out of our combination.

(Signed) JOHN F. TOBIN, General President.

Boston, Mass., July 24, 1903.

Replying to your esteemed favor of the 29th inst., will say that I have forwarded you about one dozen copies of the blank contracts.

I regret to find that my view with reference to the issue of the union stamp do not coincide with yours, and we should regret very much to be OBLIGED TO REFUSE TO ISSUE THE UNION STAMP after you had decided that it SHOULD BE ISSUED.

(Signed) JOHN F. TOBIN, General President.

These letters could be interpreted in no other way than that the shoe workers of St. Louis would be obliged to be content with less than 2,000 organized shoe workers in a city with a shoe working population of about 13,000 until such time as the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union were willing to allow the organization to be made complete, and judging by their action in their treatment of the St. Louis shoe workers that time would not come until the conditions were forced down to the starvation point.

Visit of Executive Board.

This action, coupled with the unsatisfactory conditions existing in the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s union stamp factory together with the refusal of General President to withdraw the stamp from the firm, led to action by several local unions, in issuing a call for a special convention, which call set forth the conditions as they existed here.

The call was issued on Aug. 2 and Sept. 9 (Wednesday) the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union appeared in the city, having given us absolutely no notice that they were to be here, commanded the council to immediately appear before the board, which the council did not do, for the reason that two meetings had been previously arranged for Thursday night, requiring the presence of twelve delegates and

three meetings Friday requiring the presence of nine delegates, which would have made either meeting unsatisfactory, and as we hold our regular council meetings on Saturday night we extended to the board an invitation to meet with us on that night. Instead of meeting with us Saturday as expected, an order was issued by the general executive board, dissolving the council, which order was handed to the secretary of the council at 7:45 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 12.

The board then issued an order to the several local unions, commanding them to elect delegates to a new council, pledged to a certain policy, in which it was provided that the new council must immediately repudiate the statements contained in the special convention call. As the statements were true and had been indorsed by all the local unions when the call was issued, they refused to comply with the order of the general executive board, claiming that the action was unwarranted, tyrannical and not in accordance with the constitution or with the true principles of the trades union movement.

Revokes Charters.

General President Tobin then issued an order revoking the charters of all the local shoe unions (nine in number), transferred the membership to membership at large, to remain there until the general executive board deemed it prudent to reorganize the locals and transfer the members to the local unions. As a sample of the high handed methods of the general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, we cite the case of Custom Shoe Workers, local 245, which local meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month. The third Wednesday in September was on the 16th, on which day the local held its last meeting. Sept. 19th, the secretary of the local received the order commanding the new delegates be elected pledged to carry out a certain policy, and September the 23d, General President Tobin issued an order revoking the charter of local 245 for laying on the table the order of the general executive board, when, as a matter of fact, the local held no meeting to act on the order one way or the other, owing to there being five Wednesdays during the month of September.

Tried Intimidation.

After the charters were revoked they endeavored to intimidate the local membership into reorganizing along a plan that would keep as members at large those who were disposed to object to the high handed methods of the general officers, and place those who would be meek and were willing to submit without a murmur into the reorganized locals.

This plan did not work at all satisfactorily, the members refusing to be reorganized or transferred to membership at large, but continued in existence, the local unions as usual, and paying their dues to the old financial secretaries. These dues were sent on to the general office, but were refused by the general secretary-treasurer, who held that all the dues collected must be sent on, instead of two-thirds, as those paying dues were members at large and must pay the whole amount direct to headquarters.

Scabs and Ex-Convicts.

Then began the reorganization of new locals, the general officers gathering together all the scabs, ex-convicts and straw bosses they could find, giving them due card and to some their due stamps each week without charge, called them union men and proceeded to sign contracts with the firm of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s union factory for a period of two years, giving the management practically the same condition as they would have without any bills of wages at all.

Bosses Help Out.

The general officers then began using the union stamp manufacturers to coerce the shoe workers into accepting reorganization. The first move was made in the factory of the Johansen Brothers Shoe Co., where the superintendent called one of our hardest workers into the office and

(Continued on Page Four)

SURELY A SLANDER.

"Best Class of Citizenship" Who Are Charged With Stealing Ore.

Thefts of high grade ore in the mines of Cripple Creek have become so numerous and flagrant during the past month that the operators have become frightened at the prospect and have decided to take concerted action to rid the district of ore thieves, says a Denver paper. The speculations began soon after the big strike was declared last August and have continued with increasing frequency ever since. It is estimated that fully \$200,000 worth of high-grade mineral has been surreptitiously removed from the mines during the past three months. Some of this stuff has been traced by detectives, but the major part of the booty is believed to have been "planted." Detectives have been placed in all of the mines, but so skillful has been the work of the thieves that only one arrest to date has been made. This was the case of an Idaho strike breaker employed at the Last Dollar, who was taken into custody last week.

The situation has grown so serious that a meeting of mine owners, superintendents and trusted foremen was held, at which the matter was thoroughly discussed, but nothing definite was arrived at. All present at the meeting admitted that high-grade ore was being stolen daily from the mines but all efforts to locate the thieves had proved futile. Another meeting is to be held in the near future and in the meantime an effort will be made to organize a thorough detective bureau. Assay shops are to be watched, including those in the other cities in the state. Every man suspected of dishonesty is to be discharged, no matter who he is or what his past ambitions have been.

Breaking strikes in Colorado is a more expensive pleasure than the mine owners bargained for. With their corruption fund exhausted, few strike breakers and these incompetent and suspected of larceny, the condition of the union busters is far from enviable.

SOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The three main departments of the Illinois Steel company at Joliet are now idle, the billet mills having been ordered to close. About 1,500 men are affected. The duration of the shut-down is not stated. Repairs and improvements will be made.

One thousand miners employed in the mines of Tunnelton, Howesville and Atlantic, W. Va., are on strike because of the operators' attempt to reduce the rate of pay 10 cents a ton for mining coal.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal company will pay its employes 7 per cent. advance on the sliding scale for December, and this is puzzling some of the mine workers, who do not know whether it means a drop in the scale for the current month or not.

The worker is getting his share of "prosperity" in fireless homes and empty larders. And since "the interests of the capitalists and the workers are identical," the condition of the poor capitalists in times like these must be indeed trying, but they seem to stand it very well.

NO RACE PROBLEM.

It is Not a Question of Nationalities, Races or Religions, But a Question of Classes.

Debs is right. The Socialist has no race problem to deal with. It's a class problem. The white and black capitalists are in the same class with the same interests, and the white and black workers are in the same class with the same interests. The class interest determines the action of the class. It is not determined by any color division within it.—The Toiler.

ONE DAY'S PAY.

Victor, Colorado, Barbers Contribute Each Week in Aid of the Cripple Creek Strikers.

The Barbers' union of Victor, Colorado, has voted to give one day's wages each week to the support of the Western Federation of Miners. Other unions are expected to follow the lead.

American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal.
The contention has been raised in this locality that the American Labor Union is a political body. We would be glad to hear from the Journal on this head.

L. G. B.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 25th.
A political organization must of necessity be composed of persons who are united on one or more political issues and who, theoretically at least, stand together at the polls.

In a political organization the member who publicly repudiates the principles of the body is subject to expulsion. In the American Labor Union a union member may ride his pet political hobby to death without impairing or imperiling his union membership.

The American Labor Union, in its conventions, where one man, one vote is the rule, has twice gone on record in favor of united class conscious political action, along the lines of the socialist platform, as the only remedy for the industrial ills which trades and labor unions are formed to combat.

The American Labor Union is not alone in declaring in favor of political measures for the betterment of the condition of the working class. Every "pure and simple" labor paper of the east carries "The A. F. of L. Platform" on the editorial page.

The delegates to the A. F. of L. convention have said with Mitchell, "It will be a sorry day when labor organizations are made the tool of political parties."

The delegates to the A. L. U. convention have taken the position that labor organizations have too long been the tails of political parties and that it was time this sort of a thing came to an end.

same person believe that Socialism was stamped out in the A. F. of L. because of this declaration? Manifestly not. Why, then, should the conclusion be arrived at that Demorepo Popo capitalistic politics had gone out of fashion in the A. L. U. because of the resolution of its conventions?

The magnitude accorded the political recommendations of the A. L. U. by certain parties is a shrewd scheme to blind the working public with regard to the basic differences between the two large labor bodies. The A. F. of L. stands for the Unionism of past ages; the A. L. U. stands for the Unionism of today.

One year it is in Washington, D. C., next New Orleans, then Boston, and now, San Francisco. Following this it will probably meet in the woods of Canada, the fastnesses of the Fiji Islands or the mountains of Old Mexico.

Trades unions must by their very nature be antagonistic to capitalism, for both are striving for the same end, namely, as large a share of the product of labor as it is possible to get.

With regard to Socialism there are probably more Socialists in the

TRADES UNIONISM OF TODAY AND OF THE FUTURE A CRITICISM

(Omitted from last week's Journal.)

A good presentation of the views held by many sincere, earnest trades unionists, who while intelligent enough are still content to take their opinions concerning the "dry science" of political economy from publications whose mission it is to befoul the masses, is given in the address of John T. Moran on trades unionism, which appeared on the editorial page of last week's Journal and on which comment was inadvertently omitted.

If the industrial interests of all workmen are identical—as working men (and Bro. Moran by his praise of the trade union proves that he accepts this as a truth) it follows that the political interests of all working men are also identical.

A. F. of L. than there are in the A. L. U., but they are denied expression by the proxy system of voting and the gigantic stretches of country to be crossed to the place of convention.

THE TEAMSTERS' SOCIAL.

One of the grandest things in the line of social sessions in labor unions was held on Saturday night by the Butte Teamsters, on the occasion of the installation of officers.

In his folly by voting against the class interests of the working people. He who does this consciously is a knave. He who does it through lack of information is asleep.

If we are to present a united political front it is necessary that the sleepers in our ranks should be awakened to a recognition of their interests as a class.

That plundering exists cannot be gainsaid. It is a trite and true saying that "if you are enjoying an income which you do not earn, some one else is earning an income which he does not enjoy."

stalemen combining with the teamsters. Others invited to address the gathering while the sandwiches, cigars, beer, punch, etc., was circulating, were Barney Lindsey, of the Engineers; M. G. O'Malley, of the A. L. U. Journal; Dan Staten, of the Carpenters; J. Wilks, a former vice-president of the W. F. M., and President Dan McDonald, of the American Labor Union.

A LITTLE STEALING.

"Who steals a ham, however much his head.

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THE NEWS FROM TELLURIDE

No Break in Ranks. Union Feeds and Cares for Its Members. Mine Owners Misrepresent Conditions to Scabs. Union Men Arrested for Conspiracy. Scab or Leave Town the Dictum of Contemptible Judiciary. The Intimidation Charge.

Dear Brothers:

If you read in the papers that the strike here is broken, you can put it down as a falsehood.

Governor Peabody's strike breakers (the state militia), which is loaned out to the capitalists to coerce the workmen, and, as General Bell says, will crush the Western Federation of Miners, have been here five weeks, and the union is stronger today than it was on Sept. 1 when the strike was declared.

Out of the 1,000 men that walked out four months ago there are less than 10 members of the union that have gone back to work. The actual number is said to be only six, which is very remarkable.

Nearly every business man in town, the city and county officials, the lawyers, the gamblers and all other parasites, are members of the Citizens' alliance. This organization, the mine managers, association and Governor Peabody are working as a unit to down the Western Federation of Miners. The means employed are wholesale arrests of union men, scabs and the state militia.

At first the weapon to be used was starvation and we heard the boast made that soon the men and their families would get hungry and the men would return to work. But the union secured two lodging houses, opened a restaurant and a grocery store and meat shop, where all strikers and their families are provided with food.

Over 70 arrests have been made during the strike. The first excuse was the arrests of five persons for speaking to the workmen on the streets, but this resulted in the city paying about \$2,000 in costs.

Then thirteen persons were arrested for conspiracy. They "conspired" not to work in the mines and mills unless they were given reasonable hours, according to the vote of the people of the state. These men were bound over to the District court in sums of \$75 and \$1,000 each.

The next move was to report to the governor that the strike could not be broken without his aid—that the union was stronger than the Citizens' alliance and the mine managers; that the leaders could not even be kept in jail, but if the governor would send the militia 75 per cent. of the union men would go to work and scabs from the outside would come in.

Again the miners were asked and coaxed to go to work, but they did not go. Then a squad of soldiers and the deputy marshal made a round of the town and arrested thirty-six union men, who were named and pointed out by one of the mine managers. They were taken before the police magistrate, the same tool that fined us for speaking on the streets, and who bound the men over for conspiracy.

WHITE AT VICTOR.

Mr. M. E. White, of the executive board of the American Labor Union, arrived in the city from Denver last evening. Mr. White has complete jurisdiction in Colorado and has devoted the past thirteen years to the advancement of organized labor in this state. He is particularly interested in defeating boycotts of the Citizens' alliance. Mr. White stated last night that in Denver leading business men who have been affiliated with the alliance admit that the policy of the organization is a mistake. Its sole aim is the destruction of unionism, and to accomplish this the alliance wages a bitter war on union goods. Merchants and employers of labor are practically at the mercy of this alliance, says Mr. White. They are forced to employ unskilled and unsatisfactory men through fear of the alliance boycott. But the various unions are holding out nobly and are gaining strength every hour, and it is only a question of a short time until the alliance will have its wings properly clipped, says Mr. White.

The men were charged with vagrancy, and all who could not prove they were working or would agree to go to work were fined from \$25 to \$35 each, but were given two days to leave town or go to work. When the time was up none had gone away, nor gone to work, so they were rearrested and put to work on the streets under a squad of soldiers. In the meantime the emissaries of the mine managers were out rustling scabs, but when they came in they discovered the conditions had been terribly misrepresented, and they are now practically prisoners at the private penitentiaries at the mines under military guard four and five miles from the town, and when they ask to come to town passes are refused. They are doing very little work, however, as they are not miners. Two of the principal mines, which have a capacity of over 2,800 loads, send down little over 300.

When the "conspirators" were hauled out of jail and the "vagrants" had served their time on the streets, the parasites in the Citizens' alliance discovered that they were just as hungry as ever and their side had made no particular progress, while the strikers were well fed and in good humor. But they are still under the delusion that if they could keep the leaders in jail the rest would go to work, so the Citizens' alliance met and decided on another removal of the leaders. A deputy sheriff, who was a stranger in this place until he was imported to become a deputy, swore out warrants for twenty-one, of which seventeen were arrested at once. Thirteen of these were the same ones that were arrested for conspiracy. Among these were Guy E. Miller, president, and O. M. Carpenter, secretary of the Miners' union. This time the crime was "intimidating" men who wanted to work on the Tomboy mine. Mr. Miller was in Ouray, 30 miles away, and five or six of the others were in town when the "intimidating" is claimed to have taken place. During the night following the arrests, about 4 o'clock in the morning, eleven of the men were called out of jail and marched to the depot where a special train was waiting. The boys were loaded in a car and shipped to Montrose, 70 miles from here, and lodged in jail, so as to prevent them being released on bonds. The six that were left here have been released on bonds.

The following day after these men were arrested the deputy sheriff waited on Mr. J. C. Williams and informed him that if he would save himself trouble and expense he better leave, as the business men would not tolerate any stranger coming in here, and taking part. Mr. Williams told him that he was here to look after the financial part for the Western Federation and could not leave if he wanted to. These last arrests are the death throes of the oppressors here. The parasites are getting hungry now that the workers are not producing wages to turn over to them to live on. The sheriff has been sued by four of the men for false imprisonment, as they were arrested and put in jail without a warrant and turned loose without a hearing. Two of these were Guy E. Miller and Norman Young, presidents of the Miners' unions here and Ophir, in this county.

Union men and brothers who may read this should advertise the fact that the strike in Telluride is on and will not be called off until the mine managers yield, and then we will march to the polls and elect Socialists for sheriff and judges who will not persecute workmen. Fraternally, A. H. FLOATEN.

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In Men's Dept., on Hennessy's Main Floor At \$1.50 Each A large assortment of men's soft and stiff hats; usual \$2.50 values for \$1.50. At \$2.50 Each All the leading colorings and styles in men's soft and stiff hats; \$3.00 and \$3.50 values for \$2.50. At \$3.50 Each All the leading shapes and colorings in men's soft and stiff hats, including the well-known Stetson brand. Values up to \$5.00 for \$3.50 each.

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OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE. NOW GOING ON. Days and nights of tireless toil have at last culminated in the reopening of the store of the people, to welcome its patrons to the grandest collection of meritorious merchandise ever pruned of all profit in the history of the store where things are always done so differently. Read the price differences on a few of the thousands of bargains. Dining Chair Doings— 50 dining chairs, bow backs, plain wood seats, solid oak frames; reduced from 75c to, each...44c. Kitchen Cupboards— 10 double door, ventilated panel, 2-drawer and 3-shelf, golden finished \$6.50 kitchen cupboards; reduced to, each...\$4.55. Great Chiffonier Value— 16 hardwood, golden finish, 5-drawer, brass trimmed and well constructed chiffoniers; reduced from \$10.00 to...\$6.25. Ingrain Carpets— 10 rolls bedroom ingrain, in pretty patterns; reduced from 40c to, per yard...23c. In the Comfort Section— Five bales comforts, cambric covers, straight stitched, Turkey red bound; reduced from \$1.25 to, each...85c. YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD MAIL US YOUR ORDERS IF WE PAY THE FREIGHT BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO., 48 - 54 West Park, 41 - 43 West Galena St., Butte.

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CRIME AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR

(Continued from Page One.)

showed him a letter from General President Tobin objecting to his further employment in the factory, discharged him and told him that if he could fix things up with the general officers he could come back to work again.

The local union to which the brother belonged had a committee wait on the management and when they refused to reinstate him the crew was called out on strike, which proved to be a failure, owing to the fact that the firm had discharged nearly all the active workers and most of those employed in the shop refused to respond to the call.

The Joint Shoe Council then sent Business Agent A. J. Lawrence to Boston, Mass., to make an effort to have the American Federation of Labor take the matter up and interfere to the extent of bridging the matter over until the shoe workers' convention, which would be held Jan. 11, 1904, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. had previously refused to take the matter up, claiming that they had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of an international union.

Refused to Unseat. After having the delegates representing the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, which body had refused to unseat the delegates representing the old shoe unions until the shoe workers' convention had passed on the matter at issue and try to effect a settlement, Business Agent Lawrence secured the introduction of a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee of five by the A. F. of L. convention to use their good offices to bring about a cessation of hostilities until the shoe workers' convention Jan. 11, 1904. This resolution was thrown out of the convention with very little ceremony, President Tobin stating that if the trades union movement of St. Louis would only keep its hands off, the whole matter would be settled within forty-eight hours.

Locked Out. When Business Agent Lawrence returned from Boston, Nov. 24, he found nearly 800 locked out shoe workers, who had been locked out by the union stamp shoe manufacturers at the instigation of the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, because they refused to accept reorganization, insisting that the convention which was but six weeks off, pass on the St. Louis affair, after which they would be willing to abide by any decision the convention rendered.

The general executive board having expelled nine of the most active workers from membership in the Boot and Shoe Workers' union because they had refused to obey the order of the G. E. B. and had assisted in maintaining a state of insubordination in the shoe unions of St. Louis, with 800 shoe workers locked out there was no course open but to apply for affiliation with the American Labor Union, which application was accepted by the A. L. U.

Did Not Strike. The general officers of the B. & S. W. U. have since charged the St. Louis shoe workers with striking, which is not true and as evidence of this fact a copy of the letter issued by the John Meier Shoe Co. is given. The lockout order of the Wertheimer Swarts Shoe Co. and the La Preme Shoe Co. was practically identical with the following:

St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1903. Dear Sir: The firm presents the enclosed card for your careful consideration, being extremely sorry that misunderstandings and disagreements exist between the local members and the national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

THE MINER'S "ANALYSIS." "The Socialist press are so accustomed to reasoning from false premises and so expert in choosing premises of that character that most of their arguments fall to the ground when analyzed on their merits."

those profound students of political economy who man the capitalistic press, we would have tried for plain language in the article of which the Miner complains. To set at rest our capitalistic friends' fears with regard to our sanity and also our purity of motive we hasten to assure it that while we intended to imply several things which have evaded the Miner's delicate comprehension, we had not the remotest idea of suggesting that the poverty of the masses is due to the expenditure of lavish sums by the extremely rich.

You are no doubt aware the firm has been drawn into this controversy entirely against their will and we are now confronted with the ultimatum to either surrender the stamp or have our employees reinstated in the national body.

We earnestly request you to sign the enclosed card in consideration of which the firm agrees to stand the expense of the reinstatement fees, our employees are thereby under no extense whatever, nor compelled to lose any time. Should this arrangement meet with your approval sign the enclosed card and hand same to the superintendent.

If, however, this is not satisfactory, it will be unnecessary for you to report for work Monday morning, and you are requested to remain away from our factory.

We are in hopes that our employees will see this in the proper light and will be governed by their best interests. Respectfully submitted, (Signed) JOHN MEIER SHOE CO. (Card)

I, the undersigned employe of the John Meier Shoe Co., do hereby authorize the firm to reinstate me in the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, for which the firm agrees to pay the reinstatement fees. I further authorize the firm to deduct twenty-five cents per week as my weekly dues.

The shop crews of each of the above shops held a meeting upon the receipt of the lockout order and decided to refuse to accept reorganization by the following vote: Wertheimer Swarts, 278 to 41 against; John Meier, 71 for to 3 against; La Preme, 72 for to 25 against.

The struggle has been waged to the best of the St. Louis shoe workers' ability, with the result that the Meier's shop crew went back to work with the exception of fourteen who have fought with the others locked out.

The Wertheimer Swarts shop is practically tied up and the La Preme shop has been closed down altogether for the past eleven days.

Such "General Officers." The general officers have imported men to take the locked out shoe workers places and have rounded up all the scabs in this city, took them into the union and placed them in the shops.

Their efforts to date in the importation line has resulted in securing twenty-one men from Cincinnati, many of whom refused to go to work when they learned the nature of the trouble and others have returned to Cincinnati after working a sufficient time to earn the railroad fare.

Our people are firm and things look as though the struggle was near an end when the B. & S. W. U.'s scab stamp will be thrown out of the factories. The St. Louis shoe workers have adopted a union stamp which will be pushed as soon as the proper preliminary arrangements have been made.

Meanwhile we call on all the true unionists to refuse to purchase

The Wertheimer Swarts Shoe Co.'s Clover Leaf brand shoes.

The La Preme Shoe Co.'s Heart and Arrow brand shoes.

The John Meier Shoe Co.'s shoes.

The Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s shoes.

The Johansen Brothers' shoes.

The Southern Shoe Co.'s shoes.

All these firms have either locked out their employes or coerced them into joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. Fraternally,

Joint executive board, United Shoe Workers' union, St. Louis, affiliated with the American Labor Union.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Sec'y. St. Louis, Dec. 25th, 1903.

Officers for the ensuing six months were elected by the Farmers' Union of Missouri as follows: President, J. S. Kemp; vice-president, William Pinkham; recording secretary, Oscar F. Toombs; financial secretary, Charles Coleman; treasurer, Charles Hart; guide, M. A. Robinson; guard, Joseph Miller.

Read, Think and Vote

"Knowledge is power." In this age of the world the ruling class is the capitalist class. This class controls the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government. It owns and directs industries, and the working class and the middle class are absolutely at the mercy of the all-powerful capitalists. By what magic power does this class rule this nation and other nations of the world? BY THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLIGENT

CAPITAL—A critical analysis of capitalist production. By Karl Marx. Translated from the Third German Edition and edited by Frederick Engels. Cloth; \$47 pages \$2.00

ORGANIZATION. Ignorance is the worst enemy of the working class. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. READ, THINK AND VOTE. Here is a list of books, any one of which can be read with profit by a workingman or woman.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASS—By Frederick Engels. Cloth \$1.50 SOCIALISM: ITS GROWTH AND OUTCOME—By William Morris and E. Belfort Bax. Cloth \$1.50

him. All wealth is the product of labor, but all labor does not produce wealth. There is a certain kind of labor which results in the acquisition of wealth, but not in the production of it. Financing belongs to this class of labor. Properly defined, financing is the art of juggling with the wealth which has been produced by the working class, but which has been wrung from them by the individualistic system of appropriation which obtains today.



DAN STATEN, President Butte Carpenters and Joiners'.

The Journal's criticism was not directed at Roxburgh's expenditure, but at his being able to spend such a sum. He did not earn it. As said before, he himself would resent a suggestion that he had. By means of our beautiful system of government, he is legally empowered to rob those who did of the fruits of their toil and in this lies the cause of poverty among the masses.

American Labor Union PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

To Take Effect Sept. 3, 1903

Application for membership, per 100 \$.75 Blank bonds for officers, each .10 Buttons, bronze, each .10 Buttons, gold label, each 1.00

The Utah coal operators have refused to confer with the miners on the strike situation. They insist that the miners surrender their union cards or leave the state. This is in line with Governor Wells' statement mentioned elsewhere in the Journal.