LABOR UNION JOURNAL

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1904.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 18

MEDONALD ON UNIONISM

Organizations are Potent Factors in Social Life. Caste and Class Distinctions Crushed Through Their Influence. Identity of all Classes of Workers now Recognized. Firmly Established. Apology for Existence no Longer Required.

The aim of a labor union, its object and purpose, is to ameliorate the conditions of the working class, by decreasing the hours of labor, thus aleviating the drudgery of the worker. To prevent a reduction in wages and to secure an advance wherever the industrial conditions warrant; to secure employment for members out of work; to cultivate a spirit of fraternity and bring all organized workers into closer touch and sympathy with each other; to instruct its membership upon sociological, industrial and economic subjects; to establish a minimum wage scale for labor, skilled and unskilled, in all organzed callings; to arrange shop rules and regulations; to demand decent treatment for its members; to prevent the introduction of additional impositions and burdens.

A Potent Factor.

The labor organizations have been the most potent factor in influence, in our social life. The elements of fraternity, the qualities of brotherhood and mutual help, have been strengthened by labor unions. Caste and class distinction have been broken, modified and diminished through the agency of unionism. The well paid mechanic and highly skilled artisans have come to fully realize that their interests and welfare are identical with that of the humblest worker. Union men have acquired a better knowledge and a clearer conception of their duties to their fellow men.

A Broadened Purpose

The new spirit of industrial unionism has broadened beyond the acquisition of a few advantages to its own immediate membership. It is keen to its interests, and careless to the interests of none. In substance, it folds and charges itself with the responsibility and welfare of the working There is no distinction. It includes and embraces all tollers of whatever craft, class or caste. This is the altruistic feeling that is advocated by industrial unionism and permeating the labor movement today. This brings the movement in the presence of the social conditions and economic problems of the great mass of the employed as distinguished from those of the employers. People are reading, studying and thinking. The raising wave of thought and its demands, is the adoption of such a policy as will give to labor its earnings. The people are looking and vociferating for a universal, lasting remedy for our economic diseases.

Excuses Not Needed.

Labor organizations are no longer requested to offer an excuse for their being. Their usefulness is now apand recognized by every thoughtful person. Could the workthe mission of these unions, and the work that they perform and the influence they wield, the assistance and force they have rendered in improving their conditions and in lifting civilization to a higher summit, such in-stitutions would be recognized and

appreciated at their real value as among the world's saviors.

Problem of Civilization.

As a matter of fact, the labor move ment is the natural effort for readjustment of the present industrial conditions as the labor problem is really one of civilization. It is demanding the attention of best thought of the most unselfish devotion of the greatest men and purest women. Its ever increasing interest is clearly manifested by its universal discus-

Past and Future.

The progress made in the past, the prospects for the future, are too propitious to excite anxiety or worry, but rather to inspire hope and courage for the excellent achievements and splendid evidence of its success in its efforts in improving the industrial, social and financial conditions of the working people, bringing our class to a thorough realization of their rights, and a more definite understanding of their duties to their fellow men, a better conception of responsibilities resting upon them and the duties they owe their union. Its purpose is to harmonize all the interests of the working people and build up character to the highest obtainable standard ter to the highest obtainable standard. Industrial unionism is beating through the bush of prejudice and uniting the sons of toll. In this work it has accomplished a great good,

R. J. LEMERT.



Vice-President Montana Federation of of Labor.

with much further benefit held in promise. This coming together in weekly meetings, this interchange of ideas, has awakened many different phases of thought, enlarged the field of fruitful effort, widens the scope of interest, quickened the spirit of unity, established confidence, aroused life, stirred activity, renewed hope, strengthened and fortified its position by sentiment and emphasized the common necessity of a more compact and effective co-operation of the working class.

DANIEL M'DONALD, President A. L. U. Butte, Mont., Jan. 23, 1904.

DOES IT INTEREST YOU

In the United States there are ! thousands of persons who own no property of any description and who are classed in the census reports as "the submerged tenth." They are members of the working class. According to the same census reports, the average member of the working class produces seven times as much wealth as he receives and his average receints are not in excess of \$400. The population of the east side of Lon-don have, by industrial condition, become reduced to a condition of revolting bestiality. On one corner of Trafalgar square the Salvation Army feeds thousands, giving them a cup of coffee and a cut of bread for a penny or for nothing. Across the street can be seen the most gorge ages; women arrayed in the equipages; women arrayed in the ribbon counter. Are the working most magnificent splendor, beloweled from top to toe; men dressed in keep-

John Mitchell, Vice President John Mitchell, Vice-President Lewis and Secretary Wilson were unanimously re-elected as officers of the United Mine Workers. Mitchell refused as increase of salary. The next convention will be held in Indi-anapolis in 1995.

ing with their fair companions; carpets strewn across the walk to save the dainty feet from coming in contact with the pavement, and yet this spawn of a rotten system, this cancerous growth on our body politic, these paupers who have so much, are so expensive to keep, never produced one dollar worth of wealth in their lives. In any capitalistic country the same condition is found. In one of the western states a member of the capitalist class speads a little fortune for a special train to witness a prize Sohr So valuable is this man to so. clety that, were he deprived of his privilege of plundering others through private ownership of natural wealth, it is the consensus of opinion among many of his acquaintances, he would be in luck to hold a job at a penny

abers of the Brewers' Unfor at San Antonio, Tex. were indicted for "conspiracy" to withhold their patronage from a street car company while a strike of its employes was on. In the suit which followed the

THE COLORADO BULL PEN

Staff Correspondent of The Appeal Tells of What He Learned in the Strike Belt. The Annihilation of Western Unionism the Aim of the Capitalistic Class. It's Effectiveness Makes it Hated. A Comparison of Methods.

"The Story of the Colorado Bull Pen," is the title of an article by Allan W. Ricker in the Appeal to Reason of January the 30th, on the treatment of the working class by the minions of capitalism. Those who have not seen the January 30th issue of the Appeal should get a copy. Ricker is a brilliant writer, who thoroughly understands the aims, purposes and problems of labor organizations. He spent considerable time in the strike belt, interviewing those who were in a position to speak and he gives the result of his inquiry in plain, unvarished words and in its plainness, in its freedom from straining after effect lies its force, its impressiveness. Mr. Ricker calls the Colorado struggle "the greatest industrial conflict in the history of the nation." After a general summary of the conditions, which are revolting in the extreme, conditions which might only be expected in a country which had been subdued by the army of a barbarous nation (civilized troops respect women), Ricker takes up the question of labor organizations in Colorado. He says: "The Story of the Colorado Bull Pen," is the title of an article by Al-

WESTERN OBGANIZATIONS.

"I found a labor union, organized on the principal a matrial unity, with trades affiliated and pledged to support each of or to the last ditch.

"The Western Federation of Miners unites every class of labor that works in or around a mine, smelts the product, grinds the ore in the mill, runs it through the solution tanks or in any way handles the ore from the time it is taken from the ground till it is the bright and shiny metal for which men have sold their honor and women their virtue in all periods of civilization.

"The Western Federation of Miners is affiliated with the American Labor Union, which spreads out to teamsters, cooks, waiters and all branches of labor, including even the man who saws wood for a living.

"Affiliated with this parent body is also the United B

grievance of all. A solid front is presented to capitalism."

The power of an organization of this kind, in an industrial battle, was readily seen by the capitalistic eye and plans were immediately laid to crush the presumptious unions which had not only dared to form an effective plan of organization for winning strikes, but had actually presummed to tell the working class to stop voting for the capitalist's interests and vote for their own. To crush these extraordinary unions a strike was forced. The outline of the fight is given;

THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUCGLE.

THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUCGLE.

"The great Colorado struggle began early in 1903 with a preliminary skirmish in a refining mill in colorado City. The mill men, who were working 12-hour shifts, and getting pay below the cost of decent living, struck for eight hours and an increase in pay. True to the principles of the Western Federation, the miners who were getting out ore for companies who were shipping to this mill from the Cripple Creek district, refused to furnish ore for the mill, which in the meantime which had resumed with non-unith help.

"This preliminary skirmish was won by the mill coming to such terms as were accepted in good faith by the Federation. This was an object lesson to the mine owners of what they might expect, for with the rapid development of the American Lahor Union, such a close affiliation of workingmen would soom be a need that the demands would be backed up with power tio great to overcos.

"The capitalists determined to organize. Now Vice the National Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. The year 1903 brought forth these organizations, formed after the plan of the Western Labor Unions—a close affiliation of capitalist interests. They decided in Chicago that they must annihilate the Western Federation of Miners and its affiliated bodies.

THE DIVIDED HOUS 'QLD.

THE DIVIDED HOUS 'QLD.

"The Citizens' Alliance of Denver is or, inized in time to meet a strike of workers that involved \$400 out of the 15,000 unionists in the city. Here was the first contest fought between the Alliance on the one side and the workers on the other.

"Had the union men stood together the Alliance would have been anninitated, but now comes the test of the two policies of the eastern and western labor movements. The unionists of the western movement stood together, but the members of the A. F. of L., true to the tactics of Gompers, dilly dailied, resolved, expressed sympathy, and being a divided army against a united one, the strike was lost.

"The Citizens' Alliance, flushed wist lits first is tory, now prepares to crush the western movement.

"The Colorado City agreement is it can; the ict goes forth that workers holding cards in the Western separation. It is surrender them. It is hinted that if men will join the A.F. of L—that is, split up into unaffillated bodies, no objection will be raised to their having unions, BUT THE WESTERN FEDERATION MUST GO.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

The policy of silence pursued by the officials of the American Federation of Labor has brought forth an angry protest from the labor papers of the east. The Toller of Indianapolis supports the position taken by Ricker in the following emphatic language:

There is another phase of this struggle which we desire to call attention to, and it is with a sense of shame that we feel it necessary to do That the capitalist press should be engaged in a conspiracy of silence is nothing to be surprised at, but that the great body of the eastern organis nothing to be satisfacted in that suppression of news through its chief executive officer and editor of its official magazine, is a fact that ought to set the rank and file to thinking. In the American Federationist, of which Samuel Gompers is the editor, not a single word of news or even of sympathy has appeared during this five months of struggle, nor is there arty indication that the attitude of the administration toward it differs in the least from the capitalist press. least from the capitalist press.

the least from the capitalist press.

"On the contrary, the magazine has been filled with mallcious attacks on individuals who happen to discarge with that august personage, and who represent those who have ever been ready with pen and voice to call attention to the conditions in Colorado and giving what aid they can to the striking miners. The last issued, the Federationist is filled with such attacks and the usual silence regarding the western struggle. It also contains Gompers' funeral oration over the corpse of Socialism, that refuses to stay buried, and in which we find a cowardly allusion to the alleged "many acts of treachery to the trades unions" on the part of the Socialist delegates at the Boston convention. We ask, What are the rank and file to think of this policy of suppression on the part of President Gompers in common with the capitalist press? Is it "treachery to the trade unions" to ignore the western surgici? Are we to understand that there is an agreement between him and the capitalist news agencies to assist in exterminating the western labor organizations? Are the press reports true that the American Federation of Labor is to be invited to build upon the ruins of the western labor organizations by the capitalist class that is trying to ruin them? How explain this silence, indifference, aye, and apparent consent to such infamous grogramme? If there is treachery in the trades uplon movement, where is w located—in the west or the east?

STRIKE BREAKS OUT AFRESH.

Richer continues:

"The strike breaks out afresh nee is carried to Telluride, away off in the southwestern part of the starts, remote from the outside world.

"From the very beginning it proguises to be a battle royal. The little mine owners themselves did not court the struggle, for in it they saw the loss of dollars galore, but the Citizens' Alliance demanded of them that the battle be fought, processing to furnish the sinews of war.

"The lines of battle are now separely drawn at last, the Citizens' Alliance on the one side and about 1/06 miners on the other.

"The Alliance underestimated its foe it did not know that the Western Federation had a reserve fund that mounted into ignifigures. Their money was not in the capitalist banks. They have a means of keeping their funds, the servet of which is their. Their deposit in the bank never fails, but from mysterious sources is constantly recruited. The Alliance thought the miners would soon be starved into submission. The Asiance was fooled, for the miners went on eating three meals per day. The Federation next decided on master move. They established to specifie stores in the case; stocked them with goods, AND THE MINERS QUIT BUTGOODS AT CITIZENS ALLIANCE STORES. The Alliance van in fair way to be starved itself.

DISMEMBERMENT OF UNIONS

Carried on Under Guise of Trade Autonomy. Condition. "Sting of Antagonism" Refuses to Stay Drawn. "Rasping Tongue" of an Organization Results in Revocation of a Charter. Max Hayes Analyzes Conditions of Labor.

Just what has been gained by the A. F. of L. officials in withdrawing the charter from the Amalgamated So. ciety of Engineers is difficult to ex-The society is a truly international organization, having local unions in America, Europe, Australia and South Africa. It has about 100,-000 members and close to \$2,000,000 in the treasury. The federation officiais claim the A. S. of E., which includes machinists, blacksmiths, pattern makers and kindred craftsmen, is an industrial and dual organization, and that it comes in conflict with the national unions of machinists, pattern makers and blacksmiths.

What the Reason Was.

But probably if the truth is known there were other reasons why the A. S. of E. was expelled. When General Secretary George Barnes, whose headquarters are in London, visited this country about a year ago he had an interview with President Compers relative to the withdrawal of the charter. According to Mr. Barnes' statement before the Brooklyn branch of the society shortly after, Mr. Gompers did not appear to fear much trouble on the score of probable jurisdiction clashes between the unions, but objected to the "socialistic ten dencies" in the A. S. of E. and to the "rasping tongue" of its American organizer, Mr. Isaac Cowen. During the past year Mr. Barnes' statement has been passed along the line in the A

ALEX FAIRGREAVE.



President Montana Federation of Labor.

S. of E., with the result that considerable feeling has been aroused and renewed efforts have been put forth to increase the membership. Despite the fact that the dues in the society are about as beavy in one week as are paid into other unions in a month, owing to the elaborate beneficial sysitem that obtains, the gain in new been nearly 50 per cent., which is considered a fine showing for a high dues organization, and one, especially, that loses few of its members during industrial depressions when low dues unions become more or less demoral-

Will Help the A. L. U. Now comes the sequel. By a

referendum vote of fully five to one the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has decided to join the American Labor Union this month, and its officers frankly admit that they will advance the interests of the west rn federation wherever possible in the east. They confidently assert that there are several unions connected with the A. F. of L. that may secede and join the A. L. U. in the very near future. One of those is the United Metal Workers' Union, which is being plucked to pieces by half a dozen oth er nationals, and whose charter is to be revoked by the A. F. of L. The United Brewery Workers declare they will not be dismembered by yielding jurisdiction over engineers and fire-men in brewery plants, and it is be-Heved if their charter is withdrawn next month they will join the A. L U. Others Are Restive.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters are also declaring with emtion over mill workers to the ted Woodworkers, and in-Amalgamated Woodworkers, and in-fluential numbers freely predict that if A ? L. officials force the issue, into L. U. they will go. Then there are the Carriage Workers, who are collect upon to give up the painters

in their union, and if they obey the command they will lose a large part of their membershp. Later on, officials declare, the woodworkers, blacksmiths and other crafts would demand some of their members, and so the organization would be killed. Officers of the bakers say they will not yield jurisdiction over bakery wagon drivers, in accordance with the wishes of the "autonomists" in control of the A. F. of L. and there are several other national unions that would probably cut loose if extreme methods are resorted to to force them to yield jurisdiction over members they now claim. In this connection it is worth noting that while the "autonomists" seemed to have control of the Boston convention, and the carpenters, brewers, carriage workers, bakers and several other organizations were given their orders, President Mitchell announced, upon the floor, that under no circumstances would the miners yield jurisdiction over engineers, firemen, teamsters or any other workers in or about the mines. It is probably unnecessary to add that Mr. Gompers and his followers did not attempt to force the miners to live up to the same conditions as the "socialistic"

Break One at a Time.

Perhaps the "autonomists" have decided that it is a good scheme to first break the backs of some of the smaller organizations before ripping the miners to pieces. There is no use denying it, a crisis is rapidly approaching, and the very people who have been loudest in denouncing the formation of the American Labor Union are doing the most to strengt! en that organization. History teaches one long," monotonous lesson that where a reign of tyranny begins there is no limit to its scope, and it looks though industrialism, which "spells socialism," is to be wiped out -that socialists, who "think" they are trades unionists, are to be told in so many words that they are not wanted in the A. F. of L. And no doubt our famous leader (?) will also soon begin to tell us who the "disruptionists" are!

Plucked the "Sting." In writing to a friend in the west,

President Compers, of the A. F. of L., in speaking of the debate on socialism in the Boston convention, says that "the emphatic disavowal and repudiation of any connection with them" (the socialists) has only encouraged the workers everywhere, but such action has also "largely disarmed our opponents and clarified the air of the prejudice of public opinion which was leveled against us last year, and it will undoubtedly take away much of the sting of antagonby Mr. Parry and those who follow him." It should be stated that in the Boston debate the anti-socialists played hard upon the alleged fact that the close vote upon socialism in the New Orleans convention, a year ago, had increased the difficulties of officials to secure agreements for higher wages, shorter hours and other cialism repudiated when our fellow workers everywhere are encouraged, the capitalists are largely disarmed and even Parry's sting of antagonism te withdrawn.

Now Comes Contradiction.

If the spirits of any of our fellow workers were drooping because their leaders in the convention of 1962 voted in favor of socialistic resclutions the reports of their national officers in the A. F. of L. did not indicate that much, for Mr. Gompers dress, to the great increase in membership and the concessions that were won in the reductions of hours of labor and increases of wages. In fact, the year that elapsed between the New Orleans and Boston conventions was the most prosperous in the despite "the prejudice of public opinion" and capitalism's "sting of antagonism." But no sooner are the so-cialists, who "think" they are trade cialists, who finite they are trained unlogists, "repudiated," our fellow workers "encouraged" and our oppo-nents "largely disarmed," when our dear capitalistic brothers prove to their apologists and defenders in the

American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

OFFICERS
President—Daniel McDonald, Box 1067, Butte, Mont.
Vice-President—David C. Coates, Denver, Colo.
Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence Smith, Box 1067, Butte, Mont.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Edward Boyce, Denver, Colo
John W. Daie, Butte, Mont.

F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyo.

F. W. Walton, Box 202, Wallace, Idaho.

M. E. White, 301 Spruce street, Leadville, Colo.

Rees Davis, Helena, Mont,
John Riordan, Phoenix, B. C.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

Office, 174 Pennsylvania Building, Butte, Mont. P. O. Box 1067.

Entered at the Butte, Montana, Postoffice a: Second-class matter.

Wilson I. Goodspeed, Chicago, Eastern Advertising Representative.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Man ager. Box 1067. Butta. Montana

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1904.

WITH REGARD TO EDWARD BOYCE.

The Daily (Mont.) Missoulian of recent date makes an attack on Edward Boyce, former president of the W. F. M. and until recently a member of the executive board of the American Labor Union, Boyce, through his ownership of a mining claim, which has become very valuable, is a wealthy man.

This capitalist critic with a sense of penetration as keen as the back of an axe discovers that Boyce "has donated no stock to the labor organizations with which he was formerly affiliated." That "his miners work for the regular wages." That "there is no profit sharing" and "there is no record of Boyce having advocated an advance in wages." "But Boyce," says the Missoulian, "is no worse than the rest of the anarchistic gang who want to fatten on what you produce. These fellows when they are poor preach their reactionary doctrine and howl oppression, but when fortune smiles upon them they look at things differently. The prudent man emerges from the shell of the scurvy politician."

Once upon a time a wealthy Socialist was addressing a meeting in Colorado on the injustices of the capitalistic system, when a man arose and put the question: "Is it not true that you own many thousands of dollars worth of government bonds?" "I do," replied the speaker. "And do you not take interest?" "Most assuredly," was the reply. "That's all," said the questioner. "No," said the orator, "that is not all; I shall continue to take the interest just so long as the working class are dfools enough to continue a system which permits me to take interest."

The criticism of those who, like Boyce, have made a study of true political economy, has been directed, not at the individual who takes conditions as he finds them and proceeds to use them for his own welfare, but at the system of things which permits one man to fatten at the expense of his fellows. The methods will be criticised, the system will be criticised, but the individual will not be unless he lifts his voice in defense of his "right" to rob the working class.

The concluding statement of the Missoulian is an unintentional acknowledgement of the class struggle; of the antagonism between the interests of capitalists and laborers. The man who as a working man advocated high wages and short hours from a standpoint of personal benefit without regard to the justice of his demands, will, as a capitalist, advocate low wages and long hours because his interests have changed and that which was formerly beneficial to his interests has now become injurious. Is anything else needed to show the impossibility of getting together; the fallacy of expecting aught save continuous war between these two divisions of society; the stupidity of the working class in trusting their interests to the hands of the capitalist class? Papers of the character of the Missoulian detests the class struggle theory and are continu. ally making freuzied attempts to convince the workers that the interests of all the people are identical, yet they show their posteriors every now and then to a nauseated public in such statements as those quoted above.

Edward Boyce not only holds the same views today which he held as president of the W. F. M., but he advocates them and does so with the intensity that is born of conviction-while profiting by the methods of capitalism he refuses to endorse them. He is and has been an apostle, not of charity, but of justice. He stands, not for reform, but for revolution. Not for altruistic drivel, but for common sense. Not for padding the chains of the wage slave, but for striking the shackles from his hands; not for benefits to a favored few, but the amancipation of the entire working class. The working class have it in their power to end wage slavery at any moment they see fit. Until they decide to do so, those who can will use the system for their own material welfare, even while denouncing its injustice. And why not? Is there room for hesitation, when it is a choice between trampling and being trampled on?

Condemnation is merited only by the working class for permitting the system which debases them, to continue Edward Boyce has been true to his convictious and today enjoys the respect and confidence of his associates in the ranks of organized labor in as full a measure as he did in the Coeur d'Alene days, when the cohorts of capitalism were chasing him of this make stinkpots of capitalism are hurled at him. The Daily Missoulian is a Standard Oil publication, run at a deficit of \$25,000 per annum. They wish to gull the working class into supporting a system which has made a Standard Oil company possible and they will strive to blacken every man who does not kowtow to their methods just as Heinze's Butte. Butte, Mont., Reveille assails every one who refuses to regard its owner as the sole issue in the state politics. The Missoulian suppressed the report of the American Bar Association because of its strictures on capitalism. Whom corporation organs assault, the working class should love.

the Dallas Trades Union Gazette. In his salutatory he says: "We shall not attack any one for expression of an oninion that is too deep and ponderous for our comprehension. If you don't like the paper start one of your Your humble servant has a good kit of tools and can earn enough to pay the printer and our better three-quarters has not yet reached the bottom of her stocking." Go It. Bill.

The Labour Leader, Kier Hardle's paper, declares that the South Afri. can press "Is completely cowered and is run solely in the interest of mo-Well, there's nothing un-

Australia now has a Manufactur-Australia now has a Manuacturers' Association and its alms, as
might be expected, are the same as
those of our own home brew. Its
secretary says: "The Employers'
Association " " will adopt an
aggressive attitude toward socialist
labor legislation. The object of the se fund is to assist present po-organizations in banding tolitical organizations in banding to-gether in opposition to the Social Labor party." Reads 1000 " Parry

utterance, does it not? Like their American prototype, they loudly declare that they have no kick against "legitimate" unions. The class strucgle keeps steady time with the progress - of capitalistic production and the higher the development of capitalist industrialism, the more loath some become the manifestations of the struggle.

George Wrigley, the veteran newspaper man who for years has been dnept in the radical political life of Canada, has been stricken with paralysis. His son, G. Weston Wrigley who is well known to the So cialist world, through his contributions to the columns of the revolutionary press, has received word from Toronto, Canada, his father's home that unless there should be a third stroke Mr. Wrigley's life is not in

In the South African mining, region much agitation has been carried on against Chinese labor. An anti-Chinese mass meeting recently held as c ptured by the mine owners and an an i-coolie resolution voted down. Tools in labor's ranks are not confined to any country.

DISMEMBERMENT OF UNIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

trade union movement that their dis-

sia's after an international pow-wow. He Gets the Compliments.

All the plutocratic newspapers, of course, are greatly pleased at the "smashing of socialism" in the Boston convention and many are the encomiums of praise that are heaped upon Brother Gompers-compliments that cost nothing and that may be compared to the fleeting zephrys of an Indian summer which precede a chilling frost or a howling blizzard. Even white our socialist smashing president is penning his lines of exultation, Parry unsheaths his trusty 'stinger" and jars our nerves with this statement: . "The A. F. of L. voted down the socialism that aims for peace through means of the ballot, but it did not vote down the socialism that President Gompers stands for-mob force socialism. It is this mob force socialism that we have to combat as much as the other." Nor are the great captains of industry, reassured. In fact, having been served with notice that the socialists and their political policies (except the old begging business) were repudiated, that they had nothing to fear from an organized attack upon their privileges and exploitation at the ballot box, and that the workers would remain docile and submissive and continue to support the parties of Mark Hanna and Grover Cleveland, the other leaders of the Civic Federation, when the aforesaid captains are seized with a veritable craze to hammer down wages, conduct open shops," force strikes and lay off thousands of men. Hardly, was the Boston convention adjourned when it is definitely decided that more than 100,000 textile workers, north and south, must accept a 10 per cent. cut in wages and many are laid off: 150 ... 000 iron and steel workers are compelled to accept reductions of wages ranging from 5 to 50 per cent; the Parry people meet and outline plans to attack labor, politically and industrially; the building contractors of the leading cities meet in Chicago, form a national organization and declare their intention of enforcing the "open shop"; the bituminous coal operators hold a secret conference in Cleveland and agree to demand that 200,000 miners accept a 20 per cent. reduction; prominent vessel owners announce that over 100,000 marine workers must accept lower wages the coming season; the war of exterminaation is pushed against the bridge and structural iron workers, tailors and type founders; thousands of railway workers have their wages reduced and other thousands are laid off indefinitely; rumors come of an attack upon the machinists all along the line; local strikes and lockouts are bitterly contested in all of the principal industrial centers, and there seems to be a regular mania growing to lay off myriads of workers everywhere. Doubtless President Gompers and his followers will now accuse the socialists of being pleased with this condition of affairs, but that position is absolutely untenable and false, for the reason that socialists are, unfortunately, compelled to suffer as much and, in some cases more, than the great mass of working people.

Who Are Responsible.

The socialists are not responsible for the industrial depression, the reduction of wages, the disemployment of men and women and the increase of labor's burden, but the capitalists their de gists in the trade union movement and there were some in the Boston convention who are not entirely blameless, eifher. The intelligent thinking trade unionists of this country will compare the conditions that "encouraged" them after the New Or. leans and Boston conventions and

armament is much like that of Rus- | longs. There will be plenty of time in which to think during the next ten

Disregarded Vote.

Several months ago the International Association of Machinists, composed of men who are rapidly gaining a clear understanding of social conditions, sent out a referendum vote of their membership on three questions. First proposition was whether the membership indorsed industrials as opposed to autonomous organization. Second, whether they favored the A. F. of L. indorsing socialism, and lastly, whether it was desirable that the present incumbent, Mr. Gompers, should remain president of the A. F. of L. The returns have been published in the Machinists' Monthly Journal for December, and this is how they read: For industrial organization, 4,544 votes; against, 1,650; majority in favor, 2,895. That the A. F. o' L. shall indorse socialism: For. 4.403; against, 1,963; majority; 2,440. Whether Gompers shall retain office: For, 2,705; against, 3,603; majority against, 898. These returns came in before Nov. 9, the day the A. F. of L. Boston convention met, and now some of the locals want to know why their delegates paid no attention to the instructions they received through the referendum. At their last national convention the machinists adopted a socialistic declaration, and their officers pleaded that the matter of instructing them be sent to the referendum. Not only did they vote against socialism, but one of their number renominated Gompers. They likewise voted against industrialism, and yet they are now trying to absorb the allied metal mechanics. There will be some warm times in the I. A. of M. in the near future. "Sting" Still at Work.

The "sting of antagonism" in the capitalist class doesn't seem to be withdrawn in the least, in spite of the assurances of organized labor's greatest leader, Samuel Compers. The Citizens' Industrial Association of America, of which the irrepressible Parry is the head, continues to grow in size and influence. At present upward of 200 local, state and national associations are affiliated with this capitalistic federation, and the country is being thoroughly organized, according to their newspapers and riding delegates. The shibboleth of g organization seems to be: "Down organized labor in any form and long live scabism!" The C. I. A. bosses have given notice that they intend to not only attack trade unions and wipe out boycotts, the sympathy strike, etc., but they intend to enter politics and kill the union label laws, eight-hour bills and any other measures that may have benefited the trade unions. They are also encouraging assaults upon union treasuries through the courts. At the present writing damage suits, aggregating nearly a million dollars, have been filed against organized labor in the various states, and every decision so far has favored the capitalistic conspirators. Up to the present no hint

as to how the attacks are to be met. Death Bed Repentance. As likely, after the horse is stolen, there will be a loud outcry to lock the barn door, but the robber will be allowed to wander at large. The socialists have their own views relating to these burning questions, but just at present the socialists and their "speculations" are highly unpopular . and latter cannot complain of not having full swing to put their plans in operation, if they have any. Lt us hope that the salaries of none of our very conversative leaders will be endangered by garnishees or withheld if treasuries are confiscated by the capitalists and their courts.-- Max Hays place the responsibility where it be in the International Socialist Review

has come from labor's chosen leaders

READ THIS, COLORADO MEN.

About It - Use Your Purchasing Power to Improve Yo r Condition. Your Condition.

To All Organized Labor: At the last regular meeting of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly the John Thompson Grocery Co., L Berlin, manager, 1121 Fifteenth street.

This action was taken after due de beration and after all efforts to ffect an amicable settlement for the Grocery Employes' Union No. 187 had proven futile.

The Huriburt Grocery Co., which was declared unfair by this body. is also still on the unfair list, and organized labor will take notice.

Brothers, we urge you to use your purchasing power to help better your conditions. An injury to one is the concern of all, and by giving us your hearty support in this matter, and help us win our fight, we will be able to lend you our support stronger than ever when you may be

compelled to call on us for support. Stay away from the John Thompson Grocery Co. and the Hurlburt Grocery Co. and instruct your wives and family to do the same. By order of the Deaver Trades and Labor Assembly committee

Denver, Feb. 1st.

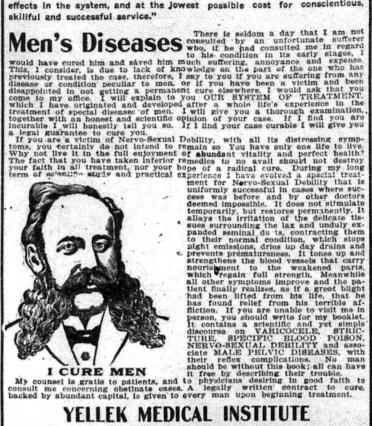
THOMAS HUTCHINS. M. E. WHITE. OSCAR DOLE

paper declares that should every American who is guilty of the of-Commenting on the death of Whittaker Wright, who died from the effects of pressure neld pressurably self administered, the drug being fense for which Wright was tried, decide to commit suicide in the same manner, there would not be cyanide taken in the form of a cyunide of potassium tabloid, and death result.

ing almost immediately after his conviction, a Montana capitalistic of potassium enough to go around. How is that for a commentary of the

CURE IMPOTENCY

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



YELLEK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

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



IT MAKES Light Sweet Wholesome Bread

Royal Milling C. FREAT FALLS

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY Anaconda Brewing Co.

Brewers of the Celebrated Anaconda Beer

Telephone No. 44

Anaconda, Montana

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISOI

iscase, and cur-iscase, and cur-iscase, and cur-iscase it is perfect and serful virus that pollute setrates to all parts of this poison of this poison of for the posterates to all blood and penetrates to all system. Unless you get this our blood it will ruin you.

E CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.

son. If you want medical advice give a history of your case, and our physical advices and positive proofs sent serians will furnish all the information you on application. Togago book from the physical and without any charge whatever.

Cook Remedy Co., 1141 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

A POSITIVE CURE Without medicane—ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES will cure the most obstinate cases. No nauseous doses. Price medicated budgles we care in mo-obstinate cases. No nauseous doses, Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists. Send for circular 1. C. Allan Co., P. O. Box 2996, New York-9-odd-12t

WE ARE ON TOP.

The American Labor Union Jourpaid-up subscriptions than any daily or weekly paper published in Montana, and our lists will shortly receive a substantial increase.

It is customary to drag in the name of Russia as a synonym of brutality and persecution of the mass has enacted a law providing for compaisory compensation for death or injury of miners or factory hands. In event of death annuties must be paid not only to the widow, but to the children, legitimate and illegitimate, and the law won't be declared unconstitutional, either.

Volume 1, No. 1, of the Socialist Review, published at West Hobokes, N. J., by the central committee of the Socialist local of West Hobokes, has made its appearance in the arena. It is a bright, four-page paper and well edited. One page is printed in German. COMRADES, GET MY PLAN-I sell new and used typewriters; every good make of machine in stock; every one guaranteed. My easy payment plan of five dollars monthly puts a typewriter within the reach of every socialist. I save you money and guarantee satisfaction. Supplies of all kinds. Write me for prices. (Cut this out so Journal gets credit for it) O. T. Anderson, 5615 Monroe avenue, Chicago. Union House.

HUNTER'S HOT SPRINGS.

It is not necessary for restdents of the Northwest to go to the south and east for hot water, pleas. ure 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 3 stone river and valley. Good hotel, cottages, bath houses, swimming pool. Rates \$2.56 per day, \$15.60 tes \$2.50 per day, \$15.00 per week, including bath

Baths are good for all rheumatic, skin, liver kidney and stomach dis-cases. Appointments comfortable skin, liver kidney and stomach dis-eases. Appointments comfortable and satisfactory. Special round trip railway rates from most Montana points on N. P. R. R. For information write J. E. McCor-mick, Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana, or call on any Northern Pacific Rail-

NORTH COAST LIMITED OBSERVATION CAR

BUTTE SCHEDULE	Arrive	Depart
WESTBOUND No. 1, North Coast Limited No. 5, Burlington Ex- press No. 13, Twin City Ex- press EASTBOUND No. 2 North Coast Limited. Sleeper for this train open at 9:39	7:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. (8:30 a.m.	7:40 p.m 2:10 p.m.
p. m. for reception of passengers	1:45 a.m. 11:30 p.m.	f:55 a.m. ft:40 p.m. f2:45 p.m.

No. 1, North Coast Limited, from St. Paul ud Eastern points to the Pacific Coast. No. 2, North Coast Limited, from the Pa-fic Coast to St. Paul, Duluth and principal astern noise.

No. 6, Burlington Express, from Scattle and access to Billings and all B. & M. R. R.

Tacotsa to Billings and all B. & M. R. a. Points.

No. 13, Local connection from Twin City Express from St. Paul and all Easters points.

No. 14, Local connection with Twin City Express for St. Paul and all points East.

Passengers for Twin Bridges, Sheridan and Alder leave Butte at 12145 p. m. daily except Sundays, changing cars at Whitehall. On return trip train leaves Alder at 8 a. m., connecting at Whitehall with No. 5, arriving at Butte at 2 p. m.

Passengers for Pony and Norris leave Butte at 2 p. m. daily except Sunday, changing cars at Sappington. On return trip leave Norris at 6130 a. m., Pony at 7:50 a. m., connecting at Sappington with No. 13, arriving at Butte at 11:50 a. m.

W. H. MERRIMAN, G. A. Office, Corner Park and Main Street

GREAT NORTHERN Railway SHORT ROUTE---FAST TIME

To Minneapolis and St. Paul Connecting with All Railways for New York, Chicago and All Points East and South Sleeping ears run through from Butte to Minneapolis and St. Paul,

LEAVE BUTTE.
For Great Falls and local, daily. 8:40 a.m.
For St. Paul, Last and West, daily 8:00 p.m. ARRIVAL BUTTE. St. Paul, East and West, From St. Paul, East and West, daily. 12:05 p.m. From Great Falls and local, daily 10:35 p.m.

FULL INFORMATION FROM Ticket Office, No at North Mar C. J. NASH, C. P. and T. A.



FAST TIME

PULLMAN DINING and LIBRARY CAR ROUTE

SALT LAKE DENVER OMAHA KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS And All Points East

SHORT LINE TO-COLORADO, ARIZONA AND MEXICO. SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES PORTLAND SCEAM ON RAIL.

TIME CARD Arrive BUTTE Leave No. 9, 5:30 p. m. No. 8, 4:45 p. m.

Ticket Office, 105 North Main Street, itte, Mont.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent

Genuine Comfort

is assured in the luxurious Library-Buffet-Club Cars and the roomy Compartment Sleeping

North-Western Limited

every night between Minneapo-



T. W. TEASBALE, General Pass. Age. St. Paul. House

Will Continue Special Rates.

gon Short Line will confinue second reduced rates until Thursday, No

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY. CO.



THREE TRAINS DAILY From Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to Kansas City and Chicago.
. Also direct line to Galveston, ElPaso, City of Mexico and the mining camps of New Mexico and Arizona.

For particulars about REDUCED RATES EAST THIS SUMMER

Apply to
C. F. WARREN,
General Agent, 411 Dooly Block, Salt
Lake City, Utah:

SILVER BOW BREWING CO.'S SPECIAL BREW CRYSTAL SPRINGS BEER IS SOLD BY Annear & Thomas, Centerville.

T. J. Bennetts & Co., Centerville. Tickell & Spargo, 30 West Broad-

W. Gorenblo, 39 North Main street. Teague & Bridgeman, 59 East Park street. w. H. Veale, 69 East Park street. ** Mullaney & Day, 80 East Park

Rowe & Barnett, 732 East Park street. Geo. Honeychurch, 741 East Park Estate of C. M. Clark, 35-37 West Park street. A. Booth, 67-69-71 West Park

Ljubibratich & Co., 116 West Park Brewery established at Silver Bow

101-103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 30 Years' Practice. The Oldest in Age and Longest Located.

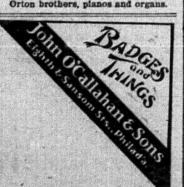
DISEASES.
Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance reated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cared. Age and experience are important. State your case and experience are important. The results of

Seminal Weakness The results of and Sexual Debility and excesses. I stop night Iosses, restore sexual power, mere and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts; make you fit for marriage. Send for book, Stricture Radically cared with a new and AND Cleet Infallible Bome Treatment. No AND Cleet Instruments, no pain, no detection from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Syphilis Biood poisoning and all private Syphilis diseases permanently cured. Varicocele, Hydrocele and Phimosis Fermanently cured in a few days without pain or danger.

BOOK for both sexee—96 pages, 27 pictures, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure set feelled.

Orton brothers, planes and organs.



FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. NS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
been meed for over SIXTY TRABBOY WILLIONS
IOTHER SO GREET CHILDRES WILLIONS
INTERFECT SOOCHSS. IN SOUTHER THE
WIXTH PERFECT SOOCHSS. IN SOUTHER THE
RES WIND COLLE, and is the best remney for
RES WIND COLLE, sand is the best remney for
RES WIND COLLE, sand is the best remney for
RES WIND COLLE, sand is the best remney for
RES WIND COLLE, and is the best remney for
RES WIND COLLE, sand is the best remney for
RES WIND COLLE, and is the best remney for
RES WIND COLLEGE SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER RISD.
TWENTY-WIND COLLEGE STORY
TWENTY-WIND COLLEGE STORY
TWENTY-WIND COLLEGE STORY
THE STORY

POISONING FOR PROFIT.

Messrs. Lipton, limited, has been fined 25 pounds, with 5 guineas costs for making sausage from infected pork. The inspector also condemned a tuberculosis pork kidney and fore quarter. The manager wanted to cut away the infected part and use the remainder, pleading that it was done in Glasgow. A large part of an infected hog was ground up before the

Sixty U. S. men of war's men deserted from Admiral Evans' fleet at China to enlist under Russia in the coming fracas with Japan. They are Russian "patriots" now.

Sixteen men were killed at Strat-ton's independence mine at Cripple Creek. They were being hoisted by means of the cage in the other com-partment which acted as a counter ice. The brakes refused to work balance. The brakes retused to works and the cape was drawn against the top of the gallows frame, the rope parting and dropping them into the samp. The swift drop tore every attent of clothing from their bodies. The engineer was a newcomer and probably incompetent. The dead mea were acabbing.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR

from the Beer Drivers, to transfer the

Brewery Engineers, who are members

of the A. L. U., to the famous "Inter-

national," but Mr. Lawrence got left.

feet and told him the truth about his

scab organizing and unionism. He

then left the meeting room without

In the near future I hope to be able

to make another report. . L. M.

He was not able to finish his gospel

when a few members jumped to their

"As I wrote you in December, when

I forwarded a donation of \$65 from

the 'lumber jacks' of Missoula coun-

ty to their brethren of the Western

Federation of Miners that more

would be forthcoming from the same

source, I now forward a draft for \$153

to make the promise good," says Frank C. Ives. He adds that more

will follow this. This is not an as-

sessment. It is the free will gift of

the individual western working man,

the lumber jack, who recognizes his

class interests and digs down in his

jeans to help his struggling brother.

D. C. Coates, former lieutenant

governor of Colorado, and present

vice-president of the American La-

bor Union, has taken charge of the

Idaho State Tribune, Clarence Smith

having sublet to him. Bro. Coates

is an old-time printer and has con-

ducted a number of papers. Under

his management the Tribune will be

Howard O. Smith, secretary of the

Montana Federation of Labor, has

been notified by a prominent Helena

merchant who has been a member of

the Citizens' Alliance, but who wish-

es to withdraw. Smith says: "One

by one the 'mighty' have fallen, and

the labor organizations are in better

The Montana Federation of Labor

has bonded its officers in the Ameri-

can Bonding Co., of Baltimore, for

one year in the sums of \$1,000 for

treasurer and \$400 for secretary. An-

other bunch which the United States

Guarantee and Fidelity lost through

their scab loving manager, Geo. L.

Miss Bridget McMahon and Mr.

Martin Fox, both of Butte, were mar-

ried on Jan. 24th. Miss McMahon

has long been prominently identified with union work. Mr. Fox is a well-

known miner. They have a host of

friends who wish them every happi-

San Francisco division No. 10, U. B.

of R. E., gave their third annual so-

cial ball at the Mission opera house

on Feb. 2. The affair as a grand suc-

cess. Music was furnished by Ehr-

M. C. Forrest, president and organizer for the Hand and Machine

Sheep Shearers, who has been doing

spendid organizing work through California has departed for Arizona in

A. L. Tilford, A. L. U. organizer,

who did such effective work for the

Sheep Shearers last season, is now

located at Livingston, Ment. "Til"

The Musicians' Protective Union,

The future of the A. L. U. seems to

be very bright in this city, writes an

Marion W. Moore says the boys of

McCabe, Ariz., are digging up royally

Every one here seems to be inquir

ing about the A. L. U. in this city,

writes Bro. Mulcahy of New York.

A. L. U., of Passaic, N. J., kindly sends an invitation to attend their

the interest of his organization.

is a good hustler.

Omaha brother.

in support of Colorado.

man's A. L. U. orchestra.

condition than ever.

Ramsey.

progressive and non-partisan.

saying good night.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from our midst our departed Bro. John Trainer; Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the Hamilton Labor Union No. 109, extend to the bereaved widow our

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and that the same be printed in the local papers and A. L. U. Journal.

heart-felt sympathies; -

J. K. HILL. J. J. HOWLEY.

DENVER BREWERY WORKERS.

A Newsy Report From a Hustling Local-A Disruptionist Is Squealched. The Journal correspondent of the

Denver Beer Drivers sends a very interesting report of things as he sees them. He says:

I beg leave to inform the readers of the Journal that local union No. 60, A. L. U., representing Beer Drivers', Stable and Firemen's union No. 56, of the International Brewery Workers, is still alive. Governor Peabody and General Sherman Bell have not come in contact with us yet. As far as the condition of our union is concerned, everything is in good working order, but, of course, it could be, as far as the membership is concerned. a good deal better. By this I mean that the majority of the members are taking very much interest at the meetings and in everything the union has to do. The meetings are generally well attended, but always by the same crowd with a few exceptions. Some can only be seen when they pay their dues, and if we had not made a rule in our union that every member must pay his dues himself, some members never would show their faces.

Last year I informed the Journal readers that our union had adopted a roll call book. The man that has control of this book gives every member present credit on the book. The report made at the second meeting in January showed that R. Schmidt attended the union meetings only four times in the year of 1903. It was moved that the secretary should write a strong letter to Mr. Schmidt, but it was voted down. Then it was resolved that the secretary should publish this in some paper. A committee from the Smeltermen's union No. 93, W. F. of M. called at our meeting for the purpose of selling tickets for their ball on Feb. 9. As this union is on strike since July 2, 1903, we decided to take \$20 worth.

In regard to the proposition to establish a co-operative store in Denver by organized labor, I will state that the union has taken five shares, at \$10, and 25 members pledged themselves to take one share each and others may follow. Everybody has the opinion that this will be a great success to organized labor in Denver. if all the laboring public of Denver would take advantage of this great, important business, quite a few members of the Citizens' Alliance would be forced out of business and compelled to seek for other quarters.

I also want to say tuat a few months ago Mr. S. B. Lawrence, former member of the executive board, A. L. U., and at present scab organ. izer for the A. F. of L., called at one our meetings. He informed us what a great body the A. F. of L. is, with its membership of a million and a half against the A. L. U. with only grand ball.
a few thousand. He stated that a number of unions are dissatisfied with the A. L. U., especially in the Cripple Creek district and very anxious to withdraw and the life of the A. L. U. would only be of short duration. Mr. Lawrence confessed that he always had been in favor of the A. F. of L. and for this reason he could not get along very well with Mr. Dan McDonald. Without any doubt it was his intention to find a helping hand

F. T. DEANE DEAD.

The Idaho State Tribune mentions the death of Fred T. Deane, an old-timer in the ranks of unionism, who was carried off by pneumonia. Deane was of the aristocracy of England, his grandfather being Sir Robert Austruther, a baronet and brigadier general of the British army. In spite of his having been born in a castle, Deane was a union man always, even in times when tyranny ran riot in the Coeur d'Alenes. He is survived by a wife and four children. One of his sisters is the wife of B. G. Dickinson, business agent of the Butte Clerks; a second is married to General Stanley, while a third is the wife of Major General Charles Parker-Catty. He left considerable property. The fu-noral was largely attended.

BUTTE MERCHANTS COMBINE.

The merchants of Butte have formed a combination for the purpose of "adjusting" prices and already the cost of some things has been advanced 10 or 15 per cent. The wholesale houses are nice said to have con-

solidated, which makes the combina. tion of the merchants more perma nent. It takes the Butte workingman about all his time to make expenses now. With an increase of 10 per cent, tacked on the steady advance of the past three years, the outlook is a gloomy one. The co-operative store has proved a success in other countries. The working class might find it to their advantage to try it in Butte.

The Montana Federation of Labor is now a landed proprietor. The ed-peational board of the Federation by its subscription to Wilshire's Magazine won the prize for the largest number and ten acres of land in Southern California now belongs to the Federation. The land is covered with bearing fruit trees and is quite

The Woman's Protective Union of Butte has established an office at 121 North Main street for the convenience of the members. Mrs. Francis Cal-vin, the energetic business agent, is in charge.

PRINTING



Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention..

OATES & ROBERTS Printers and Publishers

Phone 887-A - 114 E. Broadway BUTTE - - MONTANA

H. L. MAURY Attorney at Law Suite 120, Pennsylvania Bldg., Butte.

M. DONLAN

Attorney at Law 131 Pennsylvania Building, Butte.

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOKS. CHAS. BESSETTE 116 E. Broadway, Butte. 'Phone 651P.

WATCH REPAIRING Watches Repaired in the Best Man-ner Possible at Low Prices by D. Gir-son, 24 E. Park St., Butte.

JOE RICHARDS
The Butte Undertaker
140 W. Park Street. 'Phone 30' Phone 307.

Dr. Elmer W. Trainer Physician and Surgeon Office, 241 Penn. Blk. Phone 997-M

J. CALDER, D. D. S., DENTIST. Office, New Owsley Building, Rooms 39 & 40, Third Floor, (Take Elevator).

C. B. HOSKINS

World Package Express and Messenger Co. TELEPHONE 200

Hardware. Storage. Stove Repairs. GEORGE OECHSLI. New and Second-Hand Goods. Telephone 923.B.

Wagons at all times. The only Union Messenger Company in Butte

MONTANA TRUCK & TRANSFER CO. General Transfer Line, Furniture Van

42 W. Broadway. Butte, Mont.

and Storage. Dealers in Hay, Grain, Coal and Wood. Office, 15 West Broadway. Telephone 23. W. J. Christie, Mgr.

JOB WORK? Then leave your orders at
JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY
17-79-SI W. Broadway Tel. 660-M Butte

OSCAR STENBERG

Sign Painter and Decorator 59 W. Park St. (in the rear), Butte.

Export BOHEMIAN Beer BREWED BY THE CENTENNIAL BREWING COMPANY

Equal in quality to such famous brands as Anhouser-Busch or Budwelser, and sold at \$4.0 per case of 24 quart bottles.

Each bottle bears a laiel guar-anteeing that nothing but the choicest imported Bohemian hops and best Wisconsin six-rowed mait is used in its manufacture, such as is used in the most select beers brewed in the renowned breweries of this country at a con-siderably increased cost over the ordinary bottle beers. May be ordered at 112 Hamilton street. 'Phone 430 OR OF YOUR GROCER

PAUL E. MEJER SUCCESSOR TO MEJER & WENNICH Assayer and Chemists, 117 Hamilton St.

P. O. Box 1264 BUTTE, MONT. EVANS' BOOK STORE

114 North Main Street BLANK BOOKS STATIONERY And all Kinds of Reading Matter

State Agent New Century and New Model

B. E. Calkins STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER

PICTURES AND FRAMES to 27 North Main Street, Butte, M

Mave Your Printing Done in Butte

Fine Printing

McKee Printing Co. 128 West Grantle Street

Designing, Engraving
Copper and Steel Plate Embossing
Lithographic Reproductions
Bank and Commercial Printing
By-Laws, Resolutions
Letter-Heads, Envelopes

ATOMIZERS

Has the doctor told you to get an atomizer? Is your old one worn out? It pays to be particular in buying atomizers. It saves much annoyance to start with a good one, dependable rubber and every part in good working order. We have a big line of every sort, for oil or water. We test each one before we sell it. You run no risk in buying here.

Price, 50c up

SUNDAY DINNER

With Huyler's Candies

Makes a combination long to be remembered with keen pleasure. If you have forgotten to order

Call Phone 74 and we will Deliver at Once

Send Mail Orders to

PAXSON & ROCKEFELLER **Red Cross Drug Store**

24 West Park St. Butte. Montana

Phone 74.

Scott's Santal-Pensin Gansules



For sale by Newbro Drug Co. Your Banking

No matter how small, no matter b DALY BANK & TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

Will give it careful attention.
We try, by courtesy and fairness, to meet
the needs of all.



BUTTE, MONT. Capital, \$100,000.00 Under state supervision. Five per cent interest, payable quarterly, paid on deposits.

Money to Loan on Real Estate P.AUG. HEINZE. President. A. N. Clements Cashier.

ries R. Leonard, Pres.; T. R. Hinds, V. Pres.; Payette Harrington, Cashier. Capital Stee, 2020.00

The Silver Bow National Bank

This bank solicits accounts, offers prompt and careful attention to business of customers. Collections promptly attended to. Transacts a general banking business. Pays interest on time deponts. Directors—Charles R. Leonard, F. Aug. Heinte, S. Marchessens, A. Balmforth, E. A. Louis, C. W. Newton, T. R. Hinds, John MacGinniss, Fayette Harrington.

STATE SAVINGS BANK

BUTTE, MONTANA.

John A. Creighton, dimes comper George W. Stap ntbony H. Earrett, Thoms odgens, Ersenus D. Le ames O. Hodgens, Morrie S. ***********



an entire change in our trunk line February 20, we have marked down all high grade trunks. Before passing an opinion on prices that may strike you as high, please note that every trunk we list is of the highest grade and heat construction. and best construction; most of them with special features not found in ordinary trunks.

Good Trunks a Good Deal Underpriced

\$8.00 TRUNKS covers, steel bands, best cast steel bumpers, hat box and tray, Eagle lock; reduced

....\$5.75

\$12.50 TRUNKS lack enameled cover, brass trimmings, Excelsior lock, side

and end bolts, linen lined, extra web, skirt tray; reduced to \$9.75 \$20.00 TRUNKS

Bureau style, the acme of perfec-tion: a place for everything; combine strength, lightness and y; full linen lined, and the trunk that can be opened without removing from the wall; reduced to\$15.75 \$10.00 TRUNKS

Canvas covers, square commercial style, chain trimmings, cloth faced, covered tray and hat box; reduced to \$15.00 TRUNKS

etal imitation canvas covers, chain trimmings, malleable bumpers, Hagney bolts and Ex-celsior locks; reduced to \$11.75 Metal \$20.00 TRUNKS

Wardrobe style, for gents; prac-tically a suit case and trunk ried, without wrinkling; leather bound, linen lined, brass trim-med, side and end bolts, brass Excelsior lock; reduced to \$15.00

BE SURE OUR SPECIAL HAND BAG AND SUIT CASE PRICES

BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO.,

Installment Plan Home Furnishers 48 - 54 West Park, 41 - 43 West Galena St., Butte.

FOR THEIR OPINIONS' SAKE

A Butte miner having a day off last | week, decided to visit the sister town, Anaconda, and, jumping aboard the B. A. & P. afternoon train, landed after an hour's ride in the Smelt. er city. It was Saturday evening. The shopping public were out in force. As the evening advanced the lights were turned on in the various shops and Park avenue throughout its business length was a blaze of light. The saloons were comfortably crowded and small fleets of schooners received their sailing orders at regular intervals. The restaurants and short order houses presented a busy appearance. In the barber shops the cry of "next" was monotonous in its frequency. That remarkable beast of burden, the married man was out in force, each under the convoy of his particular wife who watched him with an eagle eye, lest any of the multitudinous variety of shapes and sizes of packages of dry goods which protruded - from his coat tails, hip pockets, shoe tops, coat collar, shirt bosom, from under both arms and from beneath his hat should be dropped and lost. Other men there were with packages-not of dry goods.

The Butte man, who is practically a stranger in the Smelter city, while walking along the streets viewing the crowds of buyers passing to and fro was inwardly commenting that however much truth there might be in the talk about business depression in Anaconda generally it was certainly lively on Saturday night, when he was struck by the appearance of a business house located in the most advantageous quarter which men peeped at curiously in passing, but which none entered.

The sales room was dark save for the beam of light that was cast through the glass partition from a single gas jet which burned in a back room and beside which a man sat reading a paper. The deserted appearance of the place and the peculiar behavior o" many of those who passed, gave the impression that it was under quarantine. Approaching door after some hesitation the scrutinized the visitor carefully jambs in expectation of seeing a health office notification that some opinion

dread infectious disease had taken up its abode within. Seeing no warning and filled with wonderment at the air of desolation which prevaded the store he entered.

The man at the gas jet with an expression of surprise on his face as though a customer's presence were an extraordinary event, dropped his paper and looked up. It was the mayor of Anaconda. Previous to his election to the position of mayor, John Frinke, cigar manufacturer, did a thriving business. He was known to be an honorable, clean, straightforward man and was liked and respected by all who knew him. He still enjoys the confidence and admiration of his acquaintances who know him as one who, having taken a position he believes to be right, can neither be bullled or bribed; as one whose neck may be broken, but never bent in submission to what he regards as wrong. He is a Socialist, Because of this he has incurred the enmity of the corporation interests of his home city and the blighting effects of corporate anger is shown in his ruined business. He makes no complaint, but stands like a true soldier at his post of duty regardless of the consequences to himself, manfully determined to be faithful to his trust. When he learned that discharge was the punishment meted out to those employes who patronized him, he advised his friends to stay away. They were stubborn and continued to come. In a little while the "blue ticket" was their portion and their sphere of usefulness is now in other towns. Another workingman who has felt the wrath of the money god is T. D. Flynn, also a cigar manufacturer and a member of the first school board not made up of shift bosses. For daring to seek the suffrages of his fellow citizens, this man is subjected to business ostracism. The working class of the state can do much to maintain two uncompromising fighters in the battle front by creating a demand for the cigars that it is a "criminal" offense to smoke in Anaconda. Get your friends to put in the P. & F. (Peckham & Frincke) and the T. D. Flynn cigars, and teach the corporations that they cannot starve these men for their

A "CONSPIRACY."

Four Carpenters Indicted In New York for "Conspiracy" to - Raise Wages.

A New York grand jury has indicted four members of the U. B. of C. and J. of Rochester because, according to the complaint,

"On the first day of May in the year of our Lord, 1903, did unlawfully, fraudulently, maliciously and corruptly conspire, combine, confeder. ate and agree together to and among themselves and with divers other persons whose names are to this grand jues unknown, to commit acts injurious to trade and commerce and did then and there commit acts injurious to commerce."

The particular act, "injurious to commerce," was the fixing of a scale of \$2.25 per day, which was in the don of the jury "far in excess of the fair market value of a day's work." There is a plain statement Your labor is a straight out commodity. You are only entitled to receive the "market price," and the price is fixed by competition for a job between two or more, for there are not jobs enough to go around. The suc-cessful hidder will be the man who can lives the cheapest. WHe who can live cheapest is the one who has fewest to support and who can there-fore underbid his fellow.

Consider the results. The married man must meet the standard fixed by his single brother, by girls and by iren, if he would work. If he does meet it he cannot support his fam- orders it.

lly. The wife then must become a bread winner, as well as the husband. the children, too, must take up the burden of life at the age of reason and in a few years our school houses will be useful only as monuments to the decadence of noble aims. Such are the effects of competition.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Quoting the stock expressions of Hearst and Roosevelt The Worker (New York) asks: "Will any one tell us the difference between a 'criminal trust' and a 'legitimate business combination?" Well, a "criminal trust" from the standpoint of a capitalist is one which squeezes him; a "legitimate business combination" is one by which he squeezes others.

"Criminal 'trusts" when used by by which they hope to catch ignorant votes in support of the "legitimate business interests" who secured their nomination and is putting up the campaign expenses. These questions

are easy.

Indianapolis Broommakers are up against competition of penitentiary and charitable institution made goods. Think of that, "Charity" only drags

The United Brewery Workmen have notified the executive council, A. F. of L. that it will not surrender the brewery engineers and firemen unless their own national convention

THE COLORADO BULL PEN

(Continued From Page one.)

"Something must be done and done quickly. They decided to fill up the mines with scabs, but before a move of this kind could be undertaken they must be in supreme control. They must go into the east and hire men to come to the mountains. They must lie to them, promise them free transportation and then make them work it out after they arrived. They must also be able to compel them to work once they got them in the mines. THEY MUST ABOLISH CIVIL RULE AND LOTALLISH MILITARY DEPPOTISM EQUAL TO RUSSIA.

COLORADO TAX DODGERS.

The Alliance and the governor of the state enter into an arrange ment for the use of armed soldiers.

"But the state of Colorado has been so full of tax dodgers that there is no money with which to equip and pay the troops. The gov-ernor will furnish the troops only on condition that the Alliance will advance the money to pay them until such time as there can be a meeting of the state legislature and bonds issued to pay for the dirty work that is to be done. The Alliance agreed to put up the money and so advance the money to pay them until such time as there can be a more ting of the state legislature and bonds issued to pay for the dirty work that is to be done. The Alliamee agreed to put up the money and so far has managed to scrape enough together to pay the troops, a sum amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

"The troops are thus bired to the Alliance and fnartial law is declared in the districts, under the pretext that insurrection exists.

"The sending of the troops to the districts was absolutely without timate excuse. The western warker is peculiarly and particularly The sending of the distribution of the western worker is peculiarly and particularly intelligent. Both individually and collectively the world does not possess his equal in point of intelligence, unionism and political knowledge. He is universally generous and broad in his view. I am told and, from my knowledge of the western worker believe it to be true, and, from my knowledge of the western worker believe it to be true. that in the Victor union of several hundred every member is capable of holding the responsible position of secretary-treasurer. Moreover, the Cripple Creek district is thoroughly unionized in other crafts. Many of the members are women, who in Colorado are voters and take an active part in Colorado affairs. Neither public nor private property was at any time in danger from the miners.

"The militia was sent into the district for two purposes:

"First, to torment, browbeat and provoke the workers to the point where they would break out in resistance and thus furnishing an excuse for shooting them down like dogs, for I verily believe that if the union men could have been provoked to any kind of physical resistance to the insults that have been heaped upon them, they would have been annihilated.

"Second, to establish a reign of terror; by intimidation keep the scab help brought in from a distance at work, and by resorting to persecution compel the unionists to go into the mines.

"WERE HIRED TO SCAR, NOT TO WORK!

"Before the militia was brought into the district the sheriffs, acting under the direction of the Alliance, had scoured the country and collected the lowest element of the population and sworn them in as deputies. Many cases are matters of record where criminals have been laken into this service. An population of the districts became divided into unionists and Citizens' Alliance men, and as the latter considers taken into this service. themselves too good to act as deputies, there was no source from which to draw but the element who have been forced so low in the scale of civilization as to be willing to sell themselves to any no matter how degrading. With the coming of the militia, ti ties were released from service. Some them went to work in the mines at big wages, others acted as sporters, and the most intelligent were sent out to the east to induce laborers to come to the western field The methods used to get men into strike districts to take the place of strikers are too well known to need repeating. Free transportation and big wages were offered. The men were not told that a strike was on, and when they arrived on the scene of action many of them would on, and when they arrived on the scene of action many of them would have returned, but they found themselves under a military guard and in debt to the agencies which secured them. So soon as they could get free from the Siberian bondage of military ruled Colorado many of them pawned their surplus clothes to get away. Others joined Lie union men, still others continued at work, but performed little service. When commanded by the foreman to work harder they jeeringly replied that they had "not been hired to work, but to scab." The Alliance supposed when the non-union men began to arrive that the union men would beg for their old places in the mines, but not a man weakened.

WHOLESALE PERSECUTION AND INTIMIDATION BEGUN.

Failing to operate the mines with scab help, and still meeting with a solid front from the Federation members, more stringent measures were decided on. The next move was to arrest the union leaders on any kind of a charge, throw them into the bull pen, crowd them together in cold and dismal quarters, feed them on food not fit for swine, and thus bring the strike leaders to their knees."

The case of D. C. Copley and M. E. White of the A. L. U. executive board, both of whom were thrown into the buil pen without a charge of any kind against them; how they were taken out two days afterward, their bodies reeking with vermin and and sent out of the district with ortheir bodies recking with vermin and and sent out of the district with orders never to return, the suppression of the Victor Record because it refused to become an Alliance sheet; the heroism of Mrs. Langdon and a corps of women who got out the paper, though the printers were in jall; the horrors at Telluride; the methods employed to obtain scabs, and the inability to obtain men who were skilled enough for the work and the desperate resolve to force the miners to work through the vagrancy law, are all given by Ricker with the fidelity of a conscientious historian. Guy Miller, president of the Telluride Miners, was arrested three times merely because he was president of the union. There was never violence used by union men in that district. Sixty scabs in this district have rebelled and walked men in that district. Sixty scabs in this district have rebelled and walked men in that district. Sixty scaps in this district have rebelled and walked out. A state official was sent into this district to report on the situation. He declared no troops were needed. The Governor suppressed his statement and sent the militia. J. C. Barnes, a large property owner, but an ardent union man, was cannon balled out of the camp on the charge of IN-

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES A SUCCESS.

The establishment of co-operative stores by the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek has already been mentioned in the Journal. In this connection Mr. Ricker says:

One of the measures adopted by the labor convention that will have far reaching effect, was the resolution favoring the starting of co-operative stores wherever the Citizens' Alliance was organized. Chief among the members of the Alliance are the retail merchants, the class among the members of the Alliance are the retail merchants, the class that fawns at the feet of the very capitalist class that is destined to soon wipe the middle class out of existence. These little business men with capitalist minds, who have fattened off the trade of the workers, are the chief yelpers of the Alliance. The unionists are now starting co-operative stores that will be able to supply their members with all they need to buy, from a needle, a pound of sugar, to a suit of clothes. This is a good defensive weapon, as it will hasten the destruction of the middle class and make shorter the class struggle. The western Federation has started four stores and one is now being organized in heaver. Denver.

"The Alliance is already squirming over the situation and is doing everything in its power to create dissention in the union ranks.

'Max Morris, the western member of the executive board of the A. F. of L., is opposing the measures and trying to keep the retail clerks, of which he is an official, from participating.

"His motive are appreciated by the western unionists, however, and his antagonism is of little moment."

THE WESTERN MOVEMENT TO INHERIT THE EARTH.

The writer pays his respects to the labor officials of the east who dine with Eliott and hobnob with Hanna and whose present aims seem to be the disintegration of the compact effective western labor movement and

'in anything that I may have said in the report of the Colorado situation that in any way reflects on the officials of the American Federation of Labor, I wish it clearly understood that I have not been moved to do so by the fact that the Boston convention of that body failed to pass a Socialist resolution. I am in full accord with the St. Louis declaration of the Socialist party on the question of its position toward the trades union movement. I doubt if a Socialist resolution passed by any labor convention is of value to the Socialist movement. Ours its a political battle directed toward a final and complete reconours is a political battle, directed toward a final and complete reconstruction of social industry, while the trades union movement is purely industrial and designed to serve the workers' immediate interests. I am a member of the A. F. of L. and my criticism of that body relates wholly to its system of craft organization, which affords no basis of united action of the entire organized working class.

MOVING TOWARD INDUSTRIAL UNITY.

"My open sympathy for the western movement, and the criticism of A. F. of L. leaders is wholly aside from the fact that the western movement is tinctured with Socialism, and is due to the fact that the A. L. U. and its federated bodies are moving toward industrial unity, a federation of all brainches of labor, each supporting the other, the parent body having the power to cal a strike of every craft when

"It is the next step in the evolution of the workers effort to resist the greed of capitalism, and the only form of orgalization that has a shadow of a chance to make its resisance of any moment. That is why the capitalists are trying to crush it. Think not, my brothers of the A. F. of L., that we can gain any substantial benefit to ourselves by intriguing and comprising with capitalism. Our executive officers may honestly believe that by wining and dining with the Elliotts and the Hannas that more can be gained for us than by open antagonism, but it is a mistake. Capitalists do this to gain time, and to better perfect their machinery wherewith to finally crush us.

"The miner in his uncarpeted shack cannot but distrust a leader whom capitalism welcomes at its banqueting board. While it may speak gentle words into his car to gain time, it has secretly declared that ORGANIZED LABOR MUST BE CRUSHED, AND IT ONLY WAITS FOR THE PROPER MOMENT TO ARRIVE WHEN THE WORD WILL GO FORTH—DOWN WITH ORGANIZED LABOR EVERYWHERE."

"EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY"

Frank G. Carpenter, the well- | known syndicate writer, furnishes some interesting information on the

concentration of wealth. He says: "Take Carnegie! No one knows just what he has, but his \$300,000,000 of steel securities bring him in an income of more than \$15,000,000 a year, or more than \$41,000 for every day of the week, including holidays John Rockefeller Sundays. scoops something like \$2,000 an hour all the year from his stocks, real estate and mines, and the Vanderbilts, Astors and Goulds have proportionally large incomes. There are today a number of men in the United States worth \$50,000,000 and upward and the organizations of capital whose stocks run into eight or more

figures are legion. We now have, in addition to the billion dollar steel trust, which, by the way, is a little shrunken at the waist, and in addition to the gigantic Pennsylvania railroad, about 850 industrial combinations, which command, ail told, \$11,000,000,000. We have 213 indus. trial trusts capitalized at \$7,000,000,-000 and more than 5,000 other corporations. These trusts are swallowing their smaller competitors. They are branching out to include all business of profit, and in many cases are binding the hands of industry with trade regulations. Indeed, we are fast becoming a nation of pool makers, rate fixers and profit sharers, and new questions of enormous importance stare us in the face,

THE INEFECTIVE PLAN

building trades of Tacoma are very bitter against the A. F. of L. because the headquarters did not support the building strike last spring. The A F. of L. plan of organization does not permit the headquarters to give help. Every international must depend absolutely on its own treasury for aid. The A. F. of L. cannot do anything to help them. The sympathetic strike is frowned upon, so that when brother union men go out to help strikers they must do at their own risk, for they are acting contrary to the principles of the A. F. of L. The printing trades are an industrial organization and to this they owe their success, yet the A. F. of L. is opposed to industrial organization and it is now plucking the Brewers to pieces by robbing them of the firemen and engineers. When the Brewers are comfortably suppressed the printers may be the next to get a dose of "trade autonomy." When every branch of

industry is subdivided into a multiplicity of unions, it will be impossible to win a strike. Contracts are encouraged. Here are five organizations in one trade. Each organization has a separate contract and no two of them expiring at the same time.' Contract No. 1 expires; 15 men are interested. The contracts for other divisions of labor in that plant have from two to six months more to run. Those whose time has come to make a new contract are told they must accept more onerous conditions. If they refuse it is an easy matter to fill their places, because their fellow workers cannot strike to support them; they must live up to the terms of their contracts and so the employer goes down the line whipping one branch of labor at a time, their brother workingmen playing the part of spectators to the debasement of their brothers. The A. F. of L. plan of organization promises future misery with no present benefits.

2 2 2 2 2 2

Rome.-The vatican is deeply concerned over the announcement of the proposed marriage of King Alfonso of Spain with his first cousin, Princess Maria del Pilar. * * * In case the Spanish authorities should persist in the announcement of the engage. ment a special dispensation will be granted and a fee exacted by the Roman congregations wil be no less than \$25,000. A fee, no matter how small, is always charged for a dispensation from marriage impediments resulting from blood relationship, but in the case of the reigning prince this fee is enormously increased in order to discourage such violations of the rules of the church. An Austrian princess who recently contracted marriage with a distant relative was fixed at \$15,000 for the dispensation, and in the case of a king the fees will be increased in proportion.

A MAN A MINUTE.

Sixty men shaved in 60 minutes That is the record to be proud of. This champion of the razor is Michael Tomaselle, and he wields the razor

says: "I take them just as they come, smooth chin, full beard, side whiskers, any way. I shave a man a minute. Three times I did it in New York, sixty men in one hour and never made a miss." Tomaselle has challenged Katz to a contest of speed for a limited wager at a picnic recently. Katz was awarded a gold medal for the rapidity with which he scraped faces. Since then he had much to say abbut a shave he finished in 29 seconds. Katz has gained renown for a quick downward sweep of the razor that clears the skin of every vestige of hair. But he has to make two motions in order to clear both sides. Mr. Tomaselle does it all in one motion from ear to ear.

on Folsom street, San Francisco. He

Dutch engineers have been imported by Dundee, Scotland, for the purpose of breaking a strike. The employers care nothing about the race, nationality or color of his labor power. It is only the working class who can afford the luxury of such prejudices and it is to their hurt.

Eight hundred teamsters are on strike in St. Louis.



The only transcontinental line passing directly through quaint and pic-

A stopover is allowed at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs or Denver on all classes of tickets on application to the train

SCENERY UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD. A. B. AYERS. G. W. FITZGERALD. C. P. & T. A. Ticket office, 51 East Broadway, Butte, Montana.

AMONG YOUR RESOLUTIONS RESOLVE TO BUY

Underhill

(Union Made)

SHIRTS, PANTS, OVERALLS and Working Garments

UNDERHILL MANUFACTURING CO.

Chas. Bayly, President and Manager, DENVER, COLO.

Eugene V. Debs

Says of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees: It is gratifying to know that progressive men are joining the U. B. of

R. E. and that in spite of the opposition of railway companies and their reactionary allies, it promises to become a power in the labor move The Railway Employes' Journal, a monthly magazine, published by

the U. B. of R. E., supports the great American Labor Union move, ment that is spreading throughout the land, and has many features of interest to all practical railroad men.

\$1 a year. Ask for it at news stands. 50c for 6 months, or send us 25e for a 3 months' trial subscript Address 225 Parrot Building, San Francisco, Cal.
