

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.

# AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

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## COERCIVE MEASURES A FAILURE

**Capitalistic View of the Colorado Struggle and its Causes. Says it is a Fight of Class Against Class. The "Yag" Law and Deportation Proved Ineffective. The Co-Operative Movement.**

"To get at the real beginning of this trouble, you have to go back just three years. In 1901, the state legislature, at the insistence of the labor unions, passed a eight-hour law, applicable to all classes of labor in the state. A few months later, the Supreme court declared it unconstitutional—at the behest of the mine owners, so the labor leaders declared. But whatever the cause, that started the fight. Labor in Colorado organized for an eight-hour law. They went into politics and united with the democratic party, and at the succeeding session the eight-hour law failed to pass. Then the unions took the matter into their own hand. They formally espoused the cause of Socialism—in June, 1903—and supported the Socialistic platform at the next election. They failed to win at the polls, and then came the threatened deluge of strikes, with a war cry: "We'll fight until we force an eight-hour agreement over the state."

"The Western Federation of Miners made the first move. On March 1, the 450 employes belonging to the Mill and Smeltermen's Union in Colorado City were ordered out. \* \* \* Then on March 3 the national guard were ordered out—350 of them, the entire guard at that time—and some sort of order was established. In retaliation for the calling of troops, President Moyer of the federation ordered a sympathetic strike of the metalliferous miners in the Cripple Creek district. On March 10, the 5,000 miners laid down their tools and walked out. Until March 31, not an hour's work was done in the camp. Then, after considerable discussion, an agreement was reached. The smeltermen in Colorado City were to be given an eight-hour day and no increase of wages. That night both strikes were called off. The American Labor Union then took a hand in the fight, and it resulted in the famous food strike in Denver and ultimately the organization of the Citizens' Alliance. The Teamsters' Union started the trouble. They demanded a year's contract with their employers, granting an eight-hour day, and when it was refused, on April 28, 350 of them walked out. Then came strikes one after another, two or three a day: cooks' and waiters' strike, bakers' strike, cigar makers' strike, grocery clerks' strike, butchers' strike and delivery drivers' strike, until at the end of the week 10,000 Denver members of the American Labor Union had quit work. For two weeks hardly a wheel turned in Denver. But two restaurants were able to supply their patrons, and they were co-operative restaurants, managed by the union.

"That was the starting of the co-operative movement in Colorado and like a flash it spread all over the state. During every subsequent strike in Colorado co-operative stores and rooming houses were run by the union for the care of the miners, and in a number of instances they even leased mines where strikers were given work. The employers met this move by organizing the Citizens' Alliance. That is what gives lasting importance to the Denver 'food strike.' It brought into existence the strongest opponent ever encountered by organized labor. Hereafter, it was to be a fight between two gigantic organizations. It was class against class. But such a strike as this could not last long. A cry of indignation went up from the suffering public, and on May 15 the strikes were settled on an eight-hour basis by arbitration. But—this is the important part of the terms—the agreement was made through the Citizens' Alliance, which was officially recognized by the union.

"During this time the Federation of Miners had not been idle. They were planning for the next strike, which, if successful, would give them an eight-hour day to every metalliferous miner in the state. On May 12, the miners in the Telluride district and at Idaho Springs were ordered out. And they are still out. \* \* \*

"In the meantime trouble was again brewing at Colorado City. The smelter and mill managers, Mr. Moyer asserted, refused to live up to their agreement and to reinstate the strikers who had gone out the March before. So on June 30 they were again ordered out, and with them this time went the employes of the Denver smelters to the number of 600. The three plants in Denver—the Globe, Grant and Argo—were closed tight, and none of them have been reopened, although the Globe is running one of the six furnaces with a few men. The Colorado City plants were not content to remain closed this time. They imported men and planned to reopen, a move which Mr. Moyer met by declaring them "unfair" and warning mine owners that the supplying of ore to these mills would mean a walkout of their miners.

The attitude taken by the labor leaders had alarmed the mine owners, and on August 8, in Cripple Creek, they perfected the first organization in the state of a mine owners' association. At that meeting they declared that the purpose of the association's

### ON THE RUN

**Organized Labor Has Otis Fighting for Existence—Decrease in Circulation and Advertising.**

During the month of January, 1904, the Los Angeles published 48 pages and five columns less advertising than it did during the same month last year, notwithstanding that the January of this year had five Sundays, while that of last year only had four. The Council of Labor has offered to donate the sum of \$100 to any charitable organization named if Otis will make an affidavit that the figures given are incorrect. Will the "old man" accept the challenge? Well, hardly, as he has no desire to place himself in a position to be convicted of perjury. In all probability the Times will continue to ignore the challenge and resort to its usual tactics of abusing every man and woman connected with organized labor.

Not only is the Times losing its advertising patronage, but its decrease in circulation is equally pronounced, the falling off being conservatively estimated at several thousand during the past month.

Anti-Times committees have been organized and are doing good work in nearly every city in the United States.

### HELEN W. POST ON TRIAL.

Helen Willmans Post is on trial at Jacksonville, Fla., on a charge of fraudulent use of the mails. She is a remarkable character. Twenty years ago she began to write on mental science. At that time she was, according to her own statement, without means to pay her board. Today she is rated at over \$1,000,000 and her income from her "patients" was \$2,000 per month when the government interfered. The authorities will attempt to show that Mrs. Post did not keep her agreement with those she contracted with, but went fishing and followed social diversions at the times when she was supposed to be giving absent treatment. Decoys were used to entrap her. She is 70 years of age, but looks 25 years younger. The outcome of the trial is awaited with deep interest in many parts of the Union.

### OLD MAIDS ACT.

A Janesville, Wis., paper published a list of the leading old bachelors of the town and announced that its Sunday issue would contain the names of 40 old maids who ought to be married. A small panic resulted and the paper has been enjoined.

## BRAND HIM A FAWNING KNAVE

Avery Local, No. 242, of the United Mine Workers, on February 1st, 1904, adopted the following resolutions and sent them to the press for publication:

Whereas, Samuel Gompers, president A. F. of L., has shown himself to be in league with the enemies of labor, as shown by his actions in feasting and winning at a seab hotel with that traducer of union workmen, President Elliott of Harvard, who has three times publicly declared that "a scab is a very good type of a hero;" and

Whereas, He has demeaned himself by becoming allied with the reactionary institution called the Civic Federation, and by being the parrot-like repeater of the sophistry of the founder thereof, thereby prostituting his intellect in the interest of the capitalist class; and

Whereas, He has for the past six years persistently fought against our brothers of the A. L. U., and the W. F. of M., one of the latest expressions of his antagonism being shown by his action at the Boston convention, when he endeavored by both legitimate and foul means to defeat a motion for the aid of said western brothers, who were and are now on strike, thereby demonstrating his opposition to those principles of unity and solidarity which are the true unionism; and

Whereas, He has not, in his Federationist, mentioned the distress of said strikers, nor expressed one word of sympathy for them and our common cause, but has used that organ for the purpose of personal attacks upon those who are teaching the above-mentioned principles of true unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 242, U. M. W. of A., in regular session assembled, do condemn the actions of said Samuel Gompers as being the acts of one who would fawn at the feet of our oppressors while posing as a champion defender of our rights; and we consider such actions analogous to the act of Judas, who, while professing love to the Great Teacher, betrayed Him into the hands of his enemies; and, be it further

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to send a copy of the above to said Samuel Gompers, and to spread the same on the minutes of this local, and to send copies to the public press.

F. J. WEST,  
OWEN PETTIT,  
C. BARTON,  
Resolutions Committee.

P. S.—Above resolutions were carried unanimously.

## HE FOUND SOME "BOMBS"

**San Francisco Restaurant Man Discovers "Dastardly Plot". They are Wrapped in an A. L. U. Journal and an Appeal to Reason. A Scheme to Blacken which Proved a Boomerang.**

The ever spectacular Citizens' Alliance with its gauche straining for effort, its unremitting efforts to divide the working class and discredit every movement which promises lasting to the toilers has cooked up a "sensation" in San Francisco through a "bomb episode" which is good enough to have a place in one of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas.

A San Francisco restaurant man named Johnson has been endeavoring to put the "open shop" principle of the Manufacturers' Association into operation. He is backed by the Citizens' Alliance. The A. F. of L. Cooks and Waiters are carrying on an energetic boycott against him with good effect. At this juncture, with true Citizens' Alliance penetration, Johnson discovers an attempt at a "dastardly outrage." He also discovers a "bomb." Not one, but four, and horror of horrors! one of them is wrapped in a copy of The American Labor Union Journal of January 21, and wrapped so as to show the headlines or title, while another is wrapped similarly in the Appeal to Reason. These bombs on close investigation, proved to be pieces of lead pipe about eight inches long, filled with cement, having a piece of telephone wire in one end as a fuse. With "fendish ingenuity" these "dearly infernal machines" were so placed against the stone work of the building that should an explosion result from such a deadly combination as cement, lead pipe, telephone wire, American Labor Union Journal and Appeal to Reason, the Johnson restaurant, smother the thought, would have been blown to the demitison bow wows, rancid butter and formaline milk fed the fishes in the bay,

the Citizens' Alliance charter draped in the deepest and blackest of mourning, the sun dried tea leaf peddlars of the Chinese quarter out a customer and the demolition of scabs immense. Johnson displayed his "bombs" in his windows until he discovered the public refused to be hoaxed by them and that they were proving to be a boomerang, whereupon he withdrew them from the public gaze. In the meantime, he secured some advertising. So did the American Labor Union Journal and the Appeal to Reason, but not the kind that Johnson and the Citizens' Alliance intended. To use a westernism, Mr. Johnson "overlooked a bet." He "tipped the hand" of his backer. The American Labor Union had nothing to do with carrying on the boycott against Johnson. That work is being done by A. F. of L. Cooks and Waiters, yet Johnson and his henchmen recognize who their real opponents are and those with whom they have the real fight in the new industrial action working class unionism—The American Labor Union and its allies and therefore seek to discredit those whom they fear. The plan of unionism which cuts off an unfair employer, as absolutely as though he were the inhabitant of another planet, is hated and dreaded by the Parry crowd and hence their anxiety for an "open shop" and their rabid mouthings against the grand western trinity, The Western Federation of Miners, The Brotherhood of Railway Employers and The American Labor Union. In his efforts to injure, Johnson has rendered the cause of industrial unionism a real service. He has pointed out, as effectively as could be done in hours of argument, where the real interest of the worker lies.

### FACTS IN THE CASE

Eastern papers are spreading a report that Butte, Mont., labor organizations are withdrawing from the A. L. U. and that the western organization is losing ground. Investigation proves this to be a vile attack on the American Labor Union for the purpose of discrediting its work in the minds of eastern unionists, who are rapidly aligning themselves with the new movement. The facts in the case are exactly opposite to what they are pictured and the A. L. U. is growing faster than at any other period in its career.—Ohio Socialist.

The rapid growth of the American Labor Union is arousing "the friends of the boss" in the union movement and they are making frantic efforts to head it off by every means in their power, from organizing dual unions to spreading lying reports. The days of the "labor leader" are numbered. In the west the rank and file run their own affairs and the eastern brother is making up his mind to do the same. This thing of delivering an organization over hand and foot to the employer will soon be gone forever.

## MONSTER MASS MEETING

**American Labor Union Locals of California Pass Ringing Resolutions on the Colorado Struggle. When the Workers Combine Politically the Remedy Will Be Applied and Not Before.**

The mass meeting called by the A. L. U. locals of San Francisco for the purpose of denouncing the military reign of Peabody, of Colorado, was a grand success both from point of attendance and enthusiasm displayed. The Alhambra, the largest theater in the city, was packed with people to the doors. Coleman's band of 35 uniformed A. L. U. Local, No. 435, musicians, furnished the music, playing on the street and afterwards within the hall and evoking much applause by their rendering of the various selections which included: March.....Yale College Life March.....Gay Gallant March.....Tip Topper Overture.....Potpourri of Standard Selections. Twostep....."Southern Smiles".....E. H. Kelley. Concert Waltz "Hearts Courageous".....H. Blanke March, "The Trombones".....H. Rose Geo. Ehrman, Jr., Musical Director. James A. Smith, president of the State Council of The American Labor Union called the meeting to order and made a stirring address. C. M. Hurlbut, of the U. B. of R. E., of Denver, followed, and painted Colorado con-

ditions as they really exist, conditions which one would only expect to find among a savage or a barbarous people. Arthur Lewis and Lena Morrow Lewis of the A. L. U. Federal, F. R. Whitney of the Street Carmen's Union and Thomas Booth, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, were among the speakers of the evening. The resolutions adopted are given below. Copies were furnished The Call, The Examiner and The Chronicle, but neither published them. This shows how the capitalistic papers love the working class.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Mass meeting, Alhambra theater, Sunday evening, February 7, under the auspices of the American Labor Union labor organizations of San Francisco, to protest against the military outrages in Colorado.

Whereas, A majority of the voters of the state of Colorado having expressed a desire for a statute limiting the hours of employment for all mines, smelter and mill workers, to 8 hours per day, and the legislature and governor of the state having ignored the mandate of the people, and Whereas, in consequence of this action by the state authorities, the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners Association of Colorado, supported by the Smelter Trust and the Rockefeller interests have forced the mine, mill and smelter workers into a strike, to uphold their right to an 8 hour work day granted to them by the voters of the state, and

Whereas, In pursuance of this policy, Governor J. H. Peabody has rented the militia of the state to the said Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners Association, with the declared intention of intimidating the strikers back to work and, if possible, to incite them to deeds of violence, and Whereas, Governor Peabody has also declared martial law in the Cripple Creek and Telluride districts of Colorado, resulting in conditions that put Russian rule in Siberia to shame, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of San Francisco, expresses the greatest indignation at the actions of Governor Peabody, the military authorities of Colorado, the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners Association of that state, aided by a subservient and gagged press, to further the inhuman outrages that have been perpetrated against the working people of Colorado, and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting pledges itself to financially and morally support the Western Federation of Miners in their gallant and peaceful struggle to uphold the rights of the working people, not only of the state of Colorado, but of the whole country, and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting hereby calls on the working people of this city and state, and on the nation, to express their condemnation of the action of the capitalistic administration of Colorado and of the silence and indifference of the Republican and Democratic parties and their official representatives, both in power and out, "By uniting together at the polls against these parties, and by electing men of our own class, pledged to our interests, on a straight working class political platform."

The mass meeting has had a profound effect on the minds of San Francisco's populace and much favorable comment is heard on the action of The American Labor Union organizations in bringing their class interests to the attention of the working people and in the practical application which they make of the A. L. U. motto: "The injury of one is the concern of all."

### PRINTER'S STRIKE.

Nine hundred book and job printers of Boston and vicinity have struck because their new advanced scale was rejected by the employers. The Wright & Potter Company, state printers, has accepted the scale.

### EXCLUSION

**Denying Men Admission to Union by Exorbitant Fee—An Attempt to "Corner" an industry.**

The initiation fee in the Stage Hands and Theatrical Mechanics' Union in San Francisco is \$100. Broad spirit is it not? One hundred dollars fine for becoming a union man. One hundred dollars reward for becoming a scab. A union which fixes such a fee as this shows there are more scabs in it than union men. Unions are not formed for the purpose of giving a few contemptible pin heads a corner on the industry. They are formed for the purpose of benefitting the condition of the whole working class.

Certain "brainy" spirits in the union movement are as oblivious of their class interests and class obligations as one can possibly be. To them the union is a vehicle for "bleeding the sucker;" for keeping the stranger out (even though keeping him out puts him on public charity), in order that the "home guard" may have employment. These labor offal care little about the welfare of their craft in general. It is their own especial little job that looms up before them as big as a mountain. Should pressure come, they would scab rather than strike, for they are scabs at heart, for none but a scab would fix an initiation fee that is practically prohibitive.

### EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Judge Fox of the Missouri Supreme court in a decision rendered declared the eight-hour law for miners working under ground, passed in 1901, constitutional and valid.

### STRIKE MAY FOLLOW.

There is danger of a tie up in San Francisco as a result of a difficulty between the gas workers and the Gas and Electric Light Co. The men demand a reduction from nine hours to eight. The company are combatting the demand. A strike may result.

### FAILED TO AGREE.

After two weeks' deliberation the United Mine Workers and coal mine owners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have failed to agree. A second conference will be held Feb. 15th at Indianapolis.

### SINCE WHEN?

President Harper of the Chicago university has announced that his institution stands for free speech and the members of the faculty have a right to say what they please without fear of dismissal.

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THE QUESTION OF SAVING.

When the sufferings and misery of the poor become too great to be borne in silence and are obtruded on the public notice, one of the pet expressions of the unthinking, parrot-like apologists of our present system of industrial brigandage is, "It is their own fault; if they saved their money they would not come to want."

Let us consider the question of saving from a working class standpoint.

The development of industry through the invention of labor saving machinery has created a class of workers who are absolutely dependent on the employing or capitalist class for access to the means of life. The productivity of the machine has reduced the social value of their hand production to the vanishing point. They are unable to compete against capitalist production and are therefore at the mercy of the capitalist class.

As the number of those who exist at the minimum figure increase in number the standard of living is reduced for the entire working class, forced down by the competition for employment (for the sake of their labor power) among the workers themselves.

As an illustration of this take the case of Chinese emigration. The rank and file of union men favor an exclusive act because they realize that a large influx of Mongolians means a reduction in wages in the occupations subject to Mongolian competition.

Another point. As the worker reduces the cost of living to the barest necessities he throws out of employment thousands who are at present employed in providing the luxuries and ministering to the pleasures of the mass and these unemployed men are forced into the labor mart in competition with the employed and wages go down another notch.

On the other hand, if a high standard of living is established and striven for by the working class wages must of a necessity be effected thereby, though, to be sure, there will always be a downward tendency resulting from the exploitation of the workers while the present capitalist system endures.

"Wall street has no politics," declares a capitalist exchange. The money power never has. It is only the working class who can indulge in the luxury of partisan politics.

If you and I, who are both working interested in the same laws and the same interests, go to the polls and vote against each other how much use has the ballot been to us?

The unrest of the masses is giving plutocracy some sleepless nights. Watch out for the political quacks who will try to divert our attention from our goal by something just as good.

The Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis, are filling their plant with the worst type of scabs. Whoever uses Washburn-Crosby flour at this time is helping to break labor's back.

Five hundred Russians in eastern Kansas shut a Japanese doctor in his office and announced their purpose to keep him a hostage during the oriental troubles. The Chief of Police revised their purpose.

Some comment has been aroused by a wealthy Chinaman's purchase of an American wife. Yet woman are bought and sold in every circle of American society without creating a ripple. "What has he?" rather than "Who is he?" is the important question with a large percentage of the fair sex. Nor is this at all a new attitude.

Since the western labor organization set the ball rolling by declaring for united class political action on the part of the working class and were followed in this by a number of the large eastern unions, the workingman has become an object of great solicitude on the part of our capitalistic friends.

"dangers" of Socialism. The workingman who cannot see the point is as blind as a bat.

The energy of the American Labor Union has chiefly been directed to organizing the unorganized workers. Mr. Gompers tactics are to stir up strife among the unions and let the unorganized take care of themselves. Wonder why.

Another "rich man's war and poor man's fight" is on. Johnny, get your gun, but before you use it on a fellow member of the working class who never did you an injury and against whom you cannot possibly have any hatred, just take stock of yourself and see if you are not in need of repairs.

There has never been a labor party or any other kind of a political party that has dared to ask as much for the working class as do the Socialists; there is not a labor union in existence that has asked more, while multitudes of them do not ask as much. Yet workingmen can be found who are opposing Socialism. Funny.

Labor seeks nothing but justice and fair dealing, says the Western Laborer, a "pure and simple" paper which loathes the "red button brigade" with a hatred which is akin to that of the Mohamedan is said to feel toward the Christian. Now, what, in the opinion of this mouthpiece of pure and simpledom, constitutes "justice and fair dealing" for the working class?

Willie Hearst's papers advise the unions to go into politics and support a good man—like Hearst, for instance. F. A. Heinze's paper would have the unions go into politics to "fight the octopus"—in the interest of Heinze, but none of these pretended plutocratic friends of labor want the working class to go into politics for themselves. If Hearst were elected president it would be a good thing—for Hearst. If Heinze is successful it

will be a good thing—for Heinze, but neither victory means anything to the working class. They will still have to beg for a job, still have to give up three-quarters of their production to the owners of the tools.

A bill has been introduced into the national congress appropriating 24 millions of dollars national aid to states in making and mending highways. There is a possibility of its passage, in which event perhaps 4 millions will be spent on roads and the remaining 20 stop in transit.

The strike and the boycott are the sole weapons of "pure and simple" unionism. Yet the pure and simple is opposed to working class politics and "votes with his boss. He gives the employer the bayonet for the strike and the injunction for the boycott. In other words, he votes to make his union criminal every time it makes an effort to improve his condition. Great head, is it not?

When a Montana millionaire died in New York a Butte church held special services in his behalf. A few days since a poor half breed woman who had suffered and died in poverty was laid to rest. She was a devout member of the church to which the millionaire gave but indifferent adhesion.

A CATHOLIC OPINION.

"The millions of Schwab and Carnegie are ill-gotten gains. No man in a lifetime can become the possessor of honest millions by catering to the wants of the general public. He either capitalizes the necessities of the people at large, or he does not give his employes their proper share in the product of their labor.

"There is altogether too much pandering to wealth on the part of some ecclesiastics. Consequently we have a great defection from the church among the middle and poorer classes.

"We wonder at the growth of Socialism. Have we any reason to wonder? Is it not growing fastest where the pupils are continually preaching patience and resignation to labor, and neglecting to tell capital that defrauding the laborer of his wages is a sin crying to heaven for vengeance? Will it not grow all the faster if churches and clergy accept money that has been cursed by oppression of the poor? And when we examine the matter, it is not the wealthy who build and support the churches. It is the poor."—The Catholic Telegraph.

MAXIM GORKI.

Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, thus condenses his life's history: 1878, I was apprenticed to a shoemaker; 1879, was apprenticed to a designer; 1880, scullion on board a packet boat; 1883, worked for a baker; 1884, I became a porter; 1885, baker; 1886, chorister in a troupe of strolling players; 1887, I sold apples in the streets; 1888, I attempted to commit suicide; 1890, copyist in a lawyer's office; 1891, I crossed Russia on foot; 1892, I was a laborer in the workshop of a railway; in the same year I published my first story.

GET READY.

In an interview published extensively throughout the country and appearing in the San Francisco Examiner of November 15, Tom Lawson, one of the Amalgamated managers, is quoted as follows: "When Rockefeller takes the reins, the labor organizations will have an entirely different element to deal with than the Western crowd, which would conciliate rather than fight. In all of the Standard Oil Company's holdings, except Amalgamated, there is no such thing as organized labor."—Seattle Union-Record.

BEWARE OF EMBEZZLER

George F. Dougherty, 38 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches in height; weight, 150 pounds; complexion, fair; color of eyes, blue; color of hair, dark, but not black. Eyes are light blue and shifty, won't look at you when speaking. He has a slight powder mark on temple, also a prominent teat on one ear. Dougherty has acted as secretary of Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. of M. On January 28th he left town in the night, after having robbed the union of nearly \$1,000. (He has also embezzled over \$700 from District No. 8.

A VETERAN IN HARNESS.

Bandmann Returns Once More to the Stage in Aid of Colorado Strikers' Fund.

Daniel Bandmann will present "The Merchant of Venice" at the Broadway in Butte on March 4 and 5, Anaconda on March 7 and Great Falls on March 8. Other dates have not yet been decided on. The tour will include Helena, Bozeman, Livingston, Billings, Miles City, Red Lodge and Missoula. The Anaconda Standard says: "Regardless of his supporting company, Bandmann is, in any role he may assume, worth going a long way to see. It is said that on the occasion he will be well supported and that his wife will appear as Portia. Mrs. Bandmann is an actress of merit. Bandmann was playing to crowded and enthusiastic audiences and his merit as a world renowned actor was acknowledged when Ward and James and Nat Goodwin were in the nursery. He had played before the crowned heads of Europe and obtained recognition in Drury Lane before James Niel, J. K. Hackett and a dozen matinee idols of today had seen the light of day. His contemporaries were McCullough, Forrest, Booth, Jefferson and Stoddard."

The present tour is taken under the auspices of the American Labor Union for the benefit of the strikers of Colorado.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. A. G. P., Alamogordo, N. M.: You are misinformed. The facts are simply that a number of Butte Bartenders Union No. 127, A. L. U., decided to withdraw from the A. L. U., and obtain a charter from the Bartenders' League, an eastern organization. One of their causes for complaint arose first from President McDonald's insisting that they should obey the constitution and accept the transfer card of a member of the Teamsters' union. Another grievance was that they were required to pay an assessment of 25 cents to help striking brothers. A great deal of misrepresentation concerning the effect of the new A. L. U. constitution was indulged in by interested parties and the benefits of the Bartenders' League was painted in glowing colors. The result was that most of the bartenders were led into the new union. However, there were enough A. L. U. men left to hold a charter, so the dual bartenders' league union was unable to get a seat in the central body. They then attempted to form a rival central body, but are not meeting with any degree of success. In the meantime several big unions of the city have placed a fine on any member who patronizes the dual union of the bartenders' league. With regard to your second question, the A. L. U. is steadily gaining in membership, both in Montana and the east and this is why the fakirs are screaming.

A FEW OPINIONS.

"The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord, both of which were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society."—Prof. W. Clark.

Government and co-operation are in all things and eternally, the law of life: anarchy and competition, eternally and in all things, the law of death.—John Ruskin.

The Socialist theory and proposition must be reckoned with, and can by no means be dismissed with a sneer.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"The development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate Socialism futile and foolish."—The St. Louis Mirror.

"When it is clearly proved that one man, or a few men, can run the business of a nation, that the much vaunted competition is not the life of trade, but a relic of savagery, then the people will say to the one man, or the few men, 'We, the people, will own the business of the people, and not you, an individual.'"—Kier Hardie's Labour Leader.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Whereas, Bro. John Leonard, a teamster in the employ of the Crow & Clannon Lumber Company, sustained a compound fracture of the lower jaw and it seemed best to send him to the hospital at Salt Lake City; therefore,

Resolved, That Federal Union No. 330 desires to thank Messrs. Crow & Clannon for their kindness in taking Bro. Leonard to Salt Lake City and placing him in the hospital. We also extend thanks to Mr. Horkley and family for their kind care of our brother after the accident.

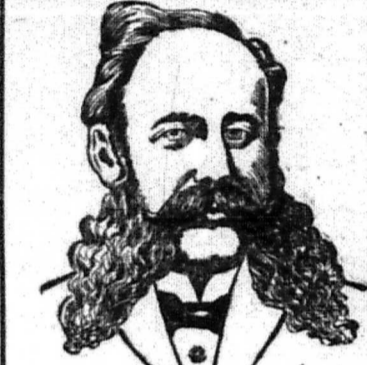
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Idaho Falls Times and the A. L. U. Journal, and that a marked copy be sent to Messrs. Crow & Clannon and Mr. Horkley.

I CURE IMPOTENCY

"I make no misleading statements or unbusinesslike propositions to the afflicted; neither do I promise a cure in a few days or offer free treatment in order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious after-effects in the system, and at the lowest possible cost for conscientious, skillful and successful service."

Men's Diseases

There is seldom a day that I am not consulted by an unfortunate sufferer who, if he had consulted me in regard to his condition in its early stages, I would have cured him and saved him much suffering, annoyance and expense. This, I consider, is due to lack of knowledge on the part of the one who has previously treated the case, therefore, I say to you if you are suffering from any disease or condition peculiar to men, or if you have been a victim and been disappointed in not getting a permanent cure elsewhere, I would ask that you come to my office. I will explain to you OUR SYSTEM OF TREATMENT, which I have originated and developed after a whole life's experience in the treatment of special diseases of men. I will give you a thorough examination, together with an honest and scientific opinion of your case. If I find you are incurable I will honestly tell you so. If I find your case curable I will give you a legal guarantee to cure you.



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# A CHANGE OF HEART

By Kate Richards O'Hare.

The author is peculiarly well equipped for the discussion of union matters. Born to a life of comfort and ease, and educated in one of the best universities, she, of her own choice, entered a department of her father's manufacturing plant, learned the trade of a machinist and became a member of the machinists' union. Her interest in everything pertaining to the interests of the masses being now thoroughly aroused, she took up the study of political economy and became a student at the Mills school at Kansas City, where she met her future husband, Frank O'Hare. Since her marriage she has lectured in many states and enjoys the reputation of being a thoughtful, eloquent, beautiful and accomplished woman.

It is interesting and somewhat amusing to notice the change of heart the average Trade Unionist has undergone within the last year or two in regard to the woman question. In the past he has shown a tendency to look upon us as merely ciphers, not units, in the scheme of life; to consider us merely appendages to reflect the glory of the American voting king. He has been prone to boast of our union; of how we are going out on a strike and of how effective our boycott is and if we women evinced any interest or asked to be enlightened regarding labor troubles we were informed that "women are not capable of comprehending economic subjects." But of late our erstwhile lord and master seems to have come down off his pedestal somewhat. He has found that his union has more troubles on its hands than the judge of a baby show; that the injunction gets in its work when he goes out on a strike and that the boycott does not seem quite so effective as the black-list.

The fight between capital and labor is getting a little warmer all the time and the unionist is beginning to wonder "where he is at" and to look about for an ally to strengthen his position. Strange to say it has a last dawning upon him that we women might be of use and now the trades unions are clamoring for the organization of Women's Auxiliaries and Label Leagues. We women who have been coldly snubbed or politely "sat upon" when we ventured to offer our assistance are being assiduously hunted up and deferentially asked to "please come over and help."

Well, women are forgiving creatures and though we sometimes say, "I told you so," we are answering

the call and lending our assistance wherever possible. Then Label Leagues and Auxiliaries to union are a very good thing for us as well as for the unions, as they serve three useful and necessary purposes. First, they make an intelligent study of economic and industrial conditions incumbent on their members; second, they teach women that the only weapon they have to use in the industrial war is their purchasing power and that they can use that in demanding the union label on whatever they buy; third, they foster the spirit of friendship of fraternal sociability and make manifest the spirit of brotherhood, of the solidarity of the working class, of the solidarity of the whole human race.

Then again membership in one of these organizations give us certain privileges not to be lightly esteemed. If we allow our husbands to dictate where and how we shall use our purchasing power, we may at least suggest how they shall use their voting power, or that if we see to it that the union label is on our goods, he should also see to it that the union label is on his ballot; that if we cease to use the unfair bosses goods that he shall cease to vote any bosses ticket; that if we set the vote of disapproval on the scab in the factory, that he quit scabbing on election day; that if we cease to support an unfair firm, that he cease to support an unfair system; that if we back him up in his demands, that those demands shall be nothing less than the full product of his toil; that if he gives us an interest in his affairs, industrial as well as domestic that that interest shall be an equal, non-divisible, non-salable, non-loseable share in the earth and all of its industries.

# THE STRIKE IS NOT A CURE

### President McDonald Discusses Industrial Conflicts. The Attitude of Press and Pulpit. The Shorter Work Day, Increased Out-put, Decreased Cost of Production but the Worker Does Not Share. Phenomenal Growth of the American Labor Union.

As a rule, the manufacturer, merchant, business and professional men, the press and pulpit, can see no good in strikes. As a general thing they disapprove of them, if they do not condemn them as wrong and unnecessary, and can see nothing to suggest or warrant them, and no conditions or circumstances to justify them. The advice is: Workmen, never complain; never protest; never strike, no matter how heavy the burden or keen the imposition or just the provocation. No matter how great the grievance against the employer or how much there is to censure or condemn in his action.

The advice is usually the same, and is always in condemnation of strikes. Had the laborers been quiet and suffered in silence, there would have been no progress.

The revolt of the laborer against the advice to be content, is the result of too much work and too little wages. But too much work and too little wages, are serious questions.

The strike is not a cure for any thing. There are no thoughtful workmen who believe that it is. The strike only suggests that there is something wrong, and indicates that a real substantial remedy is required. The strike is a forcible argument, and a tremendous responsibility, but strikes are again and again resorted to, and the organizations which conduct them are each year increasing in membership and influence. Each unsuccessful strike seems to impress the worker with the power of the opposition against which he is contending. He sees no other means, however, to put into force and effect his demands, when all other negotiations have failed, and he is not disposed to surrender this weapon, unsatisfactory as it is, until a more effective one can be substituted.

It is a fact that most all strikes could be avoided by employers and prevented by them without submitting to any embarrassment or yielding to any unreasonable demands or paying any more wages than rightly belongs to the workmen.

The self-sacrificing disposition of union men who liberally donate from their small earnings to strikers merits the admiration of mankind.

Strikes are frequently provoked by proud, haughty, arrogant employers, who refuse to concede to labor the right to organize for mutual protec-

tion and deny labor the advantages of increased production. The employer that refuses and ignores the just demands and rights of organized labor is more responsible for the strike than the organization that makes the demand. Those who are familiar with the policy and work of organized labor know that strikes are generally undertaken with extreme reluctance, as a last resort, and only after all means of adjustment, mediation and conciliation have been exhausted and proved fruitless.

A well organized union, intelligently conducted, has many a time induced an employer to agree upon fair terms.

The tendency toward a shorter work day is right and inevitable, through the introduction and successful operation of labor saving devices.

During recent years it has vastly increased the output, and comparatively decreased the cost of production. These results the worker should hail with delight, as such results should lighten the burden of labor and add to the sum of joy, pleasure and comfort of the toiler. The greater the production of wealth becomes, with the least exertion of labor and expenditure of force, the better. But under our present system of ownership, the worker does not receive his proportionate share, which should come in the form of increased wages and less hours.

There is but one way to get rid of strikes and successfully and permanently destroy labor organizations and that is to eliminate their necessity. So long as wage earners can demand better terms by bargaining collectively with the employers, so long with the labor union continue. They will remain and multiply as long as the causes which gave them birth continue to exist.

The important question now occupied by the American Labor Union in the field of unionism, is attracting the attention of all the progressive men in the labor movement of the entire country. Its growth and development has astonished its most ardent supporters, and its future is a subject of general interest. Its plan of organization is meeting the approval of those with the longest experience and greatest knowledge in the labor movement.

DANIEL McDONALD,  
Gen. Pres. A. L. L.  
Butte, Mont., Feb. 12, 1904.

# "BILLIONAIRES" YET BREADLESS

"We have no longer figures in millions, but in billions. In spite of the strenuous competition of Europe, in spite of discrimination against American products and hardships enforced on American business men abroad, the United States stands at the head of nations, as we have the figures and the money to prove it."

This from The Million, an anti-Socialist paper which is maintained by the capitalist politician class at Haverhill, Mass. After meditating for a moment on the greatness and prosperity of a county which "figures in billions," read the report of a Cincinnati paper on conditions in that city:

"Hundreds on the river front," according to the Cincinnati Times-Star of Feb. 5th, "driven by the pangs of hunger to steal bread and meat by wholesale to save their lives—testimony heartrending to the last word was given by a veteran police officer in court in pleading for the men he had been compelled to arrest, and the judge and prosecutor alike were moved." Again it says:

"Nearly every morning at 1 or 2 o'clock policemen on their beats find men picking potato peelings out of ash barrels."

"The old cry for 'bread' that has been heard in many places, but rarely in Cincinnati, until the present winter, is no longer sounding out in its weird and distressing pathos along the river front. There was bread enough and some to spare on Wednesday after several hundred applicants had been relieved, and the work of distribution was continued on Thursday under conditions that made the case-hardened police officers turn their heads away. The applicants were confined to no particular class or kind. There were women and children, strong men and weak men, and the story they nearly all told was monotonous in its dire want."

"Occasionally the police officers asked the applicants why they did not save up so as to have something for a rainy day, and in nearly every instance they got the reply that left them speechless for want of further logical argument. \* \* \* With the present price of provisions it is next to impossible for him to keep body and soul together, if he happens to have a family on that sum (\$3.50 a week), and any idea of 'saving up,' as suggested, is, of course, out of the question."

Truly we are a "prosperous" people. We are told that "We sold abroad much more than we purchased." That in autumn "the trade balance" was \$63,000,000 in favor of the United States and that our "total exports were \$2,480,000,000. Meanwhile the working class of the metropolis of one of the richest states in the union are reduced to absolute beggary, to soup house charity and ash heap groveling. Our women are confronted with starvation or dishonor. Our children are cast in a criminal mold because of parental necessities. They are reared in the filth and moral leprosy of the slums, while the earnings of their fathers go to fill the teeth of the canine plaything of some fair lady who happens to be the wife, daughter or mistress of some industrial brigand. At a nursery age they are forced into the labor market, only to be exploited as their fathers have been. And the pity of it all is that the working class themselves have the remedy in their own hands, whenever they choose to use it. Whenever the men who "strike together and starve together" decide to vote together, threat will be easy.

What is denounced by Secretary Pritchard of the Chicago health department as a trust to traffic in human lives was made public, when the city purchasing agent notified the de-

# THE FLAW IN OUR INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM

By Prof. Geo. D. Herron.

Professor Herron was born at Monteruma, Indiana, in 1862. He was a sickly child and his education was largely acquired at home. Entering the Congregational ministry he immediately took up the study of social matters. In 1881 he was called to the pastorate of a church at Burlington, Iowa, and aroused the deepest interest among men and women of all classes. In 1893 he was chosen to the professorship of Applied Christianity in Iowa college. He has written a number of books and pamphlets, among them being "The Larger Christ" and "Social Meanings of Religious Experiences."

There are two ways by which the profit makers take the produce of labor: First, by taking from the laborer as a producer, and second, by taking from him as a consumer.

In the first place, the laborer gets but a fraction of what he produces. He has no personal interest in or relation to the thing he makes; he knows nothing about the value of the product or output of his labor, over and above that of which his wage is but a small fraction, goes to the profit makers.

In the second place, the wage worker takes his wage to market to buy the things that he eats and wears—perhaps it may be the coat or the bread which he has helped to make, but what he pays for in the market is vastly more than what he receives. It is not merely the article of consumption that he pays for; that is merely a fraction of that for which he has given up his wage.

He must pay for the support of stratum upon stratum of profit makers and their institutions, that build upon his back and live out of his labor power.

Among the things which his poor wage pays for in the pound of sugar or the gallon of oil, or the sweat-shop garment, or the ride to his work on the street car, are dividends upon billions of dollars of watered stock.

Millions of able-bodied idlers are employed in standing armies, police systems, legislatures and governments, churches, social institutions in one form or another the support of which huge world-parasites all come out of that poor wage of the workers when he goes into the market to buy things.

The price of all the profits and of

all the institutions of capitalist civilization is included in what the worker pays for his pound of sugar or loaf of bread. The thing that he buys is the merest fraction of what he has paid for; the thing that he gets for his wage money is but the very scrap of what he bought but does not get.

The result of this is that through the gradual intensification of the struggle for life, the producing power of the workers is gradually debauched and destroyed. The people who make the things upon which the world trades are becoming too poor to buy the things they make. The over-production which the capitalist-economist talks about is nothing but this destruction of the power of the worker to buy or consume.

This exploitation of labor on the one hand as a producer and upon the other hand as a consumer, so that he really gets but a fraction of a fraction of what he produces, steadily brings about this destruction of its own markets by capitalism.

For awhile the evil is averted by the conquest of new markets, the vulgar and bullying cowardice of the modern imperialism, but that is only a very temporary and not a saving experience. In the end the collapse is inevitable; the parasite that has fed upon the world body of labor has become so monstrous that it is larger than the body it feeds upon.

As labor is now organized under capitalism there is not enough labor power to feed the capitalist monster. The thing that feeds is larger than the thing that it has fed upon.

Capitalism will die through its own exhaustion of labor profits, because it has grown so big that the labor profits cannot sustain it.

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Reed, varnish body, nicely upholstered and a pretty parasol; Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener and foot brake; enamel finish; colors green or maroon; price .....\$10.00

**NO. 6—GO-CARTS.**  
All steel, rubber tire wheels, reed body, enamel finish, in oak, green or maroon colors; price.... \$12.00

**NO. 432—PULLMAN SLEEPER.**  
A combination go-cart and carriage, lightest running vehicle on the market; all steel, rubber tire wheels, foot brake; enamel finish, upholstered body and parasol; price .....\$14.00

**NO. 11—GO-CARTS.**  
Oak, green or maroon colors, anti-friction wheel fasteners, nicely upholstered body and fancy parasol; price .....\$15.00

**NO. 436—PULLMAN SLEEPER.**  
Same as last, more elaborately finished, richer upholstery, all steel, rubber tire wheels; enamel finish in oak, green or maroon; price .....\$18.00

**NO. 36—GO-CARTS.**  
Reed, varnish body, all steel and rubber tire wheels; Whitney patent foot brake; your choice of three colors in enamel finish, nicely upholstered throughout; a very swell affair; price .....\$24.50

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