

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

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No. 25

## INTERESTS "NEARLY IDENTICAL"

Thus Spoke John Mitchell of the Employer and Employee. Says It Is but a Step from One to the Other—Mitchell in Line for a Cabinet Job Under Roosevelt Gives Evidence of His Fitness for the Place.

According to a report published in the National Labor Tribune of Pittsburg, Pa., the convention of the Illinois miners was a warm one, to say the least. President Mitchell addressed the body and advised against a reduction in wages as contended for by the operators.

A storm of protest against the American Federation of Labor was raised in the convention in behalf of the locked-out corset makers in Aurora.

"Why don't the American Federation of Labor help them?" asked one delegate.

"We have already contributed \$600 to two other organizations that belong to the federation, but have received no help from it," cried another.

Delegate Walker, of Danville, shouted: "It seems to me that about the only benefit to be got from the American Federation of Labor is in the shape of credentials to go out somewhere and beg for money, and I for one am tired of it. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know of what use the federation is, anyhow."

In the uproar that followed a motion to adjourn was carried, after a resolution giving \$300 to the corset workers was passed to a committee.

The convention voted against hasty strikes by defeating the motion giving the president of the miners' organization authority to call a strike without consulting the state executive board or the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

In the course of his address Mitchell gave a veiled intimation of his probable resignation, which, it is rumored, will be for the purpose of accepting a Rooseveltian political plum and to show himself worthy of republican confidence, gave utterance to the following "thoughts" which were perhaps gathered from close association with M. A. Hanna, that "friend of labor," whose endorsement of the union wrecking, traitor manufacturing concern known as the Corporation Auxiliary Company is so treasured by them.

Mitchell said: "When I was younger and less experienced I had different views about the employer class. I thought the employer was the natural enemy of labor and the workingman had to fight, and fight hard, for all that he got. I have since learned that it is only a step from the employer to the employed, that the man who works with his hands and the man who works with his brains are entitled to equal consideration, and their interests are nearly identical.

(The "brain worker" with whom the working class become involved as a rule work the worker. Their magnificent brain power gives them no greater license to plunder their less endowed brother than would Jeffries' physical strength give him the right to carry on a physical hold-up game. Jeffries is entitled to all he produces by means of his labor, but no right to the fruit of other men's labor. The logic of this applies with equal force to John Mitchell's brain worker.—Ed.)

"There is no irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor. I have faith in our organization and faith in a large number of the employer class. I believe firmly that as soon as we can rid ourselves of mutual suspicion we will establish a permanent co-operation that will work to the lasting benefit of all interests. It is our duty as earnest and fair-minded workers to try to continue the fair relations of the present (?) and bend our efforts toward forming closer bonds of unity with those on whom we depend for our employment. If we couldn't strike and wouldn't strike we would not now have peace. It is the fact that we can strike and will not strike except against unfair treatment, that constitutes our power."

After Mitchell had advised the Illinois miners not to accept a reduction the officers of the United Mine Workers a few days later sent out a recommendation that the cut be accept-

ed, the matter having been submitted to a referendum vote. This recommendation, which is signed by Mitchell, concludes with the following remarkable words—remarkable because of the pure and simple attitude of his union and rendered doubly so by his attitude and utterances in Illinois:

"It is hard to accept a reduction in wages, but it is better to accept a slightly lower rate and hold our organization ready to take advantage of any improvements which the future at the end of a disastrous strike that may leave our organization so weakened and demoralized that it would be unable to cope with the vast combinations of capital now engaged in the coal trade."

So the powerful coal miners' union which has the good will and has had the support, financial and moral of the labor unions of the east, west, north and south and which would again have this support, is conceded by its president to be unable to cope with the "vast aggregations of capital in the coal trade." Yet according to this Moses "it is only a step from the employer to the employee" and further he remarked "that their interests are nearly identical." Well, the operators are interested in bringing about a reduction. Are the workers? If not, where does the identity of interest come in? The employers want a "long" ton. The workers want a short ton. The employers want a pluck-me store. The employees want the union disbanded, or, what is better, in the hands of their friends.

The employers want a big surplus in the labor market, so there will be competition for jobs. They want the miners to live in their houses and pay exorbitant rents. They want a condition of things where the worker cannot get means to leave the camp and must have work from the company or starve and the prettiest women in the camp may be forced to surrender their bodies to the superintendent in exchange for employment for their husbands. Are the workers interested in having such a condition of things, John Mitchell? Most assuredly not. Where, then, does that identity of interest come in? Did you not make a mistake, John Mitchell? Did you not mean that, since you had won favor in the sight of the capitalist class and become a cabinet possibility, that your interest and those of the employers were nearly "identical"? If this was what you meant you probably stated the facts, but when you say that the interest of the poor mine slave are nearly identical with those of the men who feed you on partridge and truffles and other dainties which the working class read about but never see, let alone taste, you have stated a palpable falsehood, John Mitchell, and you have at least brains enough to know it if not principle enough to be ashamed of it.

## THE DEFINITION OF CAPITAL

Either through ignorance or design the study of political economy is discouraged in most institutions of learning and the dull text books used and prosy methods of presentation have earned for it the name of the dismal science, a base slander, by the way.

It is not the science, but the instructors who are dull. Every now and then one meets with interpretations of economic terms, in the daily press, which are convincing proof of the most infantile ignorance, on the part of the high salaried editorial writer, or even the rudiments of the science he attempts to discuss. A case in point is the San Francisco Star. In a recent editorial on errors as to capital it says: "Such portions or kinds of wealth as are used in producing more wealth, or as aids in wealth production, are capital. Every political economist knows this . . . The day laborer working on a highway with a pick axe or shovel if he owns the tools, is a capitalist." Here is an illustrated definition with

## GIVES HIS OPINION OF UNIONISM

Alliance Man Says Labor Organizations Are a Bluff--Wants to Organize Those Who Control Necessaries of Life. "Man Who Pays Wages Holds Key"---Food for Thought in His Remarks.

A Citizens' Alliance has been formed at Oakland, Cal. The notorious organizer, Herb George, addressed the meeting. In the course of his talk he said:

"Unionism is a good thing. I am not posing as a union buster. I am so thoroughly imbued with unionism that I want to show how it works on the other side. Over in Colorado, where I live, they would not let me into their union, so I formed one of my own. Now everybody there belongs to a union. If not to one then to the other. But there are about 10,000 or 15,000 more men who belong to the Business Men's Union than to the labor unions. Now we run things instead of them.

"We copied their union, so they have no kick coming. We have a president just as they do. They have a secretary, so do we. They have an executive committee to do their work and we have the same. This is a plan to smoke them out with their own fire. When we got every town, city and hamlet in Colorado we formed a state alliance and bye and bye we will have a national and if necessary an international one.

"Unionism is only a bluff. If you stand up to it they will take off their hats to you. We hang up Old Glory to the mast head in the name of law and order and it works wonders. There are about 65 per cent. of the men belonging to labor unions who are there because they have to be. Let them know that you will and can protect them and you will at once get their support.

"Trades unionism is the worst kind of tyranny. If you want your son to learn a trade you have to go and ask some one else whether he can or not. Is that the spirit of an American citizen? Why, in Colorado they had everything. We could get no action at all. The sheriffs, police and the judiciary were union men and they had us tied hand and foot. Finally we got about 12,000 more names attached to our organization than the labor unions controlled and we went to the governor and asked him what he was going to do. We showed him our power and he was with us. Then we put the State troops into every place there was a likelihood of an outbreak and made them understand that violence would not be tolerated.

At Cripple Creek we have absolute control. The miners there belonging to the unions are dropping out one by one of their own accord; the climate has changed and they don't thrive there any more.

"We have all sorts of cards in our work but I will read this as a sample: 'Law and Order First. This is to certify that Herbert George is a member of the San Francisco Citizens' Alliance. The man who pays the wages and carries the keys.'

"Now what we are after is our own kind of people. You have to be big enough to stand for the community or the unions will own you body and soul and breeches. They can absolutely limit the supply by their apprenticeship clause. The first thing to do is to get the financial interests lined up. This will not be hard. You don't want to make them sign a card but get their assurance that they are with you. The next step is to get the wholesale grocers. This is much harder. But it can be done. Then we get the flour dealers, and all those who distribute the necessaries of life. Then the work is easy. You can then reach the small men through these big ones. It is easy when it once gets started. It may not be right to put a crimp in your opponent, but if you find a man that sticks out after you have urged him to join it is easy enough to do it. He will be a good member when you get through with him. It some times needs something of this kind to shake him up and make a good American citizen of him. We don't use a wagon spoke to enforce what we want, but we use our brains.

"Now in getting one up here the first thing to do is to get on good terms with them. Treat them as if they were one of you instead of being of another mould. Claim rela-

(Continued on Page Four.)

## APPEALS TO ENGLAND FOR PROTECTION

Telluride Miner's Wife Appeals to Foreign Monarchy for Succor from Citizens' Alliance Assaults.

Mrs. Stewart B. Forbes, wife of the secretary-treasurer of Telluride Miners' union, has sent a long message to H. V. Pearce, vice consul of the British consulate at Denver, demanding protection for herself and children, and also her husband. If satisfactory assurances are not obtained from Mr. Pearce, Mrs. Forbes will take up the matter with the British ambassador at Washington.

Forbes is also a British subject, his family being a prominent and influential one. The Citizens' Alliance jamboree threatens to result in international complications. The character of the kidnapped men is shown by a Telluride message which reads:

"But one firearm was on the person or in the homes of any of the men deported, and this was an old revolver for which the owner had no ammunition. That circumstance does not indicate that the men had returned to Telluride to murder and village. They came back to be with their families and at home, and if possible to secure employment. Their deporters branded them as anarchists, murderers and assassins and fell upon and forced them to leave before they had scarcely time to renew acquaintance with their home ties.

"Socially, the town is becoming more divided every day and a bitter feeling is being engendered that may never be eradicated. There are men working in the mines around Telluride who came here and sought employment out of necessity who are in sympathy with the strikers, and the outrage of Monday night has only served to make them their strong friends. Other people who were somewhat indifferent in regard to the strike, believing that both sides were wrong to some extent, are now firm friends of the unionists. The episode has caused a revulsion of feeling among a great many people and the principle of unionism is stronger in San Miguel county today than ever before. Many who were friends of Governor Peabody three months ago are now his political enemies.

## CLIMAX REACHED AT TELLURIDE

Union Men Dragged from Homes at Dead of Night and Driven from Town at Point of Gun--Citizens' Alliance Thugs Threaten to Add Murder to Their Many Other Infamies.

### MEMBERS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Sixty-five union men and their sympathizers at Telluride, Colo., have been attacked in their homes at dead of night by an armed band of Citizens' Alliance thugs. Their doors were broken in, their families shot at and terrorized, while the luckless strikers were dragged from their beds and in several instances beaten over the head with guns, were forced out into the freezing cold of a mountain winter's night, loaded on a train, hauled out many miles from home and dumped like cattle, with a warning ringing in their ears that death would be their portion if they dared to return.

This appears to be the climax. Every right which the American people call theirs has been violated, but up to this point the bread masters have attempted to cloak their infamy under a mantle of seeming regularity, but now disguise and subterfuge has been thrown to the winds and the wage master stands forth in his true colors, the brutal, bestial creature that he is, stopping at nothing, not even murder, in his efforts to subdue and throttle the working class.

Words fail in attempting to picture the industrial hell which the mine managers have made of the Centennial state. Every working-man who has a spark of manhood must boil with anger at the indignities heaped upon his class.

Every union man must feel the humiliation and shame which these Colorado hell hounds have hurled upon us as members of organized labor and yet through it all, during the making of the blackest pages in the modern history of the class struggle, the president of the American Federation of Labor has maintained a shrieking silence. Neither by spoken or written word has Samuel Gompers shown that his interests were any more concerned with the working class than are the interests of the stock jobbers of Wall street. WHY THIS SILENCE? Is it because the Western Federation of Miners no longer pay their per capita tax to him and that his interest in unionism is measured by what he can get out of it or is it because he has entered into an alliance with the mine owners to crush the Western unions? What is the price of his silence?

Regardless of his attitude, the working class everywhere are standing together in this common struggle, but Samuel Gompers has by his actions justified every doubt of his integrity that has been expressed. Is it not time that unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; unions that have responded so nobly to Colorado's call for help were smoking Gompers out? If his interests are with the working class, make him say so. If his interests are with the capitalist class, then make him admit it. Smoke the fakir out.

One of the most astounding crimes in the annals of western labor troubles was committed at Telluride, Colo., on March 15, when a squad of Citizens' Alliance, which is chiefly made up of the gambler and maque element, armed themselves with Winchester and revolvers and invaded the homes of sixty-five or seventy union men, breaking down the doors and in some instances dragging men from their beds brutally beating them and finally herding them in a lot until a train was ready to take them out of the city. They were driven to the depot by an armed mob and threatened with pain of death if they ever dared to return. Among the number who were driven out of the city are A. H. Flosten, national committeeman of the Socialist party and also manager of the largest store in the city; Jerry Barnes, G. M. Riddell, Secretary Forbes of the Miners' Union, Anton Matte, Harry Mauke and Newton. Newspaper men were warned to their homes. The leaders of the Citizens' Alliance mob were: Buckley Wells of the Smuggler-Union and captain of the militia which has been disbanded; Jack Herron, manager of the Tom Boy mine; Charles Chase, manager of the Liberty Bell mine; J. H. Shockley, manager of the U. S. and B. C. mine Cooper Anderson, manager of the Nellie mine, and an attorney named Watkins. The first cause for this action on the part of these capitalistic thugs is to be found in the strike which they have been unable to break, but there is another cause and one which enlisted the sympathy and support of the maque element against the miners. It is pointedly stated by a Colorado paper as follows:

"Since the strike was declared last September there has been no open gambling in Telluride. Immediately after the miners walked out some of the officers and leaders of the union swore out warrants against the proprietors of saloons in which gambling was conducted. The proprietors closed their gambling tables and they have been idle since.

"When martial law was revoked last week the gamblers lost no time in throwing faro banks and roulette wheels wide open. The union men declared gambling would not be permitted to be reopened and there was

a church element also bitterly opposed to a resumption. Since the games reopened, union men have been gathering evidence. Names and evidence were submitted to the deputy district attorney, and it is understood sixty informations were to have been filed against the gamblers.

"The proprietors of the saloons in which gambling is conducted and a number of the gamblers are members of the Citizens' Alliance. The mine managers are said to be also in favor of gambling, as it has a tendency to keep the men here. After coming down from the mines on pay day and remaining a day or two the men do not have enough money left to get away and must go back to work in the mines.

"The alliance meeting lasted about one hour and was over shortly after 9 o'clock. The members came up from the opera house and walked hastily home. In a few minutes they were noticed returning and congregating in front of the First National bank. While at home they had armed themselves with Winchester shotguns and from one to three revolvers, and a number of them changed their attire, donning corduroy suits, high boots and slouch hats, pulling the latter close down over their forehead. When interrogated none of them knew anything, nor had heard anything.

"At 10 o'clock all members of the alliance to take part in the proceeding had assembled in front of the bank building. The body of men moved up the street to the alley at the telephone office, following it to the Victoria house, the small buildings along the way being thoroughly searched.

"In front of the hotel an alliance member, who is a bartender and holding a commission as deputy sheriff, suggested that former City Attorney Kiniken and A. H. Flosten be taken. Mayor R. N. Rogers, who was following, protested earnestly against this, but the crowd paid no attention to his remarks, and the mayor went home.

"The mob here separated into three bodies for the purpose of ransacking at the same time different districts inhabited by union men and sympathizers.

"The heavy tread of many men

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

If it is no concern of the union how its members vote then it is no concern of the union how its members shoot. Would you retain an officer in your union who went to the front to help to shoot strikers? No? But you will retain a man who votes the employer 'THE RIGHT to shoot brother workmen down in cold blood. In capitalistic law there is very little distinction between the principal in a crime and an accessory to it. A principal is one who commits a crime; an accessory is one who connives at the commission or who aids in suppression of information of the principal's acts. Both are guilty, the difference being one of degree. What degree of difference is there between the man who fired the murderous shot and him who gave sanction to the act by his vote? 'Pure and simple' union men are invited to answer.

In localities where the working class is strong, capitalistic political wire pullers, when they begin to build their tickets, look about for some one who is prominent in the union and offer him a minor place. Why do they do so? Why, 'to catch the union vote.' to be sure. They try to use us through him. Now, if we have declared for a set of political principles the wire pullers will understand that they cannot get our votes unless they adopt our principles and so our 'strong union candidate' gets no nomination. You can gamble that the workingman who is in touch with the bosses is the fellow who does not want political working class action.

I. Cowan, organizer for the Amalgamated Engineers, was the chief speaker at a meeting of the American Labor Union recently held in Chicago for the purpose of trying to organize the scab cigar makers into an A. L. U. dual organization. He took occasion to severely denounce the Cigar Makers' International Union, but did not succeed in getting one single person to join the A. L. U.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

The above clipping was brought to the attention of Bro. Cowan, who makes a positive denial. He will furnish the Journal an exact report of his Chicago address. It will appear shortly.

At the A. F. of L. convention President Gompers stated the difference between himself and another member of the convention as being that he (Gompers) was a union man, while the other delegate merely thought himself a union man. This 'union' man Gompers during the Colorado outrages (which have been so black that even capitalistic papers have

been driven to protest), has maintained a silence that would put a clam to shame. Gompers, like Hanna, does not permit his union principles to interfere with his business interests.

A man named McKinley is circulating at Washington, D. C., among the senators and congressmen collecting from \$50.00 to \$100.00 for a distribution of the A. F. of L. magazine, which is edited by Gompers and which enjoys the infamous distinction of being the only labor paper in America that has not attempted to arouse the working class against the slaughter of liberty in Colorado. It seems to be profitable to play the part of a capitalistic fakir wolf in the sheep's clothing of a labor official.

Don't take some one's word regarding the aims of Socialism, but learn from the standard works what the subject really is. There are many men who believe themselves Socialists who are merely bilious and there are men fighting Socialism who, to use a simile of Tom Reed's, "would not know it if they met it on the avenue." Take nobody's word. Learn for yourself and act accordingly.

Union men: Let your officers do your thinking. It is profitable for them. They may need these political jobs and favors which they gain. They could not get them unless you surrendered your brains to their keeping. Don't dare to entertain an idea of your own. It might affect your union principles.

A close study of our exchanges reveals the fact that perhaps 50 per cent of those delegates who were active in opposing Socialism at Boston, are now in line or they are trying for an old party political appointment. Does this explain anything?

It is rumored in the East that John Mitchell's appointment as Carroll D. Wright's successor is his reward for his mastery effort in the A. F. of L. convention when he prevented action against Roosevelt's 'open shop' policy.

The working class are beginning to learn that political success for them does not mean the election of some 'good fellow' to a fat job, but in the triumph of those principles which embody the welfare of the working class.

The presidency of an eastern labor organization of the pure and simple kind is merely a stepping stone to a capitalistic job. Is it any wonder they who profit by this are opposed to 'politics in the union'?

THEY IGNORE HIM.

New York's Central Federated Union Decides to Pay No Attention to Gompers' Order.

A revolt has arisen in the Central Federated Union of New York against the domination of the American Federation of Labor. The trouble arose over a dual union of waiters organized in opposition to one which has been in the field for twenty years. Gompers threw his support to the dual union and ordered the C. F. U. to seat the delegates from the new union. His request or order was ignored. 'What good is the A. F. of L. to us,' asked one delegate in discussing the matter. 'When or how can it be any assistance,' he continued. On vote it was decided to pay no attention to Gompers' order.

CUT THIS OUT.

The New York Herald prints the following price list for making over a dog:
Putting wrinkles on a bulldog's face, \$16.
Making a straight tall curl, \$5.
Altering dimensions of tail, \$5.
Removing superfluous hair, \$1 an hour.
Changing color of coat, \$6.
Changing drooping tails to erect ones, \$5.

WILL HE BACK OUT?

Daniel Davenport, the Manufacturers' Association attorney of Bridgeport, Conn., who has been fighting labor legislation before the United States senate committee, as though such action was necessary before that plutocratic body, has been challenged to debate by the Socialists of his home city. He has accepted. The debate will be held the last of March, if Davenport does not back out in the meantime.

THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The organizer and first vice-president of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Union is making a tour of the west in the interest of his organization. He spoke before the Butte Clerks' Union, No. 12, A. L. U., on Monday night of two weeks since and painted his organization in the best style possible.

Butte clerks have been refused admission, at different times, to union meetings of the International Clerks, but the boys believe in returning good for evil, so the R. C. P. I. U. organizer was given ten minutes, the union recessing for that period of time. At the conclusion of his address he was escorted from the hall and the regular session resumed.

The visit of the International organizer prompted an investigation of its constitution and by-laws for the purpose of learning its benefits. A careful perusal revealed the startling fact that there is not a single benefit connected with membership in it, except a burial allowance of \$100 and this benefit can at any time be established by a local union for itself and handled much cheaper, for the reason that it would have no international salaries to pay. To emphasize this point. Unions chartered by the R. C. P. I. T. U., pay a per capita tax of 40 cents per quarter for males and 20 cents per quarter for females. This sum is used to pay the salaries of international officers, rent, traveling expenses, stationary, etc. The only return the union can possibly get on its charter fee and its per capita tax, which is almost as high as the A. L. U., is the \$100 funeral benefit. There is no provision for strike funds or even for a strike assessment. The unions of Chicago can derive no support from the unions of Cleveland, for instance, nor can they under the A. F. of L. plan of organization, receive any financial aid from any other craft, unless it is given voluntarily and if voluntary, what reason exists for affiliation and the payment of a

per capita tax, which goes to maintain an institution which can do nothing for its members? Every international local of the clerks is compelled to stand on its own bottom. There is no solidarity in it. A careful study of its constitution will bear this out. The only excuse for its existence is to provide jobs for labor leaders and a 'funeral benefit, which, of course, the unions themselves are required to pay, plus the salaries of the leaders aforesaid.

These leaders or officers have the right to determine who the business agent of the union shall be. (Only cities of 300,000 are entitled to one.) One would imagine the union itself was the best judge of its officers, but when one remembers that B. I. usually attends the conventions and would be likely to support those who were friendly to him and on whom he depends for a job, the reason for this supervision is apparent.

The organizer admitted that the Butte clerks had a better union and better conditions with larger membership than any chartered by him. On reading his constitution the reason for the failure of the international is apparent. Yet this man who is supposed to act as 'organizer' is neglecting the city of Chicago to run out into the west among unions which are confessedly infinitely better organized than his. It would seem to be a case where stealing a local with the not-to-be-forgotten per capita tax is of much greater importance than bettering the condition of the oppressed. The Retail Clerks International Protective Union will go down in history as one in which its members must die to get a benefit. If the officers of that organization could be induced to go before their locals and debate the merits of industrial unionism vs. 'stand alone' unionism with an A. L. U. organizer they would not have a local left in a month. No wonder they do not admit A. L. U. men to their meetings.

Official Department

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 20, 1904.

To the General Officers and to Local, National and International Unions—

Greeting:
In accordance with Article II. of the General Constitution, and upon application of Women's Protective Union No. 148 of Butte, Mont., endorsed by unions representing not less than six per cent. of the membership embraced in local unions, I herewith submit an amendment to the General Constitution:

"To Amend Article IX., Section 2, of the General Constitution, to read as follows:

Sec. 2. All members of local and federal unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the treasury of the American Labor Union 20 cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as follows:

"Eleven cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; 4 cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal, and 5 cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the general executive board.

"Female members of local and federal unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the treasury of the American Labor Union, 10 cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as follows:

"Three cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; 4 cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal, and 3 cents per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the general executive board.

The above amendment is endorsed by the following unions:

- Workmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Ont.
Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.
Shoemakers' Union, No. 27, Butte, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.
Quartz Labor Union, No. 57, Quartz, Mont.
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, De Borgia, Mont.
Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union, No. 71, Butte, Mont.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 204, Missoula, Mont.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 285, Great Falls, Mont.
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.
Butte Office Employees', No. 149, Butte, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 385, Park City, Utah.

A form is enclosed herewith for the vote of your local. After the local has voted, record the vote on this form an dmail to headquarters in the enclosed addressed envelope. Be sure the seal is attached to the form before it is mailed to headquarters.

Vote closes at headquarters April 20th.
Result will be published in the American Labor Journal on or before May 1st, and if the amendment is adopted will become effective May 15, 1904. Fraternally yours,

CLARENCE SMITH,
General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

PROF. WALTER THOMAS MILLS,



Who will deliver a number of lectures in Butte, Mont., beginning March 25, 1904.

Miss Jessie Richards, sister of Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hara, was recently married to Arthur Du Prox, a student of the Mills school. They have taken to the lecture field of Socialist effort.

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NEWS NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR

GETTING READY. Hamilton, Mont., Preparing for Montana Federation of Labor Meeting. D. McGuire has been elected Journal correspondent of Hamilton, Mont., Labor Union and takes up the duties with vigor, for which we are grateful.

RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, The Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove our beloved brother and co-worker, Andy McFarland, and we realize the great loss his death will be to us and his brother and sisters; therefore, be it

UNFAIR SHOE FACTORIES. Members of the American Labor Union are requested to take notice that the following shops are unfair to our brothers of St. Louis Foot and Shoe Workers. Union men should avoid their goods when making purchases:

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION Redding, Cal. Unions are adopting A. L. U. house cards. The U. B. of R. E. boys at Livingston, Mont., subscribe for 50 copies of The Journal.

The new constitutions are in demand at Vancouver, B. C. The boys are posting up on the most effective plan of organization yet devised. St. Louis Inseamers, Rounders and Stitches, A. L. U., No. 471, have gained an increase of about \$1.00 per day from one of the large shoe factories.

The demand for the statement of the Western Federation of Miners as presented by Paterson of Colorado has been so great that the first edition is exhausted. It makes splendid reading. Send for a copy. A correspondent says the Frisco Labor Council has decided to drop all agitation against the Pacific Coast Musicians membership. This decision was not reached without a storm raised by the fakirs, but the union refused to do their dirty work.

The business agent of the Grocery Employees Union of Denver has been indefatigable in his efforts to build up and strengthen his organization. Wes Mayfield, Journal correspondent of Portland, Ore., Workingmen's Industrial Union, holds his head very much higher of late. It's a boy.

The A. L. U. German Engineers of New York have donated \$5.00 to aid the advance guard on the battle field of Colorado. A request for an explanation of the difference between the A. L. U. and the S. A. and L. A. was received from Fernie, B. C.; also a statement for statement of the difference between the A. L. U. and the A. F. of The French parliament has unanimously voted an appropriation of \$40,000 for the participation of labor unions in the St. Louis exposition. Atlantic shipowners have undertaken

GET YOUR PAPER. Every member of the American Labor Union is entitled to the Journal. If you do not get it send complaints direct to headquarters, giving your name, address and number of your union. If you know of any brother who does not get his paper, notify in the same way.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. Union and scab teamsters are having trouble at the Chicago plant of the American Can Co. The wagons are manned by police. Girl strikers attempted to put the American Labor Union industrial plan of organization in effect by coaxing the freight handlers not to touch goods hauled by the scabs, but were unsuccessful.

The threatened strike of the lithographers has come and ten thousand are out. The employers' arbitration plan has been rejected. The Amalgamated Iron Workers have been asked to accept a 20 per cent. reduction. Thousands of that craft are now idle.

The International Hod Carriers' union of Fresno, Cal.; sent \$10 in aid of Colorado. Journal subscription cards, 50c each. Buy some now.

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ONE WAY TO DESTROY UNIONISM

A San Francisco Organizer Who Makes False Representations to Gain Members--When Time of Trial Comes They Find They Have No Support in Spite of Promises and Thus the Cause of Unionism Is Injured--A Chicago Letter. Unions Suspended While on Strike--Will the Fakir Debate?--Wine and Beer for Officers, Starvation for Men.

President Callahan of the Amalgamated Waiters and Bar Tenders' International League has made his appearance in San Francisco. Like others of his kind, his chief stock in trade is falsehood, hot air and abuse of the A. L. U. As an instance of his flagrant disregard for truth the following statements are mentioned: First, that the A. L. U. had lost 42 locals in Denver. This is lie No. one. Lie No. two is that the A. L. U. locals at Omaha and Kansas City were the cause of the strikes. The A. L. U. had no locals at either place at the time the strikes began. Lie No. three is that his organization gave \$10,000 to the Omaha and Kansas City unions during the strike. We have had a letter in our possession for some time which we hesitated to use, because it was written to a friend by an officer of Callahan's Chicago union and not for publication. It is reproduced here, the names being omitted, but any member of the unions Callahan has addressed may learn the truth by writing to Waiters' Local union, No. 509, Chicago, Ill. The letter follows: "Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 1903. "Dear Sir and Brother--Your letter received and its contents noted with interest. I am glad to know that in spite of the actions of the international, there exists that feeling of brotherhood between us, that as laboring men the injury to one is the concern of all. It is very strange to me and hard to be understood, why the international officers are acting thus. To suspend 29 locals belonging to our craft in one month is an unwise thing to do, when we know that the employer is organizing to destroy all laboring organizations. The international has become a factor in the labor movement, and it is very necessary that we have men at the head who cannot be tempted, and while acting in the capacity of servants of thousands, they should at least keep sober. For if a man can hardly keep himself in a sober condition, you cannot expect him to do right while intoxicated, and I am sorry to say that... were guilty of such accusations. I spoke to... about the matter and they did not like it, and I presume that is why they did what they did to our local. We received no notice as to our suspension until our supplies had been cut off by... and a notice had been sent

to the Chicago Federation of Labor, asking them to declare our seats vacant. It was said by the executive board of the C. F. of L. that such a case was unheard of in the annals of organized labor to suspend a local while on strike for non-payment of per capita tax. Now on May 5th at 12 o'clock, by order of the local joint executive board, with Fred Beaman, general organizer, then in charge, called a strike on the Kohlsoot houses, seven in all, which affected 475 of our men. This strike lasted for eight weeks with the Kohlsoot houses closed. Soon after this call Beaman left for Philadelphia to attend the International convention, which we believed then, and still believe now, was an unwise thing to do at that time. Chas. Keiser, president of local 336, was left in charge, and he hastily left for the convention, leaving Lucky Baldwin in charge, who is business agent of 336, and of course we had a hard time contending for our rights, for we were told by Baldwin that the strike had been settled when it was not. This strike cost our local over \$3,000, and when we went into the fight we only had \$185 in our treasury, with a membership of about 485. We initiated over 500 men, who came out free of charge. During the general strike when the hotels were ordered out, we had about 1,033 men out of work June 12, 1903. Of course this entailed a large expense upon our local. We could not, under these conditions, pay our per capita tax to the international and Callahan knew the financial condition of this local as well as anybody, for we tried to borrow \$5 to pay our per capita tax and offered to pay interest on the same, and we were referred to your kindly fourth vice president, who in turn referred us to President Callahan. He took me into a private council and said in the presence of Kinnally that to lend us the money would be setting a precedent by which the international and other locals might take advantage, but for us to get along the best we could and everything would be all right. This we took for granted and went about our duty to win the strike, our local having 15 weeks of the struggle, while the other six locals had only about five weeks. This is what we cannot understand, that as hard as it was for the international to organize the colored boys in this city, for they did not believe that

the white boys would stand by them, because in 1890, when they walked out of Kinslay's, when they had pledged themselves to stand together, they deceived them. It was a mighty struggle for us to get them organized, and forget the past, showing them that ours was a common cause, and nothing could defeat us if we stood together. But at last the international did something at this time that has almost severed our organization and destroyed the confidence we had in their leadership. We are compelled to say that we doubt very much whether we can trust men who would, at such a time as this, suspend us when in the thick of the fight, and may I ask, could you? Callahan, in his address to the locals, as published in the Mixer and Server, dare not tell the reason why local 509 was suspended. When the last strike was called, W. F. Jones, general organizer, was in charge of the affairs. The matter of the Restaurant Employers' association was submitted to a board of arbitration. This board brought back a report, declining to act in order to avert a strike which they believed could not be avoided. They had to sacrifice two locals to save the other five, and it was unfortunate for the colored boys that the Restaurant employers said they would not pay them any more wages. They voted to give us less wages than we had already received, so the local joint executive board voted, after careful consideration, that there be no arbitration, and gave 24-hours' notice that there would be a strike. Of course the Employers took advantage of this notice, and went among their employes and offered them better advantages than what the union men were getting, and many a union waiter, affiliated with 336, and members of the miscellaneous help 513, absolutely refused to come out when they were called. Out of about 130 places called out, about one-third came out, and of 750 of our boys, 700 walked out to a man; and others would have come, only they realized how thoughtless our union men and union girls were of their obligation, even when they were pledged under the most sacred ties that bind humanity to each other, in the presence of God, which were violated and thrown to the dogs, and as we walked out they walked in and threw their books and buttons away. We, the members of Local 509, ask the international, can any other member's name one member of Local 509, out of the 1,033, who took the place of his white brother, and with all this we were made the scapegoats of them all. In the face of these facts, when the employers had exhausted every means possible to break up our local, by trying to indict our officers, charging them with conspiracy, hiring men to create dissension in our ranks, striving to bring about settlements which they failed in, urging as a last resort the colored line to cause a separation, they were unable to defeat the demand of our crafts, the right to cooperatively ask for a fair wage for a fair day's service until the international officers, Callahan, Robinson, Jones and Kinnally, were in charge, and they accomplished this with \$50.00 night suppers and revelry in intoxicating beverages, which was noticed by the rank and file of our organization. The international president, Broder Callahan, stood up in a mass meeting at the hall, at 122 La. Salle street, and told the members of seven organizations that the international would win this strike if it took all the money in the international treasury. They had \$50,000 to make the fight and a draw on every local in the international, and the international would take care of all members on strike, with this understanding, that the men stuck like Trojans, and when they applied to Robinson, Jones, Kinnally and Callahan, investigating committees were appointed.

This investigation went on, when men and their wives were being turned into the street, without shelter or food. At the same time they were having a good time. During this time a committee of the bartenders of local No. 172, which consisted of several bartenders and the four international officers, met in the local joint executive board room, and the strike was still on. While this meeting was going on, the members of the local joint executive board were on the outside in the hall, without any explanation whatsoever, and I and others, over a hundred and fifty persons, stood there and saw eight or nine trays loads of beer and whiskey go into that room which was graced with the presence of Robert A. Callahan. "I saw at the bottom of the stairway over 100 men appealing for a meal ticket, for something to eat for their families, and a place of shelter to cover their bodies. Ben Gorton, a member of the Bartenders' union, Local 172, said to him: 'You go into that room and ask the International officers what they mean by their actions, carting in tray load after tray load of intoxicating drinks, while outside are hundreds of men begging for bread. At last they did come to their senses, but with a feeling of revenge, I suppose, to get even, by destroying Local 509, but we, thank God, still exist in spite of all opposition. So Callahan was taken over to the Briggs' house by Kinnally, and did not show up in public again. Jones and Robinson and Kinnally said that he was out of the city, when more than one person knew that he was in his room, and not sober, either. I had an occasion to remind the other gentlemen about these things and I knew nothing about the actions of the international until they had given orders to the restaurant where our boys were eating to quit feeding them, that the international would not stand for any bill incurred by our local. We were about to give an entertainment at the First Regiment armory to pay our debts, by orchestra and band. After this was endorsed by them they went to the printer and attempted to stop the printing, and all this was done before we were officially notified. They then declared our seats vacant in the local joint executive board, sent a letter to the Chicago Federation of Labor's Executive Board telling them that we had been suspended for non-payment of per capita tax, and our seats in the Chicago Federation should be declared vacant. We went before the executive board of the C. F. of L. and they appointed a committee to investigate the matter, but were unable to locate Jones, so they reported this matter to the central body. We made our plea and were sustained and held our seats in that body, against the protest of the international. I have given you, as best I could, the gist of the matter in detail. Trusting to hear from you I am fraternally yours, "Mr. Callahan's \$50,000, like the \$10,000 donation to Omaha and Kansas City, exists only in his mind. Membership in his organization brings benefit to no one but Callahan and the other salaried officers. Oh, yes, there is a funeral benefit. The local union, which has a funeral benefit of its own, is better off than Callahan's locals, because they get the benefit cheaper. They do not have to pay any salaries on the side to national officers. There is no support of one union by another. It is the direct antithesis of A. L. U. unionism. The A. L. U. plan is to bind the unions solidly together for mutual, financial and moral support. The Callahan plan is for each to go it alone. The A. L. U. proposes to take care of the living. Callahan's union would save the county expense after one is dead. The A. L. U. believes in giving a live man a chance to pay for his own burial. Perhaps Mr. Callahan would like to debate with A. H. Spencer of the San Francisco U. B. of R. E. on the merits of the A. L. U.

CLIMAX REACHED AT TELLURIDE (Continued From Page One.)

walking on the street and the character of conversation indulged in struck terror to the hearts of women and children. If any man not a Citizens' Alliance member was encountered on the street he was ordered to go home at once, and the commands were given in such a manner that it was obeyed without question. The houses of ill-fame and little cribs on Pacific avenue were searched from cellar to garret. But little resistance was offered anywhere, for it would have been useless. A. H. Floaten, president of the Peoples' Supply company, and who is a Socialist and largely responsible for a continuance of the strike, failed to open the front door of his home promptly, when three or four alliance members broke in the heavy glass panel and burst the lock from its fastenings. Floaten, who was sitting by the range in his stocking feet, asked the invaders what they meant by breaking in his door, and one replied: 'Why in h--ll didn't you open it?' Floaten asked to see their warrants, and the reply was, 'We don't need any warrant for you,' and took hold of him. He resisted, and they struck him over the head, starting the blood to flowing. He was then jerked out of his house and marched up the alley in his stocking feet. It was cold and the ground was frozen. "The home of Tony Langeri, who was deported by the militia, was also invaded. Mrs. Langeri and her two children were in bed and badly frightened. She says the men entering her house wore masks. Langeri had not returned to Telluride and was not found. "Several shots were fired at the home of W. A. Schiller, in East Telluride. Schiller bluffed the alliance men by threatening to shoot through the doors at them, until finally he es-

aped through the back door. The next morning he walked up and down Main street with a shotgun on his shoulder and a butcher knife in his pocket defiant. A few moments after the shooting at Schiller's, Mrs. Langeri claims to have been shot at while going there to see if any one had been hurt. "Later they were loaded on a special train, saluted with several threatening volleys and told that death awaited them if they dared to return. The train carried them to Ridgeway, where they were ordered from the cars and told to shift for themselves. They suffered greatly from the cold. During the eleven-mile walk to Ouray a number almost dropped from exhaustion. What course will be pursued by the Western Federation of Miners has not yet been decided on, or, at least, not made public.

GIVES HIS OPINION OF UNIONISM (Continued From Page One.)

tionship with them. Then when it comes to dealing with them, we have our executive committee. They know what that means for they have one themselves. Judges will steer closer to the line and the whole thing will be revolutionized. You will find that most of the union men are sick and tired of their unions and the matter will be much easier than you imagine." "Of course we shall not tarry at this goal. These vast aggregations of capital will be seized and the properties will pass under the control of the people. Industrial feudalism, when it is finished, will speedily be transformed into industrial democracy.--Washington Gladden.

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This week we are offering some marvelous money getting mattress bargains. There is comfort in them and they are priced to give peace to your slumbers. WOOL TOP MATTRESSES. Any size, good ticking leather tufts, heavy taped edges; \$3.50 values for \$2.75. BED SPRINGS. All steel, in iron frames, oil tempered coils, steel braces; \$4.00 values for \$2.50. BED SPRINGS. Extra heavy, cable weave, bright wire, strong, bolted frames, any size; \$3.00 value for \$2.00. BED SPRINGS. Large mattresses. Wool on both sides, extra heavy ticking, leather tufts; \$5.00 values for \$4.00. OAK DINING TABLES. Rich golden polish finish, have five heavy turned legs, connected and braced with strong ornamental crosspieces, extend to full six feet; worth \$13.50. COUCH SPECIALS. Ten new couches, upholstered in fancy velours, plain, smooth, easy kept clean tops, best steel springs and good construction; \$12.50 values for \$10.00. WE PAY THE FREIGHT MAIL US YOUR ORDERS YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO. Installation Plan Home Furnishers 48-54 West Park, 41-43 West Galena St., Butte

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HIGHEST AWARD TO ILLER'S Pure Malt WHISKEY. 1898, at TRANSMISSISSIPPI & INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, OMAHA, U.S.A. The Only Whisky Sold With a \$1,000.00 Guarantee of Absolute Purity Never Sold in Bulk. Is Gaining in Popularity Over All Other Whiskies. 1st-BECAUSE it is a happy combination of best qualities of all, without the fault of one. 2nd-BECAUSE it surpasses in delicacy and mellowness of flavor any thing and everything heretofore put on the market. 3rd-BECAUSE it appeals equally to the fancy of the connoisseur as well as to the delicate taste and stomach of women and invalids. 4th-BECAUSE its superior quality, taste and purity make it the favorite of the physician, of the family, at the bar, as well as on the side-board. 5th-BECAUSE it supplants and excels all other whiskeys for making a hot Scotch, a hot toddy, or a high-ball. 6th-BECAUSE it is the only Malt Whiskey offered by its bona fide distiller; is never sold in bulk, but only under the distiller's bottling and labels. 7th-BECAUSE it is distilled at one of the largest distilleries in the country, whose trade-mark is the best guarantee of high quality. 8th-BECAUSE it is the only whiskey sold under a substantial guarantee of purity, offering \$1,000 to anyone who can detect in the same any impurities or artificial coloring, flavoring, etc. 9th-BECAUSE it is properly distilled from the very choicest materials, and never sold until fully matured in government bonded warehouses. 10th-BECAUSE it is sold entirely upon its merits, without the aid of fabulous sums for advertising, which must be added to the price of the goods and for which the consumer always pays in the end. 11th-BECAUSE it is offered not as a patent nostrum claiming to cure all incurable diseases, but for what it is worth--a first-class tonic, a rational stimulant, and a concentrated food of the highest possible value. 12th-BECAUSE it is sold at a small legitimate profit, warranted by its manufacture and sale in extraordinary quantities by a distillery paying over three million dollars annually for internal revenue tax alone.

Willow Springs Distillery Capacity 15,000 Gallons per Day Distillers of Golden Sheaf Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskey and ILLER'S EAGLE GIN Remember that whatever you buy under the trade marks of Iller & Co. and the Willow Spring Distillery is guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Also that unscrupulous dealers will invariably recommend something "just as good or better," simply because they make more profit on the other. Beware of dealers who pay their clerks a special commission to work off profitable substitutes. Insist on Iller's Malt and you will be sure of what you get.

Heywood's Go-Carts and Baby Carriages In Hennessy's Basement Bazaar

The world's finest line, that is sold only by the leading store in each prominent city in the United States. Here is the best line of carriages ever shown in Butte, up-to-date styles and shapes for 1904. They're handsome, strong and durable. All metal parts are of the best and every detail is perfect in every particular. Put them beside any other make and you'll notice the difference.

Four illustrations of different styles of go-carts and baby carriages. No. 937--Only \$22.00 Full sized baby buggy, new 1904 pattern, neatly upholstered with velour, parasol to match, new style running gear, patent brake, four auto wheels, new spring attachment. Sold only at Hennessy's. No. 814--Only \$27.00 Heywood go-cart, swell style, 1904 best model, upholstered with fancy velour, satin parasol to match, auto gear, reclining back and front, patent brake, swell reed body. Sold only at Hennessy's. No. 803--Only \$16.00 Heywood go-cart, full size, sleeper attachment, adjustable front, movable Bedford cord upholstery, parasol to match, enameled springs and running gear, patent brake, four rubber-tired steel wheels of same size, and other new features. No. 825--Only \$29.50 Heywood go-cart, high grade, fancy rattan body, corduroy upholstery, lace parasol, auto gear, Heywood patent brake, reclining back, adjustable front, very nobby carriage and the best ever offered at the price. Sold only at Hennessy's.

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