

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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FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

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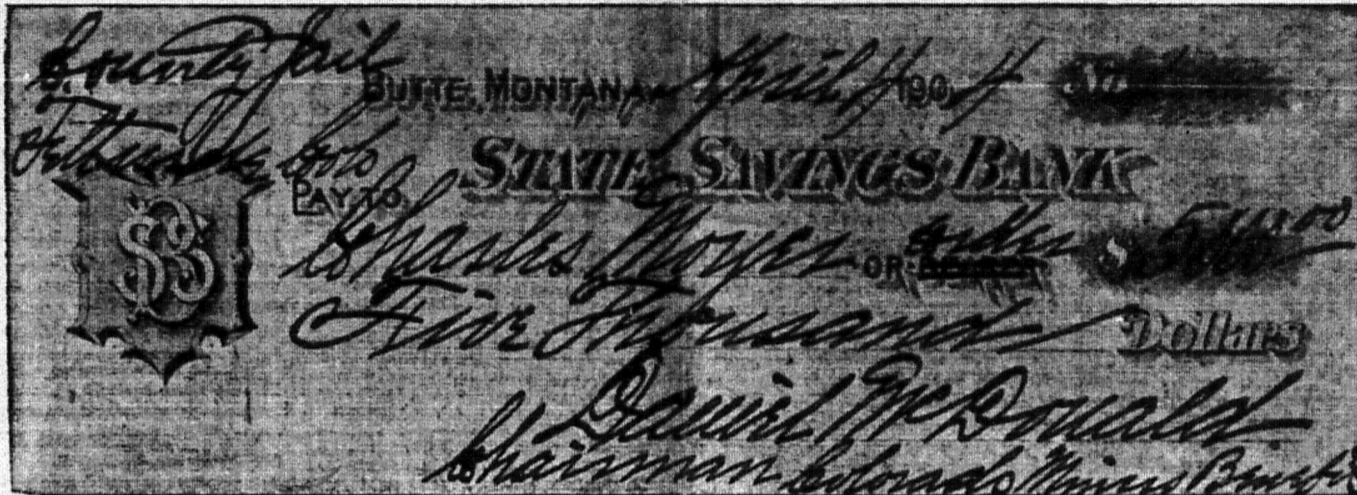
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No. 28

RECENT HAPPENINGS

One Zeph Hill, who is in command of the cutthroats who by courtesy are called soldiers at Trinidad, Colo., was asked by the miners for permission to hold a meeting of their union. The consent was given, but when the members gathered six soldiers presented themselves and announced that they had been ordered to be present and listen to what was said. The meeting thereupon adjourned. A soldier named Mills was arrested for making an assault on a woman at Segundo. He was tried before a summary court martial FINED DOLLARS AND RESTORED TO HIS COMPANY. It was only a miner's wife whom he had attempted to outrage. Under such circumstances it must be admitted that his punishment was very severe—from the standpoint of the Citizens' Alliance and its band of hired criminals. The business element of Trinidad have held a meeting for the purpose of endorsing the actions of Peabody during the strike. Their endorsement was as unnecessary as would be the vote of confidence from the depths of the orthodox hell in the intentions and actions of our much abused devil.

MONTANA'S GIFT TO COLORADO'S STRIKE FUND.



The above check is the proceeds of the Bandmann theatrical tour in the interest of the Colorado miners. It was carried on under the auspices of the American Labor Union and the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. The cities of Butte, Anaconda, Great Falls, Helena, Bozeman, Livingston, Red Lodge, Billings, Missoula and Philipsburg all contributed to make the tour a success.

FROM THE STRIKE BELT

The troops stationed at Telluride have again been withdrawn, leaving the situation in charge of the home guard. The others have been transferred to Ouray and Silverton and a company is believed to have been sent to the Florence mill.

It is rumored that the authorities are contemplating the turning of President Charles Moyer over to the United States officers in order to defeat a writ of habeas corpus which was issued by the district judge of Grand Junction, Colo.

A detachment of regular soldiers passing through Trinidad, Colo., were real rude to the Peabody aggregation, which is defying the constitution at that place. A fight between them was narrowly averted by the arrival of an officer of the regular army on the scene. De Moll, editor of the suppressed labor paper, Il Trovatore, has been arrested for sending obscene matter through the mails. It is to be presumed that the charge is based on De Moll having used Peabody's name. The latter is undoubtedly the most obscene thing in the state.

GOMPERS IN LEAGUE WITH WESTERN MINE OWNERS TO DEFEAT COLORADO STRIKE

THE BOGUS SHOE WORKERS UNION

Mr. Lovely who Denies Charges of St. Louis Shoe Workers Behind Closed Doors Is up to More Filthy Tricks in California. Signs an Agreement to Put His Scab Stamp on Scab Leather. The Statement of the Tanners on the Actions and Promises of Mr. Lovely's Humbug Union. Will It be Declared a Falsehood Also, by the Outfit Who Lifted a \$20,000 Boycott. Scamps Who Take Advantage of Union Mens Fealty to the Label, to Traffic for Their Own Private Interests. Call for the Acorn Stamp When Buying Shoes in the Future.

A short time ago Mr. Collis Lovely, vice-president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, paid Butte a visit. During his stay he spoke before some of the international locals and made a plea for his scab union stamp. He denounced the A. L. U. shoe workers of St. Louis as a set of unfair workers, made the dual union charge against them or something to that effect, swore by high heaven that the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was a fair stamp and that it had never graced a scab production, no, never, so help him. The statements to the contrary were lies; just A. L. U. lies. That we had even lied about the number of shoe workers in St. Louis. In short, Mr. Lovely gave his union a certificate of good character, and proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that he was not peddling his stamp to manufacturers, regardless of the wishes of the workers in the factories to which the stamp had been given.

Let us consider the charges of the St. Louis unions for a moment. They charged the international officers, of which Mr. Lovely is one with having connived at and with having effected the making of a contract with the Hamilton Brown Shoe company. They declare that the said shoe company was at that time under a boycott. That the international officers themselves admitted that this firm would pay \$20,000 to have the boycott lifted. That the signing of this contract lifted the boycott. That the contract was in opposition to the wishes of the membership of the St. Louis unions and was therefore not submitted to a vote of the rank and file and their protests were ignored. That the stamp was thereafter given to the Hamilton-Brown people for ONE factory, though the firm owns three, and the other factories were permitted to run as scab shops. That Mr. Eaton who assisted Mr. Lovely in granting the stamp was shortly afterward rewarded with a high position in the shop for which he had secured the stamp. The further charge is made that in Mr. Lovely's union stamp factory, the conditions are oftentimes worse than in the open shops. That President Tobin refused to permit the union to put the stamp in new factories on the ground that "the union was growing too fast" (think of it), and shortly afterward sent an international man to the city to put the stamp in over the union's head. There are also

some other charges, but Mr. Lovely says they are made out of whole cloth by the friends of the A. L. U. We therefore desire to call the attention of our readers to a statement which is now being sent broadcast by an organization which is not connected with the A. L. U. and which is connected with the A. F. of L. The circular is headed in bold type with the words:

We Want All Union Men and Women to Read the Following Statement and Which Reads Thus:

After the union tanners of California went on strike, on the 31st day of July, 1902, we asked the co-operation of the Boot and Shoe Workers; also the Harness Makers. The Shoe Workers said their hands were tied, owing to the fact that they had contracts with the shoe manufacturers which they could not violate. It went along for about one year, and the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers International was put on scab leather.

Those contracts began to expire about Dec. 1, 1903, and on the previous October the secretary of local No. 9 received the following letter from General President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers. It is dated Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1903.

The following are extracts from said letter:

Dear Sir and Bro.: Your esteemed favor of the 29th ult. just to hand, and in reply will say you may depend upon it, we will render you every assistance possible to make your contest successful.

Extract No. 2—The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco, composed of manufacturers using the stamp, have notified us that they decided to discontinue using the union stamp under our arbitration contract if we persisted in our position. We have notified them that it is a business proposition with us, and even though the surrender of the union stamp by them would mean the dissolution of our unions in San Francisco, viewed from a business standpoint, we must adopt this course.

That is, that they would not allow the union stamp to be put on scab leather. And then First Vice President Collis Lovely was here a few weeks ago and did renew those contracts, and will allow the union stamp to adorn the shoes made from scab leather.

(Continued on Page Three.)

His Actions Prove It. He Discusses Porto Rico and Himself, But Does Not Know That Colorado Is on the Map. Trinidad, Where Organizers of The United Mine Workers Were Driven Out, Is Reported by Him as Being in a Prosperous Condition From a Union Standpoint. The Erie People, Official Organ of the Central Trades, Shows Him Up in His True Colors.

The Erie People, the official organ of the Central Labor Union of Erie, Penn., in a recent issue holds up the mirror to Samuel Gompers who is beyond all question in league with the western mine owners to defeat the Colorado strike, and in words of burning sarcasm holds this egotistic ass up to the justly deserved scorn of working men on whom he has imposed so long. The People, in an article headed "Gompers, the Deliverer," say s:

"This month the American Federationist blows a bugle blast of no uncertain sound—in fact, several of them. The stirring events in Colorado, the infamies of Telluride and the unspeakable outrages committed on union labor should certainly furnish a theme worthy of the pages of the first union publication in the land.

"But there isn't a word about these things in it. Not a blamed word its columns are devoted to a higher, nobler, holier, lifter theme, the incomparable excellences of its wonderful editor, Gompers, and his wonderful adventures in a little 2 by 4 island named Porto Rico.

"If the benighted inhabitants of that island are never to be blessed through witnessing the second coming of Christ, they at least have beheld a superior spectacle in the first coming of Gompers.

"No less than 17 pages are given to the descent of this modern Avatar on 'our island possession.' President Gompers' diary on the journey appears as a starter. Then comes Gompers' address before the 'Federacion Regional.' Then the congratulations received by Gompers from the adoring islanders. Next, an explanation for the reasons of his going there. Following this comes a speech to the workmen of the island, a true act of condescension without doubt. Then the arrival of Gompers in Ponce and his departure therefrom; a statement of his being busy investigating economic conditions, the whole winding up with a list of the crowd who came to the ship's side in New York to wish Gompers 'bon voyage.'

"Nor are illustrations lacking. And always with Gompers as the central figure Dressed in immaculate white, he appears surrounded by admiring natives in the 'Parade at Ponce.' Next we detect him in the act of stepping from his carriage to visit the theater at Ponce. Then there is a demonstration after the theater meeting, in which, wonderful to relate, he seems lost in the throng, but majestically appears in the next illustration 'Forming the Labor Parade.'

"In fact, there is nothing in sight but Gompers, and it may be stated that his visit to Porto Rico had as identical result. Nothing came of it

but Gompers, but surely that is enough.

"Well may the despairing miners of Telluride put forth their posters asking, 'Is Colorado in America?' Unfortunately, it is. Had it been in Porto Rico instead, and expecting a visit from this pudgy Messiah, how different things might have been?"

Any one who will take the trouble to examine the Federationist for April will find that The People has not overdrawn the picture. They will find more. Under the head of reports from organizers will be found the following:

Trinidad—Dan L. Saylor:

"All trades here are organized and in good condition. Carpenters have signed for the eight hour day. All other trades are working eight hours per day. Organized crafts are in excellent condition. Work has been slack, but we expect a good season. Electrical workers have organized. All union men demand the union labels."

Trinidad, it will be remembered, is the city from which five organizers of the United Mine Workers were driven at the point of a bayonet, but from Mr. Gompers' standpoint all trades are "in good condition." It may be remarked in parenthesis that Samuel Gompers, so far as the unions are concerned, can work neither good nor evil to the miners' strike; is as impotent as are the mine owners. The rank and file of organized labor throughout the nation will stand as manfully at the back of the Western Federation of Miners as the miners have stood at the back of every other union when trouble came. His treacherous efforts are having one effect, however. They encourage the mine owners to fight a little longer in the hope that somehow Gompers' opposition may have the effect of discouraging support. If a real man, instead of a despicable tool, were at the head of the A. F. of L. they could not entertain any such hope. One thing the Colorado strike has done. It has shown the truthfulness of the charges against the integrity of purpose of the managers of the eastern labor movement and proven them willing to sacrifice the hopes of the working class at the beck and call of capitalism.

THEY PLOT TO KILL

A. H. Floates, a prominent merchant of Telluride, S. P. national committeeman from Colorado and one of the men who was brutally driven from his home by the mob, declares that he has discovered evidence of a plot to kill union leaders just as soon as martial law ends.

THEY ESTABLISHED PRECEDENTS

The Idaho Mine Owners Broke the Trail Which the Colorado Mine Owners Are Now Following. The Bull Pen of Other Days and the Permit System Which Is Still Practised in Defiance of the Law. Capitalism Under Democracy in Idaho and Republicanism in Colorado Identical in Character. The Difference Is in Name Only. Workers Must Find Their Salvation in Getting Together, Not With Capitalists, but With Themselves. Whosoever Upholds Wage System Is Against the Interests of the Working Class.

The circumstances surrounding the striking of the first blow at the unions of the west is related in the following article by John M. Powers of Idaho. After setting forth the character of Cataldo and its true blue membership (see news notes), Mr. Powers continues:

Cataldo is situated 12 miles west of the well known Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, where the tragedies of the StunenburgSinclair era took place. Many readers of the Journal are familiar with the history of those times, when Governor Stunenburg, a democrat, and Bartlett Sinclair, republican auditor of the state, set the precedent for Peabodyism in Colorado. Those two democaterepublican (friends of labor) made the boldest attempt to Russlanize America of any of their predecessors in any part of the country. I will not attempt to detail their actions during the strike of 1899, but to give a idea to those that are not already familiar with the high handed proceedings that carried on at that time, I will tell you of the main features of the plan these servants of capitalism laid to overthrow the union of the Coeur d'Alenes.

First—The militia was sent to the district, after the sheriff and other officers of the law had repeatedly informed the governor that they were able to handle the situation and that the country was peaceable.

Second—Martial law was declared, and all union men sympathizers and those suspected of being either union men or sympathizers were arrested and thrown into a bull pen, even the sheriff and county commissioners were put in the bull pen, not because they did not enforce the law, but because they were really friends of labor. The men in the bull pen were held for months without trial. In this bull pen for a time the inmates were not allowed to leave it to attend to the calls of nature, and you can easier imagine the consequences than I can describe them. The prisoners were not allowed sufficient food nor clothing, and after a few weeks the pen was reeking with filth, disease and vermin. One of the prisoners died while in the pen, and he was even denied the right of having a priest to comfort him in his last moments. Wives of the prisoners came on occasions with clothing and delicacies for the men, but this did not please Czar Sinclair and he prohibited it. At one time a woman

asked to see her husband; she was refused and told that if the women did not stay away from the bull pen a cow pen would be built for them.

Third—Non-union men were imported from Joplin, Mo., and other places. Conditions were in a great many cases misrepresented to these men, the agents of the mine owners telling them that there was no strike and that there was plenty of work, etc.

Fourth—A permit system was inaugurated under the management of the state, and before any one could get work they had to get a permit from the state employment office. An applicant for a permit to seek employment in the mines had to sign a paper stating that he was not a member of a union and that he would not become a member of a union. The permit office was a regular court of inquisition, questions were asked about the past life of the applicant, where he had worked, why he had left his last place of employment and other questions of a kindred nature.

Fifth—The aid of the federal government was asked and President McKinley sent the federal troops to the district to help carry out this plan. In this case we see the governor of the state assisting the capitalist to break the law and furnishing all the powers of the state to protect them in breaking it. The permit system, although invented and protected by the governor and auditor of the state, was contrary to the law, because the state of Idaho had a law which stated that it was unlawful for an employer of labor to discriminate against an employe because he belonged to a labor union or to make it a part of a contract with an employe that the employe should not join a labor union. The permit system as you can see from the above statement was plainly contrary to law. The permit system is still in enforced here, with the exception that the mine owners handle it themselves. The plan outlined in this article was successful to a degree, but it did not succeed in breaking up the union entirely, as most of the W. F. M. locals are still in existence, although greatly reduced in power and membership. At the time this was going on the W. F. M. sent warnings to organized labor that precedent was being established, and if the mine owners and state officials were successful the same game would be

(Continued on Page Three.)

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Below is submitted a few questions for the consideration of those who think and also for those who merely think they think. Answer them to your own satisfaction, then try them on some one else.

Does the gift of life imply the right to live?

Does the right to live imply the right to apply the forces which nature has given us to the means of sustenance which nature has provided for our maintenance?

Does not labor produce all wealth? Is there a single human want supplied without the element of human labor entering in? Think this over carefully.

Is not a man or woman entitled to the fruits of their own toil? If not, who is entitled to these fruits? Some one who does not work at all? If so, why? Some other worker? Why? By what principle of right or justice can another claim the product of your hand or brain? For what purpose are governments established among men? Is it not for the purpose of protecting the rights of every human being? Now, if you recognize the right to life, the right to work to sustain life, the fact that labor produces all wealth and the further fact that it is the duty of governments to protect all the people in the enjoyment of their individual rights, does it not follow that it is the duty of government to protect the individual—First, in his right to life; second, in his right to work to sustain life, and, third, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor. Is not that form of government best which comes nearest to protecting every member of society in the enjoyment of these undoubted rights? Now, having settled these matters to your own satisfaction, let us consider the wage system. What are wages? Are they not that part of your production which your employer gives to you? In other words, while it is true that some men receive more than they produce, the working class as a whole, under our present system of doing things, must produce infinitely more than they receive, in order that they may have a chance to produce anything and is it not out of the difference between what they produce and what they receive that the vast fortunes of the multi-millionaires come? Is it not from this source that rent, interest and profit are wrung?

Now, if we, by law, grant any man the right to shut another off from the right to work, do we not annul man's first, natural and inalienable right, the right to life? Second, if we, by law, sanction the taking of the fruits of one man's labor by another man, are we not legalizing theft? Third, since governments are established to protect the rights of each individual, what argument can be advanced for the perpetuation of a form of government which does not protect a single one of the basic rights which are, and of a right ought to be, the heritage of us all? Is it sufficient excuse for its existence to say that its machinery is useful for settling quarrels among thieves? Does the fact that the opportunity is open for every man to become a thief, provided he becomes possessed of the necessary tools for thieving, make theft any less wrong? Have the working class anything to lose by a change from the present system? Is not their condition as a class, becoming steadily worse? Is there any possibility of betterment of the wage earners' condition under such a plan of government as outlined above?

If not, then why not change the system?

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The form of unionism that has the approval of the Manufacturers' Association is of no benefit to the working class.

The union member who is hand and glove with the corporations will bear watching.

Men who are carrying union cards may sometimes be found who are the rankest kind of scabs and faintly more dangerous to the interests of organized labor than are those who are on the outside.

The cause of unionism would be immeasurably benefited in more than one locality if the men who are the known tools of the corporations were taken by the scruff of the neck and incontinently fired from the union hall and then expelled from the organization.

Whenever a member of a labor union acquires so much influence with the corporations as to secure the discharge of a brother member, it is proof positive that the influential one is a scoundrel and a traitor to his class.

The labor organization which elects known tools to responsible offices has no right to complain if they find their interests are betrayed.

The man who stands up and bravely battles for the interests of his union is an "agitator," while the fellow who stands ready to knife it in the back is a most conservative gentleman—from the bosses' standpoint.

Unions are formed for the purpose of bettering the lot of all the workers, not for the purpose of providing fat jobs for a few.

It is well to remember that the masters have it in their power to buy up every scamp in the labor movement; therefore, if you would not be betrayed, you must do your own thinking.

It is said that certain beasts which travel in herds select a leader and follow him wherever he may go, even though it be to destruction over the side of a precipice, as has happened when the leader was shot on the very brink of an abyss and toppled over. Don't be that kind of a beast. Remember, there are two sides to every question.

When a corporation spends money to elect a certain set of officers in a labor union those officers will bear close watching.

The corporations have adopted a new method of fighting the unions. Where they formerly opposed them openly they now seek to disrupt them by putting their tools in a position of trust and then adopting such tactics as will be sure to disgust the membership who are honest, thus leaving the tools to run things unmolested, in which case your union speedily becomes a corporation aid society. Attend your union meetings and see that things are run straight.

The militia are driving every miner who refuses to scab from the town of Telluride. Oh, the voters of Colorado did not throw their votes away!

The Seattle Socialist has dared the capitalistic papers of that city to print certain sections of the Dick military law which was passed without roll call and which makes every man a member of the militia and which also places all unappropriated money in the United States treasury in the hands of the president. No paper has accepted the challenge, but continue to protest that the Dick law is "an old one re-enacted."

Hearst boomers in the trade and labor unions of Ohio are being paid \$35 per week for their services. It is a safe bet that these gentlemen are opposed to "politics in the union"—except the brand that pays the 25 per cent. The man with an old party graft is always opposed to anything looking to a united working class political action. The probable reason is that it might cut off the revenue.

The call to arms once sounded, some seven million men Are mustered into service by the flourish of a pen. They went to sleep as freemen, they wake as fettered slaves— Compelled by a martial edict to fill unwilling graves. Lo! while they slept, war on them crept; behold! they cannot serve; For unbeknown—though now 'tis shown—they're in the first reserve.

All legally enacted, the statute stands as passed; The president has signed it—and power imperial massed. Of age at one and twenty, the ballot man may cast; My son—though three years lacking—a soldier you are classed. Too young to vote, you still may tote the weapons of a man, Though not a choice had you—nor voice in this militia plan.

This bill was birthed in secret, by stealth secured its "ayes." No need! for th' reasons stated are a needless pack of lies. This nation needs defenders—but those who volunteer To force each male's enrollment, marks plain a tyrant's fear. They fear that we, if left quite free, will not enlist to kill Our fellows when that mighty peh proclaims the rich man's will.

Let those who framed this measure confess how much they meant. By slipping in its title four words of broad intent. Pray publish to the people what "purposes" appear Behind those words, "for other"—for death seems lurking near! Oh, they were wise to us surprise with this insidious act! But we are fools, if now as tools by us this law is backed.

Ho, workers! are ye willing to let that law remain? Oh, slaves, that would be freemen, your freedom now regain! Enrolled are seven millions—made soldiers by this act; True men refuse this service; are they by millions backed? It threatens death, but let the breath of millions thunder NO; That word would kill th' militia bill—and not a man need go.

By a legal fraud enlisted—then farmed to millionaires. To keep intact their holdings for them and for their heirs. 'Tis proud we'll be when marching and taking orders from The syndicates to slaughter—Oh, yes, quite proud—but dumb. For not a word will dare be heard objecting to the bill They smuggled through, so I and you might be compelled to kill.

But one am I—but kicking—and kicking hard and long. But one are you—belonging to whatsoever strong Unscrupulous, alit mortal as president has power To order out militia—may I escape his hour! For one is weak, and millions seek no knowledge of his state— And were they told, would they be bold before it is too late? EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

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, Mont. 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.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Political Economy, Baltimore, Md., is desirous of securing the following publications of the American Labor Union Journal.

Constitution prior to 1902; proceedings of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th conventions and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9 and 13 of Vol. 1 of the American Labor Union Journal.

Any person having any of these documents which he is willing to dispose of, is invited to correspond with Mr. Geo. E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

W. H. Pierce, recording secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Butte, has also been elected to the position of state secretary of the Socialist party to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. J. Cooney.

There are said to be over 10,000 persons out of employment in the city of Montreal. Somebody should tell these people how prosperous they are. The blame fools may get the idea that they are suffering.

The per capita of the Typographical Union is \$1.20 per quarter. Result: One of the strongest organizations in the country.

In Fargo, N. D., the Socialists elected two aldermen.

ATGHISSON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY. CO.



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

For particulars about REDUCED RATES EAST THIS SUMMER Apply to C. F. WARREN, General Agent, 411 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

John W. Brown, the well known Socialist speaker, will enter Montana on April 13th and will fill about 25 dates in the state. He has made a splendid impression on the coast and should be greeted with good houses where the working class are of as high a character of intelligence as in the mountain state.

WHEN PURCHASING SHOES Demand the ACORN STAMP of the UNITED SHOE WORKERS UNIONS Endorsed by the American Labor Union. It is a guarantee that the shoes containing same are made by Union workers under Union conditions...

AMONG YOUR RESOLUTIONS RESOLVE TO BUY Underhill (Union Made) Working Garments SHIRTS, PANTS, OVERALLS and Duck Clothing UNDERHILL MANUFACTURING CO. Chas Bayly, President and Manager, DENVER COLO.

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

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NEWS NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR

CAN THEY DO IT?

Bogus Union Men in Chicago Try to Disrupt Union—The Union is Gaining Ground.

The Journal correspondent of the Chicago Street Laborers and Excavators' Union, A. L. U., makes a number of comparisons and indulges in some pointed language in the following letter:

The contractors for the street paving do not want to give any more wages this year nor an eight hour day. President T. S. Mahoney called on Barber & Co., Conway & Co., Sackley & Co., Jones, Dolese & Shepherd and the Citizens' Construction Co., Duffy & Co., Jacks of the Standard Paving Co., in all 21 paving contractors and asked them all to sign up for an eight hour day with ten hours' pay.

T. S. Mahoney, president of the A. L. U. body, wants one union and one card for all work on the streets, cellars, gas and telephone company work and Charles Plantry wants a man to pay for four or five cards. All the members should attend all the meetings of the union, which is held at Bricklayers' hall, at the corner of Monroe and Peoria streets.

The union will win out if the men will stay with Mahoney, the president. Mike Pergola is the Italian delegate elected by the union and worked for Sackley & Co. on the streets and lives at 175 North Curtis street.

ESTABLISHED PRECEDENTS

tried all over the country. We see today a fulfillment of this prediction in Colorado, where conditions are to a great extent the same as they were here in 1889.

In Colorado the union is striking to have the eight hour law enforced. The eight hour law was carried by the referendum by a large majority in that state. In Idaho one of the causes of the strike was that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan discriminated against union men, which was unlawful.

Brothers, here are two lessons that should have more influence with your votes than all the speeches and literature you may ever hear or read. Don't these two lessons teach you the necessity of independent class conscious political action and the utter hopelessness of ever accomplishing anything through the democrat or republican parties?

My original intention in writing this was to tell you about our local and to try to encourage those unions that have a small membership, and to go back to my original subject. I will conclude with saying that we of No. 478 realized that we have a hard row to hoe and that the damper put on unionism here in '99 will make our progress slow, but we are all full of hope and courage and we believe we will conquer in the end and grow strong and powerful. Yours fraternally, JOHN M. POWERS, President No. 478, formerly a member of Meadow Creek Labor Union, No. 370, A. L. U.

The press censorship at Trinidad still continues as rigid as ever. Union miners who refuse to scab are being driven out of the district to make room for scabs; men are being thrown in jail for supposed criticism of the militia.

GENUINE UNION MEN.

Read this, ye men of little spirit and learn what devotion to principle means:

Cataldo Federal Labor Union, No. 478, A. L. U., is probably the smallest A. L. U. local numerically, but for first class union men, I do not believe there is a union anywhere that has a higher percentage of tried and true members, says the Journal correspondent.

No. 478 was organized Dec. 28, 1908, with 13 charter members, and many difficulties and even decisions at that time. It was enough to try the staying qualities of the best of us, but in spite of the opposition and the predictions of some of the know-it-alls, we organized and we are still on deck. Since organizing we have had our little troubles. First of all, we had no place to meet, and for the first two months we met at various places; at one time we met in the Cataldo school house, then at Bro. Foltz', then at the mission school house; one meeting was held in the hall of the Cataldo Hall association; this meeting cost us \$2.50, and as we could not get the use of the hall for less than \$2.50 per meeting we had to give that place up.

Since organizing we have admitted two applicants, and at this writing we have an application to be acted on. Shortly after organizing one of our members died, and as his people are poor we took every cent we had in our treasury at the time and donated it to his mother. This left us again in a bad condition, and if it were not for the prompt manner in which dues have been paid we would have been unable to meet our ordinary expenses. At the end of our first quarter we have 14 members and a small balance in our treasury.

BOGUS SHOE WORKERS

(Continued From Page One.)

There would be as much justice and consistency in a health office giving a clean bill of health certificate to a man afflicted with leprosy. Does the union stamp remove the taint?

Put yourselves in our place, and then see what it looks like. How long will that kind of unionism last? This letter referred to is in our possession. STATEMENT OF THE TANNERS AFFECTED.

It will thus be seen that this so-called Boot and Shoe Workers' Union representative is not above doing in California what he has been charged with doing in St. Louis, but which he has denied. The real union men who still belong to the Tobin union are indeed to be pitied. They are bound hand and foot by officers who appear to consider no interest but that of the manufacturers and who use their official position to justify their treachery before other bodies of organized labor.

The question of postponing the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners on account of the Colorado strike has been submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. Some Butte unions of the W. F. M. appear to favor the postponement. They argue that the money spent in holding the convention may be used to better purpose in maintaining the boys on strike. Others think the convention should be held and that much good would come of it.

The Miners' Union of Victor, Colo., at its last meeting discovered an attempt to spy on the work of the meeting. The spies were not members of the union, however, but merely eavesdroppers on the outside.

The headquarters of the union at Trinidad is under martial guard.

SHEARERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Butte, Mont., April 2, 1904. This is to certify that J. E. Gibbs of Welser, Idaho, has this day been expelled from the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, A. L. U., and entitled to no benefits of this union.

(Signed) M. C. FORREST, President. R. C. SMITH, Sec'y-Treas. PLATTE RICHARDSON, G. F. BALZER, G. A. JOHNSON, Executive Board.

NOTICE.

To Lumbermen Within the Jurisdiction of Newport Lumbermen's Union. Notice is hereby given by the Newport Lumbermen's Union, No. 332, A. L. U., that for the period of sixty days from date of March 19, 1904, new members will be received into the organization for the nominal fee of one dollar.

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

- 1 Season tickets St. Paul or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$29.00—sixty day ticket \$21.35—Ten day ticket \$19.00. 2 Fair opens about May 1st, and closes December 1st. 3 Five daily trains to Chicago each making close connections with St. Louis trains. 4 No extra charge to go via Chicago. 5 Tickets good on the Fast Mail and Pioneer Limited electric lighted trains. 6 Full information about rates, routes and accommodations will be cheerfully furnished on application to W. B. DIXON, N. W. P. A. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

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RESULTS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The street railways of San Francisco are likely to be tied up by a strike. The union demands 27 1/2 cents per hour for all employees and that no more students shall be taken. The companies refuse the demands. The men have refused to instruct any other men and are prepared to walk out the moment any of their number is fired for refusing to break in new men.

upheld the constitutionality of the anti-anarchistic act. The authorities of the city of Nome, in the Klondyke, send out a warning to the working class to stay away from that country. There is more than enough men in that district to do all the work that is to be had. The New York state board of arbitration has proven to be merely a sinecure for political hacks and the unions are demanding its abolition. The United Shirt and Collar Co., Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co. and Cluet, Peabody & Co. of Troy, N. Y., are doing all they can to smash the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union of that city. In Dayton, Tenn., striking miners have been enjoined.

THE A. L. U. AND THE S. T. AND L. A.

A request for information as to the difference between the A. L. U. and the S. T. and L. A. was received some time since from a correspondent in British Columbia. The request was referred to a former member of the S. T. and L. A., who briefly summarizes as follows:

"The form of organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is almost identical with that of the old K. of L. The S. T. and L. A. is organized into trade locals, mixed locals and district assemblies, all subject to a general executive board of seven members located in the city of New York. It differs from the K. of L. in that it allowed three delegates from the Socialist Labor Party to sit in each district assembly and also that it required that no officer of the S. T. and L. A. should be a member of the old political parties. There was also a provision that the Socialist Labor Party should have representatives in the national convention of the S. T. and L. A. The policy of centralization was even more marked in the S. T. and L. A. than in the K. of L.

"The A. F. of L. declared that the Alliance organized dual unions. This is denied, but if it were true it would only be what the A. F. of L. has done since its birth. The S. T. and L. A. is a conglomerate organization, various trades belonging to one local and trade divisions are not recognized in any manner. It denounced the pure and simple unions for their failure to see the necessity for political action rather than for the faulty plan of organization. In some instances it refused to strike with the pure and simple when employed in the same shop with them. It is chiefly confined to the New England states."

From the foregoing it can readily be seen that there are as many differences between the A. L. U. and the S. T. and L. A. as there are between the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L.

Like the A. F. of L., the S. T. and

L. A. required every union to stand on its own bottom. The A. L. U. unites all unions together for common defense. The S. T. and L. A. refused to co-operate with other unions of the old line. (Just as Gompers is refusing to co-operate with the W. F. M. in Colorado today.) The A. L. U. believes in standing by every union regardless of its affiliations. The S. T. and L. A. allowed the S. L. P. to participate in its affairs. The A. L. U. does not allow any political party this or any other privilege. The S. T. and L. A. required that its officers should not be members of the old political parties. (This rule was not long enforced, however, and politicians from the old parties were elected to a place on the despotic executive board where they did not overlook the opportunity for carrying on things so as to discredit a body which bore the name, Socialist.) The American Labor Union says that any one who holds office under any political party shall not be eligible to hold office in the A. L. U. The S. T. and L. A. is an oligarchy. The A. L. U. is a referendum body and the rank and file are final authority. Mixed locals were chartered by the S. T. and L. A. (A mixed local is usually a branch of the S. L. P., which combines with working men who may or may not be Socialists and these together are given a charter.) The A. L. U. is an industrial body which believes the injury of one labor organization is the concern of every other organization, and that therefore all should band themselves together for the common good; that if it is a good plan for the workers of one craft to form an offensive and defensive alliance, it is a better plan for the workers of all crafts and employments to unite together for the protection of all, since the interests of all workers are indissolubly bound up together, whether the workers realize it or not. As has been said a number of times, the A. L. U. is not a political organization in any other sense of the word than in which all labor organizations are political parties. Its efforts are devoted to building up a union that can in some measure cope with the employers on the industrial field. So far as the political field is concerned, other organizations must take care of that. It has urged its members to study the principles of international Socialism to the end that they may cease to vote their masters into power and not make asses of themselves by placing a bayonet in the hands of the bosses and then walking up and impaling themselves on the bayonet aforesaid, but if a member refuses to accept Socialism it does not affect his standing in the A. L. U. The S. T. and L. A. never extended into the west and western men only know of its workings at second hand. Judging by the campaign of vilification and abuse and the lying statements which Gompers has caused to be spread against the A. L. U., it is safe to assume that the S. T. and L. A. was never guilty of the crimes which are laid at its door by the proven enemies of labor who hold office in the eastern unions. The rank and file of every organization are always honest. There are no exceptions to this. Mistakes are due to false leaders and bad judgment, but never of a bad heart, so far as the rank and file are concerned.

SOCIETY'S RECOMPENSE

The Clark soup kitchen in Butte, Mont., served 3,680 meals to out of work men in that city during the month of March. It should be remembered that Butte is regarded as one of the most prosperous towns in the nation, yet among this prosperity a small army of these "sovereigns of the republic" are compelled to put their pride in their pockets and humbly receive a bowl of soup to stave off the pangs of hunger.

It is but a step from the free soup kitchen to the jail. Destroy a man's self respect by making him a tagged object of charity and you destroy most of the man. Yet that is exactly what our well intentioned philanthropists do in almost every instance. The worker does not want charity, but justice. He does not desire free soup, but the opportunity to earn his own soup. He demands the right which belongs to him by virtue of his very existence on the planet. That form of charity which finds expression in free soup houses is bottomed on the business cunning which secures the largest amount of advertising on the least expenditure. If the employers of labor could but induce the working class to accept soup house fare as a regular thing it would enable them to point to the wide disparity between the cost of living and the wages paid and thus furnish an argument for wage reductions. When a reduction was accomplished the capitalist's profits would be enormously increased—until all the workers were reduced to the same level, whereupon the shortsighted policy would defeat itself, for the reason that it would destroy the very thing that the capitalist class most cherish and for which they go to war—the market.

The Butte millionaire who ladles out soup, by proxy, to hungry multi-

tudes is credited with a larger income than any one man could ever hope to earn by his own efforts. Society made him wealthy and in return for its beneficence, in return for the precious moments which go to make up lives and which necessity compels the working class to sell in order that they may remain on earth just a little longer, in return for the crippled, the maimed, the mutilated, who are ground into profit in the capitalistic mill; in return for the sacrifices as stern and unbending as those which claimed their victims on the pagan altars, what does our purse proud capitalist give to society for its extraordinary kindnesses to him? Why, a bowl of soup, to be sure!

Of what kind of superior clay are our moneyed lordlings made that they should be permitted to appropriate to themselves the earnings of thousands? Has an Omnipotent Providence wrought out boundless riches in the hill and vale and woodland for no other purpose than to minister to the vanity of one man or a set of men, piling up more than they by any possibility can ever use while others who do the world's work are condemned to a hell upon earth? Can the theological narcotic about a happy future state compensate for the frightful degradation which those who rely on the labor of their hands are subjected to in this world? The condition of the mere beasts of the field is superior to that of the majority of the people of civilized states. Does the advances in the sciences, the arts, the progress of the race, hold no other promise for the worker save ever increasing misery and want?

If our industrial system had been planned for no other purpose than to harry and plague the people of the earth, it could not be worse in its operation and effects. You, who apologize for and defend existing conditions, tell us, must things always be thus? If so, then what of the future of the race?

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Oak beautifully polished, fancy turned legs, extend to six feet; for \$12.50

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Beautifully grained, hand polished, quarter sawed oak with massive turned and fluted legs; for \$16.50

EXTRA SPECIAL

\$27.00 ROUND TOP EXTENSION DINING TABLES.

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The theater of the world contains many things of interest nowadays. Another war has arisen which threatens to change the aspect of the Far East. The politics of England are undergoing upheaval. The United States is taking more and more part in world affairs; is preparing to dig the Panama canal, and is facing another political struggle.

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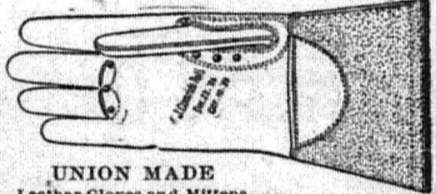
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\$12.50 to \$15 Suits for \$10

Men's new spring suits, made of fine black chevots and serges and dark fancy mixtures and stripes; strong and serviceable fabrics; well tailored; all sizes. Choice for \$10 suit.

\$18 to \$20 Suits for \$15

Men's spring suits, new and nobby; up-to-date styles in the favorite navy blue serges, black and blue chevots, fancy stripes and fashionable mixtures. Usual \$18 to \$20 values for \$15 suit.

The Usual \$25 Suits for \$20

Extra fine tailor-made suits from New York's best wholesale tailors; the very latest creations in black and fancy mixtures. The newest and best tailor-made ready-to-wear suits at \$25, \$27.50 and \$30. Expert tailors on the premises make necessary alterations.

Men's Shirts

2,400 fancy madras and percale shirts, with stiff bosoms and detachable cuffs, in patterns new and nobby.

\$1.50 Value for \$1.00

Men's Collars

Pure linen collars, popular and fashionable shapes, in all sizes and heights; regular 20c values.

Two for 25c

In Meat Market

Rear of the Big Store on Granite St.

Finest of Meats at Lowest of Prices

This week we make very low prices on the following meats: In comparing these prices with what may be quoted elsewhere, it must be remembered that we offer for sale nothing but the finest of meats. Our beef comes from the choicest steers in our market, and all other meats are the very best that money can buy. We handle no meat that is or has been frozen. We sell the best and nothing but the best. Leave your orders here; we guarantee satisfaction. It pays to trade at Hennessy's.

See These Prices

Front quarter mutton 2c lb All mutton chops 5c lb Mutton stew 2c lb Fancy roast pork 11c lb Fancy rib chops 11c lb Prime rib roasts 10c lb Prime round steak 10c lb

See the Saving

Shoulder steak 8c lb Boiling meat 6c lb Pot roast beef 8c lb Pickled pork bellies 12c lb Corned beef, fancy 6c lb Mince-meat 9c lb Rhubarb 6c lb

At Hennessy's Butte Montana

SOME ELECTION RETURNS.

The Butte, Mont., Socialists polled over 1,100 votes in the aldermanic election just passed. They beat the republicans in two of the eight wards of the city; they elected as many aldermen (1) as did the republicans or the democrats, and this in a clear cut fight, where there was no excuse for any one voting the Socialist ticket unless he believed in the principles of Socialism. No Socialist nominee ever makes a personal campaign. There were tickets enough to suit the most exacting; there was an independent citizens' ticket, an anti-trust, a labor, a republican and a democrat, in addition to the Socialist ticket. In the mayoralty campaign of one year ago the Socialist candidate polled 2,700 votes, but it is a safe bet that there were more Socialist votes in the 1,100 of this campaign than in the 2,700 of one year ago.

In Anaconda, Mont., the Socialist vote was shot to pieces by the systematic wage ticket campaign that has been waged against them during the past year. Every man who was known to be a Socialist was discharged. As a result of this and of the herding tactics adopted by the employers the vote was reduced fully 1,000.

The Socialists of Red Lodge, Mont., put a ticket in the field in the spring election in opposition to the combined old parties and tied the vote, according to the returns. It is believed, however, that they were counted out, and the matter will be taken into the courts.

The Socialists of Milwaukee elected 9 of the 18 aldermen and Victor Berger received 15,000 votes for the office of mayor. The council is now composed of 9 Socialists, 1 republican, 25 democrats and 1 S. L. P.