

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 31

SHEARERS ARE ASKING FOR HELP

Wool Growers Striving to Destroy the Union; Fight Is Becoming Bitter. Mexicans and Mormons Are Being Herded In Under Contract.

The Sheep Shearers' Union has a desperate fight on its hands in Wyoming. The Wool Growers' Association is striving to disrupt the union. Mexicans and Mormons are being brought in under contract, and deputy sheriffs surround the corrals to prevent strikers from talking with the imported men. The secretary of the Shearers' Union has sent out the following appeal:

"Butte, Mont., April 27, 1904.

"To all Labor Unions in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Montana:

"Brothers—The members of Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, A. L. U., are on strike at Rawlins, Fort Steele, Walcott, Medicine Bow and other points in Wyoming for the enforcement of the union scale for shearing.

"They are opposed by the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, a powerful organization of wealthy sheep men, whose sole desire is to obtain for themselves all of the benefits of the present high prices of wool, while they grind the shearers down to the lowest wage.

"The Shearers' Union, organized now less than two years, has more than one thousand members, but at this season of the year they are practically penniless, as they have been out of work for six to eight months.

"The union shearers appeal to every local union, every central body and every individual member of organized labor to help them at this time of need.

"First—Prevent all shearers, union or non-union, from going to Wyoming.

"Second—Help them financially as far as possible.

"Member of the Executive Board Ott of the A. L. U., and President Forrest of the Shearers' Union are both at the scene of the strike, advising the strikers and trying to make a settlement honorable to the union.

"They report some splendid examples of heroism and devotion to unionism on the part of the newly organized shearers. Nearly all the strikers are living on one meal a day and sleeping in the open. Those few who had money and could afford to live better have devoted their all to the strike fund and are sharing the lot of their less fortunate brothers.

"Don't forget to keep shearers away from Wyoming, and send the strikers immediately whatever amount your union can spare.

"Make remittance to R. C. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 1067, Butte, Mont., and the amount will be immediately forwarded to the strikers.

"Fraternally yours,
HAND AND MACHINE SHEEP SHEARERS' UNION, NO. 275.

M. C. FORREST, President.
A. E. SIMONSON, Vice President.
R. C. SMITH, Sec'y-Treas.
PLATTE RICHARDSON.
G. F. BALZER.
G. A. JOHNSON.
Executive Board.

THEY FALL OUT.

Colorado's Arch Scoundrels Are Quarreling Among Themselves.

There are rumors of war between the thugs and scoundrels who represent the mine owners and Citizens' Alliance interests in Colorado and the male prostitute who occupies but does not fill the position of governor in that state. It is asserted that the trouble among this delectable band of crooks arises from the attitude of certain business interests toward Peabody's nomination. Because they are lukewarm toward him and have, in the language of the polite society in which Peabody moves, given him the "double cross," his friends declare that no more troops will be sent to Trinidad, Telluride or Cripple Creek. It is further said that Peabody may now take notice of the charges against Captain Wells of Telluride, who led the mob and supplied them with guns and ammunition out of the state armory. Wells belongs to the double crossers. He may be removed.

A detachment of troops has been sent from Telluride for the purpose of arresting Secretary Haywood of the W. F. M. There is absolutely no warrant for this action, but it is done, nevertheless. Mr. Haywood is technically in the custody of the sheriff of Denver county until such time as he furnishes the bond fixed by Judge Hines.

STRIKE SUSPENDED.

The strike of the coal miners at Red Lodge, Mont., is temporarily suspended, and an effort to get together on the question of check weighman is being made. The state law gives the miners the right to select the check weighman, and they are required to pay him. He is for purposes of protection to them, yet a strike has been forced on the miners in an effort to compel them to select a company man for the place. One might ask, What has the company to do with the miners' selection? They do not pay him, and his allegiance is not to them, but to the miners. In the eastern coal mines the appointment of company tools as check weighman has rendered the position contemptible. Western miners will not stand for that sort of thing. If the Red Lodge mine owners wish to sell coal in Montana, they had better get together with themselves and conform to the state law.

SAYS IT IS A TRUST.

Four St. Louis manufacturers have brought action against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, asking that it be dissolved by the courts on the ground that it is a trust.

WHY THE BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS SHOULD AFFILIATE WITH THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

In the first place, because the A. L. U. has by-laws and constitutions which contend that an injury to one is an injury to all. It is organized on the industrial plan, whereas the A. F. of L. is a simple trade union federation. Now, the A. F. of L. local unions are each looking out for their own interests, and sometimes their interests come into open conflict. For instance, in a big factory there may be six or seven different tradesmen, each belonging to his trade union and each one of the trade unions have a separate agreement. One local will have an agreement which runs out at one time of the year and some other local another time, and in this way the employer may give a few concessions to one class of men and may hold out on the other. Thus while one portion is out on strike, the union having an agreement must stay at work, as was the case in the great steel strike a few years ago. This is the real cause why labor does not always win on the economic field, and the sooner the union men learn the good of the sympathetic strike the better for all workers. The manufacturers believe in sympathy, and when a strike is on at one shop all the manufacturers stick with the one having the strike, and, if necessary, put up the ready cash to break the strike. It is simply to the interests of the capitalists to present a solid front. Therefore, it should be to the interest of the workers to present a solid front. Then, again, the A. L. U. is organized on broad, progressive lines. They believe in raising the wages and bettering the condition of

the trench digger, as well as the man with a trade, and have also allied themselves with a political party composed of wage workers—that is, the Socialist party—and this is the reason the Colorado capitalists are trying to ruin their organization. The western union men are mostly the men who have been blacklisted in the East, and by necessity were driven to the western country. They are the boys who went through the strikes and lockouts and have learned the lesson that if they ever expect to get all they produce they must get control of the government. And that is the question which will confront every organization in the country before very many years, as the unemployed problem will soon come up for a solution. Machinery does the work nowadays, throwing thousands out of work. And, again, the laws of evolution have brought into existence the modern trust, which is simply a labor-saving machine, but it only benefits a few stockholders at present. That's the reason the A. L. U. boys believe in getting control of the government, and running the public utilities in the interests of all. This, simply stated, means socialism. I am simply writing this because I haven't anything else to do, being a blacklisted boxmaker in the city of Muscatine. But I will not starve as long as I have friends. Hoping that the boxmakers will affiliate with the American Labor Union in the near future.

LEE W. LANG,
Muscatine, Iowa.

—From the Boxmakers and Sawyers' Journal.

WOULD FLOOD WESTERN SLOPE WITH SCABS

We want every reader of the Journal to read the following extracts from the hand bill of a San Francisco employment agency carefully and after having done so, set down and decide for himself what course organized labor must adopt in order, not to better conditions, but to maintain existing ones. The press dispatches of recent date carry the information that the applications for work were so numerous at the opening of a new department store in New York that the police were called out to maintain order and the jam was so great as to stop the street cars. A similar occurrence was chronicled at the re-opening of the steel plant at South Chicago. In every industrial center there are thousands of persons who are dragging out a precarious existence. To such people who have no idea of the cost of living in the west, the wages paid seem enormous.

The fight of the employers' associations seem now to have taken the form of a campaign for the purpose of flooding the organized districts of the west with the unemployed workers of the east. An employment agency of one of the coast cities publishes daily a bright colored hand bill which it calls a "Labor Bulletin," in which it advertises for miners at scab wages and which, in its language shows that it realizes the western man is not to be gotten, for no western man could be imposed on with respect about the life of a miner, who takes chances with death every time he goes on shift being "one of ease," nor could a western man be induced to accept scab wages on a promise of mountain scenery or business opportunity.

The "bulletin of labor," which is backed to some extent by the Santa Fe railroad which it advertises a cent a mile a rate for, begins:

MINERS

What Do You Want?
Where Do You Want It?
When Do You Want It?
WORK.

Today we can send you as
Machine miners \$30.00
Single hand drillers \$2.50
Double hand drillers \$2.50
Timbermen \$0.50
Muckers, laborers or carmen
..... \$67.50 to \$75.00

The miner's life is one of ease. The hand bill or dodger is illuminated with a cut showing several brawny miners with broad brimmed hats being greeted by a man in a square paper cap while several pro-

perous looking individuals look on approvingly.

The cut entitled "superintendents receiving miners." Roosevelt's eulogy of the scenery of the Grand Canyon is quoted approvingly, as though the scenery would compensate for the beggary wages offered, the hand bill breaking out into the following:

Remember, you can see and enjoy all these sights and luxuries and we can give you steady employment as laborers, teamsters, rockmen, drillers, hammermen, etc. From \$2 to \$3 per day and up. Best of food, mountain water and every other accommodation first class.

Now is your chance; if you like money, get it.

A man would have a lovely time getting enough money to buy a decent suit of clothes at the above wages, but, of course, the people of the east do not know this. It is a matter of indifference to these industrial pirates that their lying statements and treacherous efforts to break labor unions may result in untold suffering to many. These people need scabs; they must get them by fair means or foul and they prefer the foul.

In order that there may be no mistake about who is backing this out of scab herders, the "Bulletin" makes this declaration of its position:

"We believe in justice to all. All men are equal before God and the law. No man is above the law and no man is below it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right, not asked as a favor. (This only applies to workingmen.) We expect each employe to do his duty to his employer and each employer to treat his employe as he would have his employe treat him."

"Justice to all" from a Citizens' Alliance standpoint, means the right of the employer to pay the worker what he pleases, when he pleases, as he pleases.

OBJECT TO CHANGE OF PLACE OF MEETING

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, Cal., has been asked for assistance by the local committee on arrangements to prevent the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers from changing the place of meeting of the sixth biennial convention of the order from that city to Cleveland, Ohio.

U. B. OF R. E. HAS RIGHT PLAN

Only Practical Organization for All Classes of Railway Men—Sympathetic Action in Strikes the Only Plausible Way to Attain the Best Results.

The Journal of the Knights of Labor, in discussing unions of railway men, gives the working class the benefit of years of experience in the field of unionism when it says:

"The most perfect form of organization, the one best suited to relieve the workmen from the numerous grievances complained of, is that adopted by the 'United Brotherhood of Railway Employes,' in that it admits to membership all classes of workmen connected with the railway service. It is true that there are other forms or classes called railway organizations, but they are so divided and classified that each sub-division treats of but one branch of the service, while the success of the entire industry depends equally upon a combination of all branches. It has been well and forcibly demonstrated in years past, that no one branch of the trade can successfully combat the management of a great railroad company; that when it has become necessary to order a strike for the adjustment of a well-considered grievance, or defend a lockout, the advice and co-operation of the officers of all other branches of the organization is sought for, at which a shifting and shuffling is indulged in that would do credit to a French diplomat; and the question of "contract" then plays an important part in deciding whether said co-operation would or could, under the circumstances, be given. We have no fault to find with the organization that makes a contract with an employer and then declines to be the first one to break it. Contracts are sacred and should never be made unless it is the intention of the parties contracting to strictly live up to the provisions. It is the unwise, shortsighted and selfish system that recognizes eight or a dozen organizations in one industry, with a set of national officers for each organization, that we object to. The old worn-out and obsolete 'Federation of Railway Employes' never was any good to the rank and file of the membership. It was a waste of time, labor and money to be continually patching it up.

"The men want an organization that combines within its folds the entire railway industry under one head, and enables one set of officers to act for them. The United Brotherhood has solved the problem in that direction, and opened the way to the formation of a perfect organization. It has learned

by experience that the men who load and handle the freight, who make, build and repair the tracks, who build and repair the engines and cars, who man the trains in every department, and who attend to the thousand and one details in connection with the running of a railroad, all depend one on the other. Let any one of the classified branches be compelled to stop work, and by degrees the entire system will shut down. One does not need to carry this argument further than to refer back to the recent great coal strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, when the engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen and switchmen were all stopped for the want of coal to haul. This can be carried further, for it even affected the clerks and other employes in the service, until an adjustment was had and the miners returned to work.

"Another serious objection to the continuation of the old form of class organization on railroads is that it requires the men to pay between 50 and 75 international officers enormous salaries and expenses in conducting their particular branches of the industry, besides clothing them with the extraordinary power of accepting or rejecting requests from one of the allied organizations, to strike in case the requirement was serious enough to order one. Strikes are bad, and should not be indulged in if it is possible to avoid them. But when, as a last resort, it becomes necessary, the officers should be able to stop every wheel on the road, every key in the telegraph offices, every switchman in the yard and along the system, the machinists in the shops, the freight handlers at the terminal station—yes, even the clerks and stenographers in the president's office. In that way only can the men hope for success. This cannot, in any sense of the word, be accomplished by supporting a dozen different organizations with a dozen sets of general officers, all laboring for their own particular flock, making contracts for one branch that will and does compel their membership to become 'scabs' in case a strike is ordered in any single-department of the service.

"We wish the United Brotherhood the fullest measure of success. They have adopted the only practical method, to our mind, that will enable them to benefit the men engaged in the railroad service of the country. 'It's a good thing. Push it along.'"

THE WHINE OF THE GLASS TRUST

New Jersey has passed a child labor law against the violent opposition of the glass trust. The limit was fixed at 14 years of age. There are now 24,000 children employed in the state. The passage of the law will reduce the number one-half. The trust supporters in the state senate declared the passage of the law would break them up in business. If they could not have child labor they would be forced to "take their capital out of the state." The further argument was made that "the labor was light and wholesome" and that "there were good night schools." What benefit night schools were to boys who worked at night was not satisfactorily explained, however. Work in the glass factories is a most killing occu-

patron for the young. An Ohio glass manufacturer disposed of the schooling question for these little slaves by saying that they did not need an education in their work. When they attain their maturity they are found to be wizened prematurely old men. Their vitality has been sapped and their intellect stunted by the nature of their work. But what matter? The glass trust must have dividends, and if not allowed to destroy the lives of little children, why they will leave the state. If it should be discovered that the feeding of little children into the furnaces was necessary in order to produce a certain article in which there was money, advocates of the idea would doubtless be found in the ranks of capitalism.

MAY MAKE IT UNLAWFUL

President Cornelius of the San Francisco Street Railway Union, and a first-class type of a union man, in a recent address, advised the workers to establish co-operative stores for the purpose of fighting the Citizens' Alliance. Very good, but if we continue to elect members of the Citizens' Alliance to office they will shortly enact a law making co-operative enterprises illegal or some thing of that sort. They can't do it? The constitution won't permit them to? The constitution says something about the right of free speech, but it does not seem to have seriously bothered the police of several cities during the past summer, nor did it save the Haymarket speakers from hanging. The constitution also says we are to have a free and untrammelled press, but

the Victor Record did not come under the provision, it seems. What is the constitution among friends. Great Britain is opposed to slavery—on paper—but it is practiced in the case of the Chinese coolies who are brought into the country and herded in stockades until a merciful death releases them. Let us continue to plaster our boils while we continue to take the poison which produces boils into the system. Let us scheme to fight Citizens' Alliances while we continue the system that makes Citizens' Alliances a possibility. In short, let us continue to make donkeys of ourselves in the future as we have in the past and the people of future generations will be filled with wonderment at the follies of our times.

American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

OFFICERS:

President—Daniel McDonald, Box 1067, Butte, Mont. Vice-President—David C. Coates, Wallace, Idaho. Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence Smith, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Isaac Cowen, 1080 Crawford Road East, Cleveland, Ohio (A. S. of E.). Chas. E. Stone, 3589 Bell street, Denver, Colorado (U. B. of E.). John W. Dale, Anaconda, Montana. F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyoming. F. W. Walton, Box 292, Wallace, Idaho. M. E. White, Box 780, Denver, Colorado. Ross Davis, Helena, Montana. John Riordan, Phoenix, British Columbia.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

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

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



Wilson I. Goodspeed, Chicago, Eastern Advertising Representative.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

CAN A MEMBER ENTER ANOTHER LOCAL.

I am frequently asked my opinion on the following: "Can a local of the American Labor Union exclude a visitor who has the quarterly pass-word and a paid-up card in another local?" In the absence of a definite law and no regulation established, by precedent or custom, authoritative opinion or ruling is requested.

A visiting brother secures admission to a local only by the consent of that local. It is therefore a privilege and not a right. The local has the same right to refuse admission that it has to grant it. But there is a difference. It lies in this: When it grants admission to a member of a sister union it performs a kind, courteous act; when it refuses, however, it is guilty of a petty, mean act, and casts a gratuitous reflection on the brother to whom admission is denied. There is no authority, law or precedent by which a local can be forced to admit the members of other unions. When admission is refused the visitor has no recourse, unless he is empowered by a commission from an authoritative source.

DANIEL McDONALD, General President American Labor Union.

George H. Maxwell, the irrigation advocate, is involved in a grafting scandal. He is said to have admitted that the railroads have been advancing money for the purpose of carrying on an agitation on behalf of arid lands reclamation. The money in the deal came through inside information as to the government's intentions. When it was decided to irrigate a certain tract the ring would buy up the land at \$3 or \$4 an acre. When the reclamation work began this land would sell for \$25 per acre.

What has "editor" Hoehn to do with Slimy Sam, asks the "thought" department of St. Louis Labor. Well, at this distance it would seem that Editor Hoehn is engaged in the work of keeping Slimy Sam in a position where he can most effectively throttle the principles that Editor Hoehn professes to advocate. The gigantic intellect which controls the destinies of St. Louis Labor sees no inconsistency in giving aid, comfort, support and per capita tax to a person

Lasters' Union, No. 470, of St. Louis, itself on strike, donated \$25 to the Lynn, Mass., strikers.

A big federal union has been organized in St. Louis. These A. L. U. federals in the big cities are indispensable for propaganda purposes. Every city in the United States and Canada ought to have an A. L. U. federal union, and will have in due time. Come, brother agitators for industrial unionism and working class political action, get a move on!

Crescent City Longshoremen's Union, No. 501, is among the unions organized by the A. L. U. during the week.

The strike of the Massachusetts A. L. U. shoe workers has been endorsed by the K. of L. assemblies of the Bay State.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union, from which so many shoe workers have seceded to join the A. L. U., has added another black mark to its record of infamy by overriding the local union in Chicago and declaring off the strike of the employees of Seiz, Schwab & Co. The manufacturers are, of course, well pleased with the continued fidelity of their tools who control the national union. One of these fine days these traitors to unionism will find themselves without a union to sell and trade to the manufacturers. Then their occupation will be gone.

A district union for the Coeur d'Alenes has been formed at Wallace, Idaho. Every union from Iron Mountain, Mont., to Harrison, Idaho, will be asked to send delegates.

The strike of the Kansas City truck drivers has been declared off. The union is reported to have lost.

A majority of the local unions have responded quite liberally with donations to the strike fund of the Massachusetts shoe workers. These donations have enabled the relief committee to pay two weeks' benefits to the needy ones, and almost enough more has been received for this week. The strikers cannot lose if they can keep themselves supplied with food and shelter while the fight is on. Remem-

who has shown himself as antagonistic to working class interests as any capitalist in the land. There is about as much consistency in Editor Hoehn's position as there is in that of the pure and simple union man who votes the bosses ticket.

It is admitted that child labor exists in New Jersey in defiance of the state law. Another case where the enforcement of the measure would deprive some poor mother of the child's earnings, the usual argument. The real reason, however, is not stated, because it would not sound nice to tell the public that the employer must have cheap labor, and, therefore, child labor.

John Mitchell sends a telegram to the United Mine Workers of Colorado advising them not to vote for Peabody. Mitchell in politics! Is it not awful? If they are not to vote for Peabody, John, who shall they vote for? Some other tool of capitalism, or shall they vote for themselves. If for themselves, why not say so, John?

tances can be made either to Frank Foster, organizer, 52 Friend street, Lynn, Mass., or to the headquarters of the American Labor Union.

The A. L. U. is coming to the front in Oklahoma Territory.

General Bell's aggregation of military strike breakers have lost a car of a munition between Denver and Telluride. It is now thought to have fallen into the hands of the gang of Citizens' Alliance thugs who drove the miners from their homes. This is made the more probable by the fact that the captain of the militia at that town was also the leader of the mob.

The leather trust has accumulated a surplus of \$17,500,000 during the year. Where did it come from?

Westinghouse Manufacturing Co. has become hostile to unions. It is a large employer of labor.

The building trades of Butte, Pa., have been enjoined from boycotting an unfair concern.

Locked out workmen of the Challenge Wind Engine and Pump Co. at Batavia, Minn., fought a desperate battle with flames and saved the plant from destruction a few days ago. Yet just such men as these have been accused time and again of destroying property, blowing up mills, etc., when as a matter of fact the employer himself was responsible for the fire or explosion. It may have been the case in this instance.

The employees of the American Machine Glass company at Arnold, Pa., are out on strike.

President Roosevelt's open shop policy in the Miller case is to be the basis of charges by the Denver Citizens' Alliance against Superintendent of Construction Lee Uihry, who is in charge of the work on the United States mint building in that city. The trouble arises over the iron workers Superintendent Uihry sides with the demands of the union. The alliance protests that Uihry is in opposition to the declared policy of the "government and will take the matter higher up.

MITCHELL GETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM MINERS

The coal miners in convention, under inspiration of Hargrove, passed resolutions defending President Mitchell from the criticism of Eugene V. Debs. They gave Mitchell a vote of confidence and opened their eyes real wide at the wicked Mr. Debs, and said "How could you?" or something equally expressive of polite horror, under their breath.

Seen by a reporter of the Terra Haute Tribune, Mr. Debs had the following to say in regard to his position: "As to the action of the miners in denouncing me in their convention in this city, it accords perfectly with the prevalent policy of working men. Labor may generally be relied upon to crucify its friends. Twenty-five years ago I was denounced by the operators of this and other states for trying to organize the miners. Seven years ago the federal courts issued their first injunction against me for leading the miners' strike in West Virginia. Now I am repudiated and denounced by the miners themselves. This ought to satisfy the highest ambition.

"The resolutions of denunciation are reported to have been introduced by Mr. Hargrove, and accuse me of having been unfair toward Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell will make no such charge, and I guarantee that he will not undertake to deny my averments. It is easy to denounce a man, and I am used to that sort of thing. The simple question is, did I tell the truth? I dare Mr. Hargrove to put his finger on a single statement that is not true to the letter or to deny a single one of my allegations. He has a copy of my article on Mitchell and the settlement which he denounced, and now let him be specific and show what statement I made that does injustice to his chief.

"I simply said that Mitchell had taken the position at the Indianapolis convention that the profits of the coal operators were larger last year than ever before; that the demands of the miners were reasonable and just; that he and the men he represented were 'terribly in earnest,' and that no backward step would be taken. In the face of this position and these utterances he yielded to the operators one point after another, until he had finally given up everything, and not being satisfied with this, he went over to the operators and helped them to force a reduction upon his constituents: Are these facts, or are they falsehoods? And if they are facts, who ought to be denounced, the man who is responsible for them or the man who brings them to the attention of his blind followers?"

"For more than three months there have been conventions and conferences and joint sessions and joint scale committees and sub-scale committees, and what has been the results to the miners?"

The answer is that for all this time and talk and threat and banqueting and joking about hotels and hundreds of thousands of dollars taken from the meagre pay of the miners, all these poor devils have to show for it is a reduction of wages.

"If this is a sample of the great leadership which the resolutions of Hargrove glorify, and it lasts long enough, the miners will be totally enslaved; and this summer, when they are working half time and getting scarcely enough to live decently, they will have occasion to reflect upon the beauty of submitting gracefully to the will of their masters.

"Last night's papers gave the closing account of the final meeting of the miners and operators. Of course, the miners surrendered everything and got nothing to show for their money and their pains. The operators had it all their own way. They always do, or they come very near it.

"Thirty years ago the wages of the miners were higher than they are today, and they had more to show for their labor. The interstate conferences of latter days which are so much lauded and admired in certain quarters are little more than farce tragedies. It is a dead easy game for the operators. There are but few of them, and they are rich. They can afford to play not only three months at a stretch, but make it a continuous performance.

"The fact is that with coal in abundance at our very doors and miners getting but 85 cents a ton for mining it, and the same coal selling at \$3.50 a ton, the people are being literally held up and robbed by the mine owners and the railroads. There is no shadow of a doubt about it.

"In these 'conferences' the operators use the miners as the buffers for public opinion as if the fallacy that wages are in any way regulated by prices had not long since been exploded. The miners are used as catspaws by the operators, and all they get is uncertain, unsteady employment at poor wages, while the people are held up for all they can stand. This is the case briefly stated, and although the miners, as well as the operators, may denounce me, the fact remains just the same, and the truth will ultimately prevail."

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

- 1 Season tickets St. Paul or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$5.00—Sixty day ticket \$21.35—Ten day ticket \$19.20
2 Fair opens about May 23rd, 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.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY. CO.



THREE TRAINS DAILY From Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to Kansas City and Chicago. Also direct line to Galveston, 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.

M. DONLAN Attorney at Law 131 Pennsylvania Building, Butte.

WATCH REPAIRING Watches Repaired in the Best Manner Possible at Low Prices by D. Girson, 24 E. Park St., Butte.

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

Journal subscription: cards, 50c each. Buy some now.

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

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

World Package Express and Messenger Co. TELEPHONE 200 Wagons at all times. The only Union Messenger Company in Butte

Hardware, Storage, Stove Repairs, GEORGE OECHSLI, New and Second-Hand Goods. Telephone 923-B. 43 W. Broadway. Butte, Mont.

Do You Want Up-to-Date JOB WORK? Then leave your orders at JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY 77-79 W. Broadway Tel. 609-M Butte

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

PAUL E. MEIER SUCCESSION TO MEER & WERNICH Assayer and Chemist, 117 Hamilton St. P. O. Box 1264 BUTTE, MONT.

EVANS' BOOK STORE 114 North Main Street BLANK BOOKS STATIONERY And all Kinds of Reading Matter

State Agent New Century and New Model Densmore Typewriters B. E. Calkins JOBBER STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER PICTURES AND FRAMES 21 to 23 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.

Have Your Printing Done in Butte AS

Fine Printing as is done in the world can be procured at the McKee Printing Co. 128 West Granite Street

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

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WISLOR'S SCOTTISH SYRUP

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WISLOR'S SCOTTISH SYRUP

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WISLOR'S SCOTTISH SYRUP

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WISLOR'S SCOTTISH SYRUP

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WISLOR'S SCOTTISH SYRUP

WHEN PURCHASING SHOES Demand the ACORN STAMP of the UNITED SHOE WORKERS UNION Endorsed by the American Labor Union It is a guarantee that the shoes containing same are made by Union workers under Union conditions, where wage bills prevail and custodians see that the Stamp is placed on nothing but product made by Union workers. It represents true unionism. Demand it.

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

I CURE MEN My counsel is gratis to patients, and to physicians desiring in good faith to consult me concerning obstinate cases. A legally written contract to cure, backed by abundant capital, is given to every man upon beginning treatment. 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.)

IT MAKES Light Sweet Wholesome Bread Royal Milling Co. GREAT FALLS MONTANA

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not only known to the profession. Permanent cures in 10 to 30 days. We refund money if we do not cure. You can be treated at home for the same price as the same guaranty. With those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or pay the expense of coming, railway and hotel fare, and make no charge for medicine. If we fail to cure, if you have taken mercury, iodine, potassium, or any other medicine, we will still have mercy and pain, unclean patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, open-sores, spots, ulcers on any parts of the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We select the most delicate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. For many years we have made a specialty of treating this disease with our MAGIC CURE, and we have \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. WE CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY. Our patients cured years ago by our Great Discovery, unknown to the profession, are today sound and well, and have healthy children since we cured them. DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY experimenting. We won't let the sick and suffering pay for our medicine until we have cured them. A history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you can apply for. 100-page book free. 50 SHARPS with without any charge whatever. Address fully as follows: Cook Remedy Co., 1441 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD The only transcontinental line passing directly through quiet and picturesque Salt Lake City. A stopover is allowed at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs or Denver on all classes of tickets on application to the train conductor. SCENERY UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD. A. E. AYERS, G. W. FITZGERALD, C. P. & T. A. General Agent Ticket office, 61 East Broadway, Butte, Montana.

In Charlottentown, a suburb of Berlin, where eight city councilmen were to be elected, the Socialists elected six candidates.

NORTH COAST LIMITED OBSERVATION CAR ELECTRICLIGHTED STEAM HEATED

Table with columns: WESTBOUND, EASTBOUND, Arrive, Depart. Lists train schedules for various routes.

Passengers for Twin Bridges, Sheridan and Alder leave Butte at 12:45 p. m. daily except Sundays, changing cars at Whitehall.

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

FAST TIME OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD FAST TIME

PULLMAN DINING and LIBRARY A R ROUTE

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

SHORT LINE TO COLORADO, ARIZONA AND MEXICO, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND AND ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS

TIME CARD table with columns: Arrive BUTTE, Leave BUTTE. Shows train times for No. 9 and No. 8.

Ticket Office, 106 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

Genuine Comfort is assured in the luxurious Library-Buffer-Club Cars and the roomy Compartment Sleeping cars on the

North-Western Limited "The Train for Comfort" every night between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago via

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Before starting on a trip—no matter where—write for interesting information about comfortable traveling.

F. A. GRAY, General Agent, Helena, W. M. ENRIGHT, Traveling Agent, Helena, Mont. T. W. TEASDALE, General Pass. Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

Chicago Great Western Railway "THE RIGHT ROAD"

Between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, and Omaha.

EQUIPMENT RIGHT SERVICE RIGHT TIME RIGHT IT'S ALL RIGHT

F. K. GILFILLAN, General Agent, BUTTE.

CONDENSED DIRECTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

AMERICAN LABOR UNION. GENERAL OFFICERS. General President—Daniel McDonald, box 1067, Butte, Montana. General Vice-President—David C. Coates, Wallace, Idaho.

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS. Western Federation of Miners—General Headquarters, Mining Exchange Building, Denver, Colorado; President, Chas. Moyer; Secretary, Treasurer, Wm. D. Hayward, 625 Mining Exchange Building; Miners' Magazine, 625 Mining Exchange Building.

DISTRICT UNIONS. Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly—Secretary, R. E. Crosey, box 43, Cripple Creek, Colo.

LOCAL UNIONS. ARIZONA. Globe Labor Union No. 127—Secretary, Manuel Escalante, box 127, Globe, Ariz.

LOCAL UNIONS. CALIFORNIA. Bodie Labor Union No. 99—Secretary, T. R. Conway, Bodie.

LOCAL UNIONS. IOWA. Davenport Labor Union No. 412—Secretary, C. E. Pingel, 524 Esplanade, ave., Davenport.

LOCAL UNIONS. MISSOURI. Custom Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 26—Louis C. Erdman, 2607 South Broadway, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. MONTANA. Helena Federal Labor Union No. 109—Secretary, J. E. Kock, 1090 Herbert street, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEVADA. Tonopah Labor Union No. 224—Meets every Monday evening at Miners' Union Hall.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEW YORK. Stationary Engineers' Union of Greater New York No. 20—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings.

LOCAL UNIONS. OHIO. Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 26—Secretary, August Oster, 1065 Wade Street, Cincinnati.

LOCAL UNIONS. OREGON. Grants Pass Federal Labor Union, No. 326—Secretary, M. W. Robbins, Grants Pass.

LOCAL UNIONS. PENNSYLVANIA. Park City Retail Clerks' Union, No. 355—Meets every Friday evening at Clerks' Hall.

Bartenders' Protective Association No. 215—Secretary, S. Bekowitz, care Portune Club, Victor.

GENERAL OFFICERS. General Secretary—Clarence Smith, box 1067, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS. United Brotherhood of Railway Employees—General Headquarters, Parrot Building, San Francisco.

DISTRICT UNIONS. Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly—Secretary, R. E. Crosey, box 43, Cripple Creek, Colo.

LOCAL UNIONS. ARIZONA. Globe Labor Union No. 127—Secretary, Manuel Escalante, box 127, Globe, Ariz.

LOCAL UNIONS. CALIFORNIA. Bodie Labor Union No. 99—Secretary, T. R. Conway, Bodie.

LOCAL UNIONS. IOWA. Davenport Labor Union No. 412—Secretary, C. E. Pingel, 524 Esplanade, ave., Davenport.

LOCAL UNIONS. MISSOURI. Custom Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 26—Louis C. Erdman, 2607 South Broadway, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. MONTANA. Helena Federal Labor Union No. 109—Secretary, J. E. Kock, 1090 Herbert street, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEVADA. Tonopah Labor Union No. 224—Meets every Monday evening at Miners' Union Hall.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEW YORK. Stationary Engineers' Union of Greater New York No. 20—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings.

LOCAL UNIONS. OHIO. Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 26—Secretary, August Oster, 1065 Wade Street, Cincinnati.

LOCAL UNIONS. OREGON. Grants Pass Federal Labor Union, No. 326—Secretary, M. W. Robbins, Grants Pass.

LOCAL UNIONS. PENNSYLVANIA. Park City Retail Clerks' Union, No. 355—Meets every Friday evening at Clerks' Hall.

Shoemakers' Union No. 27—Secretary, John A. Sjoblom, 20 South Main street, Butte.

GENERAL OFFICERS. General Secretary—Clarence Smith, box 1067, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS. United Brotherhood of Railway Employees—General Headquarters, Parrot Building, San Francisco.

DISTRICT UNIONS. Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly—Secretary, R. E. Crosey, box 43, Cripple Creek, Colo.

LOCAL UNIONS. ARIZONA. Globe Labor Union No. 127—Secretary, Manuel Escalante, box 127, Globe, Ariz.

LOCAL UNIONS. CALIFORNIA. Bodie Labor Union No. 99—Secretary, T. R. Conway, Bodie.

LOCAL UNIONS. IOWA. Davenport Labor Union No. 412—Secretary, C. E. Pingel, 524 Esplanade, ave., Davenport.

LOCAL UNIONS. MISSOURI. Custom Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 26—Louis C. Erdman, 2607 South Broadway, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. MONTANA. Helena Federal Labor Union No. 109—Secretary, J. E. Kock, 1090 Herbert street, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEVADA. Tonopah Labor Union No. 224—Meets every Monday evening at Miners' Union Hall.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEW YORK. Stationary Engineers' Union of Greater New York No. 20—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings.

LOCAL UNIONS. OHIO. Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 26—Secretary, August Oster, 1065 Wade Street, Cincinnati.

LOCAL UNIONS. OREGON. Grants Pass Federal Labor Union, No. 326—Secretary, M. W. Robbins, Grants Pass.

LOCAL UNIONS. PENNSYLVANIA. Park City Retail Clerks' Union, No. 355—Meets every Friday evening at Clerks' Hall.

Frenchtown Farmers' Union, No. 351—Secretary, L. C. Tuott, Frenchtown.

GENERAL OFFICERS. General Secretary—Clarence Smith, box 1067, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS. United Brotherhood of Railway Employees—General Headquarters, Parrot Building, San Francisco.

DISTRICT UNIONS. Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly—Secretary, R. E. Crosey, box 43, Cripple Creek, Colo.

LOCAL UNIONS. ARIZONA. Globe Labor Union No. 127—Secretary, Manuel Escalante, box 127, Globe, Ariz.

LOCAL UNIONS. CALIFORNIA. Bodie Labor Union No. 99—Secretary, T. R. Conway, Bodie.

LOCAL UNIONS. IOWA. Davenport Labor Union No. 412—Secretary, C. E. Pingel, 524 Esplanade, ave., Davenport.

LOCAL UNIONS. MISSOURI. Custom Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 26—Louis C. Erdman, 2607 South Broadway, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. MONTANA. Helena Federal Labor Union No. 109—Secretary, J. E. Kock, 1090 Herbert street, St. Louis.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEVADA. Tonopah Labor Union No. 224—Meets every Monday evening at Miners' Union Hall.

LOCAL UNIONS. NEW YORK. Stationary Engineers' Union of Greater New York No. 20—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings.

LOCAL UNIONS. OHIO. Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 26—Secretary, August Oster, 1065 Wade Street, Cincinnati.

LOCAL UNIONS. OREGON. Grants Pass Federal Labor Union, No. 326—Secretary, M. W. Robbins, Grants Pass.

LOCAL UNIONS. PENNSYLVANIA. Park City Retail Clerks' Union, No. 355—Meets every Friday evening at Clerks' Hall.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules A POSITIVE CURE For inflammation of the Bladder and Disordered Kidneys.

Your Banking No matter how small, no matter how large, the DALY BANK & TRUST CO. Of Anaconda.

BANKING TRUST COMPANY Capital, \$100,000.00 We have a patent system making it easier to bank with than to go to the bank in person.

STATE SAVINGS BANK Capital, \$100,000.00 We have a patent system making it easier to bank with than to go to the bank in person.

C. B. HOSKINS DRUGGIST 124 W. PARK STREET TELEPHONE 300

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER represents the result of more study, more effort, more labor and more practical experience in typewriter manufacture than all other makes of writing machines combined.

JOHN O'CALLAHAN & SONS BADGES and TRINGS

Export BOHEMIAN BEER BREWED BY THE CENTENNIAL BREWING COMPANY Equal in quality to such famous brands as Anheuser-Busch, or Budweiser, and sold at \$4.00 per case of 24 quart bottles.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER represents the result of more study, more effort, more labor and more practical experience in typewriter manufacture than all other makes of writing machines combined.

(Continued on Page Four.)

Berlin Vorwaerts reports of the following successes in the municipal elections: In Wolsensfels, four Socialists were elected to the city council and three others will have second ballots; in Lengenber, near Gera, five socialists and one opponent were elected. The whole Socialist ticket was elected in Duerrenbebersdorf.

SILVER BOW BREWING CO'S. SPECIAL BREW CRYSTAL SPRINGS BEER SOLD BY

- Annear & Thomas, Centerville. T. J. Bennetts, Centerville. Tickle & Spargo, 30 West Broadway. Teague & Co., 50 East Park street. W. H. Veale, 69 East Park. Mullaney & Day, 89 East Park. Rowe & Barnett, 732 East Park street. Geo. Honeychurch, 741 East Park. C. M. Clark Estate, 3537 West Park. A. Booth, 67-69 1/2 West Park. Ljubibratic & Co., 116 West Park. P. Campana, 511 West Park street. W. H. Riley, 29 South Wyoming street. Chas. Swanson, 219 South Arizona street. J. Grossenbacher, corner Mercury and Arizona streets. And all licensed grocers. We use the best Malt, the Richest Hops and the Purest Water. Brewery established at Silver Bow in 1869.

Member of A. L. U. Musicians, Local 435 STODOLSKI'S CONCERT BAND Union Music for All Occasions Concerts, Picnics, Balls Parades, Etc. Address L. A. STODOLSKI 444 1/2 Natoma St. San Francisco California Engagements accepted within 100 miles of San Francisco

Butte Business College! Owsley Block, Butte, Montana SCHOOL IN SESSION ALL SUMMER Many students enroll with us this time of year and continue without interruption until their courses are completed, for we have no vacations except legal holidays. We offer complete and up-to-date courses in business shorthand, type-writing, English and normal. Day and night school; three hundred and fifty students daily; private and class instruction; ten instructors. Call for catalogue. Established 1890 Phone 683F RICE & FULTON, Props.

A REMARKABLE LAGE CURTAIN SALE Remarkable in that it's the selling of high-grade parlor window hangings for prices utterly impossible where the curtains do not, as ours do, come direct from the foreign and domestic mills where they are knit. Underpricing has always been our standard remedy for an overstock; realizing that we have too many of the better grade curtains, we expect you to help us out by making the price an object for you to do so. Hence These Reductions LACE CURTAINS. 2 1/2 yards long; good, strong wash net, finished edges; 75c values 50c LACE CURTAINS. 3 yards long, 36 inches wide, with worked edges. Your choice of five patterns; \$1.25 values 95c SCOTCH NET CURTAINS. All 3 1/2 yards long, from 48 to 60 inches wide, in dainty bedroom patterns and heavy all-over patterns; some with double borders. Values up to \$3.50 at \$2.50 Marie Antoinette Curtains White beige and Arabian colors, trimmings of wide and narrow Battenberg braids, double net edgings; rich and stylish; values up to \$12. During this sale, only AT \$7.50 BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO. Installation Plan, Home Furnishers 48 - 54 West Park, 41-43 West Galena St., Butte

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA via OREGON SHORT LINE. April 24th to May 2nd inclusive the SHORT LINE will sell tickets to San Francisco and return \$50.00, Los Angeles and return \$60.00, good for stopovers both directions, final return limit June 30th. Remember, the Ogden route is 500 miles shorter and 24 hours quicker to all California points. Tickets also good via Portland. For further information call on or address 105 North Main street, Butte, Montana. H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY SHORT ROUTE---FAST TIME To Minneapolis and St. Paul Connecting with All Railways for New York, Chicago and All Points East and South Sleeping cars run through from Butte to Minneapolis and St. Paul. LEAVE BUTTE For Great Falls and local, daily, 9:30 a.m. For St. Paul, east and west, daily 8:00 p.m. ARRIVAL BUTTE From St. Paul, east and west, daily 11:05 p.m. From Great Falls and local, daily 10:45 p.m. FULL INFORMATION FROM City Ticket Office, No. 41 North Main street, Butte. J. G. NASH, C. P. and T. A.

BROWN SPEAKS IN BUTTE. Eloquent New Englander Addresses a Large and Attentive Audience at Miners' Union Hall. John W. Brown of Connecticut and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who is lecturing throughout the West in the interest of the Socialist movement, held a very successful meeting at Miners' Union hall, Butte, Mont., on April 27. The large hall was comfortably filled, and Brown held the rapt attention of his audience from the beginning to the end of the address, which lasted for more than two hours. He made a splendid impression on his hearers, and it is safe to say that if John Brown speaks in Butte again there will be no trouble in filling the largest hall in the city. He is a man of great natural ability, and presents forceful truths in a homely, logical way that impresses even the most indifferent and stamps the speaker as one who feels in every fibre of his body the principles he is striving to disseminate. The class struggle is not an abstract theory with him; it is a fact, and one with which he has been brought into close touch as one of the great army of wage slaves of the nation. Brown should have good audiences everywhere.

London shoe dealers are objecting to the extension of the street car system on the ground that people ride so much that they no longer wear out shoe leather.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

The men who were imported by the Sacramento, Cal., Citizens' Alliance to take the place of striking building laborers refused to work when they learned the facts. By their misrepresentations in this matter the alliance have made themselves amenable to a state law which forbids false representations in a matter of this kind.

Butte plasterers employed on the new federal building have been on strike. The lathers on the same structure walked out because of a quarrel with the Carpenters' Union, over which should nail the metal strips which are used instead of laths in some parts of the building. After some days the trouble was adjusted and the men are all back at work.

A strike was narrowly averted at Hope, Idaho, last week. The sawmill company announced its intention to reduce wages, and Hope Lumbermen's Union, No. 238, responded with the statement that the union scale must continue. Finding the employes thoroughly organized and determined to resist a reduction, the company receded from its position and trouble was, fortunately, averted.

Labor unions of Los Angeles, Cal., are calling the attention of the labor organizations throughout the country to the Peruna company, which, after promising not to patronize the scab Times, has again placed its ad with them. They believe pressure was brought to bear on the Peruna people

IF THEY DO NOT GET IT THEY WILL MOVE The Latest Threat of Our Bread Masters. Working Class Required to Furnish the Employer With a Factory in Order to Have a Chance to Work at all. Downward and Ever Downward is the Tendency. A Comparison of Conditions Past and Present. If Chattel Slavery Was Bad, Wage Slavery is Damnable.

An example of the helplessness of the working class under capitalism is given in the case of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe company of Hannibal, Mo. This firm had been given a large building for factory purposes. A short time since they made a demand on the business men of the town that they be donated a second large building. It was a case, they said, of the people of that city giving them another \$3,000 or else they would move. They got it. Even the laboring men were called on to contribute to the donation to this gigantic shoe company. Consider the condition. The workers are required to pay this mammoth shoe company for exploiting them. They are compelled to buy a job, with no guarantee of getting it after purchase. It is a case of bribing a firm to give them a chance to work on any conditions. The question of wages is not considered in the gift. The shoe company is at liberty to pay as little as they please. All that the workers are in a position to ask is the poor privilege of earning enough to keep them in working order, and even that is optional with the boss. Every man employed by the Shoe company must produce more than he gets in wages. If he does not, they will "move." In addition to this, he must contribute from his scanty wage to buy them a factory. The countless numbers who belong to the army of the unemployed, and who are cultivating the art of living cheaply, fix the wage scale. The man who can starve to death the slowest is the man most likely to get a job. This is the rule, not the exception. And yet the working of all countries and nations are more or less wedded to the system which makes their lot worse than that of slaves. The chattel slave did not have to buy a job. He did not have to look for a master. Both were provided for him. When he was sick, medical attendance was provided. When times were dull he was not laid off. His rations were provided for him. He was worth money to his owner. He was better fed, and in many instances better housed, than are members of the working class to-day. He could not have worked any harder than competition for a job among the workers compels the wage slave to work, and he did not produce as much cotton or as cheaply as it is produced to-day by means of the wage system. This is not an argument for chattel slavery, by the way, but an argument against wage slavery. If chattel slavery was bad, wage slavery is damnable. If striking the shackles from the limbs of the half savage negro was worthy of the best blood of this country, how much more worthy is the cause of the white slaves of this country. Is it any wonder that those who see the evils of the wage system in all its enormity, in all its loathsomeness, are intolerant of petty efforts at patchwork covering for this mother of all crime? In Hannibal the workers were getting together under

DIRECTORY OF A. L. U.

(Continued From Page Three.)

- Park City Federal Union, No. 385—Meets every Thursday evening in basement Park City Water Co. Secretary, Frank Gillespie, box 47, Park City. Bingham Federal Union, No. 48—Secretary, Dan Fitzgerald, Bingham Canyon. American Labor Union of Musicians, No. 487—Secretary, R. C. Lundy, Ogden. WASHINGTON. Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Central Labor Hall. Secretary, G. F. Ischi, box 804, Spokane. Eureka Labor Union, No. 98—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings at Montana Hall. Secretary, Thomas F. Barrett, Republic. Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101—Secretary, Wm. V. Arnold, 2017 14th Street, Spokane. Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222—Meets every Thursday evening at Central Labor Hall. Secretary, Elmer E. Horton, Central Labor Hall, Spokane. Hack, Bus and Transfer Drivers' Union, No. 245—Meets first and third Sunday evenings at Central Labor Hall. Secretary, John S. Mahoney, care Club Cafe, Spokane. Retail Clerks' Union, No. 254—Meets every Thursday evening at Fraternal Brotherhood Hall. Secretary, John F. Brill, box 1021, Spokane. Milan Federal Union, No. 311—Meets every Sunday afternoon at Coughlin's Hall. Secretary, W. F. Wandhle, box 145, Milan. United Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborers and Shopmen's Union, No. 321—Meets second and last Friday evenings at Central Labor Hall. Secretary, F. E. Murray, W. 354 2nd Avenue, Spokane. Freeman Federal Labor Union, No. 325—Secretary, Lloyd Frazure, box 56, Freeman. Spokane Stabblers' Union, No. 331—Meets at Cooks Hall, Howard Street. Secretary, J. Banks, care Star Stables, 1st Avenue, Spokane. Newport Lumbermen's Union, No. 332—Secretary, D. Darby, Newport. Clarkson Workmen's Union, No. 350—Secretary, L. S. Lahn, Clarkston. Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 351—Meets second Friday evening at G. A. R. Hall. Secretary, Otto Nejeley, South Tacoma. Palouse Federal Labor Union, No. 422—Meets every Thursday evening at Redmen's Hall. Secretary, L. S. Carroll, Palouse. Steam and Electric Histing and Pipe Draver Engineers' Union, No. 489—Secretary, Arthur Friends, University Station, Seattle. WEST VIRGINIA. Fairview Federal Union, No. 448—Meets every Monday evening at L. O. O. F. Hall. Secretary, L. J. Myers, Amos. Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 457—Located at Bala, W. Va.—Secretary, Lee R. Ammons, Amos. Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 458—Secretary, A. M. Crawford, Adaline. Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 459—Located at Falsom, W. Va.—Secretary, Lee R. Ammons, Amos. Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 460—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall. Secretary, C. L. Chisler, Amos. Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 461—Located at St. Joseph, W. Va.—Secretary, Lee R. Ammons, Amos. Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 462—Secretary, F. L. Hasting, Mannington. WYOMING. Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181—Meets every Tuesday evening at 115 Second Street. Secretary, Louis Marquardt, Laramie. WILL PAY EXPENSES.

The Cook County, Ill., Socialist party local has announced its intention to defray the expenses of the national Socialist convention. The amount will be approximately \$500.

Gurney Refrigerators The World's Finest Make All the Leading Styles in Hennessy's Basement. Best Money Can Buy All Gurney refrigerators have removable ice chambers, heavy galvanized removable shelves, airtight doors and six walls, making them the most economical refrigerator on the market. No. 00 at \$13.50, No. 0 at \$15.50, No. 1 at \$19.75. All "La Belle" refrigerators are well made, having five walls, and are guaranteed ice savers. They have adjustable, galvanized iron shelves, movable ice water pipe, tight fitting doors and top. No. 617 "La Belle" ice chests, only \$ 7.75 each No. 618 "La Belle" ice chests, only 9.00 each No. 600 "La Belle" refrigerators, only 9.75 each No. 601 "La Belle" refrigerators, only 12.25 each No. 602 "La Belle" refrigerators, only 14.50 each Garden Hose 50 feet high grade cotton covered garden hose, all coupled ready for use. Complete for \$5. 50 feet black rubber garden hose, with stamped guarantee for one year, with couplings all complete, for \$6.75. 50 feet red rubber garden hose, with stamped guarantee for one year, warranted five-ply, with couplings all complete, for \$10. Hammocks A good, strong hammock, full six feet, in assorted colorings, with pillows. Price only \$2.25 each. A strictly high-grade, closely woven hammock, with long side curtains and pillows; bright colorings that will not fade. Price \$3.75 each. Child's three-piece garden set—shovel, hoe and rake—all good sizes and well made. Price only 25c set. Heavy wire rug beaters, with wood handles. Only 25c each. Large size, heavy rattan carpet beaters. Only 75c each. We Are Agents in Butte for Heywood's Celebrated Go-Carts and Baby Buggies Mail Orders to Hennessy's Butte, Montana

SUITS TO ORDER \$15 All Wool Fit Guaranteed 87 Styles We have a full line of all wool spring and summer suitings to be made up at from \$15 to \$27.50. Crown Tailoring Co. 229 East Park 65 West Park At 65 West Park suits pressed, 50c; trousers, 15c, while you wait in private room.