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Every new member of the A. L. U. means a new fighter for industrial freedom.

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COME LET US REASON TOGETHER. WESTERN FEDERATION VINDICATED. ARE THEY BREEDING REVOLUTION?

American Labor Union Challenges John J. Fitzpatrick or Any Representative of Gompers to Publicly Debate This Question: Resolved that the American Labor Union Is Correct Industrially and Deserves the Support of the Working Class.

Is the American Labor Union sound, economically and industrially?

Does the American Federation of Labor offer to the working class any hope for substantial relief from the present and increasing oppressions of capitalism?

Is there a valid excuse for the existence of the American Labor Union and the spread of its principles?

In short, does the American Labor Union deserve the confidence, respect and support of honest and intelligent union people, and of those unorganized workers who earnestly seek relief for the working class from industrial oppression?

These are burning questions. They are asked in good faith by not only the American Labor Union Journal, but by tens of thousands of workingmen in Chicago and throughout America.

What shall be the answer? How shall the correct answer be known?

Is there a better way than for the American Federation of Labor and the American Labor Union, through their representatives, to argue the questions publicly in a calm, dispassionate way, and allow the working class of America to be the judges?

This is just what the A. L. U. has always desired, but until this time the A. F. of L. has preferred to misrepresent, falsify and slander the A. L. U. behind the closed doors of its local unions or through its official press, to which the A. L. U. had no access.

Now it seems we have found a Gompers' representative honest enough to meet the A. L. U. fairly and depend upon the unbiased judgment of the rank and file for final verdict.

The A. L. U. denies, singly and collectively, the accusations made by Mr. John J. Fitzpatrick in the article written by him for a local paper recently, and which is reproduced herewith.

And we ask the working people of Chicago if we are not justified in branding Mr. Fitzpatrick and the organization he represents as unable to successfully meet the arguments for the American Labor Union and too cowardly to openly confess this inability to the working class whom they try to deceive.

Here is Mr. Fitzpatrick's letter, and the A. L. U. reply:

The American Labor Union announced in a recent issue of their journal that they were about to remove their headquarters from Montana to Chicago, therefore Chicago will have another experience such as it had a few years ago when the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees moved its headquarters from San Francisco to Chicago.

It seems that these moves are made for revenue only, for when the U. B. of R. E. could not induce a great number of already organized unions to get under their banner, they had no further use for Chicago as a headquarters. The A. L. U. coming into the field will prove many things that will be very beneficial to the wage earners. The members of the unions of Chicago will be surprised to learn some of the things done in the name of the A. L. U. This organization was created in the West a few years ago, and perhaps there was room for a progressive organization, and if the union held fast to its principles it might be well es-

tablished in the West now. But it seems that instead of trying to organize the unorganized and uplift the condition of the workers this new body started out to disrupt the international union in Montana and two or three adjoining States, with the result that now the A. L. U. has to move out, and the A. F. of L. has just completed the reorganization of the Union disrupted by the A. L. U. So much for the work of a few leaders who lead to destruction, and now they will move to Chicago because, as they state in their official journal, that "the sole topic of the Windy City is industrial organization." We want to ask the officers of the A. L. U. a few questions, and will agree to meet them anywhere in public, under any circumstances, so as to avoid juggling the truth and distorting facts such as the officers of the A. L. U. has resorted to on previous occasions.

We want to know of one bona fide union affiliated with the A. L. U., organized in Chicago, just one. All the unions now affiliated were either organized by the A. F. of L. or are not eligible to membership, being dual organizations, or are expelled or suspended unions. It must be fine to take up the cause of unions of this kind and proclaim to the world how much they suffer and what sacrifices will be made to see that justice is done them. We want to hear of one instance in Chicago where the A. L. U. succeeded in having an agreement signed which meant better conditions for the workers. We do know of an instance where the Chicago Federation of Labor had an agreement signed which guaranteed the workers a nine-hour work day and an increase in wages, and the A. L. U. officers went to the employers and induced them to sign another agreement with the A. L. U. which provided for nine and one-half hours for a day's work without an increase in wages, and the A. L. U. promised the employers to furnish all the men necessary under these conditions, and of course the employers signed the A. L. U. agreement because it meant thousands of hours time to them that they would not have to pay for. And this is the kind of Unionism the A. L. U. asks the workers of Chicago to join them in. We have no objections to anyone coming to Chicago and organizing the unorganized, and there is a large field here for that purpose, but that is an unprofitable field. It would mean work to engage therein; it would mean energy, sacrifice and all the things that prevent real honest organization. With the Western States closed against the A. L. U. officers must seek shelter elsewhere, and if they could lead they could start operations anywhere. But they can only follow leaders and can only reap where others have sown, so they come to Chicago, where there are hundreds of men and women who are leaders and who are honestly striving in the interest of oppressed humanity, and here they intend to cause discontent in order to build up their organization so that they can live off the labors of others.

We bid them welcome in this city, because Chicago wage-earners will not tolerate gold-brick handlers, and these fellows will have to give up their present occupations and engage in some other honest employment with the rest of the honest workers of Chicago.

July 23, 1904.
Mr. John J. Fitzpatrick, care "Union Labor Advocate," Chicago, Ill.:
Dear Sir—My attention has just been called to your article in the July issue of the Union Labor Advocate, headed "The American Labor Union." I note a number of misstatements concerning the American Labor Union. Whether these misstatements are due to a misunderstanding of the facts, or a malicious desire to discredit our organization in the eyes of Chicago working people, I cannot say. I prefer to believe the former until a clearer acquaintance with you forces me to the latter conclusion.
I agree with you that the best way to give a correct understanding to the working people of Chicago of the

After Vigorous Prosecution by Mine Owners' Association, Union Men Are Acquitted of Dynamiting Charge--Probably the Work of Citizens' Alliance.

Central City, Colo., July 7.—What is known as the famous Sun and Moon dynamiting case finally came to a termination in the District Court of this county this afternoon by the acquittal of Foster Milburn.

On July 28th of last year an explosion occurred which destroyed the transformer house of the Sun and Moon mine, situated in Gilpin gulch near Idaho Springs. The next day some fourteen miners' union men were deported from town by the Citizens' Alliance, while several others were arrested and taken to Georgetown. This series of troubles was the termination of a strike which had occurred at the Sun and Moon mine the February preceding, and followed by a labor strife between the Citizens' Alliance and the miners' union.

In December last John E. Chandler, Foster Milburn, Ralph Sanborn, Frank Napoli and Joseph Carbonetti were tried at Georgetown on the charge of conspiracy to blow up the Sun and Moon, and after a trial lasting several weeks and costing some \$4,000, they were acquitted. Immediately upon their discharge they were rearrested and brought to Central City on information filed by District Attorney Thurman, charging them with arson and malicious mischief in the blowing up of the transformer house. The occasion requiring trials in two counties was from the fact that the Sun and Moon is located just over the di-

viding line in Clear Creek county, while the transformer house is situated about fifteen feet over the line in Gilpin county.

On June 23d last John E. Chandler, who has been secretary-treasurer of the Idaho Springs Union, was brought to trial, and after a trial lasting seven days he was on last Friday acquitted.

Immediately upon his discharge the case against Foster Milburn was commenced, which ended to-day. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after being out but one hour and fifty minutes.

Mr. Richardson, for the defense, concluded his arguments at 11 o'clock this morning. He was followed by Mr. Talbot for the prosecution, who concluded at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the case was given to the jury. They returned their verdict at 4:50.

After the jury had retired at 3 o'clock District Attorney Thurman arose and, addressing Judge De France, stated that he desired to note the cases against Ralph Sanborn, Frank Napoli and Joe Carbonetti.

The verdict in the Milburn case thus concludes a long trial and a very expensive one to both Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. The result of the trials is a vindication of the Western Federation of Miners, as in these cases the Citizens' Alliance and mine owners, who virtually represented the prosecution, attempted to show that the Federation was implicated in the dynamiting.

JUDGE STEELE DENOUNCES PEABODY.

"If the Military Authority May Deport the Miners This Year, It Can Deport the Farmers Next Year," Says the Supreme Judge--Constitution Ignored, Not Construed.

Denver, Col., July 1.
Justice Robert W. Steele, of the State Supreme Court, to-day filed an exhaustive opinion dissenting from the decision of the majority in refusing a writ of habeas corpus to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, when held as a military prisoner at Telluride by order of Governor Peabody.

Justice Steele says in part:
"I am not willing to concede the power claimed by the Governor and exercised by him, because, in my opinion, such power is not vested in him by the Constitution. The people should never have intended to erect such an engine of oppression.

"If the military authority may deport the miners this year it can deport the farmers next year.

"If a strike, which is not a rebellion, must be so regarded because the Governor says it is, then any condition must be regarded as a rebellion which the Governor declares to be such. Any county in the State may be declared to be in a state of rebellion, whether a rebellion exists or not, and every citizen subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention at the will and pleasure of the head of the executive department."

Justice Steele quotes numerous high authorities to show that the Constitution makers never contemplated placing the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in

the hands of the executive, and that the power is exclusively vested in the legislative branch. He continued:

"The Court has not construed the Constitution; it has ignored it; and the result is that it has made greater inroads upon the Constitution than it intended, and that not one of the guarantees of personal liberty can now be enforced.

"Martial law exists, or it does not exist. When it exists there is no civil law. If the civil law is overthrown, it is powerless to enforce any right. When martial law does not prevail, unless the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, every right of guarantee by the Constitution is enforceable and the Constitution is violated, rudely violated, when one is deprived of liberty without due process of law."

Women's Protective Union, No. 148, A. L. U., installed new officers publicly. A nice program was rendered. Stevenson Glee Club sang several selections, and under "good and welfare" several speeches were made. A nice luncheon was served. The Women's Protective Union of Anaconda, which recently consolidated with the Butte Union, has been greatly strengthened through the consolidation; and in all of the largest hotels and restaurants, union hours and union conditions are being enforced.

you, we suggest that the debate be arranged for Labor Day; and that an effort be made to have as large a number of working people present as we can possibly induce to attend. Respectfully,

OLARENCE SMITH,
Genl. Secy.-Treas.-A. L. U.
The challenge was sent to Mr. Fitzpatrick by registered mail July 23, and was received for by him July 25th. We realize that Mr. Fitzpatrick is very busy just now, with the stock yards strike, and prefer to give him plenty of time in which to accept our challenge and to signify his wishes as to arrangements for the debate. Journal readers will be kept informed as to the progress of this matter.

Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance Fiends Beat, Rob and Almost Murder Innocent Union Men--Colorado Militia and Deputies Approve the Crime--Lackey Peabody Continues to Do Bidding of His Masters.

General Bell says he will grant no more twenty-four hour passes to deportees to return to the District. He says he refused a dozen before he granted passes to Dave O'Neill and James Fraser, two of the men who were brutally attacked by a mob here Wednesday night. State Commissioner of Mines Lyman White and State Boiler Inspector Charles White recommended the two men to General Bell, and upon their recommendation the passes were issued to the two deportees.

"They just wanted to find out what would happen to them if they returned to Cripple Creek and I am glad they found out," said General Bell.

Denver, Colo., July 8, 1904.
The unbridled reign of mob force has been added to the many other outrages that have been committed during the past month in the Cripple Creek district. Five persons were forced to submit to arrest by deputy sheriffs without a warrant, kept for several hours, until, apparently, other emissaries collected a mob and arranged details, when the luckless victims were taken out into the darkness and led into the mob's hands. The victims returned to Denver and have made public statements.

Betrayal by two deputy sheriffs, cruel assaults and highway robbery constitute the indictments which these men declare against their persecutors, and they know the identity of a dozen men whom they will endeavor to send to the penitentiary for Wednesday night's work.

"We don't want this business overdrawn or exaggerated," said Fred Warburton, one of the victims of the mob's fury. "A recital of the actual occurrences, we think, will be sufficient.

Four of the five men who were delivered over to the mob, C. M. Tully, president of the Retail Clerks' Union; Doc O'Neill, secretary-treasurer of the same union; Fred Warburton and J. C. Fraser, both members of Miners' Union No. 32, arrived in Denver last night. This forenoon they held a long conference with President Moyer of the Federation and Attorneys John H. Murphy and Frank Hanks. At this conference plans were made for instituting criminal proceedings against the members of the mob, whose identity are known to the men.

After the conference at headquarters the story of the outrage was given out. C. M. Tully has lived in the district a number of years and has always borne a good reputation. On June 7, the day after the explosion of the Independence depot, he left the district, having been warned that his name was among those marked for deportation. The reason he left was that his wife was in a delicate condition and he feared for her safety if he became involved in the trouble. Three weeks ago Mr. Tully returned to the district on a pass issued by General Bell, at the solicitation of Dr. Latimer, of Victor. The baby had been born during his absence; it is now four weeks old. Another baby seventeen months old constitutes the family.

The other men are unmarried, but have lived with their relatives in the district. Mr. O'Neill was among those deported to Kansas on June 10. He returned to Denver and last Monday succeeded in securing a pass from General Bell to return to Victor, that he might collect his personal effects.

Mr. Warburton left Victor shortly after the explosion and went to the World's Fair. He had assurances, in the form of a pass from Colonel Verdeckberg, that he would not be molested.

Mr. Fraser and William Heaney, who stayed at Canon City, had been in the district during the entire trouble, and had every reason to expect that they would not be molested. Fraser had a pass from General Bell.

On Wednesday afternoon Fraser and O'Neill arrived in Victor. Fraser was arrested on the train by a deputy known as Kid Waters. He was taken to military headquarters, where he exhibited his pass from General Bell, and was allowed to go. He went to his home to change his clothes, and shortly after he left his house he was again arrested by Kid Waters and a deputy named William Dingman. They took him to the headquarters of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. A short time later he was joined by O'Neill, who had suffered a similar experience. After being arrested O'Neill showed his pass and was released, only to be again taken into custody and finally placed in the room at the Baltimore. His captors were Kid Waters, William Dingman, Sam Larson, William Miller and Ed Wilder.

Warburton was arrested early on Wednesday forenoon and was kept all day in the bullpen, when he was transferred to the room in the Baltimore. Tully was arrested opposite the postoffice and Heaney was taken up on his way home from work.

As the prisoners were being conducted through the streets to the Baltimore they were seen by dozens of military officers, to whom they called that they had passes from Bell, but none made any attempt to rescue them. O'Neill made a show of resistance at the entrance of the hotel, but he was seized roughly by Waters and Dingman and rushed up the stairs. The prisoners were held in the hotel until about 10 o'clock. At that hour Waters rushed into the room, exclaiming: "For God's sake, get these men out of here!"

"We knew we were up against it then," said O'Neill, in telling the story. "They rushed us out the rear way to the alley and marched us down the alley to the Florence & Cripple Creek tracks and continued still in the alley between Sixth and Seventh streets to Wilson's creek. Here a question of the road to take arose and Waters decided the men should take the main road, although they wanted to go around by the railroad tracks. At this point Waters lighted a number of matches for the double purpose, we believe, of searching the road for fresh tracks and to signal the mob leaders of our whereabouts. He was apparently satisfied with the search, for he soon gave the word to go on, and with one deputy guarding our rear and Waters leading, we proceeded. We had gone one hundred yards when the mob broke upon us. They had a few words with Waters and he promptly stuck his guns in his pockets. They paid little attention to the other deputy, who promptly turned his back and went back in the direction of Victor. During our march out of town Tully asked Waters why he did not turn us over to the military, as they were close at hand and could protect us? Waters replied: 'That would make a pretty fix, wouldn't it? Having the soldiers shooting their own people?'"

"After the mob had sent Waters and the other deputy away they ordered us to step forth. I was the first one," said O'Neill, with a rueful smile. "They gave me a crack over the back with a club and then one of them took out a long blacksnake and began on me. He must have given me about fifty lashes, but the blow on the small of the back is causing me the most inconvenience, although my body is covered with stripes." When O'Neill paused for a moment Fraser took up the thread of the story. He is a powerful man, well dressed and has the stamp of intelligence.

"While they were flogging O'Neill," he said, "three of them set on me and I was knocked down with a Winchester. I tried to get up, and three times they floored me. They beat and kicked me when I was down, and when they finished lashing O'Neill they turned to me with the blacksnake."

Warburton and Heaney escaped with foggings and verbal abuse. Tully was not assaulted, one of the mob explaining to him: "You weak-looking little ---, we won't do

(Continued on Page Four.)

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UNFAIR SHOE FACTORIES.

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

THE WERTHEIMER SWARTS SHOE CO.'S CLOVER LEAF BRAND SHOES.

THE LA PRELLE SHOE CO.'S HEART AND ARROW BRAND SHOES.

THE JOHN MEIRE SHOE CO.'S SHOES.

THE HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.'S SHOES.

THE JOHANSEN BROS.' SHOES.

THE SOUTHERN SHOE CO.'S SHOES.

All these firms have either locked out their employes or coerced them into joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

These names are furnished by the Joint Executive Board, United Shoe Workers' Union, St. Louis, affiliated with the American Labor Union.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

THINGS BELOW THE SURFACE.

The newspapers print a great deal about the big stock yards strike. Labor "leaders" talk a great deal about the strike.

But there are things done incidental to the big strike about which neither the newspapers print nor the "leaders" talk.

One of the most interesting of these things is the treatment that is being accorded the members of the American Labor Union by the so-called "leaders" of the American Federation of Labor who are in command of the strike.

Let it be understood that just one local union concerned in the stock yards strike is chartered from the American Labor Union. All of the others are connected directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor. That one local is Millwrights and Machinery Erectors' Union No. 486. For the A. L. U. has only recently become known at all in Chicago, and the millwrights and machinery erectors are the only packing house workmen who have investigated the A. L. U. principles, satisfied themselves of the effective plan of organization, and have resolved to fight for those principles and that plan of organization to the last ditch.

Let it also be known that the "leaders" do not concede to any other man or organization of men the right to hold opinions or to maintain organizations different from their opinions or their organization. So that in the packing trades, as in all other branches of labor in Chicago, union men who are convinced of the inefficiency of the A. F. of L. plan of organization, fundamentally opposed to its strict craft autonomy principle, and disgusted with the reeking corruption of local "leaders" and local administration; such men can only support an organization of their choice by bringing down upon their heads the wrath, villification, persecution and abuse of the "leaders" aforesaid.

That has happened to Local No. 486.

When the mechanical trades were asked to support the striking butchers, these "leaders" took it for granted that the A. L. U. would use the occasion to revenge itself by keeping the millwrights at work. Their mouths were already shaped to howl "scabs," when the A. L. U. boys walked out ahead of their own men, some of whom are even yet at work. For the A. L. U. principle is that any man who helps to operate an industry against which other workers are striking, is a scab, and no A. L. U. man is a scab, and no scab is or can be a member of the American Labor Union.

The next move of the "leaders" against the A. L. U. was to organize a systematic campaign of lying, villifying and abusing the general organization in the effort to induce Local 486 to desert. But to no purpose. The millwrights preferred to believe the right about the A. L. U. because they knew the wrong of the "leaders."

Next came the meeting of the Packing Trades' Council, to which the "leaders" refused to admit delegates from Local No. 486, which local is on strike simply to support the council and with no dispute itself as to wages or hours.

What is the object of this persecution?
Simply to arouse the antagonism of the A. L. U. millwrights and machinery erectors until they return to work. Then the A. F. of L. press and "leaders" could howl "scab" and point to Local 486 as the example.

But the American Labor Union is here to stay. Our principles and policies are sound and correct. We will expound those principles and defend those policies openly and everywhere, and challenge the so-called "leaders" to combat our arguments in public debate. But they cannot force us to be unclean or nonunionlike, either to gain a point or to revenge a wrong.

HALT.

Camped on Colorado's hillsides,
Marching on her cities' streets,
Martinet militia mandates
What Oppression e'er repeats.
"Halt" to Decency and Freedom;
"Halt" to Constitution, too;
Challenged are both Law and Order—
"Halt!" the challenge is not new.

Through the ages human progress
Meets this peril-shrilling "Halt."
Face to face must meet Oppression—
Or the cause goes by default.
Scorn their countersign to utter;
Stand within your ranks—and wait.
They who utter "Halt" to Progress
Have opposed themselves to Fate.

Shall the toilers take less wages;
Toil more hours, live more like
brutes?
Has all progress passed to people
Who have cleanly, nice parents?
"Halt" is uttered, but the masses
Mean to have their share of ease;
Mean their lives to be more human.
Though the "Masters" they dis-
please.

Halt! ye murderous Militia,
Camped on Colorado's hills.

Halt! whoever slays his brother
Or increases human ills.
Pass, shall men and institutions
That decree the toilers less!
Pass; as those before forgotten,
That have failed mankind to bless.

Mass thy power, O rash Oppression!
Utter "Halt" by day and night!
Thou art blinded by possession;
Art unconscious of our might.
Lie away the lives of thousands—
Shed our best baptismal blood.
But beware! Thy breathless gurgle
Shall not "Halt" the swelling flood.

Aye, beware! Thy puny power
Is permitted—for a day;
Till the children of the toilers
Sense that they should care-free
play.
For the children are our masters—
Holding hearts within their hands—
Hear ye not their "Halt, Oppression."
As it passes through all lands?
—For the Journal, by Edwin Arnold
Brenholtz.

Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, A.
L. U., reports that A. Weiser's bot-
tling works is still unfair to organized
labor.

'INDEPENDENCE DAY' IN COLORADO.

Fourth of July a Hollow Mockery to Exiled Members of the Western Federation of Miners and Their Families--Nation's Flag Symbol for Licensed Lawlessness and Capitalist Anarchy in Centennial State.

(The following is written by John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, official journal of the Western Federation of Miners. Read it in connection with the newspaper account in this paper of one of the latest outrages, and it will be seen that Mr. O'Neill is not writing from an exaggerated condition.)

As we write this article we are celebrating the anniversary of America's greatest historic event away from home. We can hear the explosions of powder in commemoration of the glad day in American history, when three million of people threw off the yoke of regal thralldom and proclaimed the independence of an infant republic. We can see the starry banner with its stripes of red, white and blue fluttering in the breeze from the house tops, and our mental vision goes back for 128 years and we ask ourselves the question: Did men with brave hearts and heroic courage stand amid the storms of eight long years of war, in order that we, and men of our class, might exult in the downfall of foreign despotism, to be replaced in the morning of the twentieth century, with the bayonet reign of domestic tyranny? What billows of patriotism must surge through the bosom of American citizens, as they gaze upon the flag of Young Columbia, and realize that they are exiles from home, banished by the dictum of a corporate and commercial mob? How fervid and warm must be the love of country in the breast of the deported member of organized labor, as he hears the strains of "My Country 'tis of Thee" and "The Star Spangled Banner." What grand, glorious and sublime thoughts must pervade his soul, as he thinks of his wife and children; from whom he was torn to satiate the malevolent wrath of a Mine Owners' Association and a Citizens' Alliance? What pride must he feel in that document of human liberty that proclaims the equality of men. How dear to him must be the "Declaration of Independence" and the Constitution of the nation? How he must hang with rapture upon the verbal flights of the orator, as he embellishes liberty with the deceptive veneering of rhetorical tinsel? How his lips must curl with contempt as he hears the eloquent tribute paid to American institutions and advanced civilization when he knows that freedom and justice have been assassinated by the foul and heartless hand of fiendish greed? The Fourth of July to the miner, deported from his hearthstone, exiled from his wife and family, is but a mockery. In the strains of patriotic music he can hear the exultant shouts and jeers of a mad, mad mob that drove him from his home. In the blue uniform of the soldier he can see the hired outlaw who for Judas money executed the mandate of his master, the corporate and commercial mafia whose dictum tramples constitution and law under foot, and whose will is the Lex for "Law and Order" Peabody.

It is supposed for more than a century in this land of ours that the charter of independence guaranteed to these United States the sovereignty of its people. Literally accepted the Declaration of Independence was considered the grandest and most magnificent document in history, whether ancient or modern. The great fathers of national freedom and founders of American republicanism in framing the constitution presumed that posterity would jealously guard it from violation or inroad, and that time would establish still more the sacred and sublime character of it. They generously supposed that their descendants to whom its safety was committed would be ever stimulated by the same glorious ambition that animated themselves and that men of noble mould alone would be selected by the people who are supposed to be their own sovereign and the source of power to frame and administer the law, that should rest upon it as a safe and enduring basis. Washington and his contemporaries from the splendor of whose genius the mythical eagle of American liberty arose and flew to expand his protecting wings over the land of so-called freedom, never conceived that a national recreancy or moral degeneracy would ensue to contravene the grand blessings they bequeathed to their country through the glorious legacy of the constitution. They could not have contemplated even by the utmost stretch of their comprehensive intellect the awful reality which presents itself to-day beneath the dome of an American sky.

Could the immortal Washington and his brother patriots, whose valor and heroism swept king rule from a western world, break the prison bars of the tomb and revisit the nation for which they pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their all"—could they see the liberty of the people trembling upon the throne that was bought by blood—could they know that a "Declaration of Independence" that freed 3,000,000 of people with a deathless yearning for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was upon its death-bed—could they know that greed has murdered patriotism and liberty and

that law and constitution are lifeless, strangled to death by the might of lawless wealth, it seems to us that the "Father of His Country" and the shoeless heroes of '76 would raise their eyes towards the stars and implore the Great Jehovah to blast and blight that fiendish plutocracy that puts liberty upon the cross and rejoices as its walls of agony portend its death.

The Fourth of July to the members of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado seems to be clothed in the vesture of the grave yard. To them who have been deported the Fourth of July wears a shroud. The red, white and blue of the nation's flag that symbolizes humanity, purity and loyalty seem to have lost the meaning of their significant colors and changed to the hues under which anarchy, garbed in silk and broad cloth can revel in licensed lawlessness. The same flag that waved in triumph at Yorktown that kindled hope in the hearts of liberty loving patriots—the same flag that was held aloft by a Grant until it waved over the broken shackles of 4,000,000 of slaves, has floated from the flag pole of a military-penitentiary in Colorado to signalize the imprisonment of American citizens because they refused to throw away their manhood and kneel like subjugated serfs at the feet of modern monsters, who immolate human life upon the altar of profit. There will come a time in the history of this nation when the great army of labor will have an anniversary to celebrate and commemorate. There will come a time when citizenship will mean something—when no lawless hands bearing the implements of murder will obey the mandate of the privileged few. There will come a time when men with callous hands will scorn to carry rifles to commit treason to themselves and their class. There will come a time when there will be a Fourth of July in America when the toiling millions can sing songs of triumph in commemoration of the glad era, when industrial emancipation became the heritage of the human race.

JOHN M. O'NEILL,

Editor Miners' Magazine.

TO BACHELORS.

There are some hundreds of thousands more men than women in the Central and Western States of America and Canada.

As a result thousands of trust-worthy men—farmers, miners and others—living in certain districts there cannot possibly get wives in their own neighborhoods.

But in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales there are a million more women than men and, in these countries, thousands of good, intelligent and attractive girls—many of them daughters of farmers and all of them qualified to make excellent wives—see nothing before them while they stay here but the prospect of living and dying as old maids and this, to them, is a decidedly unpleasant prospect. They would willingly emigrate to America, could they be assured that they were going to meet worthy men there as husbands; and that they could look forward to happy, if humble, homes on the other side of the Atlantic.

We may say that all of them could afford to emigrate at their own expense.

We are prepared to give good men introductions to these girls.

If you wish to get an introduction, please write us with such particulars of yourself (age, nationality, occupation and circumstances) as a sensible girl would expect to get and we shall write you in reply, with a view to bringing about a suitable introduction without undue delay.

Tell us what kind of a wife (age, nationality, appearance and disposition) you wish to get.

If you have preference for any particular Christian sect please name it.

You will also enclose our fee of five dollars. A further fee of forty-five dollars will be due to us within one month after marriage, thus making fifty dollars altogether. We do not confine ourself to one introduction. We give as many as will be necessary until marriage. But we make no charge for any introduction after the payment of our said fee of five dollars for the first.

It is not at all necessary that you should be a wealthy man.

But it is necessary that you be a man who would make a kind and good husband to a good wife.

If you are not such a man please do not write us. Address

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Read, Think and Vote

"Knowledge is power." In this age of the world the ruling class is the capitalist class. This class controls the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government. It owns and directs industries, and the working class and the middle class are absolutely at the mercy of the all-powerful capitalists. By what magic power does this class rule this nation and other nations of the world? BY THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLIGENT ORGANIZATION. Ignor-

ance is the worst enemy of the working class. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. READ, THINK AND VOTE.

Here is a list of books, any one of which can be read with profit by a workingman or woman. The American Labor Union Journal has them in stock at headquarters. The prices are the same charged by the publishers. Remit for any of the following and they will be sent by return mail, postpaid:

CAPITAL—A critical analysis of capitalist production. By Karl Marx. Translated from the Third German Edition and edited by Frederick Engels. Cloth; 847 pages.....\$2.00	CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASS—By Frederick Engels. Cloth.....\$1.50	SOCIALISM: ITS GROWTH AND OUTCOME—By William Morris and E. Belfort Bax. Cloth.....\$1.50	THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH—By Lawrence Gronlund. Cloth.....\$1.00	BANKING SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD—By William Matthews Handy. Cloth.....\$1.00	SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE—By Enrico Ferri. Cloth.....\$1.00	OUR DESTINY—By Laurence Gronlund. Cloth.....\$1.00	CIVILIZATION: ITS CAUSE AND CURE—By Edward Carpenter. Cloth......75	OUTLOOKS FROM THE NEW STANDPOINT—By E. Belfort Bax. Cloth......75	REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION—By Karl Marx. Cloth......75	ENGLAND'S IDEAL—By Edward Carpenter. Cloth......75	VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN INDIA—By B. H. Baden-Powell. Cloth......75	THE SILVER CROSS—By Eugene Sue. Cloth......50	COLLECTIVISM—By Emile Vandervelde. Cloth......50	THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION—By Isaac Broome. Cloth......50	KARL MARX: BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS—By Frederick Engels. THE AMERICAN FARMER—By A. M. Simons. Cloth......50	THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY—By Frederick Engels. Cloth......50	GOD'S CHILDREN: A MODERN ALLEGORY—By James Altman. Cloth......50	THE ROOTS OF THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY—By Frederick Engels. Cloth......50	LETTERS FROM NEW AMERICA; OR AN ATTEMPT AT PRACTICAL SOCIALISM—By C. E. Persinger. Cloth......50	THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION—By Karl Kautsky. Cloth......50	BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH—By Robt. Blatchford. Cloth......50
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Address or call American Labor Union Journal
Offices: Haymarket Theater Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

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AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

The yearly financial report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Pattern-makers, etc., for 1903, shows increase in income, expenditure and balance over the years previous, excepting 1897, the year of the Engineers' lockout; and is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Balance, December, 1902... \$2,731,835. Income from all sources for 1903... 1,812,811. Total... \$4,544,646. Total expenditure for 1903... \$1,523,503.

Balance, December, 1903... \$3,021,143. \$913,200 of the above is loaned to members on real estate to purchase their own homes—but we are told that "trade unions are home destroyers".

The following is itemized account of benefits paid during the year and cost of management: Unemployed, strike and rail-road fares... \$445,970. Sick... 250,700. Old age pensions... 507,060. Accidents... 18,080. Special relief... 18,410. Funerals... 64,525. Assistance—our own and other trades, and Trades Councils... 27,200.

Total for benefits... \$1,332,131. To General Federation of Trades Unions... 33,670. All branch officers and executives... 88,400. Organizers... 7,781. Printing and stationery... 35,985. New property, repairing and moving... 4,315. Rents, taxes and insurances... 21,101.

Total expenditure for 1903... \$1,523,503. This brings the grand total of expenditure for benefits up to \$32,761,700 for 53 years ending December, 1903, or an average of \$618,146 per year.

Fourteen million, seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand, four hundred and five dollars of the above has been paid for unemployed and strikes, and \$7,205,330 for old age pensions. Still there are some people who claim to be trade unionists who say that the A. S. of E. is not a trades union. "By their fruits they should be judged."

Twenty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars of the amount paid out for benefits during 1903, was paid to members by the American and Canadian branches, with a membership that did not exceed 3,000 in this country, or an average of over \$8.75-100 per member. Over \$18,000 of this amount was paid to old and worthy members as pension, who were fighting for labor's rights over fifty years ago, but are now thrown on the scrap-heap, so far as the employing class are concerned.

We have 4,000 of these old heroes, located in different parts of the world, and pay them weekly over \$10,000. This is a part of what amalgamation is doing to-day.

ISAAC COWEN. Amalgamated Federal Union, No. 441, Alameda, New Mexico, reports that J. A. Franco has been expelled from that union for violating his obligation. Franco deserted the union at the time of the recent railway strike.

STRIKE AT CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Butcher Workmen Demand General Agreement and Slight Advantages---Packing Houses Refuse---Nearly All Trades Support Them---Engineers Remain at Work.

The great Chicago stock yards strike, involving thousands of employees of the big packing houses in Chicago is still on with no prospect of immediate settlement. In fact, the largest packing house proprietors have declared all negotiations off, and say they will fight the unions to a finish.

Commenced early in July, with a supposed settlement two weeks ago, which proved to be a settlement of less than an hour's duration, the struggle has now settled down to a contest of endurance. It is needless to say that the millionaire packing house proprietors have the best of such a fight, especially as the American Federation of Labor appears to have made no arrangements whatever to relieve the strikers. Wages at the stock yards are at best barely enough to provide the absolute necessities of life, and it goes without saying that none of them are protected against want in times of idleness. Distress among the strikers will be terrible unless the men are soon at work again.

Only one local of the A. L. W. is involved, and that one is Millrights and Machinery Erectors' Union, No. 486. About 100 members of this union were employed by the packing houses, and they were among the first to lay down their tools and walk out

in support of the butcher workmen, who are connected, through their international, with the A. F. of L.

The members of Local 486 are the best disciplined men on strike. There has not been a deserter from their ranks, and will not be, so the men declare, as long as the strike continues.

By reason of the provision of the A. L. U. Constitution, that locals must be in good standing in the organization at least six months to be entitled to benefits, the Defense Fund will not be available for these men. But this is no reason why they should be allowed to starve, and the A. L. U. will not permit any members to suffer.

The General Executive Board is now voting on the question of levying a small monthly assessment as long as the strike continues, in order to be able to pay the needy strikers enough to keep the wolf from the door. In the meantime local unions that wish to extend relief immediately may forward money directly to headquarters, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago. Such money will be immediately distributed among the distressed strikers, and the amounts received at headquarters will be credited to the respective locals and will apply on the assessment if it is made.

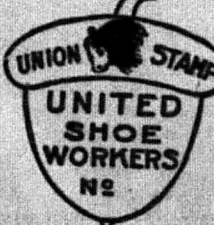
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EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GEO. ESTES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

"I recommend that an entirely new constitution be adopted, shorter in form and more concise in wording and that it embrace the following general propositions:

"OBJECTS AND PURPOSES."
 "The province of this Brotherhood and its permanent and settled policy should be clearly and positively announced. The exact purposes of the organization are now in doubt in the minds of the railway managers of the country. That doubt should be cleared up and you cannot do better in my opinion than to follow the policy of the American Labor Union, as indicated in the American Labor Union Journal of April 11, 1904.

This editorial reads as follows:
 "The A. L. U. is an industrial body—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."

"I heartily endorse this declaration of purposes and recommend it for your approval.

"As I see it, the one sole purpose of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is to unite all railway workers of North America in one industrial union for their mutual benefit and advancement and this work alone will require incessant toil and effort for many decades in the future.

"The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was instituted in Great Britain in 1872. At the end of 22 years they have completed the work of absorbing the class orders of engineers and firemen in the United Kingdom. (The last of the railway class orders in that country.) It seems probable that a similar period will be required to accomplish the unification of all railway employees in this vastly larger country, and to that single but great purpose this Brotherhood should devote all of its energies until it becomes an accomplished fact.

"Do not allow this organization to be switched from one plan or object to another, nor permit outside or abstract issues to be brought within its scope of action. There are plenty of other organizations to handle the political field, which does not come within the provinces of your Brotherhood's purposes.

"The one single object of uniting all railway employees will absorb all of the mental, physical and financial power that it can produce for years to come, therefore, I recommend that this General Division declare the purpose of the Brotherhood to be the one sole object of uniting all railway employees in one industrial union and adhere strictly to that declaration, bending all forces to that one end.

"LEGISLATIVE POWER."
 "All legislative power together with the right to elect and dismiss the President, should be placed in the hands of the collective membership in harmony with the Constitution of the A. L. U. and with the trend of modern methods of administration on both industrial and political lines.

"The General Executive Board as experienced experts and specialists giving constant study and attention to the tendency and drift of affairs in the industrial world and holding the welfare of the Brotherhood paramount, should have power to submit proposed repeals, amendments or enactments of laws at any time, the initiative originating with that body, to the collective membership for their decision, but no fundamental laws of the Brotherhood should in my opinion be enacted after the dissolution of this General Division, except of the collective membership, as none other will have their cordial support, which is absolutely necessary to the success of this form of organization.

"RAILWAY DEPARTMENTS."
 "The defined classes or departments of railway service should be increased to fifteen by providing for representation separately for the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths.

"This demand has been made upon

me in my travels throughout North America constantly, and I believe it to be necessary, logical, just and the only plan practicable, whereby those additional departments can be brought into the Brotherhood.

"GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD."
 "The General Executive Board should comprise the President, General Secretary-Treasurer and one representative elected from each of the fifteen departments provided that there are 100 or more members in that particular department in the Brotherhood as a whole.

"The President elected by the whole membership, represents all alike. The General Secretary-Treasurer elected

R. E. cannot be overestimated. He will have a choice in determining the general policy of that entire movement, which is now a power to be reckoned with in the industrial world and is rapidly increasing its strength and prestige in all directions. He will also have a voice in determining in a general way the policy of the A. L. U. Journal, and will have a vote on admitting or excluding from that body other organizations, some of which may seek to invade your field, dispute jurisdiction with you and read the A. L. U. from the U. B. R. E. by interline warfare.

"Having a voice in the disbursement of the 'Defense Fund' of the A.

Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain. This will establish cohesiveness and unity and remove friction in administration.

"Under the present Constitution, the President is the presiding officer of the General Division. I recommend that all the executive power of the General Division be conferred upon the General Executive Board for the purpose of preserving the equipoise between the departments and for the more rapid transaction of business, and the President as presiding officer of the former, should logically fill the same position in the latter; and be the executor of its will.

"FEES AND DUES."
 "The initiation fees should be slightly increased and a greater portion thereof allowed divisions to enable them to bear local expenses better. Monthly dues should be raised to 75 cents or \$1.00 and should provide for a benefit fund to be centralized for the purpose of acquiring a more permanent membership.

"THE CANADIAN NORTHERN STRIKE, ETC."

"The Canadian Northern Railway, a competitor of the C. P. R., a provincial road with head offices and shops in Winnipeg and many branches radiating therefrom, was in June, 1902, involved in a strike with its shop employees, who for the most part had joined the Brotherhood during my lectures in Winnipeg; and thereafter the carmen, switchmen, freight handlers, clerks and some of the employees in many of the other departments also joined and a general strike was entered into on June 30th. This strike was stubbornly contested until a settlement was reached by the company conceding schedules of rules and pay for the following trades: Carmen, switchmen, tinsmiths and helpers, machinists, helpers and apprentices, pattern makers, boiler makers and helpers, wipers and coal heavers. Agreements were also made for the reinstatement of freight handlers, section men and all other strikers not covered by the wage schedules.

"The action of the Grand Officers of the B. of L. E., O. R. C., B. of R. T., and O. R. T. during this strike brought out in clear relief their attitude and policy toward the U. B. R. E. None of these organizations had ever obtained contracts or schedules on this road, but during this strike they all went, or sent representatives, to Winnipeg and as a price for their assistance in attempting to break the strike, were granted schedules on that railway during the time the strike was in progress, thereafter doing all in their power by misrepresentation to the out of town strikers and in other ways, to break the strike. They had no CONTRACTS TO PROTECT in advance of the strike, which is their usual defense for scabbing, but secured them after the strike was on as a bribe to scab and otherwise assist in breaking the power of the other striking departments, but were not successful as is proven by the granting of the schedules to the U. B. R. E. strikers."

EXCUSE THEMSELVES FOR SCABBERY.

A. F. of L. Engineers and Firemen Try to Blame American Laid or Union.
 New York, N. Y., July 27, 1904.—(Special to the Journal)—At the last regular meeting of Excentric Association of Engineers, No. 308, American Labor Union, I was instructed to ask the Journal to publish that our union unanimously resolved to assist the butcher workmen in the strike to the fullest extent, and that none of our members would take the places of any engineers that may be called out to assist the butchers. I do this, as it has come to our notice that the A. F. of L. engineers employed by the packing houses have given it out as an excuse for remaining at work, that their places would be filled by A. L. U. engineers and firemen if they should strike. Fraternal yours,
 PATRICK MULLIN, Secretary.

Advertise in the American Labor Union Journal.



GEORGE ESTES
 President United Brotherhood of Railway Employees

by the General Executive Board is the special representative of that body as an expert accountant. The other members represent the particular department from which they are elected. This will constantly preserve a balance of power and a voice in the administration, equally from all departments at all times, with appeal to the collective membership and majority rule as the final arbiter of all internal controversies.

"It should, by a majority vote, determine the general policy of the Brotherhood and should exercise judicial power and appellate jurisdiction on all matter coming before it on appeal, and should meet annually at a stated time, reviewing the general work of the Brotherhood, and should recommend to the collective membership at any time, any legislation that it may deem advisable.

"The President and all other officers and employees of the main organization, should be allowed to hold, but one office in the Brotherhood, should serve it exclusively and should not be permitted to hold office in any political party, nor membership in any labor organization admitting to its ranks railway employees, as all these matters are not in harmony with the interests of the Brotherhood.

"The new constitution of the A. L. U. provides for a representative from our organization in the General Executive Board of that body. The importance of this position to the U. B.

L. U. to which U. B. R. E. members contribute five cents each, monthly, is his duty to prevent the improper expenditure of this money for organizations and unions that might desire to prey upon it, and to exercise his influence to obtain the proper application thereof under all circumstances. He will have a voice in ordering strikes not only of U. B. R. E. members, but of all other organizations in the A. L. U. as well, and under certain conditions determined by the A. L. U. Constitution, his one vote may precipitate any portion of the U. B. R. E. in strike.

"He will attend meetings of the General Executive Board of the A. L. U., at times traveling across the continent to do so, and should by his influence and official position in his own organization constantly bring forward and develop opportunities for the advancement of both bodies and the preservation of our mutual interests.

"This position of representative in the General Executive Board of the A. L. U. for the U. B. R. E. cannot consistently be held by any other person than the President, without developing a situation full of dangers and which has in it the elements of destruction of Brotherhood, under certain conditions which may arise at any moment.

"Your President should be a member and ex-officio chairman of your General Executive Board, following the example of the A. L. U. and the

goods every time. His record is first-class all the way through.

NOW IN NEW QUARTERS.

Headquarters Again Settling Down to Work, in Chicago.

There has been almost a month of unavoidable delay in establishing American Labor Union headquarters in Chicago. To accommodate the A. L. U. and United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in joint headquarters, offices had to be entirely reconstructed. But we are now settled, and that part of the routine work that was necessarily interrupted, is resumed. The bulletin service resumed this week will be continued without interruption.

Early in August the first Chicago issue of the Journal is mailed to subscribers. The paper is now printed monthly, but the prospects are good for a weekly in the very near future. Remember the new address of headquarters—Room 3, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill. Local unions should send all communications for the American Labor Union to this address.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, HELLENA, MONT.

A well-run American plan hotel will always pay, for living in rooming houses and taking meals in restaurants is far more expensive in the end and not half as comfortable. Therefore the Grand Central is making a decided hit. It has been established a long time, and there are traveling men and others who have been patronizing this hotel for years. It is a bright, cheery, homelike place, and there is always something doing at the Grand Central. It has been thoroughly renovated, street cars to and from all trains go right past the door, and there are splendid rooms. The rates are but \$2 a day upward, and we want to say right here that there is no better value in the State. Messrs. Erick & Pearce have a fine grasp of the business, and it will not be their fault if you are not entirely satisfied with the service, rooms and the general accommodation that you receive here, as they study to please in every particular, and they are honorable, liberal gentlemen.

ARE THEY BREEDING REVOLUTION?

(Continued from First Page.)

anything to you this time, but if you come back, we'll hang you."

After the business of the foggings and assaults had been completed, the five men were faced up against the wall of the mountain and ordered to throw their hands in the air.

"They then made a run for us to go through our pockets," said O'Neill. "There did not seem to be any leader, but every member of the mob acted on his own responsibility." Following is the haul which the mob secured:
 D. C. O'Neill—Fifty dollars in cash, fountain pen, pocket comb, papers and letters.

Fred Warburton—Diamond, valued at \$50 or \$60; watch, \$65; \$60 chain, \$25; railroad ticket to southern Kansas, \$30; check on Colorado Springs bank, \$30; \$11 in cash, pocket knife, pocketbook, letters and papers.

J. C. Fraser—Thirty-nine dollars in cash, letters and papers.

signed by Bell. During the search O'Neill turned his head to get a better look at the thieves who were going through him, when one of them dealt him a savage blow on the head. Fortunately, he wore a stiff hat, which broke the force of the blow.

The men were then marched about 100 yards farther, when they were released with the warning never to return, emphasized by several volleys fired in close proximity to their persons.

O'Neill and Fraser seemed to be the objects of the mob's particular hatred. Curses and foul names accompanied the parting words which were delivered to the men. "If ever you come back here," said one of the mob to Fraser, "we'll hang and quarter you. You ———, I've a notion to kill you now."

It was about 11 o'clock that the lame and sore quintet began the weary march across the hills to Canon City. They were suffering from hunger and ready to drop from exhaustion when they reached the home town of Governor Peabody at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. After staying in Canon City all day they boarded a Rio Grande train for this city on transportation which had been wired them by the Western Federation of Miners.

The men were advised not to give out the names of the persons they recognized in the mob, but they can swear to the identity of at least a dozen of them. Their experience has had the effect of renewing their determination to return to the district and, feeling they have a right there, they will make the attempt again.

The case of Mr. Tully is particularly pathetic. His wife is still in most delicate health, and the shock of the outrage on her husband, it is feared, will have a serious effect on her.

Victor, Colo., June 8.—Frank P. Mannix, county clerk and recorder, was arrested at his home here about 7 o'clock to-night by Harry Guldon, a deputy sheriff. Clerk Mannix was at supper with his family at the time of the arrest. He was permitted to finish his supper and shortly afterward was taken to the Mine Owners' Association rooms, where, after considerable preliminary details had been carried out, he was brought before the military commission and a number of other citizens representing a committee, and questioned at much length regarding his attitude since the beginning of the strike troubles and at the present time. At the end of three-quarters of an hour spent in the examination of the prisoner, during which he was requested to hand in his resignation as clerk and recorder, he was released from custody by the sheriff's office and was given a military guard, by command of General Bell, who was in the city, having arrived here to-day by reason of urgent necessities due to the deportation acts of an armed mob last night in driving five returned deportees from the district.

Mr. Mannix has not yet given in his resignation. About 12 o'clock last night, after the sweating committee had finished its work with Mr. Mannix, a military detail, under command of General Bell and Captain Moore, escorted Mannix from the Mine Owners' Association headquarters to his home on North Fourth street. General Bell left a strong guard at the Mannix home.

Mr. Mannix was asked at his residence, after the military guard had been placed there, whether he intended to comply with the demand that he should resign his office. He said:

"I will not resign my office. The reason specifically is that I have done nothing which can justify my resignation by force or otherwise. Further, there is no legal basis or any just cause for enforcing a resignation."

Cripple Creek, July 8.—A committee from the Citizens' Alliance came over from Victor at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of demanding of the Board of County Commissioners the appointment of a successor to Frank P. Mannix, county clerk. The committee consisted of Austin T. Holman, general superintendent of the Golden Cycle mine; Nelson Franklin, manager of the Eagle sampler; T. J. Dalsell, a leaser; Frank M. Woods, of the Woods Investment Company, and Mayor French, of Victor.

The members of the Board of Commissioners were not in their office, and up to noon have not been located by the commission. Mr. Mannix is at his desk in the court house, closely guarded by Privates Callen and Stull, national guardsmen. The soldiers say that their orders are simply to protect Mr. Mannix.

Canon City, Col., July 9.—Frank P. Mannix, clerk of Teller County, accompanied by General Bell, Major McClelland, General Reardon and two private soldiers, arrived here to-night. Mr. Mannix said that he was not deported, but left because of the imminent danger in the district. He requested military protection, and General Bell brought him safely out of the district and as far as Canon City. Discussing his reasons for leaving, he said: "I had no idea that the situation was as bad as it is. No one can comprehend the state of affairs unless he sees things for himself. The military almost admit that the armed thugs are beyond their control, and I felt that one of these might do me harm if I remained. There is no telling what they will do to other union sympathizers in the district, as the military is powerless to restrain their reckless acts. It is quite likely that we will hear of more dastardly acts on the

part of the members of the Citizens' Alliance.

"Every effort was made to make me resign from the office of county clerk, but I went back to the district determined that no kind of threat would induce me to give up the office. A proposition was made to me that if I gave a deputy power to act and went back to my ranch I would receive the salary from the office just as heretofore. I told the person who made this proposition that I would sooner resign than consent to anything like this."

"It is all plainly a game of politics. The mine owners and members of the Citizens' Alliance realize that without the office of county clerk they will be greatly hampered in stealing the election in Teller County this fall. They are doing all in their power to make this kind of a frame-up, but I think that the situation will clear itself before election, because the men who are running things now with a high hand will not dare to stand out against the pressure of public opinion. It is the desire of the mine owners to register all the strangers they have brought into the camp, and as they can not be qualified electors on account of their short residence, it is necessary to Republican success that the mine owners and members of the Citizens' Alliance have full possession of the office of the county clerk. I will go back to my ranch at Montrose to-morrow and stay there until I think I can go back to the Cripple Creek district and live in peace. I did not take my wife along with me. She is in bad health, and it was more on account of her condition that I left the district than any other reason I can assign. I feared that some violence would be attempted at my home, and General Bell will keep a guard there until my wife can join me at Montrose."

ADMITS MOB LAW.
 General Bell was seen at the Strathmore hotel, where he waited until he took an early train for Denver. The tenor of his remarks was an admission that he is powerless to hold in check the men who seem to have full control over all citizens in the Cripple Creek district.

"There is no telling what would happen if Mannix remained in the district," said General Bell. "He was in danger at all times, and at his request I saw that he was closely guarded. I wanted to see him safely out of the district and came as far as Canon City with him. He was not deported. He left because he thought it would be facing death to remain about Cripple Creek with conditions as they are to-day. Many of these men are almost mad, and would probably be guilty of foolish acts if the occasion came up. They are not sane in their judgment, and their prejudices carry them to extremes."

"It seems to be now a case of settling up old grudges, and you can't tell what will happen."

Denver, July 9.—Civil action for personal injuries, also criminal prosecution for alleged conspiracy and highway robbery, will be filed against members of the mob that is charged with having planned, set upon, beat, horsewhipped and robbed, Wednesday night, D. C. O'Neill, C. M. Tully, Fred Warburton and J. C. Fraser, deportees, who had gone back to the Cripple Creek district to see their families and to wind up their affairs under the written and verbal permission of Gen. Sherman M. Bell.

These four union men are now in Denver. They held a long conference with President Charles Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, also Attorneys John H. Murphy, of Denver, and Frank J. Hanga, of Cripple Creek, counsel for the federation, yesterday at the Pioneer building. A dozen of the masked men in the mob were recognized by the victims of the outrage. Their names were given to the attorneys, and the matter of bringing suit is now being mapped out and the complaints made ready for filing in Teller County.

Neither Mr. Moyer nor the attorneys would talk for publication yesterday about the course that would be pursued, yet they left no room for doubt as to proceeding against the members of the mob, whose names are in their possession. It is intimated that not only those who took part in the outrage will be prosecuted, but also some of those high in authority in the district.

MINE OWNERS AND MILITIA KNEW.

The victims of the mob openly declare now that the whole thing had been planned deliberately. Two of the men had written permits from Bell, and they charge that the general knew when they reached the district. They believe that the deputies who apprehended them did so by preconcerted arrangement, that the mob knew what the deputies would do, and the deputies knew what the mob would do; that there had been a conspiracy to accomplish exactly the outrage that was committed.

Kootenai Union, No. 228, A. L. U., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, reports the expulsion of W. A. Golden, engineer; August Beck, Frank Erickson, laborers, and Otto Peterson, lawyer, for having scabbed in the lumbermen's strike.

The employees of the Gallatin Valley Milling Company, of Belgrade, Montana, have been organized into the American Labor Union. The company has conceded union conditions; and Gallatin Valley flour will hereafter bear the A. L. U. label.