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A CAMPAIGN OF FALSEHOOD.

Cagliostro and Baron Munchausen Come to Life Again in the Texas State Federation of Labor

At the session of Sept. 22d, the Texas Federation of Labor adopted this resolution:

"Whereas, The American Labor Union in Colorado and Idaho did place boycotts upon the labels of the International Typographical Union, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and the Amalgamated Butcher Workers of America, and have organized dual unions of clerks, waiters, barbers, musicians, tailors, laundry workers, garment workers, mill men, etc.; therefore, be it Resolved, That * * * special attention be given this movement and continued until it has been stamped out in Texas."

There is a disease, known to scientists, which affects its victims in such a manner that they see everything upside down; the brain-centers lose their co-ordination and the simplest things are twisted and warped into the most grotesque fantasies. This disease seems to be epidemic in the Texas Federation of Labor.

The items set forth in their brave "Whereas" are true only in the reverse of the statement. It is the old game which the A. F. of L. plays so well: the part of Fagin's pupils, Bill Sykes and the Artful Dodger, who yelled "stop thief!" quite lustily in the wake of the innocent Oliver Twist, thus succeeding, for the nonce, in escaping capture themselves. The very offenses with which the Texas Federation charges the American Labor Union are precisely the crimes of which the A. F. of L. is guilty.

Every candidate initiated into the American Labor Union takes an obligation to demand the union label on every article purchased; and, in actual practice, the A. L. U. has always patronized all union labels. The resolution adopted at the Denver convention, 1902, against the Boot and Shoe Workers' label, which was sold to the manufacturers for the purpose of enslaving the workers, was only to release members from their obligation with respect to that scab label. Never in any other case has any so-called union label been boycotted. The national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers forced upon the local unions in Chicago and St. Louis a contract which was without parallel in treachery to the workers and in its surrender of the rights of the men.

The fact admits of no denial that the A. L. U. and united bodies in the West have made effective the A. F. of L. labels, which would never have been built up without that determined Western spirit so often manifested. Every article of A. L. U. stationery and literature bears the label of the International Typographical Union, as will be certified to by the Typographical Unions of Butte, Denver and Chicago, where all A. L. U. printing has been done.

In so far as the Cigar Makers' International Union is concerned, it has been almost a religion with A. L. U. men to demand the blue label. In fact, so urgent has their demand been that the big factories in the East which supply the "Flor de Baltimore" and "Queen Mary" cigars, which the International Cigar Makers' Union had tried for years to unionize, without success, were forced to capitulate when the A. L. U. Montana unionists boycotted these cigars out of the State. Ask the Cigar Makers' International Union if it did not send a special representative from national headquarters to Butte, Montana, for the sole purpose of personally and in behalf of the International thanking the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly for its effective boycott of scab cigars.

In Denver the A. L. U. had the paper mill employes completely organized more than a year before the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers entered that field; and the truth of the matter is that the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers organized a dual union of the scabs who took the places of the A. L. U. men who were on strike for better conditions.

As for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (of which the Texas Federation is so ignorant as not to know the correct name) the convention at Galveston put too much faith in the Chinese maxim that "Error will make the circuit of the globe while Truth is pulling on her boots." The error, in this case, is so badly crippled at the start that it makes no headway against the fact that the American Labor Union has President Donnelly's receipt for a registered letter, sent him at the outbreak of the stockyard's strike, offering the assistance and co-operation of the A. L. U. in the A. M. C. & B. W. of A.'s battle for justice. The Millwrights and Machinery Erectors' Union, No. 486, of the American Labor Union, marched out in a body from the packing houses, while many of the engineers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., remained at work and operated the machineries which made it possible for the scabs to continue in the places of the strikers.

The charge of forming dual unions can be answered in a few words; and, like the label charge, is a boomerang to the Texas Federation. The A. L. U. has not now, and never had, a union of clerks, waiters, barbers, musicians, tailors, laundry workers, garment workers, or mill men that was not either organized originally by the A. L. U., or was the original and bona fide union of its trade or industry when uniting with the A. L. U.

On the other hand, the A. F. of L. has organized dual unions in almost all the trades specified in the resolution of the Texas Federation. In many cases the A. F. of L. has formed dual unions of scabs who usurped the places of A. L. U. men out on strike as in the following instances: Clerks, in Spokane; waiters, in Pueblo; barbers, in Anaconda; musicians, in Great Falls; mattress workers, in Denver; laborers, in Chicago; and engineers and barbers, in Butte. Furthermore, the A. F. of L. has tried, but failed, to organize dual unions of laundry workers and dozens of other trades in every State, territory and province in America, where the American Labor Union has gained a foothold.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF BUILDERS OF AMERICA

A Progressive Union from Whose Watch Towers the Signs of the Coming Conflict Are Read for the Toiler.

The Constitution recently adopted by the United Brotherhood of Builders of America, A. L. U., contains, by all odds, the best defined set of objects of a labor organization which we have seen in many a day. The preamble to the Constitution clearly sets forth the grounds of the class struggle upon which the wage-earners must unite for the industrial liberation of their class. The men who adopted this Constitution are familiar with the factors at work in the present social system. They know that while capitalism holds sway over industry, they cannot obtain the full product of their toil and that the only concessions which they can win from the owners of the tools, in regard to wages and conditions of labor,

is to increase the rate of wages according to the increased cost of living and to decrease the hours of labor per day according to the increased facilities of production. Therefore, the larger purpose of the United Brotherhood of Builders is closely to knit the workers together in so cohesive an industrial organization in union with the American Labor Union that, when political victory shall have been achieved, the working class will be intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the machineries of production and distribution for the common weal.

The objects of the Brotherhood are:

- (a) To bring within one fold all wage earners actually employed in the building industry.
- (b) To increase the rate of wages according to the increased cost of living.
- (c) To decrease the hours of labor per day according to the increased facilities of production.
- (d) To establish a system of fraternal insurance for the protection of its members at the actual cost of maintenance, thereby taking the life insurance business out of the hands of the capitalist class and fakirs.
- (e) To present to the building contractors a plan of operation that will be as nearly just to all concerned as can be obtained under the present system.
- (f) To create a fund for the purpose of maintaining the unemployed.
- (g) To teach the members to stand as a unit for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The United Brotherhood of Builders of America ought to prove an inspiration to their fellow workers in every other industry. Theirs is the bugle call to the wage-slave which Shelley voiced in immortal verse:

"Men of labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber
Shake your chains to earth like dew,
In unvanquishable number;
Which in sleep had fallen on you!
Ye are many, they are few."

The American Labor Union is proud to count such uncompromising fighters in its ever-increasing ranks.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, for Oct. 21st, has the following to say of the United Brotherhood of Builders:

"Here is a piece of news that all unions should be acquainted with, as 'it is one of the signs of the times which indicate which way the Bosses 'blow their money.

"A non-union Union has been organized in San Antonio. It is known as 'the United Brotherhood of Builders. Its purpose is to destroy and supplant 'the various building trades unions, such as the carpenters, painters, brick-layers, etc.

"It is affiliated with the A. L. U., which in turn is fighting the A. F. 'of L."

The above statements are the standard stereotyped falsehoods with which that emissary of the trusts and corporations, the A. F. of L., attempts to meet all efforts on the part of the working class to alleviate their present conditions of slavery by organizing industrial unions—the only effective form of organization.

The UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF BUILDERS is designated as a non-union union; and yet it is composed of the very oldest, truest, best and most faithful unionists of the city of San Antonio. It was organized because the A. F. of L. unions have not only demonstrated themselves in that city to be non-union unions, but, what is infinitely worse than that, have proven themselves to be organized on the scab principle and operated in the interests of the capitalist class.

A year ago this month there was a strike of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes in the city of San Antonio. These men simply asked a continuance of their former contract with the Street Railway Company, which had been denied them because the management of the Street Railway Company—with the most consummate cunning and ingenuity—had combined with the A. F. of L., using the scab plan of organization fostered by that capitalistic institution, and had split up the forces of the Street Car men which, prior to that time, were in one union; and had aided the linemen, repairmen, electricians and others to form a separate union, comprising some seventy men, chartered from the electrical workers. This latter body of men the Street Railway Company "recognized" and entered into a contract with on terms which called for a termination of contract on a date different from the agreement with the rest of the Street Car men.

When the motormen and conductors on the Street Car system went on strike for a continuance of their former contract, which had been denied them because the management felt that with the backing of the electrical workers' union it could whip them, the street car men found that they could receive no support from the electrical workers. Being split up into a separate faction and signed up under a separate contract, the electrical workers were bound to scab, under the terms of that contract, upon their brothers, the motormen and conductors, which is the regulation method employed by the A. F. of L., and a method always supported by trusts and corporations, and which shows that the A. F. of L. is entirely in harmony with and under the control of the capitalist class.

The seventy members of the Electrical Workers' Union received the street cars from the scabs at night, stored them away in the car barns, and turned them out to the scabs again next morning; and under the terms of their contract with the Street Car Company binding them to scab on the conductors and motormen, they continued this operation with A. F. of L. faithfulness until the strike was lost. As a consequence, the poor street railway employes and their families were thrown on their own resources in the dead of winter to starve in a city which was already cursed with the quarantine for yellow fever, temporarily paralyzed in business because of the damage to the cotton crops by the boll weevil, and deprived of traffic by reason of no railway trains stopping at San Antonio on account of the quarantine.

Later the Hod Carriers of San Antonio went on strike for living conditions, and the bricklayers of that city placed representatives in the carriages of the contractors and drove them around the town for the purpose of hunting up scabs to take the places of the striking hod carriers. This is a sample of the so-called unionism of the A. F. of L., which, as has been shown in San Antonio and other Texas cities, is absolutely the worst curse of the working class in existence.

It is worse even than all of the Employers' Associations, Citizens' Alliances, Combinations of General Managers, Corporations, Auxiliary Companies, Pinkertons, Detectives, Riot Cartridges, Rapid Fire Guns, Militia, Regular Army, Governor Peabody, Sherman Bell, or any other evil force fighting against the working class to keep them in subjection, because none of these ever puts forth the slightest pretense of being other than hostile to the working class; whereas the treacherous A. F. of L. comes to the worker as a Greek, bearing gifts, or a Trojan Horse hiding within its peaceful guise the destroyers, when in reality the A. F. of L. and its capitalist reactionary leaders are bribed and paid to split the working class up into little factions, array them against one another, keep them in political ignorance with that pretense of union which is contracted to scab upon them and destroy them, and to hold them satisfied with their present condition of wage-slavery. To this end all of these leaders are now receiving or expect to receive official preferment at the hands of the trusts, corporations or government of the United States.

These are the things in San Antonio, together with a notice delivered to the painters of that city last Spring by the contractors, stating that contracts would no longer be continued with them or their union, that brought into being an organization formed on the industrial union plan. This union admits to membership every person connected as a wage-earner with the building trades, thereby preventing the possibility of one little, narrow,

selfish class of employes from signing a contract which is given them as a bribe, under the terms of which they are obliged to scab upon, and if necessary, shoot down their striking brethren.

This is true unionism. Not only that, but it is the only form of unionism that will ever accomplish any real advancement for the working class.

In all the cities of Texas which I have visited, men in the building trades have called upon me and commended the action of these stout-hearted, determined, real unionists in the Alamo City, who are willing to lead in this crusade against ignorance, vice, selfishness and bribery of the capitalist class and corruption of the A. F. of L. and contend for the principles of Industrial Unionism, with the object of actually affording relief and emancipation to the workers from the terrible bondage in which they are now held and by reason of which they are not only slaves in fact, but, like the slaves of ancient Rome, are compelled to destroy one another.

Nearly one hundred years ago, in San Antonio, a little body of brave, stout-hearted men, headed by Davy Crockett and others, held at bay 5,000 of the miserably ignorant, underpaid, hired, vicious, corrupt minions of the Mexican Director, Santa Anna, until the grand and glorious Republic of Texas could gather its forces together and unfurl its single star to the heavens and preserve its freedom for future generations of Texans.

Now again is there a little body of brave, true, stout-hearted, real unionists who have pledged themselves to withstand the thousands of ignorant, underpaid scabs, thugs and cutthroats employed by the bribed leaders of the A. F. of L. to keep them in slavery. Although they may sell their lives as dearly in the fight for liberty of the workmen as did Crockett and his band, there is no doubt that the action they have taken will ultimately lead to a revolution which will emancipate all workers in the building trades for all time to come, and future generations of the builders will honor their names and their noble actions as the present generation of Texans honor and revere the memories of the gallant defenders of the Alamo.

GEORGE ESTES,
President United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

HAPPENINGS IN COLORUSSIA.

Citizens' Alliance at Work in Leadville---Furnace Men Lose a Strike for Fresh Air---W. F. M.'s Indictments of Carlton and Mine Owners Backed Up with Proof.

As an outcome of many meetings to consider the best means of warding off future labor troubles, the mine owners of Leadville, supported by the Citizens' Alliance, have declared a ban on all members of the Western Federation of Miners. The superintendents and bosses were ordered to gather from the men under them a declaration either for the operators or the federation. Recommendation cards from the Mine Owners' Association must be had in order to obtain work in the mines of the Leadville district. The officials of the local union have been in daily communication with President Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, who have counseled the men to stand by the Western Federation of Miners at all hazard and have promised that they would be taken care of in the same manner as the strikers at Cripple Creek.

Judge Frank W. Owers, upon application from the president and secretary of the local union, has issued an injunction against the Leadville Mining District Association restraining them from further proceeding to compel miners to quit the Western Federation of Miners, and take out association cards to retain their positions in the mines of the camp. Almost 2,000 cards had been issued by the association when their work was interrupted by the injunction.

Means will, undoubtedly, be found by the association to defeat the purpose of the injunction; but it is only a question of time when the Western Federation of Miners will have gained complete control of the labor situation in the mining industry; and in the meanwhile its members will continue their gallant fight against the enemies of the working class.

Fifteen furnace men at the Pueblo zinc smelter went on strike for fresh air. Their places were filled by new men. As fresh air cannot be had at the furnaces, the men were accustomed to go outside at certain intervals to clear their lungs of the deadly fumes which they had inhaled at the furnaces. The management of the smelter decided that the workers spent too much time in safe-guarding their cheap respiratory organs from suffocation; and, therefore, set up notices forbidding the men to leave their posts or stand in the doorways while on duty. The life of the worker is absolutely worthless when it hinders, in ever so small a degree, the profit-making of the shirker.

It is a well-known fact that the fumes from melting zinc ores are far more hurtful than those from any other mineral. The man who works eight hours at a stretch around the furnaces, without breathing fresh air, practically signs his own death warrant. But, under the wage-slavery system, the death of the worker means no loss to the tool-owner, because there are always other wage-slaves to be had in the labor market for the mere cost of subsistence while actually engaged in producing wealth for their capitalist masters.

That A. E. Carlton, E. C. Newcomb, Brainbridge, and numerous other mine owners and business men of Cripple Creek assembled their scab miners and thugs and led them in a raid on the Interstate Mercantile Company's store at Cripple Creek last August is one of the charges brought against the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance by the Western Federation in their scathing indictments. This charge has been overwhelmingly established by Attorney Thomas in the Federal Court hearing at Denver.

Not only were these prominent citizens of Teller County charged with being rioters and destroyers of property, but, according to the Denver Post, perjury is declared to have been committed by Carlton, his Lieutenant, Waters, and several others. In the face of Carlton's affirmation under oath in affidavit that he was merely a spectator in the looting of the Interstate Mercantile Company, testimony was introduced to prove that he led the men on. "Carlton told me to be around about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There was going to be something doing." This statement from E. C. Babbitt, examining engineer of Cripple Creek, made on the witness stand in the Federal Court, fastened upon Albert F. Carlton, millionaire mine owner and banker, member of two law and order clubs, connection with the mob which attacked the Interstate store.

A dispatch from Pueblo to the Denver Post states that a lengthy appeal for assistance for the striking Italian coal miners of the Southern field has been issued from the office of J. Lavatore Italiano, official organ of the Italian coal miners, by a committee headed by Charles De Moll. The appeal sets forth that the men still have a chance to win, and that defeat in Colorado means defeat for coal miners in other parts of the country. It is claimed that the strikers are on the verge of starvation and that help is absolutely imperative.

The appeal denounces President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, because he ordered withdrawal of national aid from the strikers. He is accused of playing the men false and is termed a "traitor." Needless to say, the appeal is not endorsed by the Mitchell officials of district No. 15, U. M. W. of A.

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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.

A BLUNDERING PROPHECY.

An article, too long for the limits of the present edition, has been received from Samuel Hackett, A. F. of L. organizer at Corunna, Mich., in which the writer objects to last month's editorial on Scabbing After Election. Mr. Hackett avers that, personally, he is "a lover of the American Labor Union, because it is an organization that teaches Socialism"; but he prophesies that "as an industrial organization it also will meet defeat as will the American Federation of Labor, which believes in trade autonomy." Mr. Hackett then asks what he evidently thinks is the unanswerable question: "What will become of an industrial organization when industry ceases?"

Even the dullest Boetian may easily find the answer: When industry ceases, life ends. There will never be cessation of industry so long as the stomach needs bread and meat and the body shelter and raiment. We are not, therefore, concerned so much with the suspension of industry as with the task, outlined in the motto of the A. L. U. Journal, of preparing the working class for the possession and operation of the industries independently of the capitalists by organizing them compactly in the American Labor Union on industrial lines.

Mr. Hackett finds fault with the Western Federation of Miners for "preaching peace to men who were suffering every form of injustice"; and asserts that Socialism offers the only remedy when it says to the starved and oppressed worker: "Arise, be a slave no longer. The earth and its fulness is yours: take it and use it." The Western Federation of Miners says the same thing to the worker. It never counsels peace of the sort that means selling out the union, in which respect it is as far removed from Mr. Hackett's organization, the A. F. of L., as the earth is from the most distant planet; and it is still on strike.

The starved and oppressed worker cannot arise and, single-hand, take the earth nor much of the fulness thereof. He must wait until a majority of his fellow wage-slaves shall have been sufficiently educated in right economics to lend him a helping hand. In the meantime, he cannot successfully cope with gatling guns and steel-nosed bullets. At the present stage of proletarian development, his ballot is not class-conscious enough to offer any winning offset to the bayonet and the bull-pen, because back of that ballot lie craft division, labor aristocracies and class distinctions on the economic field.

It is the sheerest absurdity to expect that the single act of voting on one day in the year will wipe out all the breaking influence of the fights for craft jurisdiction, which embitter and divide the working class, all the betrayals of the toiler through conspiracies with the Civic Federation and all the wide separation between trade and trade within the American Federation of Labor.

The economic interests of the workers as a class are, in the last analysis, the supreme purpose of the Socialist movement. The ballot is simply the political expression of those interests. If, then, the workers are divided on the industrial battle-ground, it is vain to seek for any lasting and genuine class solidarity of the proletariat at the polling booth.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

A pamphlet was recently issued from headquarters, entitled "American Labor Union vs. American Federation of Labor. A Greeting to the Brewery Workers of America. Containing a Brief Exposition of the American Labor Union Principles of Industrial Unionism." Copies of the pamphlet were sent to almost every Socialist paper in the United States and Canada. Although the matter is one of supreme moment to the working class, the majority of the papers ignored it.

We are glad to note, however, that the right spirit was displayed by the San Francisco Tagblatt, and the Sheboygan Volksblatt, which devoted two columns to a transcript of the pamphlet, and the Socialist Review, of West Hoboken, N. J.; the Alliance of the Rockies, Denver, Colorado; the Iowa Socialist, and the Union Sentinel, Reading, Pa., which gave it prominent mention.

MODERN HERESY HUNTERS.

The A. L. U. Journal is in receipt of two letters from New York City in which the writers take us to task for publishing an advertisement of literature from the Socialist Labor party. One of the correspondents thinks that it is not good policy. The National convention of the Socialist party, we might reply, did not think it good policy to offend the pure-and-simplers and the many comrades, who are A. F. of L. men first and Socialists afterward, by taking an honest, straightforward stand on the pressing question of trades-unionism. Indeed, the convention threw out the resolution which urged the working class to unite in industrial organization as a means necessary to fit them to take over the tools of industry in a collective ownership and administration. The rejection of that resolution amounted to a repudiation of one of the most vital principles of Socialism; for industrial solidarity is essential to, and must precede, political unity.

We do not understand why members of the Socialist party should consider an advertisement of the Socialist Labor party an endorsement of that organization. The advertising columns of the American Labor Union Journal are open to any reputable advertiser. It would be just as reasonable to say that the advertisement of the Union Pacific Railway is an endorsement of that corporation. Every one who is familiar with the newspaper business knows that it is the law of the post office department that a newspaper must accept any advertisement, not

immoral in tone, at its regular rates, even the advertisement of a competitor.

It is an evidence of narrow-mindedness on the part of Socialists to object to any advertisement of literature bearing on the class struggle. It is equivalent to saying that we are afraid to allow our comrades to read for themselves any books other than those which we prescribe for them.

The doom of any party will not be far off when it not only arrogates to itself the power of excommunication, but also adopts the worn-out, mediaeval institution of an Index Expurgatorius of forbidden literature. To throttle freedom of discussion and of investigation is to play into the hands of capitalism, to foster fanaticism and economic heresies and to rivet more stoutly the gyves of ignorance upon the working class.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

If the newspaper interviews are to be believed, Michael Donnelly, President of the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A., is guilty of a grave injustice to the American Labor Union. The gist of the interviews is to the effect that the American Labor Union is a political organization and is engaged in forming dual unions in the stockyards.

The truth is that the American Labor Union is strictly an industrial organization, possessing so clear a knowledge of the economics of the class struggle, however, that it advises its members to unite in independent, working class political action; but it is not itself a political party. Section 1, Article X, of the A. L. U. Constitution, provides that no regularly salaried general officer or general organizer of the American Labor Union shall accept or retain any political, city, county, State or federal office or position under any government, municipal, State or federal, and shall not represent any political party in any convention and shall not accept any elective or appointive office of any character from any political party.

A large number of the workers in the stockyards are so disgusted with the utter defeat of their strike that they refuse to pay any more dues into their respective unions. Sausage Makers' Union, No. 140, has withdrawn from Donnelly's organization; the Oleo workers voted by 180 out of 220 to return their charter, and several other unions are preparing to follow suit. The Packing House Employees' Industrial Union, No. 520, A. L. U., is not in any sense a dual organization, but is composed of progressive unionists who understand the necessity of industrialism and have wisely chosen to go forward in the world-wide movement for the emancipation of their class.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS DELIRIUM.

An article on Industrial Unionism, from the Cigar Makers' Journal, is going the rounds of the labor press. It betrays a want of knowledge of the ground principles and purposes of industrialism so vast in extent that it amounts to a delirium of ignorance. One trade is taken for illustration, that of the stationary steam engineer, and we are told that—

"In a brick yard he would have to join the Brick Makers' Union.
In an apartment house he would have to join the Janitors' and Scrub Women's Union.

In the meat packing industry he would have to join the Butchers' Union.

In the soap factory he would have to join the Soap Makers' Union.

In the brewery he would have to join the Brewers' Union.

In the coal mine he would have to join the Coal Miners' Union.

In the bakery he would have to join the Bakers' Union.

In the department store he would have to join the Retail Clerks' Union.

In the cotton mill he would have to join the Weavers' Union.

There are many other establishments which cannot be conducted without the stationary engineer.

The primary objects of a trades union are a uniform rate of wages, hours of labor, apprentice laws, etc., in every locality, which is impossible of accomplishment by splitting up a single trade in a dozen or more occupations, necessary under "the industrial union" plan.

Under this ridiculous plan a steam engineer thrown out of a job in a cotton mill obtaining employment in a department store, would have to pay a new initiation fee, at the same time forfeiting his benefits in the Weavers' Union. Employments not being permanent, he would be driven from pillar to post, having no sympathy and co-operation of his fellow craftsmen.

The scheme is to revive the mixed assembly of the Knights of Labor, masquerading as an "Industrial Union." Its failure is a foregone conclusion.

In the American Labor Union plan of industrial organization a steam engineer would not have to join the Janitors' and Scrub Women's Union when securing work in an apartment house, for the simple reason that such a union does not represent the general industry which comes within the jurisdiction of the Building Employees. In the meat packing industry he would not have to join the Butchers' Union, because that union does not include all the departments of the packing industry which would, under proper industrial organization, be united in the Packing House Employees' Industrial Union. In the department store the Retail Clerks' Union does not cover all branches of the service any more than the Weavers' Union does in the cotton mill.

Moreover, the stationary steam engineer does not have to pay a new initiation fee in going to work at his trade from one industry to another. His initiation fee as a steam engineer is not for a particular industry, but is general in its application to any industry over which the American Labor Union exercises jurisdiction. He pays only one initiation fee as a stationary steam engineer member of the American Labor Union, and receives a transfer card whenever the exigencies of his employment require it. In transferring from one industry to another as a steam engineer he does not lose any benefits, because the General Defense Fund of the main industrial body is available for each and every member of the American Labor Union, no matter in what industry he is employed.

No splitting up of a single trade into a dozen or more occupations is necessary under the A. L. U. plan of industrial unionism. Each trade retains its own individuality and administers its own local affairs, but all the trades in an industry are compactly joined and all the industries are united in the general American Labor Union. Each craft in an industry has its own committee to represent its members in dealing with wages and conditions of labor, with the combined action of the whole organization in that industry, when needed, to support it in obtaining its just demands.

There is no more similarity between the American Labor Union plan of organization and the mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor than there is between a Hottentot and Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. The K. of L. never organized any industry as an organic unit. It was not, in any true sense of the word, an industrial organization, but rather an unassorted jumble of trades and crafts altogether lacking in economic co-ordination. The Knights of Labor failed to recognize the class struggle between the workers and the shirkers and admitted into its mixed assemblies both employers and wage-slaves.

In the American Labor Union the workers, unlike those in craft division, have not only the sympathy and co-operation of their fellow craftsmen, but of all their fellow workers in every trade and industry through a general unity of purpose and of class interests.

THE GAGE OF BATTLE RUSTS.

Last month we threw down the gauntlet anew to John J. Fitzpatrick, Chicago representative of Gompers, and challenged him to prove before an audience of union men and women the charges which he made in a signed newspaper article against the American Labor Union. Unless his mental hide is considerably thicker than that of the dull-brained pachyderm of the tropics, we will yet succeed in smothering him out.

Thanks to the convenient precedent of the Taft Yale decision, the Victor Fuel Company, instituted suit against the United Mine Workers of America, for \$80,000 damages for interfering with the plaintiff's business during the coal strike which was inaugurated last fall.

ATTEND YOUR MEETINGS.

Every man and woman in the American Labor Union is an officer thereof by virtue of the fact that the supreme authority is vested in the referendum vote of its collective membership. The business of the union is, therefore, the business of each individual member. Union meetings should take precedence over all the ordinary affairs of the worker's life; because secret fraternal societies, pleasure clubs, stag parties and the like do not and, by their very nature, cannot enter into the pith and marrow of the class struggle, which alone is of paramount weight to the wage-slaves of all lands. To leave the management of the union to the elected officials is to shirk a grave responsibility and to weaken the bands of brotherhood which should hold all the toilers together as by hoops of steel in a conquering and world-wide solidarity.

A letter just received from Ben W. Bakes, who represented the A. L. U. at the Amsterdam Congress, shows how the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in Vancouver, B. C., are planning to do their full duty as members of the American Labor Union and points the way with valuable suggestions to all other members.

"We are now engaged in arranging for a winter's program so that as soon as the business of the union is over we can have addresses from different men on subjects of vital interest to labor—old party politicians, of course, being barred. These meetings, interspersed with an occasional musical evening or smoker, will, I think, get our boys to take a livelier interest in the union and better to understand the true mission of the working class."

TRAUTMANN'S REPORT AS EDITOR TO THE BREWERY WORKERS' CONVENTION.

(Concluded from last month.)

The brewery workers' organization was next to the organization conducted by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, the American Railway Union—to whose secret followers we must give the credit for the successful termination of our fight in Columbus, Ohio—the most persistent champion for the industrial form of organization and the political activity of the working class upon the program of international socialism, yet it will be perceivable that this organization, by its attitude, as it otherwise could not be expected, has brought down upon itself the venomous hatred, yes, persecution of all those who still are preaching the identity of interests between capitalists and the laboring class.

No surprise therefore should be entertained that Daniel Davenport, the attorney of the anti-boycott association, when labor leaders of the old school had given before the congressional committee the assurance that all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were opposed to socialism, could easily repudiate that statement by referring to the constitution of the United Brewery Workers (see pp. 180-190, anti-injunction hearing before committee on Judiciary, January 13, 1904), and by this he was unconsciously the cause that shortly thereafter the opposition against the brewery workers was still more incensed. The combats and strifes of the unions are essentially a long train of struggles between two inimical classes, the class struggle is growing more fierce and intense with every passing day, the opposing interests are lined up in battle array, the past few months of events in the world of labor furnish sufficient proof to that effect, the bridging over of the chasm is impossible, and those who on the part of labor attempt the task are either mentally blind or covert agents of the capitalist class betraying the class interests of the workers. In contradistinction from the nauseous glorification hymns sounded by the capitalist class and its press for all those who make vain attempts to effectuate the impossible, a labor press, which is fully awake to its duty, has to run counter to these snares in open, unveiled attacks, because all that finds the approval of the enemies in the fight must indeed be detrimental to the interests of the other party, in this case the working class. This attitude is in conformity with the knowledge of the evils and cures that should be applied to remedy them.

The National Civic Federation, the most infamous cancerous ulcer which has been inoculated upon the trades-union movement of this land, can only be rooted out by the constant exposure of the disintegrating, purely capitalistic influence and character of this virulent disease. We regard the struggle of the working class on economic lines, with the aims depicted in the beginning, as not less important for the achievement of the complete emancipation of the working class from the fetters of the wage slavery system, as the political class struggle, and while both wings of the labor movement may well mutually co-operate, and will presently do when the capitalist influence of the Civic Federation will be condemned and spurned by the workers and eradicated, yet this task and these aims require immense work and persistency on the lines of agitation and organization in the right direction, and in this country we can observe, as at last the initiative steps are being taken towards the co-operation of interests between the economic and the political class struggle movements.

CONFLICT DANGERS—PRINCIPLES AND TACTICS.

The editor of the Brauer-Zeitung was placed in a peculiar position on account of the request of several executive officers of the American Federation of Labor to use the space in the paper for a literary war against the American Labor Union, the wish being father to the thought that the Brauer-Zeitung taking a stand other socialist publications would be forced to take sides in this vital question. This subject matter of vast importance should receive the full attention of this convention. The members are aware of the fact, undoubtedly, that in the West many unions of brewery workers, parts of this International Union, in due appreciation of the great services rendered them by the Western Federation of Miners, and the then Western Labor Union, have remained affiliated with the American Labor Union when those organizations, upon the special advice of Comrade Eugene V. Debs, voted to extend the work of organization all over the country, for the purpose of organizing the workers in industrial unions. Without desiring to give any particular opinion at this juncture the editor, however, cannot refrain from making mention of the strange imputations which were made to him as a result of this double affiliation of brewery workers' unions. Already prior to the two mentioned organizations having taken that action of extending their territory of jurisdiction, one of the executive officers of the A. F. of L. personally made to the editor of the Brauer-Zeitung the request that the brewery workers' paper assume against the Western Federation of Miners and the then Western Labor Union the same hostile attitude and for the identical same reasons as once before it was done by the brewery workers' organizations against the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and it will unquestionably also be known that the executive council of the A. F. of L. had then already requested all organizations by a circular letter to take a stand against those two organizations.

The editor of the Brauer-Zeitung was even urged to come to Chicago, in order to get there the information upon what lines the fight was to be started and to hear the arguments for so proceeding. This imputation to open up hostilities against the American Labor Union was repeated again by another vice president of the A. F. of L., Max Morris of Denver, personally by him at the headquarters of this organization one month prior to the last convention, at which time the assurance was given that when this request would meet favorable compliance the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of United Brewery Workers would meet a better consideration and would be propagated on the part of the executive officers of the A. F. of L.

It may be superfluous to go into details—suffice it to know that the trust was entertained that the Brauer-Zeitung was obtainable for those purposes illustrated. Later on, in the year past, the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, as can be verified by two international secretaries, made the explicit request to throw those brewery workers' unions as are connected with the American Labor Union out of the organization, and to take up a fight against these unions. And during the combat in Columbus, Ohio, these conditions of affairs, as can be affirmed by the delegates from Columbus, Ohio, was taken advantage of by the opponents of this organization and made a fighting object—although to no avail.

While the editor has only four times been approached directly with such efferencies, he knows also from hearsay that these requests were repeated frequently on other occasions, and the non-compliance with this request is one of the chief reasons why the justified jurisdiction claims of the brewery workers meet scanty any consideration, except the Brauer-Zeitung be made subservient to purposes, as stated clearly and distinctly by Mr. Max Morris personally. The convention and the entire membership may themselves cast judgment whether it would have been consistent with the integrity, honor, conscience and principle to accede to such imputations.

Special legislative measures, resembling those by which the International Union of United Brewery Workers was driven into the dreadful fight against the Knights of Labor at the command of the officers of the American Federation of Labor—the monetary sacrifices these quarrels have cost, and then the total inability on the part of the A. F. of L. to enforce the same laws with regard to the Knights of Labor affiliation upon other organizations up to this time, as can be shown, should be brought to recollection—may eventually be enacted against the United Brewery Workers with regard to the American Labor Union, and the delegates can rest assured that the executive council of the A. F. of L. will only then gracefully accede to the justified demands of the brewery workers' organization, if they be given the

DOINGS OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Butte Barbers' Union, No. 21, A. L. U., has annulled the withdrawal card of M. B. Patton, and expelled James Quinn from the union, because these two men remained at work in Seattle, when the Journeymen Barbers of that city went on strike. The strike was called against two large shops which had insisted on keeping open during Labor Day in violation of the union contract.

President McDonald, on his return from Coeur d'Alene City, reports that Lumbermen's Union, No. 228, A. L. U., has secured a complete victory over the Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company. Last April J. T. Carroll, their general manager, tried to enforce a 12½ per cent reduction of wages in the saw mill, yard and factory. The men resisted the reduction and a strike followed. The terms of the settlement just made are: re-establishment of the union scale of wages; reinstatement of all former employes or strikers in their various positions with the understand-

ing that they are to be kept in the employment of the company as long as there is work for them to do; and formal recognition of the union. The right was also conceded of the President or of any person, authorized by the union, to visit the saw mill, yard and factory at any time to collect dues, fines, initiation fees, and to solicit membership.

On the company's side the fight was practically waged by what is known as the "Pine Shippers' Association," which is made up of mill-owners, loggers and lumbermen in eastern Washington and northern Idaho. The association has been making very radical reduction of wages, and it was their program to continue the reduction in the entire lumber section. The victory of the Lumbermen's Union balked their progress in this design.

German Engineers of New York, Local No. 334, A. L. U., were instrumental in winning the strike for the Butchers' Union, No. 174, an A. L. U. organization. Otto Seegert, vice president of the A. L. U. engineers, went to

the bosses and threatened to call out the engineers unless the demands of the butchers were granted.

United Shoe Workers' Lasters' Union, No. 470, A. L. U., will hold the second grand annual mask ball at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Morgan and Beaumont (27th street) streets, Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1904. Every A. L. U. member in St. Louis should attend and help make the occasion one long to be remembered.

Golden Labor Union, A. L. U., No. 174, of Golden, Colo., has accomplished the settlement of a long-standing trouble with the brewery laborers employed on construction work. An agreement has been made by which all who refuse to take out cards from the union shall be discharged.

The work of organizing in Chicago is going on which much vigor and success. Five mass meetings were held in the Stock Yards district, as a result of which the foundations have been

firmly established of an industrial union of the packing house employes. The sausage makers voted as a body to join the American Labor Union. A large number of casing workers have also applied for a charter. Outside the Stock Yards district other unions have recently been chartered, such as the brass molders, brass furnace tenders, Brotherhood of Building Employes and picture frame makers.

The United Brotherhood of Builders of America, A. L. U., held a successful Labor Day celebration at San Antonio, Texas, by which they netted \$31.35 for their treasury. Receipts, \$340.05; expenditures, \$308.70.

St. Regis, Mont., Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, A. L. U., mourns the loss of Fred Conlan, who died Sept. 29. The wisdom and ability which he exercised in the councils of the Lumbermen's Union were a decided factor in the growth and maintenance of that organization. His death is a loss not only to his own Local, but to every comrade in the American Labor Union.

security that their wishes with respect to the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union be satisfied so as to use the Brauer-Zeltung for a war of aggression against those unions of brewery workers affiliated with the American Labor Union. The present incumbent of this office will not be a party to any such proposition; he cannot be had for this purpose. The convention and the membership at large know now the true relations, the conclusion should be drawn by themselves, but at all events this matter is one that cannot be brought to a final solution by secret understandings, but by a discussion in the full light of publicity. * * * * *

THE LABOR PRESS.
No other organization in the economic field has more realized the merits and the value of the labor press than that of the brewery workers, and the support given to the daily German Socialist press and the English progressive labor press by the brewery workers has been a credit to them, and is well appreciated by all people who are in the struggle for progress. On the other hand, this press has with fidelity and concertedly supported the brewery workers' organization in its contests for maintenance of the form of an industrial organization, and was foremostly instrumental in attracting by the explanations and the discussion of the merits and demerits of the jurisdictional controversies and of the vicious onslaughts made by the opponents of the industrial form of organization within the union movement, the attention on the just and rational aims and endeavors of the brewery workers, and we owe it principally to this progressive labor press that this International Union has been able to prosper and enjoy a healthy growth from within and without in the interval between the last and this year's convention. It is the most impressive duty of this convention to show the gratitude to this press, the strongest weapon our organization has had. It must be the supreme endeavor of every member of this organization to uphold this high standing before the progressive workers of this land, for the very best interest of the entire organization, and be it repeated here that the only measure of how many of the members are subscribers of labor papers will be found in the adherence to a resolution adopted at a former convention, making it imperative upon the officers of a union to make investigations from time to time, and report in the local reports for publication in the Brauer-Zeltung the number of members who are regular subscribers to bona-fide recognized labor papers.

May this convention of the powerful organization of United Brewery Workers stand at the height of an age pressing onward to the materialization of the loftiest aims of the wealth producers; may the delegates, their hearts beating strong and with manly courage, the look directed towards the brilliant future of mankind, perform such work and accomplish much good for the future welfare of this organization, so as to give the confiding members the opportunity to look upon this convention in years to come as a shining milestone in the history of the International Union of United Brewery workers.
WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Editor Brauer Zeitung.

THE A. L. U. ROLL OF HONOR.

So many staunch men and true have been driven out of Telluride by the Citizens' Alliance that we have received from the postmaster of that Siberian town notice to discontinue sending the A. L. U. Journal to the following persons, whose names deserve enrollment upon more lasting records than mere parchment. The majority of them have been warned by the capitalist despots not to return, hence their papers have remained unclaimed:

John R. Davis,	N. C. Nelson,	J. H. Cafferty,
J. J. Weigman,	Chas. Shepherd,	Frank Yorty,
Miss Jennie Carr,	Chas. Wiebert,	Ida Ulvila,
Miss Margret Cane,	Chas. Sumner,	Ernest Sumner,
O. M. Carpenter,	M. J. Sullivan,	W. C. Nelson,
F. J. Barnes,	A. L. Nathan,	H. E. Norlin,
J. C. Barnes,	Miss J. B. Bessie,	Ed. Donnelly,
Miss Una Allen,	Alex. McDonald,	Fred Phaeasey,
Miss Cora Allen,	Wm. Barrett,	Oliver Carson,
E. L. Allen,	J. W. Lyons,	Ed. Lake,
Guy Miller,	John Mafus,	L. B. Matur,
Miss Sophia Johnson,	Mrs. Catherine Munn,	E. B. Hoyt,
Miss May Watson,	Mrs. Mahoney,	Vernon Doucet,
Harry Mack,	Mrs. C. C. Forbes,	J. Doucet,
Louis Lashmet,	Mrs. Anna Dickson,	J. B. Lukt.
Mike Herman,		

A. F. OF L. SCABS IN DENVER,

To show how completely out of joint with real unionism the A. F. of L. is in Denver and how far its representatives go in fighting the true interests of the working class, the following letter, which needs no comment, is published in full:

"Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, No. 163, A. L. U.
Denver, Col., Oct. 8, 1904.

"Mr. Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer A. L. U.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith enclose a list of officers of old 163. I say 'old,' because it has been in existence ten times longer than any blacksmiths' organization in this city. While its membership is small, it is as fine as silk and as true as 'Bruges' steel. We have no excuse to offer for our condition. No. 163 has felt the Peabody depression more than any local in the city, because its membership depends on the manufacture of mining machinery and locomotive work. Our men were deported before the miners and scattered to a considerable extent.

"We not only had the Peabody-Bell-Teddy-Citizens' Alliance-Manufacturers' Association to contend with, but worst of all, Gompers' disorganizers—such as Max Morris and other hirelings too small to mention. They finally succeeded in organizing a dual union of blacksmiths and helpers. It is composed of ex-members of 163, who were expelled for non-payment of dues, and a few men who were shipped in for the purpose of disorganizing.

"It must be a grand sensation and inspiring to belong to an organization such as the dual I. B. of B. & H. with the support of the Physic Federation. Fraternally yours,
WM. FARRELL.

A DASTARDLY ATTACK.

At the annual convention of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor in Lynn, Mass., Edward Cohen, of Lynn Central Labor Union, opposed a resolution to indorse the strike of the Western Federation of Miners and to render them moral and financial aid. According to the Daily Evening Item of Lynn, Mr. Cohen said that "the object and aim of the American Labor Union was to eradicate the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners was the foundation of the American Labor Union. The Western Federation of Miners deported honest union men from Colorado. . . . The miners' organization had injured Lynn by boycotting all shoes bearing the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union."

In so far as the American Labor Union is concerned, the only reply which we need make is that the A. L. U. is engaged in the work not of eradicating the A. F. of L., but in the more laudable enterprise of rooting out scabbery. We protest, however, against the damnable falsehood that the Western Federation of Miners deported union men from Colorado. The man who gives utterance to such a lie is a fit associate for Bell and Peabody and, for aught we know to the contrary, is even now jingling Republican gold in his pockets as the Judas-price of his infamy.

The miners' organization has never boycotted all shoes bearing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union stamp, and Mr. Cohen knew this to be true when he spoke. The Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union have, however, as we stated in last month's article on Why We Boycott the Label, "officially declined to further the sale of shoes manufactured by members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union in certain large factories of the country. In St. Louis the American Labor Union is openly making war against six of the largest factories using the so-called 'union' stamp, and at its last convention the W. F. M. advised all its members not to buy shoes made in certain Chicago factories." The reason for this action is that the national officers of the B. & S. W. N. U. sold the stamp to the manufacturers in a contract which, in the St. Louis case, "was without parallel in treachery to the workers, and was even more absolute in its surrender of the rights of

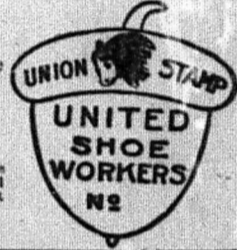
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The Constitution of the American Labor Union advises its members to unite for independent, working-class political action. Its ultimate object is to train the proletariat on the industrial field for the collective ownership and administration of the machineries of production and distribution by organizing the working-class in closely-bound industrial unions. This is the economic side of the Socialist movement and, by far, the most important. Its political expression finds voice in the candidacy of EUGENE V. DEBS, who, as the founder of the American Railway Union, and in all his subsequent career, has fought against the disintegrating influences of trade autonomy. At the National Convention of the Socialist Party he registered his protest against the cowardly trades union resolution, because he stands, as every true revolutionary socialist must, for industrial unionism.

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THE RING OF TRUE METAL

That our reasons for boycotting the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union upon the product of the so-called union shoe factories at Chicago and St. Louis are winning the approval of thoughtful men everywhere is evident from the many letters which we are receiving from all parts of the country. We publish the following as a fair sample of the others:

131 Heyward Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1904.
Editor A. L. U. Journal:
Dear Sir—Upon reading your article "Why We Boycott the Label," reproduced in the Daily People of Sept. 22, I desire to become better acquainted with your paper. The exposure of the shameful and dastardly self-interest upon the workingmen in the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union by Tobin and his ilk breathes a new spirit and is a revelation, healthy and encouraging, of the dawn of a new era in trades-unionism.
May you continue in your work until you have succeeded in smashing the corrupt and fossilized A. F. of L. a stumbling block to the emancipation of the working class.
Kindly send me a copy of the September and October issues of your Journal. Yours truly,
W. T.

AGAINST THE WORKER.
Employers Organized in Every Detail.
The whole trend of capitalism is against the workman getting any redress for injuries sustained while producing wealth for his master. Labor to-day is a commodity just as pig-iron, lumber or coal; and the laborer who must, perforce, sell this commodity to the capitalist may not claim compensation for damages done him while delivering the commodity to its purchaser. The courts, which necessarily represent the prevailing ownership of the tools of industry, have so decided in numerous instances. But, in order to forestall any future on the part of their judicial flunkies to protect their interests, the labor-owners make use of such agencies as the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, whose instructions are of much helpfulness.
"Kindly see that no information nor facilities for getting information respecting the accident or injury, are given to the injured person or his representatives.
No expense should be incurred (beyond the cost of emergency aid) with a view to reimbursement."
Another agency used to the same end is the Aetna Life Insurance Company, who school the employers in this way:
"Don't tell injured employes that you are insured, and
"Don't refer them to the Aetna.
"Don't omit to at once label any tool or appliance connected with the accident so that it can be produced and identified later on.
"Don't give information about the accident to any one or admit any person to the premises to enable him to obtain information (the police and Aetna representatives excepted).
"Don't let witnesses of important accidents leave your employ without leaving record of their address. The loss of a valuable witness might imperil the success of your defense.
"Don't forget that you pay the Aetna for protection against loss; that their interests are yours and yours theirs, and that the economical disposition of claims means reasonable rates."

A LITTLE MORE BACKBONE.
Max S. Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, conducts a department in the International Socialist Review, under the title of "The World of Labor," in which he is supposed to give a brief survey of the labor movement from an economic point of view. Strangely enough, however, he ignores the American Labor Union in the survey and devotes himself to the very negative task of "boring from within." This architect who remains within a crumbling structure for the purpose of poisoning-out its weaknesses, in the hope that the other dwellers may correct them, instead of devoting his fine talents to the new and modern steel building which is rapidly erecting across the way, may be professionally praiseworthy, but he is not doing the positive work which the world needs. Mr. Hayes has a quick eye for the weaknesses of the American Federation of Labor when he writes:
"Thanks to the activity of employes' combines, the workers in many of the trades are beginning to appreciate the senseless policy of maintaining distinct organizations for the purpose of hugging the delusion of "autonomy" and independence, and thus giving comfort to the master class by engaging in suicidal jurisdiction wrangles. The rank and file are inquiring why their unions and jobs should be endangered by the quarrels of their leaders in the foolhardy attempt to maintain a system that was no doubt effective before machinery became as highly developed and capital as thoroughly concentrated as at present. They are beginning to recognize that "industrialism"—wherein the workers of an entire industry are centralized in one powerful body—is the proper method of organization in this day of close combination of capital, and that the Socialists, who are accused of being industrialists, are not so very wrong after all. The old jurisdictional controversies between the brewers and engineers and firemen, the carpenters and woodworkers and other

occupies are still pending. As usual, they will come up in the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., and be discussed and referred to committees and arbitrators for another year. The only thing that will put horse sense into the swollen heads of the "leaders" is a good pounding from the organized capitalists.
Mr. Hayes, alas, has too hopeful an opinion of the penetrability of the grumous heads of the "leaders." The pounding which they got in the recent stockyards strike was severe enough to put a whole menagerie of horse sense into the thickest and most turbid skulls, but it had no perceptible effect upon the armor plate of fanaticism in which the A. F. of L. is encased. If such pounding from without made no noticeable impression, how utterly futile must be the "boring from within!"

Mr. Hayes, in common with the majority of Socialist editors, needs a little more backbone. The class struggle admits of no temporizing, with anything which stands in the way of industrial freedom or retards its achievement. Before that achievement can be encompassed the workers must be united not merely for a few minutes at the ballot-box, but on every issue which affects them as a class and on every day of the year from antipode to antipode. If the ignoring of the American Labor Union by Mr. Hayes and his colleagues be done in the hope that by truckling to the pure and simple trades unionists, they may be induced to support purely political Socialism, it is love's labor lost. The American Labor Union represents the economic interests of the proletariat just as the Socialist party expresses the political interests. Not even the most pronounced bourgeois reformer in the Socialist party, of whom, alas, there are many, contends that anything can be accomplished by remaining in the Democratic or Republican party and "boring from within." Why, then, should not the Socialists be as consistent on the industrial side as on the political? An economic megawump is every bit as undesirable as his political prototype. What we want in these perilous times is less bending the pregnant hinges of the knee to vote-getting and more backbone in telling the entire, rounded truth to the working class.

MURRAY AND READY.
Plan to Establish the Open Shop in California.
Last month we published a letter exposing the Murray and Ready strike-breaking outfit of San Francisco. Some of our readers were inclined, at the time, to make light of its significance. Now comes a special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Post from San Francisco, which emphasizes the menace to organized labor from this California Corporations Auxiliary Company, Murray and Ready have charge of the preparations which are making for the establishment of the open shop in San Francisco and other California cities. Already the employing butchers of San Francisco, with the backing of the wholesale butchers and the Citizens' Alliance, have forced all union cards out of the meat markets.
Herbert V. Ready left California, Oct. 17th, for the East on a two months' trip. His mission is to seek men of all crafts who are willing to go to San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California towns to take the places of the union men who refuse to work under other than closed shop conditions.
In the face of the grave dangers thus threatening the integrity of organized labor, the American Federation of Labor is almost completely helpless, because of the craft division and jurisdictional quarrels within its ranks. Heretofore it has been the boast of the A. F. of L. that San Francisco was the best organized town in America. The trades unionists elected one of their members mayor of the city, which in itself, is an indication of their numerical power. Yet, in spite of their superiority of numbers, they are unable to withstand the onslaught of the Butchers' Exchange. Their united front on the political field served merely to mask trade autonomies on the economic field, which split up their real strength and break their class interests into a hundred petty craft selfishnesses. Under the American Labor Union plan of industrial organization, the A. F. of L. could have blocked the first move of the Murray and Ready Company in the open shop system of meat markets by tying up the entire meat industry of San Francisco, calling out the packing house employes, the railroad men who operate the trains carrying the wholesalers' supplies, the teamsters who haul the meat, etc. Every member of labor organized on industrial lines, no matter what his trade or occupation, would, by virtue of his membership in such an organization, consider the fight his own. Instead of resolutions of sympathy, from one craft to the other, upon indigestible parchment, there would be brought into play the entire resources of the industrial organization from one end of the country to the other.

EFFECTS OF MILITARISM.
Young Girl Physically and Morally Ruined.
Blaisy Wilson, at the tender age of sixteen years, is detained in the State Industrial School for Girls, according to the Denver Post, a physical and moral wreck. While her downfall was not entirely caused by the citizen militia, her present pitiable condition is a result of militarism in the

Cripple Creek district, where the young girl was made the common property of the military camp last winter.
When probation officer of Teller County, Lee Morten, went to take her out of the foul hell at Victor, Corporal Cole rushed in excitedly and said to the poor child: "There is not a thing the matter with you, kid, and no—civil officer can take you away. The militia is running this district—we'll show 'em."
For months following she was in a hospital to be treated for the results of the debauchery to which she had been subjected. The girl's mother is broken with the shame and dishonor of her daughter, while the members of the Citizens' Alliance continue to occupy the front pews of fashionable churches and listen with saug enjoyment to sermons against the strikers.

UNIA PRZEMYSŁOWA ROBOTNIKÓW Z DOMU ŁADUNKOWEGO
NR. 521.
(Oddział Polski.)

Rezultatem oświaty rozszerzanej za pomocą rozmaitych mas mityngów urządzanych pod kierownictwem Amerykańskiej Unii Pracy, w dystryktie zwanym "stockyards", jest że teraz ustanowione są środki które absolutnie zapewniają zorganizowanie się Przemysłowej Unii Robotników z Domu Ładunkowego. Polski oddział tej unii ma swój własny "charter" i został zorganizowany w Niedzielę, dnia 16go Października, w Hali Kościuszkowa, róg Wood i 48mej ulicy. Prezesem został wybrany Antoni Kulczyński; wiceprezesem A. Maury; sekretarzem protokółowym A. F. Bebarski a sekretarzem finansowym Jan Nowicki.

Członkowie Polskiego oddziału którzy "charter" otrzymali są ludzie którzy zaszczytnie reprezentują Polskich robotników w niniejszych. Posiadają charakter nieskazitelną i niepowstrzymaną energię, i zawsze gotowi są stanąć jak jeden mąż w obronie świętych celów Amerykańskiej Unii Pracy—a głównym jest wyswobodzenie i dobrobyt klasy robotczej.

Amerykańska Unia Pracy do której oni się obecnie zaliczają, oznacza swój kierunek działalności jak następuje:—
Przekształć zamiast dzielenia na rzemieślników; Ludzie zorganizowani rozumnie w unie lokalne; Lokalne unie złączone ściśle w Przemysłowe Organizacje; Przemysłowe Organizacje złączone jakby obrocą ze stali w Amerykańską Unię Pracy, generalną organizację całego przemysłu. Finansowa protekcyja dla członków w potrzebie; Absolutna protekcyja przeciw korupcyi i prokuratorstwu; Jedność celowa i czynna przez cały system.

Jest to nowy ruch, wyrodzony ze straszliwych zapasów i gorzkiego doświadczenia robotnika na Zachodzie. Już do tego czasu połączyła nad sześćdziesiąt tysięcy najpiękniejszych szermierzy Amerykańskich Robotników. Ma więcej jak sto pięćdziesiąt Unii tylko w stanie Montana. Zorganizowaną jest teraz w Chicago z czterdziestu unii lokalnych; ma czynną Radę Centralną i szybko rośnie. Jest to JEDYNA organizacja która płaciła GOTÓWKĄ TYGODNIOWE WSPARCIE jej członkom przez czas trwania strajku w sztorkjardach. JEJ CZŁONKOWIE NIGDY NIE ZOSTAJĄ PRZY PRACY GDY INNI STRAJKUJĄ. Są oni szermierzy do końca unionistami. Niema tam gospodarstwa "bosza". Najwyższa władza spoczywa w ogólnej masie członków i oznajmia się przez referendum.

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