

Labor produces all wealth—wealth to the producers thereof.

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

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INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL UNION.

A Class-Conscious Organization Which Works for Harmony in the Ranks of Labor.

Years ago there was only one organization of musicians, known as the National League, which has long since "gone glimmering thro' the dream of things that were." The National League harassed its members by so much petty abuse that many of them abandoned its ranks and outside musicians were made averse to seeking admission. The latter eventually went into the Knights of Labor, while the numerous deserters from the National League joined the American Federation of Labor, and, in the course of time, were chartered in a national union under the title of American Federation of Musicians. This new organization adopted, with few modifications, the methods which made the old League so unpopular, and, upon the final breaking-up of the National League, secured the bulk of its membership.

The outside musicians, who, shrinking from the annoyances of the National League, had joined the Knights of Labor, called a general convention of musicians for the purpose of forming a national organization within the K. of L.; but, having been outvoted by the independent musicians, they agreed to establish the International Musical Union without reference to, or affiliation with, any other body. The natural development of the economic forces at work in society, however, soon impressed upon the International Musical Union the fact that the class interests of the workers are of first importance and that all wage-earners must be banded together in the fight against the rapidly organizing powers of the capitalist class. Therefore, at its last convention, after a three days' session, the forward step was taken by a decision to unite with the AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

This decision of the International was reached after a careful review of the labor situation by all the thirty-five delegates, the majority of whom were members in good standing of various trade organizations. It was recognized that, in the past, musicians were looked upon with much disfavor by many of their fellow wage-earners because of their disregard of union principles in charging exorbitant prices to the unions on their national holiday, Labor Day. The suspicion was not without warrant that musicians were interested in organized labor only in so far as the union treasuries were concerned.

The International Musical Union was organized by men who had grown gray in the struggles of the working people—men who sought to bring about a true labor organization of musicians who would be willing to enter into, and bear their part of the burden of, the great movement of the working class for industrial freedom.

The constitution of the International Musical Union provides for: The grouping of all musicians, both vocal and instrumental, in local and State bodies closely organized in the International;

The formation of separate locals in cities where there are enough musicians, who make their entire living out of music, to constitute such locals; That musicians working at other trades must belong to their trade union, if such union is not opposed to the International;

The carrying out of all general purposes of the American Labor Union and the endorsement of its political program, together with the support of all members of the International to accomplish that end.

In consequence of the position thus taken by the International Musical Union, the American Federation of Labor is waging an unscrupulous war against its members. By reason of his exceptional organizing ability and aggressiveness, the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International, W. Shurtleff, has been singled out for especial bombardment by the enemy. Like the reports from Port Arthur, the lies circulated against him have come from round-about sources and always with the "on dit" mark of vagueness which characterizes the scurvy hiring of Capitalism. In order, therefore, to force the liars into the open, the following letter from Brother Shurtleff is printed in the hope that some unwary snake in the grass may stick his head out long enough to be caught in the toils:

Clarence Smith, General Secretary-Treasurer A. L. U.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Knowing the cowardly and blackmailing character of the officials of the A. F. of M., and in view of their past dastardly attacks on me, I anticipate the future. Enclosed find my resignation as Secretary-Treasurer of the International Musical Union, which I place in your hands to forward to our International President, P. K. Wilson, on the receipt by you of proof that I have ever scabbed, been a strike-breaker, or employed as a detective; and that I have not always had and now have the respect and confidence of the officials, business agents and members, including the national officers of the American Federation of Labor who 'know me. Proof of one scab or crooked act in my life will be all that is necessary for you to forward the resignation."

"W. SHURTLEFF."

A MESSAGE TO LABOR.

The following letter, although written to an individual union, is really a general appeal to all workmen to unite with the forward movement for the industrial emancipation of their class:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1904.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, Chicago, Ill.:

Brothers—Upon request of Brother C. B. Myers, we submit to your union herewith officially in written form a brief statement of the principles, plan of organization and laws of the American Labor Union. We understand that this written statement is to be used by your local union as a basis for initiating a referendum of your International union upon the question of uniting with the American Labor Union. With that understanding the statement is cheerfully given.

The basic principles of the American Labor Union, as set forth in its Preamble, Constitution and By-laws, and as exemplified in the administration of its affairs, are:

- Industrial unionism;
Adequate financial protection;
Referendum government;
Centralized authority vested in a General Executive Board selected by the referendum vote, to redress a just grievance of any single local union by forcing all other unions united with the American Labor Union to support the aggrieved local;

A recommendation to all members, and to the working class in general, to unite in independent working class political action.

It is probably not necessary for me to explain to the membership of your local union, and to the members of your International Union, that these principles are fundamentally opposed to the principles of the American Federation of Labor. Your connection with craft unionism, and your affiliation with the A. F. of L., have fully acquainted your membership with the principles and policies of that organization. All of you know that the American Federation of Labor stands for:

- Craft divisions locally;
Craft divisions internationally;
General disorganization of the entire mass through loose affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, which organization is absolutely powerless to present a united front, or to make a successful fight against anything or anybody, and whose "leaders" associate with your enemies in a Civic Federation.

No politics in the unions, but fat political positions for the so-called "leaders."

No such for the principles of the American Labor Union in comparison with the old-style unionism, as represented by the A. F. of L.

Now, for the actual plan of organization as laid down in the Constitu-

tion, to prove that the American Labor Union is consistent and harmonious in principle, organization and administration.

Article I of the American Labor Union Constitution provides, among other things, that local, national and international unions united with the A. L. U. must be organized on industrial union lines. Industrial unionism, as applied to national and international unions, is defined in Article X, Section 4, as follows:

"All employees of any character whatsoever, irrespective of trade, craft, occupation or calling, title or compensation, employed in one industry, shall be eligible to membership in and under the jurisdiction of the National or International chartered union having jurisdiction over that industry."

Article II of the Constitution provides for the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate in the making of laws and election of officers. The purpose of the system is defined in the first section of the article as follows:

"The supreme authority of the American Labor Union shall be vested in its collective membership, and shall be expressed through the referendum vote thereof."

Article IV gives the General Executive Board, among other powers, authority to order strikes of any and all members of the American Labor Union, or any National, International or local union or unions thereof, at any time or place, whenever, in the judgment of the General Executive Board, such action is necessary for the welfare of the American Labor Union. This power is protected by the necessary safeguards.

Financial protection is provided through a General Defense Fund, which is contributed to by the members of all local, National and International Unions united with the American Labor Union. When a strike has been duly and legally entered upon, the General Executive Board has power to order payments from the Defense Fund for the purpose of conducting such strikes and supporting such strikers. The General Board also has power, whenever the available cash in the Defense Fund has been exhausted, to levy a special tax, to apply equally upon all members of the American Labor Union, for the purpose of conducting any strike that may have been legally entered upon. This insures adequate financial protection for any and every union that will observe the Constitution and laws of the American Labor Union.

While the American Labor Union officially advises its members to unite for independent, working class political action, for the benefit of the workers, yet it provides against any personal political gains for the officers or members of the General Executive Board. Article X, Section 1, provides that the officers and members of the General Executive Board shall not accept or retain any political, State, county, city 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 or perform services for compensation for any other person or institution whatsoever.

While National and International Unions are required to contribute to the General Strike Defense Fund, yet each National and International Union is entitled to elect a member to serve upon the General Executive Board of the American Labor Union, which board conducts all strikes and authorizes all payments from the Defense Fund.

I have attempted to give in this letter the principles and laws of the American Labor Union in their chief features as clearly as possible. Yet in so brief a statement I may have overlooked some important point of interest to the members of your local and International. If so, I will be glad to amend or add to this statement in a later communication.

Cordially inviting your local union and your International union to unite with the American Labor Union on the basis of organization outlined above, I am, Fraternally yours,

CLARENCE SMITH,

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

A CATEGORY OF CRIME

Of the Mine Operators' Association---The Dastardly Deeds of the Three-Tailed Bashaw, of Colorado, and His Bludgeon-Men.

The Industrial Independent, organ of Parry, Peabody and the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, challenges Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners to open his books through its pleasant pages to the public for a searching examination. E. F. Gould, of Indianapolis, editor of the Union, a labor paper, states that this challenge was issued to off-set the charges which he has made against the Parry crew, and he says: "I defy the Citizens' Industrial Association to show its books. If it will, I shall show that it has used money to bribe grand juries, to bribe courts, and that it has attempted to bribe labor organizations." The examination of Secretary Haywood's books would be worthless without a key to the facts of the class struggle in Colo-Russia, which we here set forth from the official documents of the Western Federation of Miners; and we challenge the Industrial Independent to publish them:

"A short time ago the Mine Owners' Association issued what is known as a 'red book,' branding the Western Federation of Miners with nearly every crime that has been committed in the metalliferous regions of the West since the year 1892, even before the Federation was launched as a national organization in the city of Butte, Montana, in the year 1893. This 'red book,' purporting to give the criminal record of the Western Federation of Miners, has been scattered broadcast from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a notorious fact that gentlemen holding federal jobs in the postal department have become active in the distribution of this document, entertaining the opinion that if the crimes alleged against the Western Federation of Miners are given credence by the reading public, that arguments of extenuation can be used in the coming political campaign, to justify the lawless and unconstitutional methods utilized by Governor Peabody and his uniformed hired assassins in their relentless efforts to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. The very fact, that this 'red book' has been scattered throughout the Eastern States, and the fact that postmasters are acting as distributing agents, is strong conclusive proof that the administration at Washington is interested in its circulation, to condone the inactivity of the Roosevelt administration in making an investigation of the industrial troubles, that have made Colorado a battle for the enslavement of men who rebelled against the oppression of corporate tyranny.

"It will be remembered that the Mine Owners' Association, in conjunction with the Citizens' Alliance of the State of Colorado, used all their influence and power to prevent a congressional investigation, and even went so far as to denounce in the most vehement and vigorous language Senator Patterson, for daring to introduce resolutions asking that the Senate should take cognizance of the Colorado industrial troubles. The real reason that the Mine Owners' Association raised barriers against a congressional investigation was owing to the fact that the mine operators were afraid of the record that would be exposed by the scrutiny of an unbiased tribunal.

"The State of Colorado is absolutely under the control of the mine operators' association, the railroad corporations, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the smelting trust. The greatest crime that has been committed in Colorado was when the above named corporations purchased the legislative and executive departments of State, and defeated the sovereign will of the people in the enactment of an eight-hour law. The military was not called out when twenty-two miners lost their lives by being smothered to death on account of a fire which destroyed a boarding house connected with the tunnel of the Smuggler-Union mine. The law had not been complied with as to the proper adjustment of doors.

"The militia did not 'bulpen' the mine operators when fifteen men were

killed at the Stratton-Independence mine on the 29th of January, 1904, when a coroner's jury brought in a verdict, which shows conclusively that these men were murdered.

"Before any trouble took place at Telluride the mine operators imported desperadoes to intimidate union men and made armories out of their mines.

"The assaults and intimidations of the hired desperadoes are too numerous to chronicle.

"On July 29th, 1903, fourteen miners of Idaho Springs were banished from their homes by the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Operators' Association. Their appeal to the Governor for protection was in vain.

"Eighty-nine members of the mob were arrested and the cases were nolle prossed by a Citizens' Alliance District Attorney.

"In the month of September, 1896, during the Leadville strike, five men were murdered by the armed guards of the mine owners. No arrests.

"In June, 1894, Adjutant General Tarsney was tarred and feathered near Colorado Springs by the hired deputies of the Mine Owners' Association. No arrests.

"Before continuing further with a recital of the crimes perpetrated by the Mine Operators' Association, we desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that many of the charges made against the Federation were committed by the mine operators themselves, or by parties who were acting under their instructions.

"The blowing up of the Strong mine has been charged against the Federation and members of the organization were convicted through purchased perjurers, and it was afterwards shown beyond a reasonable doubt that the blowing up of the Strong was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy upon the part of the owners. Strong himself was afterwards arrested for the crime and the stockholders of the property used every effort to send Strong to the penitentiary.

"When the explosion occurred at the Vindicator mine the property was guarded by the State militia, and it was not possible for any union men to have entered the mine. It is evident that McCormick and Beck planned to bring off an explosion, as it was currently reported that the State militia was about to be ordered home and the Mine Owners' Association was against this removal. McCormick and Beck, in planting this infernal machine, made some mistake, which resulted in their death.

"If the Vindicator cases had come to trial and were not nolle prossed by the District Attorney, who is completely controlled by the Mine Owners' Association, indisputable evidence would have been produced to prove that Beck attempted to dynamite a cabin in Lake City that was occupied by five men, against one of whom he had a personal grudge, and also that the same Beck dynamited a mine in order to prevent a successful competitor from obtaining a lease.

"In the train-wrecking cases the court records will show that McKinney was a self-confessed criminal, that he was a hired detective of the Mine Owners' Association, and that he was employed for the sole purpose of attempting to wreck a train, and then place the blame on the Western Federation of Miners. By his own confession it was shown that he was promised \$1,000 from the Mine Owners' Association and transportation for himself and wife to any part of the world. It was further promised that in case he was convicted of the crime of train wrecking, he was to receive an immediate pardon from Governor Peabody. District Attorney Trowbridge, in his statement to the jury, said that there was no possibility of McKinney being saved from the penitentiary, yet regardless of the statement of the District Attorney, regardless of the confession of McKinney convicting himself as the criminal, members of the Mine Owners' Association became his bondsmen to secure his release. McKinney was at liberty when the explosion occurred at the Independence depot, and was seen passing Simm's ranch at 8 o'clock that morning. Who could have had the strongest motive for bringing about the explosion at the Independence depot? The military had been withdrawn at the time of the explosion, and everything looked promising that the Federation would win the strike. It was openly admitted that the output from the mines was far from being satisfactory. A decision was pending in the Supreme Court and the Federation was expecting results from that decision. The convention of the Federation was then in session and the convention appointed a committee to investigate conditions in the Cripple Creek district. The report of that committee left no room in the minds of the delegates in the convention that the Federation would eventually win the strike; that but few of the mines were paying expenses and the four co-operative stores established by the Federation were virtually doing the business of the district. Under these circumstances the Federation could possibly have no motive to use dynamite or to destroy human life. It is a well remembered fact that bloodhounds were brought to the district, that they followed a trail leading to the home of Detective Bemore, who was in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association. They were then taken back to the scene of the disaster and again followed the trail to Bemore's home. A third attempt was made with the hounds and they followed a trail to the powder magazine of the Vindicator mine.

"The Western Federation of Miners, in convention assembled, upon hearing of the explosion and loss of life, immediately offered \$5,000 reward for the detection and conviction of the criminal or criminals. The Governor of the State offered no reward. Neither did the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance or the Commissioners of Teller County. But the Commissioners of Teller County, under the influence of the Mine Owners' Association, appropriated \$10,000 to Samuel D. Crump (the attorney of the Mine Owners' Association who took an active part in inciting the riot at Victor) to fasten the guilt of rioting and murder against the Western Federation of Miners.

"What have the Mine Owners' Association, Citizens' Alliance and the usurpers of civil authority done towards discovering or bringing the perpetrators of the Independence explosion to justice? Is the public aware that when the Citizens' Alliance held a meeting at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 6th, that every act from that hour points to the fact that preconcerted action had been taken to depose the civil authorities; the successors of the regularly elected sheriff of the county and marshal of Victor had been selected, the bonds of the usurpers having been arranged. The dastardly crimes that quickly followed was the work of men made drunk in a Citizens' Alliance store, when two barrels of whisky was used to inflame the mob which was armed by the Citizens' Alliance for the carnival of lawlessness. The instigators of this mob did not direct their efforts towards the detection or capture of the criminals who caused the explosion, but the fury and the vengeance of the drunken mob were directed to the destruction of the union stores, which had been thorns in the side of the Citizens' Alliance.

"Drs. Hays and Driscoll, physicians of Goldfield, took advantage of the occasion and replenished their larders by stealing goods from the union stores.

"Mr. Berryman, a prominent real estate dealer, and L. S. Moore, the rape fiend and mob marshal of Goldfield, who is a paroled convict, also stole large quantities of provisions, committing their 'law and order' depredations in company with the hired soldiers.

"What these vandals were unable to appropriate to themselves, they wantonly destroyed.

"The bullpen became the prison, not only of the strikers, but of parties who were neutral in their position.

"The deportations were not confined to the metalliferous mining camps, but by the order of Major Zeph Hill, husbands and fathers were torn from the bosom of their families, and among those banished was one James Ritchie, a veteran soldier with two honorable discharges. The deportations were not even confined to men, but Major Hill, the brutalized ruffian, in the employ of the mine operators, sent six of his soldiers to drive "Mother" Jones, an aged, white-haired woman, from the coal fields of Lan Ahnas County, because she dared raise her voice in behalf of humanity. Is there any crime charged in the 'red book' against the W. F. M. as dehumanized as the emasculation of an old man by the hired thugs of the mine operators?

"Joe Rais was castrated and left upon the prairies to die, and finally did die from the wounds inflicted. William F. Wardjon, Chris Evans, D. F.

(Continued on page 3.)

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THE A. L. U. VERSUS THE CHICAGO AMERICAN.

THE TRUTH grows plainer every day that the A. F. of L. plan of disorganization is pleasing to the capitalist class. In Colorado Peabody poses in his best Delsartian attitude as a staunch friend of trades unionism and avers that he has no quarrel with the American Federation of Labor, but only with the Western Federation of Miners and its Socialist propaganda. Samuel Gompers eats off the same trencher with the foes of the working class in the Civic Federation; and when John Mitchell went to Denver he was the guest of Peabody's cohorts in the Chamber of Commerce. District 15 felt the effects of his entertainment by the Chamber of Commerce in the withdrawal of national aid from the striking Italian coal miners. In conjunction with Peabody, Gompers and Mitchell, the Iron Age, published in Cleveland, Ohio, objects to the American Labor Union on behalf of the steel magnates and urges that "if workmen must choose between the two organizations named, they should stick to the American Federation of Labor."

That the A. F. of L. is acceptable to the capitalists in Illinois as well as in Colorado and Ohio, is evident from the following self-explanatory letter:

"Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1904.

"Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir—This is to register a protest against the second-class mail entry of the Chicago American on the following grounds: That on the seventh day of November, 1904, the said newspaper did, through both editorial and news departments, refuse to insert an advertisement for the AMERICAN LABOR UNION, although the American Labor Union presented copy for such advertisement, together with legal tender money to pay for same at the regular advertising rates, or at any rates that might be established for that class of advertising. The advertising in question reads as follows:

"American Labor Union General Headquarters,
Room 3, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago,
Telephone, Monroe 2204."

"It was requested that this advertisement be inserted in the regular Labor Department of said newspaper, or in any department under a heading of 'Labor Announcements,' if required said heading also to be paid for at regular advertising rates. Your attention is respectfully called to this matter, which will be supported by proper affidavits, if required. Respectfully yours,
CLARENCE SMITH,
General Secretary-Treasurer, American Labor Union."

A CAPITALIST EAR-WIG.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY, formerly General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is quoted by the Daily Evening Item of Lynn, Mass., as having said in a recent address at Faneuil Hall, Boston: "I do not believe there is a conflict between capital and labor, for almost all of the employes entertain friendly feelings for their employers. . . . I believe also that labor organizations should be incorporated, and should be held to a strict account for their acts. It is said that the unions would be in court constantly if they were incorporated; but a dignity would go with this condition which organized labor does not now possess."

That there is a conflict between capital and labor no well-grounded economist will admit. Capital is the product of labor. A machine, for example, is capital. It is constructed by labor, from materials produced by labor, and is used by labor in the further production of wealth or the formation of new capital. No quarrel ever takes place between the hammer and the man who swings it, between the machine and the worker who manages it; but there is an irrepressible conflict between the owner of the machine and the wage slave who operates it—between the laborer and the capitalist. Friendly feelings for employers cannot change the nature of this conflict nor diminish the profits by which capitalism lives upon the muscle and sinew of the working class.

It needs an imagination more fertile even than that of the romantic Mr. Powderly to conjure up friendly feelings in the employes of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, whose members have shown love for their serfs by such easily understood signs of affection as the bull-pen, the Krag-Jorgenson rifle and wholesale deportations.

In other parts of the country the thirty-five years age limit adds fuel to the flames of passion which kindle the heart of the worker with a yearning tenderness toward his employers at the thought that the age limit makes him free—free to roam the enchanted land of vagabondage and to enjoy the luxuries of a "side-door Pullman" in company with other superannuated employes who hold much wassail from empty tomato-cans and revel in a carnival of friendly feelings for their erstwhile employers.

In good sooth, this is a dignity which organized labor has heretofore sadly lacked. The additional dignity of being in court under the stately pomp of an incorporated union would merely serve to glut and gorge the humble hod carriers with glory and enhance their friendly feelings toward all things until they became erotic enough to "die of a rose in aromatic pain."

It must be admitted, however, that the incorporation would prove a blessing to the overworked court clerks, who frequently have to write out in detail all the names of the members of an unincorporated union against which an injunction has been lovingly issued; whereas, in the case of an incorporated union, they would have to inscribe only the legal title of the union itself. Thus, much improvement would be wrought in the labor conditions of the hod carriers' fellow workmen, the judge and his clerks. This is an achievement before which all paltry matters of wages and hours of labor should pale into emptiness.

Mr. Powderly would have the labor organizations held to a strict account for their acts, so would Mr. Parry and the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. That is to say, they would punish union men for picketing and boycotts and reward the employers for blacklisting and lockouts, because, according to capitalist law, all acts of union men on strike are illegal, riotous and seditious.

Not a single union man was convicted of any crime in the present miners' strike in Colorado, yet the capitalist papers all over America

denounce the Western Federation of Miners and hold them to a strict account for acts which every man should perform in the interests of his class. As the president of an incorporated union, Charles Moyer could not have enjoyed more dignity in the bull-pen nor received less justice at the hands of the enemies of his class.

The incorporation of a union would make the treasury more directly accessible to raids upon its funds by the train band of capitalism, the courts and constables, as in the recent Taff Vale decision. The so-called "leaders" who advise the workers to place themselves thus at the mercy of their enemies are guilty of treachery and double-dealing toward organized labor. Mr. Powderly makes a good capitalist ear-wig. The Citizens' Alliance and the Civic Federation keep the latch-string always out for such "wise and conservative leaders."

A MISLEADING PHRASE.

THE ASSERTION is often made that "the Socialist party is to the workingman politically what the trade union is to him industrially; the former is the party of his class, while the latter is the union of his trade." This statement lacks symmetry and balance. There is no parallelism between the party of the workingman's class and the union of his trade. The one is generic; the other specific and local. The party embraces the political affairs of the whole working class, while the trade union leaves out of its calculations the larger conflicts of the proletariat and concerns itself with the welfare of only that portion of the working class which is engaged in its particular trade.

So much is this true that the trade union frequently makes war upon other trades unions within the scope of the same industry, notably in the case of the coopers and stationary engineers against the United Brewery Workmen. In the trade union the common cause of worker against shirker is thrown into the background; and the local demands of the individual group of workers are set at cross-purposes with the universal needs of the social struggle of toilers. As a result, the ranks of labor are broken into factions, which, in turn, split up the forces of the class struggle and render the bringing together of the workers in a political party merely a day's truce to their internecine strife.

Trades unionism is not the industrial counterpart of Socialism, because it is based upon the trade interests and not upon the class interests of the workingman. The phrase is, therefore, misleading. Properly worded, it should read: The Socialist party is to the workingman politically what the industrial organization is to him economically; the former is the party of his class, while the latter is the union of his class.

THE LAND OF PRESTER JOHN.

IN THE MIDDLE AGES there was much speculation and many a wild rumor about a kingdom in the heart of Asia over which the shadowy Prester John held benevolent sway. The inhabitants were reputed to have solved offhand the most perplexing problems. No dreamy republic of Plato ever achieved so full a measure of the common weal as the land of Prester John. The longitude and latitude of many a Utopia has been scored, since then, on the maps of human fancy; and not even the sordid matter-of-fact of the twentieth century can wholly daunt new expeditions into the land of Prester John, nor mar its fascination.

Thus Oro I. Richardson, Socialist candidate for representative from Alpena County, Michigan, offers for indorsement by the American Labor Union the following suggestions: "Forever quit striking and use every dollar of surplus money in the establishments of industries to employ our members. There would be a permanent demand for the goods produced. Pay the union scale of wages and use every dollar of profits and dues to establish more industries. Every industry started will help start another. In a very short time we would be economically independent of the capitalist class."

In a capitalist environment, with capitalist control of the markets, the founders of such an independent industry would have to compete with organized wealth at every point and pay tribute to capitalism at every turn in raw materials, shops, factories, machines, supplies, transportation, foodstuffs, rise and fall of prices and a thousand and one other things. They would have to exploit the unorganized workers and those toilers not connected with their industry. If, by some treasure trove, they acquired money enough, succeeded in assembling the necessary parts of the industry and began to produce goods for sale, the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel Co., the International Harvester Co., the Amalgamated Copper Co., the lumber trust, the coal trust, the meat trust and the railroad trust would drive them out of business as easily as one cracks a nut with a steam engine.

Just as long as capitalism owns the tools of industry and the sources of wealth, the establishment of new industries by and for the working class will be as impossible as the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers. So intimately are all industries related to one another in the network of commerce that, in order to establish any one industry apart from the others and independently of the restraints of the profit system, the land and all the machineries of production and distribution would have to be wrested from the grasp of the master class. In other words, it would be easier to set up the co-operative commonwealth than to institute one industry beyond the reach and command of capitalist seigniority.

The settled purpose of the American Labor Union is not the wasting of the energies of the working class weaving ropes of sand in the land of Prester John, but the training of the proletariat for the possession and operation of the vast industries already established by labor. This training is to be accomplished by organizing the working class on the industrial plan as nearly as possible in the same groups and departments of labor as will afterward obtain in the collective administration of the co-operative commonwealth.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

IF THE GIFT for which Bobby Burns prayed the gods, the power to see ourselves as other see us, were bestowed upon the glass workers of Tarentum, Pa., they would know themselves for as whimsically inconsistent a set of men as were ever found outside the pages of Pickwick Papers. Three hundred employes of the Fidelity Glass Works went out on strike because two union men employed on presses refused to join their particular union. All the strikers are members of the Green Bottle Blowers' Union. The two men employed on presses, Peter Fink and Jefferson Conwell, are members of the Flint Glass Workers' Union. The ludicrous spectacle is thus presented of union men striking against members of another union within the general limits of the same industry.

Since all the hues of the spectrum in their chromatic dispersion are fairly well represented in the glass industry, we may expect, as the logical unfolding of the absurdities of craft division, new unions of Van Dyke Brown Bottle Blowers, Strawberry Blonde Bottle Blowers, Cobalt Blue Blowers, Canary Yellow Bottle Blowers, Nile Green Bottle Blowers, Pea Green Bottle Blowers, Olive Green Bottle Blowers and Turkey Red Bottle Blowers, all of which will claim jurisdiction, in a riot of color, over the unfortunate Flint Glass Workers' Union.

OPIUM DREAMS.

MANY SCHEMES have been devised by the henchmen of Capitalism to nick off the keen edge of that discontent which bites into the brain of the worker and cuts through the warp and woof of joy before its texture can be taken from the loom of things to clothe the nakedness of his days. Social settlements, soup kitchens, gospel tents and nature studies have been brought into play as doses of economic morphine to deaden the restless striving of the proletariat toward the upland of industrial freedom. Thus we are told by The Interior that we should "interest the child in that wonderful nature whose resources are ever at hand, and as man or woman, the child will never resort to dissipation to kill time. Time becomes too valuable to kill. The pebbly beach, the boulder-strewn prairie, the painted

canyon, awaken curiosity, arouse speculation and engage the thought in pleasurable activities."

To the children of the ghetto and the ragged urchins of the slums, gasping for air in foul tenements, pebbly beach and painted canyon are far less alluring than bread and meat enough to engage the gastric juices in pleasurable activities. The garbage-laden alley is more familiar to them than the boulder-strewn prairie; and it awakens little curiosity. That wonderful nature whose resources are ever at hand is summed up in the pinching pain of poverty. The environment of the cotton mill holds few of earth's bounties at the disposal of eyes blurred by the whirl of machinery and bodies stunted by enthrallment to the loom.

"All the pleasures known to childhood are but tales of fairyland;

What to them are singing birds and running streams?

For the rumble of the mill seems an echo of the mill,

And they see but flying spindles in their dreams.

Life is one in summer's heat and winter's chill.

Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill!"

The footsore member of the increasing army of the unemployed will find as little comfort in the painted canyon as in the noisy ways of Bleeker street. Time is valuable to him only in so much as it measures the sale of his labor-power; and the fear of want arouses his speculation more quickly than all the rock-ribbed hills of the ages.

A parasite class is fattening upon the brain and brawn of the working class; and the toiler is, therefore, robbed of the full product of his labor. The wonderful resources of nature are used, through exploitation of the worker, to buy syphilitic dukes for the daughters of his master and to bolster up the idleness which kills time in ancestor-worshipping functions at Newport.

Nature study in the sweat shop and mawkish sentiment in the rolling mill will not take the sting out of the class struggle nor deliver the worker from the trammels of the capitalist system. The hunger and fetid atmosphere, the ignorance and squalor, the ugliness and jarring discord of his present circumstance cannot give way to the art, the color and the song of life through social settlements and nature studies. The profit system, whose roots are tangled in every wretchedness which grips the working class, must be wiped out in the social revolution before the toiler can ply the wonderful resources of nature and enter into his centuries-old heritage.

A PICKWICKIAN SOCIALIST.

THE CLEVELAND CITIZEN is ably, though not unscrupulously, edited by Max Hayes, member of the American Federation of Labor and sometime delegate to that Socialist convention in Chicago which groveled in the dust before the pure-and-simple trades unionist. A cunning, which bears the ear-marks of A. F. of L. trickery, peeps out from the tarpaulin of sophistry with which Mr. Hayes covers and obscures the problem of economically organizing the working class.

Commenting upon an editorial in the Iron Age, which calls attention to the fact that the once invincible forces of the Federation went down in defeat in the Chicago stockyards strike, Mr. Hayes, instead of acknowledging the fact and showing that the corruption and craft divisions of the American Federation of Labor inevitably lead to such repulses, fights shy of the real issue and writes: "The Citizen is not prepared to admit that the A. F. of L. has been defeated, even though reverses have been encountered here and there, and certainly the Federation will not disintegrate to make room for 'a militant Socialistic organization.' It is more likely that the Western unions, as well as a number of independent national bodies, will merge their economic interests with the Federation of Labor, and that the bitter opposition of capitalism that is everywhere manifest will serve to bridge over the petty differences between some of the unions and result in establishing harmony and strengthening every weak spot in labor's army. The mere change of name from A. F. of L. to A. L. U. means nothing where the fundamental principles are not understood. Instead of changing names and affiliations, ideas and policies and methods are undergoing a transformation."

While Mr. Hayes may not be prepared to admit that the A. F. of L. was defeated in the stockyards strike, the men who were engaged in that conflict are so thoroughly convinced that they were sold out by the A. F. of L., whose so-called leaders drove them like sheep to the shambles of capitalism, that thousands of them refuse to pay any more dues into the old unions. "Reverses" is quite a mellow and tuncful term to apply to so utter a rout as that of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; but it does not soften the truth that the A. F. of L. is a pliant tool in the hands of Mitchell, Gompers and the army of "leaders" for the turning over of the working class to the tender mercies of the National Civic Federation.

Whenever there is question of the A. L. U. Mr. Hayes holds with the hare, but runs with the hounds. His reference to the A. L. U. as a "Western organization" adroitly leaves the impression that the American Labor Union is provincial and local, rather than national in scope. This impression is deepened by the deceitful assertion that it is "more likely that the Western unions will merge their economic interests with the Federation of Labor." Mr. Hayes knows that it is just as likely that the Socialist party will merge its economic interests with the Demo-Republican party; because, to paraphrase a current saying, the American Federation of Labor is to the workingman industrially what the Demo-Republican party is to him politically; the former is the union of his craft, while the latter is the party of his craft.

The differences between some of the unions within the A. F. of L. may be indeed petty, but the differences between what Mr. Hayes so artfully calls the "Western unions" and the A. F. of L. are huge in their proportions and reach far down into the roots of the class struggle. They are as wide as the proletariat itself and cannot be bridged over by the sham opposition to the A. F. of L. from its capitalist friends. It is true that the mere change of name from A. F. of L. to A. L. U. means nothing where the fundamental principles are not understood; and it is equally true that the fundamental principles of industrial unionism cannot be put into practice among its members until the A. F. of L. shall have been torn down to make room for "a militant Socialistic organization." A square peg will not fit a round hole. A grapevine cannot successfully be grafted upon a rotten fence post. It is the law of physics that two solid bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time; and it is a law of economics that industrial organization cannot be blended with trades unionism.

That ideas, policies and methods are undergoing a transformation in the American Federation is true only in the sense that ideas, policies and methods are suffering alteration in the Democratic party. Writing in the Weekly People on the "Irrepressible Class Conflict in Colorado," H. J. Brimble furnishes us an apt illustration of the extent to which the methods, policies and ideas of the A. F. of L. are breaking away from their accustomed paths: "Say what you will of Moyer and Haywood, and every officer of the Western Federation of Miners, for that matter, the fact is that they have stood by their fellow unionists magnificently, and will stand by them. Contrast this behavior with that of the heads of the United Mine Workers of America. John Mitchell, speaking in Walsenburg in the early days of the strike, told the men to 'strike and strike until you win,' and the men, relying upon his implicit pledge of support, carried on the struggle through unheard of difficulties.

"How has Mitchell redeemed his pledge to the coal miners? When the battle was at its hottest, when the men, driven from one stronghold after another, were fighting with a tenacity of purpose that challenges the admiration of every onlooker, they were suddenly awakened to the fact that they had been duped by their national and district officers; and even then, though Mitchell tried to drive them back to the mines by cutting off the support hitherto granted by the national organization, these indomitable spirits still shouted 'No surrender' and prepared to carry on the fight." It is only recently that, decimated by hunger and preyed upon by their fellow unionists, they

(Continued on page 3.)

DOINGS OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

A union of musicians has been organized in Terre Haute, Indiana, which is fair to add new impetus to the American Labor Union in the Hoosier State.

Reports from the lumber districts the South, where wages are so low and the toilers so unorganized, indicate that the American Labor Union is making headway among the lumbermen.

Standard Cement Workers, No. 489, A. L. U., is steadily increasing in membership and interest. The meetings are well attended and the men aggressive and earnest. Napa Junction, California, owes much of its unionism to the unflinching zeal of the A. L. U. Standard Cement Workers.

Sausage Makers' Union, No. 524, A. L. U., has elected the following officers: Karl Goecking, President; Frank Rzeppa, Vice President; S. M. Bluh, Recording Secretary; A. Brand, Financial Secretary; Mat Empst, Guard, and Blasius Zimmermann, Leopold Bock and Andrew Szykowny, Trustees. A low initiation fee has been adopted in the firm conviction that high initiation fees are nothing less than a boycott upon the unorganized workers.

The Polish Branch of the Packing House Employees' Industrial Union, No. 521, A. L. U. of Chicago, has decided that weekly meetings shall be held, to remain open for half an hour or more before the regular order of business.

so that those who are not yet members of the American Labor Union may have a chance to learn something of its principles and plan of organization. The results thus far amply justify this decision. New members are gained at almost every meeting.

The International Boxmakers and Sawyers' Union has voted by referendum to unite with the American Labor Union. This means the addition of several thousand energetic industrial unionists to the fast growing ranks of the A. L. U.

In order to make this department of the American Labor Union Journal of interest to the general membership, local unions are requested to appoint correspondents whose duty it shall be to send news of the doings and progress of their respective bodies. The American Labor Union ought to be one huge family of workers between whose various members this department should serve as a medium for the exchange of ideas.

Mother Jones, heroine of a thousand working class battles, visited the headquarters of the American Labor Union last week, and informed us that the Western Federation of Miners is just as strong to-day as it was at the outbreak of the strike in Colorado and that the indomitable spirit of its membership is increased by opposition rather than weakened. The prospects for ultimate victory are brighter than ever. The U. M. W. of A. men in the South-

ern coal fields of the State had every chance of success before national aid was withdrawn from them by their Civic Federation officials.

George Mackey, Corresponding Secretary of Livingston Barbers' Protective Union, No. 525, A. L. U., writes: "We were duly organized Sunday, Oct. 30, by Sam Beavers, appointed by President McDonald. Our newly made union prices and hours go into effect Nov. 2d. We are glad to say that the boys are enthusiastic and quite harmonious, and things look good. We are in line with Butte now as a barber town, and will use our best efforts to keep in line. We believe we can be instrumental in forming more organizations. Count us among the rustlers."

The Black Hills Trades and Labor Assembly, Terry, South Dakota, is a progressive body which recognizes the pressing need of a labor movement in harmony with the class struggle. The Western Federation of Miners locals in that district are lending their assistance to the work of organizing their fellow wage-slaves in the American Labor Union. Letters have been received at general headquarters which encourage us in the belief that South Dakota is ripe for putting into effect the principles and plan of industrial unionism.

Chicago Federal Labor Union, No. 454, A. L. U., has determined upon a vigorous plan of education and organization along the lines suggested. The effects of the work already done are

apparent in the new applications for membership which are made at the weekly meetings and in the increased attendance thereat. Other unions throughout the country would do well to follow this example. Make your meetings interesting. Maintain an open floor for the discussion of topics that are of vital importance to the working class. Above all, strain every effort to keep out the insidious dry rot of apathy and indifference. No union can thrive whose members do not throw themselves heart and soul into its affairs.

Goldfield Federal, No. 510, A. L. U., of Goldfield, Nevada, according to the reports of Joe Moore, recording secretary, has inaugurated a membership campaign which is swelling the roll and warrants the confident prediction that the increase will amount to 400 or 500 before the end of the year. The A. L. U. Journal is eagerly looked for in that enterprising camp and is effectively used for propaganda among the unorganized workers.

The suggestion has several times been made by different unions that an effective means of getting new members is to spread copies of the Journal among the toilers in the various shops, mines, factories and industries. Every member of a union ought to consider himself in duty bound to bring in new members and help educate his fellow workers in the principles of the American Labor Union.

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SAMPLES ON APPLICATION
All garments bear the label of the American Labor Union

"Opportunityville"

That is the descriptive name given to South Dakota by Collier's Weekly, and it is a true one. Here is something else it says. "The spirit of South Dakota is the 'go-ahead' spirit. It is the State of fair play. It is the State of good farms, good homes, good schools and good roads." Low rates to Opportunity via the

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One fare plus \$2 for the round trip from Chicago to all points in North Dakota and South Dakota on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, November 1 and 15, December 6 and 20. Better make a note of these low-rate excursions and arrange to secure a homestead early.

A book on South Dakota for two cents postage.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent
CHICAGO

A PICKWICKIAN SOCIALIST.

(Continued from page 2.)

gave up the hopeless fight against a combination of A. F. of L. and capitalism.

It may be urged in answer that, despite the treachery of their leaders, the rank and file of the members of the A. F. of L. are experiencing a transformation of ideas and policies and methods. This is, doubtless, so; but the transformation is going on at about the same rate of change as the growth of a coral reef, and the working class cannot afford to wait for its finish. It requires a trained specialist to find the faintest traces of such a transformation in the union to which Mr. Hayes belongs, the International Typographical Union, which voted down an anti-militia resolution by an overwhelming majority. When one of the most intelligent bodies of the American Federation of Labor commits itself to the Krag-Jorgeson strike-breaking program of capitalism, it is hardly worth while to look for any rapid organic changes in the other bodies. Moreover, Samuel Gompers is quoted by his friend, Ralph M. Easley, chairman executive council of the National Civic Federation, as saying that "a member of the State militia can be seated in a trade council. In fact, the matter is so obvious that it ought not to be open for discussion at all."

Grand Master Hannahan of the Locomotive Firemen summed up the ideas, policies and methods of trades unionism in his address of welcome to a representative of the capitalist class, as quoted in the November edition of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine: "When the employer and the employe sit side by side together, the days of strife and strikes are over. (Prolonged applause.) To-day in this gathering we uncover our heads to the man who is courageous enough to meet us in our convention hall for the good of humanity and for peace among railroad men. Mr. Deems, the general superintendent of motive power of the Vanderbilt lines, is the first general official who has ever taken this step. Mr. Hogan (division superintendent of motive power, New York Central Railway) appears yesterday, and Mr. Deems to-day to encourage us in trying to carry on the policy of an organization that is established for peace and harmony. Mr. Deems, we feel kindly toward the officials of the New York Central Railway; not because they gave us a special train; not because they give us a pass occasionally over their lines. We feel kindly toward the officials of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; not because we have been recipients of substantial favors at their hands; we feel kindly toward these gentlemen because God never breathed the breath of life into more honorable men than the officials of the Vanderbilt system. After twenty-one years as a grand officer, I thank God that I have been spared to appear and preside over this convention, when labor and capital have come together on a common level."

This is certainly bridging over petty differences with a skill worthy of the policy and traditions of the American Federation of Labor. Peradventure, the Locomotive Firemen's Union is one of the independent national bodies which will, in all likelihood, merge its economic interests with the A. F. of L. in conjunction with the "Western unions." The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of

Railway Conductors and the Locomotive Engineers, which subscribe to Grand Master Hannahan's principles, are discovered, under the microscope of opportunism, to be breaking out in a red rash which indicates that the fever of industrial unionism will soon spread throughout their bodies. The dual trades assembly of Butte, Montana, the Central Labor Council and the Massachusetts and Texas State conventions of the A. F. of L. are all parties to a campaign of falsehood against the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners. Yet Mr. Hayes avers that it is likely that we will merge our economic interests with the strike-breaking, scab-herding American Fakiration of Labor!

The economic organization of the proletariat is the heart and soul of the Socialist movement, of which the political party is simply the public expression at the ballot box. The purpose of industrial unionism is to organize the working class in approximately the same departments of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the co-operative commonwealth, so that, if the workers should lose their franchise, they would still possess an economic organization intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the tools of industry and the sources of wealth for themselves.

The Socialist who is not fighting for this is not working for the ultimate triumph of the working class; and is merely a Socialist in the Pickwickian sense.

A CATEGORY OF CRIME.

(Continued from page 1.)

Fairley and James Mooney—representatives of the United Mine Workers—will carry to their graves the scars of the brutal assaults that were made upon them by the hired assassins of the coal barons.

"The Governor, and those whom he is serving, and their followers point with evident pride to the decision of the Supreme Court which upholds that the civil authority is subordinate to the military, but when we remember that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who wrote the decision, is a mine owner and president of the Bank of Telluride, and when we remember that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court did drag the ermine of the judiciary so low as to accept transportation from a railroad corporation, we submit that he may not be above contamination. The following letters throw no luster upon the purity and integrity of the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado:

"Denver, Aug. 29, 1903.

"State of Colorado, Supreme Court Chambers.

"Gentlemen—Please accept thanks for transportation inclosed in your favor of to-day. W. H. GABBERT.

"Messrs. Teller & Dorsey, City."

"State of Colorado, Supreme Court Chambers.

"Denver, Colo., June 16, 1904.

"My Dear Sir—I thank you most sincerely for your favor. I asked Mr. Rogers to speak to you, because he knew better than anyone else what I had done for the railroad attorneys, and stand ready to do whenever I can. I hope to be able to prove my appreciation of this favor. Yours very truly, C. C. DORSEY, Esq. JOHN B. COOKE.

"When the above letters are written by men connected with the 'temples of justice,' what can be expected from the legislative and executive departments of State?"

ANTI-BOYCOTT LAW IN GEORGIA.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, organ of Parryism and low wages, chuckles with unholo glee over this choice morsel of news from the Augusta, Ga., Herald: "All indications point to the fact that the bill passed by the House, making it a misdemeanor for labor unions to boycott, picket or in any way interfere with a lawful business, was slipped through the Legislature without the knowledge of the majority of the labor organizations of the State. One Atlanta union offered resolutions of protest, but few organizations seem to have known of the existence of the measure."

The pure-and-simple trades unionist, who "dies" that his interests are linked with those of his master and who looks upon Socialism as a menace to organized labor, will be nettled by the unfairness and secrecy of the measure; and, if he follows Gompers' exhortation, "Grit your teeth and organize," he will proceed to acquire old-fashioned toothache of the most nerve-racking kind. Meanwhile, the masters won't care a fig how much he and his fellow toilers grit their teeth, so long as they organize on lines of craft division.

The class-conscious industrial unionist, on the other hand, sees in the measure a proof of the fact that government is the political embodiment of the prevailing ownership of the machinery of wealth. Just as Peabody is the natural outgrowth of the

profit system, so the Georgia law is the logical expression of capitalist control of industries. Anyone with as much brains as a Puget Sound oyster can appreciate the conclusion, which flows from these premises, that the workers must so develop their economic organization through class fellowship instead of craft rivalry, that, when a majority of the toilers shall have been industrially united, they can back up their votes by collectively taking over the machineries of industry and administering them in the interests of their own order and not for the benefit of the shirkers.

WORKING CLASS UNIONISM.

When the economic organizations of the workers develop among a proletariat which is wanting the revolutionary sensitiveness, they will show the tendency to promote the spirit of guild-craft, narrow-mindedness and exclusiveness, the caste-spirit of a labor aristocracy, which strives to gain a privileged standing above their proletarian comrades and at their expense.

Quite different is the moral effect of the unions within a revolutionary proletariat. Here the organized workers in the economic organization show themselves as vanguard fighters for the others; the members and officers of trades unions, inspired with Socialist principles, will not fight alone for the interest of their particular organization, they regard it as much their essential duty to elevate the unorganized workers of their own calling and

of other industries, and to line them up in militant organizations, to help them form unions where they themselves are unable to do it on their own account.

While the British and American labor movement has established a labor aristocracy, being unconcerned that a numerous proletariat is vegetating under the most miserable conditions, and stands on the same low level as it was degraded to in the first half of the past century, the economic movement in the continental countries of Europe is striving for the elevation of all branches of the proletarian class.

If organized on such lines, and recognizing the class struggle as the moving force in economic development, the organizations of the toilers on economic lines may eventually become the instrument with which the last battles between the capitalist and proletarian class will be fought to a finish.

KARL KAUTSKY.

(Quoted in Brauer Zeitung.)

ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL.

Why Railroad Men Should Join the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The employing class recognize that combination is essential to their interests and that, in furtherance thereof, there should be free competition among the laborers. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is based upon the conviction that combination is equally necessary to the

working class. It is a modern railway labor organization, built on the industrial union plan. It is so constituted as to afford:

1. One united body of railroad employees in each locality.
2. Equal consideration and protection for every railroad employe, no matter what his position or salary.
3. A Local Board of Adjustment for each branch of the service, which meets with members of the branch they represent, separately from the general organization, and acts on matters connected with their grievances, wages and conditions of labor.
4. Concerted action of the whole organization when such is required to secure justice.
5. Power to act in any grievance or other matter vested in the members concerned through their Local Boards, Executive and General Committees, and not in the General Officers.
6. A Sick and Death Benefit Fund and a Life and Accident Insurance.
7. Fraternal and social features unsurpassed in any fraternal order.
8. A monthly magazine, the Railway Employees' Journal, now in its fifth year, free to all members in good standing.
9. The lowest initiation fee and monthly dues, consistent with efficiency.
10. A representative of each branch of the service on the board of directors, the governing body between sessions of the General Division, and on the Executive Committee of each Local Division.

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Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not confined to dens of vice or the lower classes. The purest and best people are sometimes infected with this awful miasma through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessel, using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.

It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groins, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eye brows and lashes fall out and, as the blood becomes more contaminated, copper-colored spots and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

Our MAGIC CURE is a Specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst form. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood it will ruin you, and bring disgrace and disease upon your children for it can be transmitted from parent to child. Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information wish without any charge whatever.

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45 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

CLEAR TEXAS SOCIALISTS.
The State convention of the Socialist party of Texas, at Grand Saline, gave proof of the economic soundness of the movement in the Lone Star State by a unanimous approval of the principles of industrial unionism. The resolution passed by the convention makes particular mention of the American Labor Union as the true type, in the West, of a rightly formed industrial union.
We commend the intellectual honesty and courage of the Texas comrades to the wavering and time-serving conventions which are too often held in the North. While we do not seek nor desire any official endorsement of the American Labor Union from the National Socialist party, nevertheless we have a right to a clear declaration in behalf of the principles of industrial unionism as against the crab-like pure-and-simple trades unionism which is so agreeable to Peabody, Parry and the Civic Federation.
DANGER SIGNALS.
That this nation is drifting away from the principles of the republic cannot longer be questioned. Some time ago the Boston Herald, in commenting upon the rapid growth of Socialism, had the following to say editorially:
"If its baleful manifestations cannot be prevented by existing governmental methods, then, on the ground of self-protection, such changes will be made in our system of political control as will give the central government the authority and power to check the growth of Socialism. Of course, this would mean the end of the republic as our fathers founded it."
The Des Moines Globe speaks with more brutal frankness when it says:
"Now is a good time for America to do away with the old, obsolete constitution and adopt a form of government that will be logical with our new expansion ideas and will give ample protection to capital. A constitutional monarchy is probably the most desirable plan that we could adopt. Everything is right for the change. We have a large army, and it can be increased under almost any pretext without causing alarm to the masses. This country has been so prosperous that the voters have lost that spirit of patriotism and honesty that is necessary to the successful operation of republics. The strong hand of discipline will have to be used to bring the masses to a full sense of their proper behavior."
In the above editorial comments, extracted from the columns of subsidized journals, you have the sentiments entertained by the class who live upon the exploitation of the laboring masses. The capitalist class are well aware of the fact that the functions of government are now in their hands, and they propose to use the powers of government to subjugate the masses. They know that the conditions that are being created through the greed of corporate brigands are arousing a discontent that menaces the fortress of organized wealth, and they furthermore know that the battle will soon be transferred from the industrial to the political field.—The Miners Magazine.

A CORRECTION.
Editor A. L. U. Journal:
I notice in the last issue of the A. L. U. Journal, in dealing with a communication of mine, you refer to our union as Amalgamated Society of Engineers. This is evidently a mistake, as our union represents civic employees only. I wish you would correct this in your next issue.
Yours fraternally,
BEN W. BAKES,
Secretary Civic Employees Federal Union, No. 424, A. L. U.
THE A. L. U. IN ST. LOUIS.
Editor A. L. U. Journal:
Since its inception I have been a member of Federal Labor Union, No. 500, A. L. U., and have noted with much pleasure the steady growth of the principles of industrial unionism among the progressive workers of the World's Fair city. After the Shoe Workers here united with the American Labor Union, I turned over all work pertaining to the organizing of the Bartenders and Waiters to A. J. Lawrence, and I am glad to inform you that the seeds planted have at last borne fruit. A local of twenty-two members was organized. It is my duty as a progressive industrial unionist and socialist to do everything in my power to help such a grand organization as the American Labor Union, and I assure you that I shall never cease working in its interests as long as I live.
Many of the advanced unionists of St. Louis have placed a silent, but effective, boycott upon the scab shoe stamp of the A. F. of L. and are supporting the Acom stamp of the A. L. U. shoe workers.
I heard Brother Estes lecture on Industrial Unionism a short time ago. He spoke before a good audience and was frequently and heartily applauded. An orchestra of eight pieces, A. L. U. musicians, rendered several charming selections of music, and everybody went away well pleased and fully enlightened on industrial unionism. Brother Estes asked the large audience to be fair and to rise if they were now in favor of industrial unionism, those in favor of craft unionism and trade unions to remain seated. To the surprise of all, every man in the audience rose to his feet. Brother Estes delivered an eloquent lecture and held

the attention of the people unbroken to the end. He presented his arguments in an able and masterly manner. By sending such men throughout the country, the A. L. U. will show that it has some of the brightest minds in the American labor movement and will gather the workers of the land into an organization which will train the working class for the possession and administration of the tools of industry in a collective commonwealth.
A BREWERY WORKER.
ON THE UNFAIR LIST.
"Workmen of All Countries Unite"—Brewery Workers' International Union of America, Local Union, No. 228, Spokane, Wash., Oct. 23, 1904.
To Organized Labor and Friends:
We, the undersigned, wish to inform you that the Washington Liquor Company of Spokane, Wash., has been declared unfair to the Brewery Wagon Drivers, No. 228, with the indorsement of the Spokane Trades Council, and we therefore ask your moral support.
Hoping that this will receive your kind attention, we are respectfully yours,
BREWERY WAGON DRIVERS' UNION,
Local No. 228.
EFFECTS OF CRAFT UNIONISM.
One of the American Federation of Labor's leaflets contains the following unfounded assertion: "From its inception the Federation has taken the stand that while unions of miners, sailors, shoemakers, cigarmakers and printers must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet that between the members of all these unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same union." The fights for jurisdiction constantly going on within the A. F. of L. prove that the stand taken was occupied about as long as Liu Yang was occupied under the fire of the Japanese guns. To have the bond between the members of all the unions as great as that between the members of the same union would be impossible without industrial organization.
To show how loose such a bond is in the trades unionism, system, and how little genuine class solidarity obtains therein, we quote from the Lynn, Mass., item a striking illustration: "The Executive Board of Lady Stitches' Assembly, No. 2616, K. of L., held a special meeting in its rooms, 3 Exchange street, at which action was taken on the forced discharge of a member of the assembly from her position as a noon waitress in a Munroe street restaurant. Her discharge was caused by the officers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 329. The board practically declared war on the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union by deciding not to patronize any restaurant in the city hereafter that displays a union card of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, on the ground that the latter organization is unfriendly to the Lady Stitches' Assembly."
"The trouble, as already stated, arose over the forced discharge of a noon waitress, Mrs. Jennie Girard, in a restaurant on Munroe street. She is a member of Lady Stitches' Assembly, 2616, K. of L., to which organization she is paying dues. In the restaurant where she has been employed and the compensation received by her was her noon meal. When the help in the restaurant was organized in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union she was asked to join the organization, but refused to do so."
Here is a flagrant case of one set of wage-slaves combining to harass a fellow worker because she would not pay dues into their treasury for the right to earn her noon-day meal, although she was already willingly paying dues into the union of the trade by which she earned her weekly wages. No consideration is here shown of that bond which should unite all the members of organized labor in a common cause. Such a state of affairs is brutal and murderous. It is the acme of craft unionism. Under the industrial system of organization, so inhuman and disgraceful a thing would be impossible, for the plain reason that the workers in an industrial organization would recognize their kinship of class interests as sufficient to wipe out the craft divisions arising out of these circumstances.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS OF THE WORKERS.
The last significant economic struggles in Germany, their outcome, and the tactics pursued in these fights, have given the trades union press of that country the impetus for a very extensive and thoroughgoing discussion. It may be opportune to reproduce here an opinion on the results of these skirmishes, laid down by an advisor in labor affairs, who stands in high respect with the workers of that land. In the June issue of the Socialist Monthly Review, Comrade Adolf v. Elm, one of the general officers of the general federation of trades unions, dwells in a lengthy article on a vital question, of which we quote parts, as they apply to conditions in this country as well as to those in any part of the world:
"Lost strikes afford many people the looked-for opportunity to talk about the limitations of the economic movement. If they, as thoroughly as we do, would know the real conditions from experience gained by a constant practical participation and activity they would think different altogether. What do in reality all these lost

fight on economic lines prove? Nothing else but that the workers in their bulk are not as yet trained fighters. In most of the lost fights it can be ascertained either that the workers were organized but a short time or extremely insufficiently and unprepared for huge tasks—as, for instance, in Cimitichau, the place of the big textile workers' strike, out of 8,000 locked-out employes only 1,800 had been members of the organization—or that financial means to conduct the fights for a length of time were not provided for, or at last that the workers allowed the fight to be forced on them, or rather to take up the fight when the adversary was in the stronger position right from the start.
When in 1891 the cigar manufacturers of Hamburg-Altona-Olsen locked out the tobacco workers and cigarmakers, for the sole purpose of forcing them to renounce their affiliation with the organization I advised my colleagues right from the start to sign without scruples the reverses (renoncements) and yet remain members of the union. I feel sorry to-day for every cent spent in fights on account of the request of employers to renounce the membership in the union. The right to combine has been established by law, whoever wants to abridge that right by either coercion, compulsion, withdrawal of work, is acting in violation of law, challenges the good manners of the community. Agreements entered into through pressure of such illegal force are morally null and void, therefore the axiom should be given out in all economic organizations: Sign without hesitation the renouncement papers of the capitalists, whenever they intend to force a lockout in order to break up the union. If all employes in a given factory would sign alike, these lockouts from the moment on would have lost all their value for the capitalists.
And again! In the face of terrific machinations of the manufacturers we must change our tactics in another respect. As a rule, the workers will keep up a fight to-day until they are virtually bled to exhaustion. We must discontinue this almost maniacal mode of warfare. If a commander exposes his troops to the fire of the enemy to the complete destruction of his army, he deserves to be court-martialed and shot to death. When trades unions are keeping up the fight to the complete exhaustion of their force, vigor, and also of their financial ammunition, or, in other words, when they absorb all their funds in such a fight, it is just such a suicidal tactic as that of the commander. The wise generalship evinces itself when the troops are withdrawn from the firing line in due time, to prevent a complete rout and defeat, and to be able as soon as the forces have recuperated to offer again at a more opportune time another battle. Our trade union forces are too little trained and disciplined on those lines, and this accounts for their lack of knowledge of such fighting tactics. We will have to reckon with strike breakers for many years yet to come, the mass of indifferents is still too large as that we, foremostly in times of business depression, could be secure against them. So long as some of these swindling agents of the manufacturers succeed in deceiving in dark districts many people, although only barely sufficient in these times of emergency, so long will strike breaking be a menace to our organized forces. Why, then, should the trades unionists permanently give up their former places to these people through stubborn and useless resistance? The aim of every fight is the elevation of the living conditions of the bread winners—higher wages, less hours. If we cannot attain the ends sought for with the first advance we may sound the retreat, and again renew our storm at the first given opportunity—perhaps in the year following our retreat—with fresh vim and vigor against the enemy.
The tactics of continual disturbance and agitation is the only correct one against an adversary who in the choice of his means against us is acting with such absence of scruples as our organized manufacturers following the command of the sharpgrinders (Parryites). Let us not place our chances on one card, the axiom: "All or nothing," sounds indeed very heroic, but in reality this is very stupid talk. In our fights let us never lose sight of the fact that our weapon is our organization. This weapon should not be crushed in a struggle. Yes, this weapon is more useful to us after a fight than during the same. The victims of a wrestling must be protected; the payment of the benefits established by our unions should not be interrupted one day. Only thus will we be able to hold the membership in the organization. Therefore we caution against struggles to total exhaustion and white-bleeding; a lost battle does not decide the final outcome of a war. Our trade union forces must be so trained, so imbued with the spirit of voluntary discipline that they will be ready any time for another battle. The capitalists are looking for war. We have no reason to be weak-hearted; "but the worst enemies of the working class so far have been the workers themselves." If we succeed in training the workers to use their weapons with good judgment then the fight may start. Upon our side is right and justice; the final outcome of this struggle will be alike in all industrially developed countries, so here with the recognition of the economic organizations of the working class as equal factors with the manufacturers' associations for the regulation and determination of the wage and working conditions of the toilers.—Brewer Zeitung.

EDMUND McLATCHIE'S Experience with Dr. D. M. Bye's Combination Oil Cure for Cancer—What It Did for Him.
Afton, Wyo., May 25, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I received your letter of May 20th to-day. I will state the reason why I have not ordered more of your treatment, and that is—the cancer, which was on my lip, is gone entirely. I applied the oil the first time on the 8th of March, and in one week from that time it was gone, leaving a small hole in my lip, which is now filled up, and my lip is just as sound and healthy as it ever was; and all this was done within a month, so that it is now nearly two months since it got well; and Dr. Bye, I consider you a poor man's friend, and I will ever praise and remember your kindness. You can use any portion of this letter for publication, if you wish to do so. Yours gratefully,
EDMUND McLATCHIE.
This combination of soothing and balm oil readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure, and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free book to the originator, whose Home Office address is Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 565, Indianapolis, Ind.

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