

Voice OF Labor

COMBINING

American Labor Union Journal
Railway Employees Journal



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VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1905

NO. 4.

Read, Think and Vote

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

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—Walter Wellman in Chicago Record-Herald.

Voice of Labor

Published Monthly by AMERICAN LABOR UNION, Haymarket Building, Chicago, Ill.

VOL. III.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY, 1905.

NO. 4.

TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD: GREETING.

Beginning with the month of January, 1905, the VOICE OF LABOR is presented to the industrial unionists of the world as a monthly magazine devoted to the cause of the working class. It is the official expression of the American Labor Union, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the International Musical Union, the two latter organizations being a part of the A. L. U.

The American Labor Union Journal and the Railway Employees Journal heretofore published separately, will hereafter be consolidated in the new and enlarged magazine, the VOICE OF LABOR. This improved and enlarged journal has been under consideration for some time, and has been officially adopted by the General Executive Board of the A. L. U. and the collective membership of the U. B. R. E.

It is the desire and intention for all other industries within the A. L. U. to follow the same course later.

The purposes of the consolidation are manifold. It will tend to create more unity and cohesiveness between the separate industries organized within the A. L. U.

Departments will be conducted in the new journal for industries covered by the separate journals prior to the consolidation, which departments will be edited by the respective general secretaries of the departments represented in the same manner in which they formerly edited the separate journals.

The workers in each industry will not only have the same attention given to the special industry itself that they received before, but instead of being forced off from a knowledge of the doings of their brothers in other industries, as has been the case heretofore, they will be in position, through the other departments of the journal, to become advised of the entire movement of the world of labor in the industrial field.

This of itself will tend to break down class barriers and aristocratic exclusiveness such as is advocated and promoted by the "class" or "craft" organization plan and will make for equality and cohesiveness as between industries, in the industrial union movement. The economy of the plan of consolidation is readily apparent. It is much more economical and effective to publish one large magazine than many small ones.

The policy of the VOICE OF LABOR will be--To conduct a constant and steadfast campaign of education on economic lines; to champion the cause of the world's workers at every point; to expose the weaknesses and fallacies of the "class" or "craft" plan of organization, which is the last stronghold of the

capitalist class; to advocate industrial unionism and class conscious political action as the only solution of the labor problem.

In the full belief that organization of the workers by the industries in which they are employed will form the future structure of society itself, the VOICE OF LABOR nails its colors to the mast head, clearly and unequivocally announcing its principles to all with absolute confidence that they will endure and overspread the world.

PLUTOCRACY'S DOOM.

Rumors are current in all parts of the country to the effect that the various organizations, instituted to fight the cause of the employers against organized labor, will force a general engagement for the purpose not only of destroying the labor unions, but of making such an example of union men that the common workingman will never again dare resist the will of the ruling class. These organizations are strongly entrenched behind the machinery of government. They are upheld by the powerful newspapers of the world, and they own and control both the press and the courts of every land.

There is no power on earth strong enough, however, permanently to enslave the working class. There was never a people more oppressed than were the French just prior to the Revolution. There was never a government, a press, nor an aristocracy which labored to hold the people in subjection as did the French government, the French press and the French aristocracy. Yet these forces were as naught when the revolution came.

The world to-day has few parallels to the slavery of the working class in Russia. The government is completely in the power of plutocracy. The frigid terrors of Siberia loom large and repellant in the pathways of progress. All the cruelties of military despotism are ruthlessly employed to keep the toilers of Russia in bondage. Nevertheless, they are making steady headway toward freedom; and the spirit of class-consciousness grows stronger with every snarl of the knout and spreads with every new outrage upon the workers. In Russia the force of government, administered by and through the favors of plutocracy, is strained to suppress agitation in the ranks of the working people.

The unions of the working people naturally tend toward a democratic government, an administration of things, rather than of men, for and by the common people. The unions of the employing class naturally tend toward a plutocratic government, or an administration of men as against things by and for the capitalist class. The great question which now confronts the people of the world is: Which of these two forms should be encouraged? Which will serve the needs of the world to the best advantage? Which will lift up the race to higher and broader environments?

As to a real democratic government, no one can speak from experience, because in all the history of man not a single example of democratic government is to be found. The nearest approach which any people have yet made to democratic government is the establishment of a system which stands midway between the two, known as Republican government. This in effect is a compromise between the people striving for democratic government and the capitalists, with aristocratic tendencies, for plutocratic government.

This compromise Republican institution no doubt marks a great victory for the common people, but one which they should consider in no other light than that of a makeshift and by no means as the solution of the problems of civilization. This institution is spoken of as a compromise for the reason that it is supposed to represent the interests of both; a kind of government presumed to serve both classes and one in which, according to the cant phrase of

the day, the poor man and the rich man can work out their highest ideals together.

It is hardly needful to go far into details to prove that this style of government has not only been a failure, but that it logically must always be a failure. There is no common interest between the rich man and the poor man. Therefore when they meet to make laws for the general welfare, their every act must be a compromise. The law which they might jointly formulate would be satisfactory to neither. For the first few years of the life of the American republic, the man of wealth and the man without wealth mingled in the legislative and executive branches of the common government and fought out their differences over the various measures coming before them. Their compromises were simpler in character than those of later periods. There were comparatively few men of wealth and the power which they exercised was proportionately smaller than that which came to their successors when the development of the vast natural resources of the country piled up the princely American fortunes that characterize the twentieth century.

As these fortunes accumulated, the common people retired more and more from public life and the men of wealth absorbed their influence in Congress until finally the last representative of the common people disappeared from that body. Since the passing of the common people from the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government, the affairs of the republic have been administered in the interests of the class represented there and the republic has gradually developed into a plutocracy.

This is noticeable in the character of the laws which have been passed and in the general policy which places property interests above the lives of those who toil. The corporations possess almost despotic power over the masses through their control of public and private industries and government, thus turning the compromise Republican government into an ever growing plutocracy. This must ever be the result of such compromise. We must have either one form or other of government; either a government of property in the interest of life or a government of men in the interest of things. In other words, government must be based either upon the fundamental principle that property rights are supreme, and be plutocratic in character; or it must be established upon the fundamental principle that the rights of the individual are supreme, and be democratic in character.

The former contends that the sole object of life is the production of wealth for the purpose simply of accumulating it. The latter recognizes the value of wealth only as a means by which our natural environment may be enriched, and it is grounded on the fact that all wealth is produced by labor. It sees in the well-worn sophism that wealth joins equally in the responsibility of wealth production merely an excuse for the idle class to share in that which the toiler brings forth.

The limited natural resources of the world make it necessary not only that men should labor; but that they should co-operate in labor. The great differences in the schools of social economy do not arise from any controversy

concerning the necessity of producing, nor about the forces which produce, but in regard to the method and manner of distributing that which has been produced.

Plutocracy contends that the world's workers should be so managed that they will produce the greatest possible amount of wealth at the lowest possible cost in food, shelter and raiment. The net result above the cost of maintaining the man and the machine is the wealth claimed by the masters of the bread. In the securing of this wealth trade and barter are declared to be necessary factors. Trade is supposed to have been born from the necessity of distributing labor's surplus products; that is, shipping the surplus products of the agricultural districts to the manufacturing and mining districts and exchanging them for the surplus of the mines and factories.

In the early days of this traffic or exchange, the people were greatly benefitted, because it offered them an opportunity to exchange that which they did not need for that which they did need, thus contributing not only to their own welfare, but to that of their neighbors as well. But in those early days of traffic there was no room for the man who produced nothing. Every man had to have something which he produced with his own hands to exchange for something which the other man produced. Thus each member of society who possessed strength and capacity to labor was encouraged in, and rewarded for his labor. The crime of idleness was not tolerated and parasites were banished from the social circle.

With the establishment of the system of coining money, however, the idle class ceased to be the criminal class, because this system offered them a place in the social scheme. The coining of money completely revolutionized the methods of exchanging the world's products. In the beginning the commodity itself was exchanged, and the standard of valuation was a known unit of labor. But with the coining of money came the system of purchase; and all articles acquired a monetary instead of a labor value. Consequently they fluctuated from one price to another according to the necessity of the owner to sell and the eagerness of the purchaser to buy. This unnatural condition created an entirely new class in society, standing between the producer and the consumer, whose sole business it was to ascertain how badly the producer wished to sell and how eagerly the consumer wished to buy.

Occupying this middle ground, the capitalist has been able to take advantage of both and reap enormous profits. The idle man, who was the robber and petty thief of a

few years previous, discovered a new field in this changed system of commerce in which he could give free vent to his innate antipathy for honest toil without making himself a social outcast and criminal. It is true that he was none the less a criminal, but society conceived the false notion that it was making a rogue a useful member of the community by legalizing his improved methods of thievery.

For many decades the system continued its growth without developing the vicious and harmful influences inherent in its make-up. The power of the meek and lowly trader slowly increased. It took generations upon generations to school the people into the belief that the trader is absolutely necessary to their existence. It required centuries so to utilize the people's capacity for labor as to produce a vast surplus above their simple needs and this was not ultimately accomplished until the introduction of machinery made possible the multiplication and division of hand labor.

It would be impossible to hoard great wealth, if wealth depended upon the intrinsic values of commodities, because they have within them the element of natural decay and cannot be held long enough to serve the purpose of wealth accumulation. The introduction of a medium of exchange called money, coined from metals having no natural elements of decay and possessing little intrinsic values, opened the way for the trading class to gather control of the world's products in certain centers and, through the power of the wealth thus controlled, to manipulate the destinies of governments and the lives of the people.

Money thus becomes the supreme standard. All ethical codes and all moralities are, in actual practice, twisted and warped to its plans. The possession of money makes the position in society of its owner, whereas the lack of it causes men to lose caste and women to barter their bodies to get it. The finer instincts of humanity are deadened in the mad race for a worthless metal. Love, honor and gentleness are destroyed; hate, treachery and the strenuous life take their places.

And these very things will in the end wipe out their own causes. The forces of evolution back of economic progress are greater than plutocracy; greater than love and hate, greater than dumb metals and glittering stones, and humanity, groaning now in the womb of Time, will enter into new life. Plutocracy will die out. The seeds of its own dissolution are even now germinating within it. The workers will come into the enjoyment of the earth; and all that the earth holds will be the common guerdon of the collective labor of the sons of men.

A WIDER UNIONISM.

(Editor's Note.—If "knowledge is power," then this article by Attorney Flanagan can be read with advantage by the working class. Mr. Flanagan has had wide experience in the legal protection and defense of workingmen and workingmen's organizations, and is now connected with a company whose business it is to furnish legal service to unions and union men.)

The necessity for a thoroughly competent law department to attend to the legal business of organized labor is becoming more and more apparent to those sufficiently interested in the labor movement to study the trend of events. In the conflict of interests between the employers and employes, under the present industrial system, the lines are being much more closely drawn than they have been at any time in the past, and, in ways unthought of a few years back, the insatiable greed of a comparatively small number banded together under the cloak of organized capital, seeks to suppress all manifestations of independence and all attempts toward the assertion of constitutional rights on the part of the vast number of people which compose the producing and sustaining power of our nation, and endeavor to deprive the workingmen and women of the largest possible portion of the results of their toil by every means which the most acute intellects of legal genius,

sharpened by years of training for such purposes, can devise.

In dealing with these new methods of plundering the masses it is essential that they be met with equal skill and talent. So long as existing conditions prevail, organized labor must fight its battles as it finds them, and until its strength is such that it can reconstruct our economic system along the lines of justice and equity, it should be prepared to maintain and defend to the utmost, by legal remedies, such legal rights as it now has and extend its rights as rapidly as possible.

Complete organization is essential if any new movement or undertaking is to be carried through successfully, and in this twentieth century period of progress, no enterprise of consequence is complete without a capable legal department. Every form which combined capital assumes, is found entrenched behind defenses erected by the best legal talent that the lavish expenditure of money can secure. The very first step in the formation of any large trust, consolidation or reorganization, is to procure the services of the attorney most skillful in enforcing such laws as are favorable to the project and evading the few that are adverse, and make him the active head of a department instructed to utilize every agency which fertile minds and resourceful natures can extract from our present social

system to thicken the golden stream flowing into the pockets of the promoters and stockholders and dilute the one which flows out to the industrial army upon whose toil, hardships and necessities the combination depends, directly or indirectly, for its very existence.

This applies not only to the so-called industrial corporations, but to every other form in which capital is combined for any specific purpose. Every railroad company has a legal department consisting of a general counsel at headquarters, with local representatives subject to his orders in every county on its lines. Every street car company or other public service corporation of any kind is similarly provided. Every bank or trust company has its general attorney with as many assistants as he needs, and in no case is any matter of any importance undertaken without reviewing its legal aspects and without first securing the sanction of the corporation's legal luminaries. Lastly, and of the greatest interest to the workingman, every employers' association, citizens alliance, or combination effected by the employers under some other name is amply provided with legal assistance, and in some instances, as in the case of the Chicago Employers' Association, they seem to be the creatures of certain lawyers seeking publicity and employment.

The affairs of the business and labor world are necessarily regulated by the laws as they exist. While in many respects it is hard to discern the wisdom and justice of some of the rules of human conduct handed down by our

ancestors, yet it must be borne in mind that it is with these the present generation has to deal, and, owing to the many alleged safeguards with which existing institutions were surrounded, it is a slow and tedious process to obtain relief from some of the obsolete and in the light of twentieth century progress, unreasonable and unjust legal provisions which fetter humanity to-day, which prevent the assertion and enjoyment of natural rights by a large majority, and enable a wealthy few to amass enormous fortunes wrung from the privations and suffering of millions of their fellow beings who exist in poverty and suffering. If legal talent is so useful to the foes of organized labor, it is plain that it can be equally useful to the workmen. It is therefore of vital importance that the work of organization in the labor movement be carried a step farther and measures taken to form a central legal department along the lines followed by all large corporate interests to accomplish their ends and extend their privileges. This department should be created for a two-fold purpose. First: To enable organized labor to secure the full measure of benefits which existing laws provide. Second: To direct and bring about the enactment of such further legislation as is required to give all a square deal and protect the toiling masses who compose the strength of our nation from the rapacity and avarice of the favored few who are now able to monopolize the necessities of life, and plunder the workers of the products of their labor.

W. A. FLANNAGAN.

HAYWOOD'S REPLY TO EDITOR SEXTON.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 9th, 1904.

Mr. John Sexton, Editor United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The United Mine Workers' Journal of Thursday, Nov. 19, 1904, contains an editorial purporting to give facts relative to the amount of money donated to the anthracite coal miners by the Western Federation of Miners. The editor of the Journal displays a dense ignorance of the finances of the organization he represents when he makes the assertion that "but three locals of the Western Federation contributed as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Butte Miners' Union | \$2,2400.00 |
| Jardine Union No. 139..... | 49.50 |
| Golden Smeltermen's Union No. 94..... | 165.00 |
| Total | \$2,614.50 |

Compare this assertion with the following facts compiled from the minutes of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19th to 27th, inclusive. Secretary Wilson in his report credits the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners with donations as follows, herewith presented with the date, the name of the organization and page of proceedings:

| Date. | Union. | Amt. | Page. |
|----------|--|----------|-------|
| Oct. 6 | Aldridge Miners' Union No. 57, Aldridge, Mont. | \$ 49.00 | 116 |
| " 17 | Marysville Miners' Union No. 107, Marysville, Mont. | 138.00 | 116 |
| " 23 | Marysville Miners' Union No. 107, Marysville, Mont. | 79.50 | 116 |
| Sept. 27 | Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Butte, Mont. | 2,400.00 | 139 |
| " 29 | Jardine Miners' Union No. 139, Jardine, Mont. | 23.50 | 139 |
| Oct. 20 | Butte M. & S. Union No. 74, Butte, Mont. | 199.50 | 139 |
| Nov. 28 | Butte Eng. Union No. 83, Butte, Mont. | 100.00 | 139 |
| Dec. 13 | Jardine Miners' Union No. 139, Jardine, Mont. | 26.00 | 139 |
| Oct. 27 | Golden M. & S. No. 94, Golden, Colorado. | 165.00 | 150 |
| Sept. 22 | Miners of Stockton, Mont. | 280.00 | 204 |
| " 22 | Miners' Relief Com. Great Falls, Mont. | 900.00 | 204 |
| " 27 | Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5, Terry, S. D. | 100.00 | 210 |
| " 30 | Miners' Relief Com. Great Falls, Mont. | 250.00 | 212 |
| Oct. 11 | Cripple Creek Miners' Union No. 40, Colorado. | 100.00 | 224 |
| " 16 | Miners' Union No. 32, Victor, Colorado. | 300.00 | 232 |
| " 16 | Miners' Relief Com., Great Falls, Mont. | 50.00 | 233 |
| " 20 | Miners of Last Dollar Mine, Victor, Col. | 156.00 | 240 |
| " 20 | Miners of Stockton, Mont. | 258.15 | 241 |
| " 20 | Citizens of Greenwood, B. C. | 6.00 | 241 |
| " 20 | Terry Peak Miners' Union No. 5, Terry, S. D. | 484.00 | 241 |

| | | | |
|----------|--|----------|-----|
| " 20 | Citizens of Anaconda, Mont. | 456.00 | 241 |
| " 20 | McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, McCabe, Arizona | 100.00 | 242 |
| " 20 | Excelsior Eng. Union No. 118, Victor, Col. | 35.00 | 242 |
| " 21 | McCabe Miners Union No. 118, McCabe, Arizona | 100.00 | 244 |
| " 22 | Citizens of Nanaimo, B. C. | 100.00 | 244 |
| " 22 | Emp. I. S. M. Co., Leadville, Col. | 526.25 | 244 |
| " 22 | Pony M. & M. Union, Pony, Mont. | 10.00 | 245 |
| " 24 | Park City M. U. No. 144, Park City, Utah. | 491.50 | 247 |
| " 27 | Proceeds of ball by Cripple Creek unions, Colorado | 200.50 | 249 |
| " 28 | Judith Miners' Union No. 107, Gilt Edge, Mont. | 456.75 | 251 |
| " 28 | Tuscarora Miners' Union No. 131, Tuscarora, Nev. | 300.00 | 251 |
| " 31 | Mill & Smeltermen No. 117, Anaconda, Mont. | 69.75 | 254 |
| Nov. 1 | Mill & Smeltermen No. 117, Anaconda, Mont. | 1,077.05 | 254 |
| " 3 | Miners' Union, Virginia City, Nevada | 350.00 | 255 |
| " 3 | Mechanics' Union, Virginia City, Nevada | 100.00 | 255 |
| " 3 | McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, McCabe, Arizona | 100.00 | 255 |
| " 3 | Miners' Union, Nanaimo, B. C. | 500.00 | 256 |
| " 3 | Miners' Union, Tonopah, Nevada | 424.35 | 256 |
| " 4 | Miners' Subscription, Nelhart, Montana. | 115.00 | 256 |
| " 4 | Miners' Subscription, Great Falls, Mont. | 190.00 | 256 |
| " 14 | E. Helena Mill & Smeltermen's Union, Montana | 100.00 | 260 |
| " 17 | Miners' Union No. 32, Victor, Colorado | 80.00 | 260 |
| " 17 | Park City Miners' Union No. 144, Park City, Utah | 142.50 | 260 |
| " 20 | Miners of Belt, Montana | 500.00 | 261 |
| " 26 | Ray Miners' Union No. 102, Troy, Arizona. | 63.50 | 262 |
| " 28 | Virginia Miners' Union, Virginia City, Nevada | 100.00 | 262 |
| " 22 | Storey Co. Labor Union, Virginia, Nevada. | 60.00 | 264 |
| " 22 | Virginia Miners' Union No. 46, Virginia, Nevada | 77.70 | 264 |
| " 24 | Park City Miners' Union No. 144, Park City, Utah | 3.50 | 264 |
| Oct. 17 | C. W. Starr, No. 88, Anaconda, Montana. | 134.00 | 321 |
| Sept. 22 | Miners' Relief Com., Great Falls, Mont. | 900.00 | 329 |
| Sept. 29 | Jardine Miners' Union No. 139, Jardine, Montana | 23.50 | 330 |
| Oct. 16 | Miners' Relief Com., Great Falls, Mont. | 50.00 | 331 |
| " 16 | Miners' Union No. 32, Victor, Colorado. | 300.00 | 331 |
| " 16 | Miners' Relief Com., Great Falls, Mont. | 50.00 | 331 |
| " 20 | Terry Peak No. 5, Terry, S. D. | 484.00 | 332 |
| " 21 | McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, McCabe, Arizona | 100.00 | 332 |
| " 28 | Park City Miners' Union No. 144, Park City, Utah | 491.50 | 332 |
| " 28 | Judith Mt. Union No. 107, Gilt Edge, Montana | 456.75 | 332 |
| " 28 | Tuscarora Miners' Union, Tuscarora, Nev. | 300.00 | 332 |
| Nov. 13 | Tuscarora Miners' Union, Tuscarora, Nev. | 20.00 | 333 |
| " 17 | Miners' Union No. 32, Victor, Colorado. | 80.00 | 333 |
| " 17 | Park City Miners' Union No. 144, Park City, Utah | 142.50 | 333 |
| " 17 | Granite Miners' Union No. 4, Granite, Mont. | 172.00 | 333 |
| " 25 | Ray Miners' Union No. 102, Troy, Arizona. | 63.50 | 333 |
| Dec. 6 | Jardine Miners' Union No. 139, Jardine, Mont. | | |

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------------|-----|
| | Montana | 26.00 | 333 |
| " 22 | Virginia Miners' Union No. 46, Virginia, Nevada | 77.70 | 333 |
| " 22 | Park City Miners' Union No. 144, Park City, Utah | 3.50 | 333 |
| Oct. 20 | Butte M. & S. Union No. 74, Butte, Mont. | 199.50 | 379 |
| " 27 | Golden M. & S. Union No. 94, Golden, Colorado | 165.00 | 379 |
| | Total | \$17,151.45 | |

Some difficulty has been encountered in segregating these donations from the miscellaneous accounts of individuals and societies, as for some reason the Western Federation of Miners' contributions are not compiled separately as are nearly all other organizations, we find \$17,151.45, or \$14,435.95 more than is given in the editor's compilation of facts.

We have at all times endeavored to show our appreciation of the splendid support the coal miners have rendered the W. F. M. during the Colorado struggle. It is not our intention or desire to say one word of disparagement, but we want the rank and file of United Mine Workers to know that the members of the W. F. M. were not delinquent in their hour of tribulation.

Section four of the Journal's summary reads: "That for every dollar the locals of the Western Federation contributed to the anthracite strike, the United Mine Workers have returned over twenty dollars." This statement is not borne out by facts, as will be shown. The Journal gives the amount donated to the W. F. M. by the U. M. W. A. locals as \$18,236.46; Secretary-Treasurer Wilson's report shows that the W. F. M. locals contributed to the U. M. W. A. the sum of \$17,151.45. These figures show that the Western Federation of Miners contributed almost dollar for dollar. When the comparative numerical strength of the two organizations is taken in consideration estimating the U. M. W. A. at 280,000, we find that the W. F. M. donated 1,055 per cent more per member than was received, or in other words the Journal's figures show that the members of the United Mine Workers have donated to the Colorado strikers 6½ cents per member, while the members of the Western Federation of Miners donated to the anthracite strikers 68 3-5 cents per member.

In fairness to the U. M. W. A., it must be said that the Journal's summary is based on receipts from July 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904. Since that date the donations from the United Mine Workers have continued so the original amount has been largely increased, probably doubled, reducing the proportion to the increase.

Clause 7 of the Journal's summary says that "Haywood's figures show that for every dollar the membership of the Western Federation of Miners contributed to sustain their own local strike, the United Mine Workers contributed \$2.25 to that fund." The editor of the Journal overlooks the fact that he has only compared the dona-

tions of the local unions of the W. F. M. and does not include in his figures the dues and assessments that the Western Federation of Miners have contributed to sustain their own strike. While the United Mine Workers have contributed six and one-half cents per member, as based on a membership of 280,000, the working membership of the Western Federation of Miners have been levied upon to the sum of \$20 per member.

Do not the facts confirm President Moyer's position when he said that "The Western Federation of Miners has contributed liberally to organized labor in the past?" If further proof is required, we refer you to the time of the Teamsters' strike in 1901 in San Francisco. The Western Federation of Miners contributed nearly, if not quite, as much as all other organizations combined outside the State of California.

The Journal lays great stress upon the fact that the Western Federation of Miners did not contribute direct. We can also truthfully say that not one cent came from the national treasury of the United Mine Workers. Though the W. F. M. made no direct contribution, the following telegram will show that our hearts were in the right place and we were willing to assist the striking anthracite miners in every way possible:

"Denver, Colo., Oct. 7th, 1902.

"John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Exigencies demand that no coal of any kind be mined in the United States or Canada until anthracite strike is won. Western Federation of Miners will co-operate to this end:

"CHAS. MOYER, President.

"WM. D. HAYWOOD, Sec.-Treas."

This telegram was sent in good faith and carried with it financial and moral support of the Western Federation of Miners.

When considering and comparing the relative amount of donations it should be remembered that the anthracite miners were out on strike five months, while the miners, mill and smeltermen of Colorado have been on strike now nearly a year and a half and are still out with the exception of Telluride, where the eight-hour day and minimum wage of \$3 were granted after a fifteen months' strike.

The support of the Western Federation of Miners has always been extended to organized labor. We will continue in the future, as in the past, to render assistance, both moral and financial, wherever possible.

We trust that the Journal will correct the statement of Nov. 19th and publish the facts and "we will leave the verdict to a candid world."

WM. D. HAYWOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners.

THE A. L. U. IN NEW YORK.

BY GEORGE ENTES, PRESIDENT U. B. R. E.

During December last the writer hereof visited New York City and Lynn, Mass., in the interests of the American Labor Union. On Dec. 19th he visited Local No. 308, Engineers, of New York City; on Tuesday, Dec. 20th, Grain Counter Workers' Union No. 261 in Lynn, Mass., and delivered an open lecture Wednesday Dec. 21st in Bohemia National Hall, East 73d street, between 1st and 2d avenues, in New York, and addressed Unity Union of Long Island Engineers in Brooklyn on Thursday the 22d.

At the meeting of Local No. 308 in New York City on the 19th, were representatives of the other local unions of the A. L. U. in that city, as well as of the A. L. U. District Council. It is impossible to over-estimate the strength and moral force of the Industrial Union movement in the great city of New York, as represented by such men as Kehoe, Trajnor, Smith, Mullen, Seegart, Gray and numerous others who are leading in the work of building up the American Labor Union in the metropolis of the Western world.

These men, or the most of them, have been pioneers in the battle for justice to the wage-earners for nearly a quarter of a century and are to-day fighting in the front ranks of the most progressive labor army in the civilized world. The battle for right and justice, such as these men are fighting, is not a matter to be entered upon lightly. It means a desperate struggle, involving possibly life itself, at the end of which success must be achieved or else comes loss of position, followed by the blacklist, hungry wives and children, rags, nakedness and starvation.

The real meaning of the great fight which these valiant, stout-hearted men are making may be understood when the situation is explained in New York City and Brooklyn. At one time they were members of Local No. 20 of the International Union of Steam Engineers, an organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and is, therefore, as is now well known, merely an instrument in the hands of the trusts and corporations and

maintained for the purpose of keeping the working class divided and the more readily controlled. When it became apparent that this trust-controlled A. F. of L. organization was hopelessly committed to the policy of splitting up the engineers of New York and Brooklyn into small and ineffective factions, which is now the settled policy of the capitalist class—working through its instrument, the A. F. of L.—these true union men rebelled against disunion and united with the A. L. U., bringing with them the flower of the engineers of the great city of New York.

The methods of the capitalist class in splitting up the workers by means of the International Union of Steam Engineers can be readily seen in the rulings of the I. U. S. E. as applied to New York and Brooklyn. Stationary engineers may not (says the I. U. S. E.) unite in the same local with marine engineers; the latter must likewise be separated from hoisting engineers; and they in turn cannot go into a local with portable engineers.

This is about the same kind of unionism that says the farm hand who hoes "punkins" must join a different union from the one who hoes squashes in order to preserve "trade autonomy" or "ought-to-know-me," as the erudite president of an A. F. of L. railroad union in Chicago pronounced it recently from the platform. Then the engineer who resides in Brooklyn must not, in any circumstances (says the I. U. S. E.) be permitted to cross the bridge over East River and find employment in New York City; neither must the engineer in New York cross to the Brooklyn side and follow his occupation there.

Just what good purpose is to be accomplished for the working class by preventing the marine engineers from uniting forces with the stationary engineers, they with the hoisting engineers, and all these with the portable engineers, can best be explained by D. M. Parry, who has most ably advanced solid arguments in behalf of the so-called Trade Union plan of disorganizing the working class.

This practice of dividing up the forces of the working class makes it constantly possible to destroy the effectiveness of strikes by keeping a portion of the working class under time contract to assist the capitalists in breaking strikes upon the part of the balance. The capitalist plan of preventing the out-of-work engineer of New York or Brooklyn from crossing the bridge to find employment also enables the capitalists to keep a number of unemployed men available and fenced off in a separate enclosure from their brothers on the other side of East River; so that they can be depended upon at any time for assistance in breaking strikes in either city, as will be learned when that time arrives that the capitalists themselves will have no difficulty whatever in taking unemployed engineers across the bridge to seab upon their brothers.

As an answer to such infamous selling out to the cap-

italist class, the engineers of New York have come to the A. L. U. and those of Long Island have organized an independent local union not connected with the I. U. S. E. or the A. F. of L. in any way, and in these unions can be found the flower of their crafts in the districts which they cover.

The December edition of the official Journal of the International Union of Steam Engineers speaks of William Kehoe and James Trainor at meetings of the Harmony Committee of engineers held at the Ashland House in New York, Nov. 10th and 21st, and then designates them as "Red Rats," because they attended those meetings whilst holding membership in the A. L. U., and even goes so far as to repeat an alleged statement of a member of the I. U. S. E. that the "only way to get rid" of such men is "to kill a couple of them."

The two brothers mentioned, Kehoe and Trainor, are unionists of twenty years' standing in New York, solid, strong and highly respected in every way by the best element of their craft. They were urged by President Kenny, of Local 20, of the I. U. S. E. to attend the so-called harmony meetings in the hope of winning them back to the class order form of unionism. They did not at any time seek admission to the charmed circle of the capitalist-owned "Trades Unionists," but after urgent invitation attended the meetings of the Harmony (?) Committee; and because they have not joined in the movement to sell their brothers into capitalistic slavery they are now assailed as enemies of the bogus union movement designated as "Red Rats," and the cowardly suggestion of assassination is insidiously injected into the minds of the ignorant dupes of the fetich of so-called Trades "Ought-to-Know-Me," for the double purpose of bluffing Industrial Unionists, such as Kehoe and Trainor, if possible, and inflaming the minds of the ignorant trades unionist who follows his capitalist-fed leaders as a Chinaman follows his Joss; so that, like the Chinese high-binder, with machete and hatchet, he may, under cover of the night, hack to pieces those who are really working for the amelioration of his condition.

William Kehoe and James Trainor, respectively president and vice president of A. L. U. Local No. 308, are Industrial Unionists and engineers of a quarter of a century's standing and are giant figures in the labor movement in New York City, which, like the colossal bronze statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, in New York Harbor, firm and steadfast in the great work of humanity devolving upon them, are in their calm strength and determination far above and beyond the miserable yelping capitalistic curs, snarling and snapping at their heels, with staring eyes and frothing mouths, desperately clinging to the last bone of graft passed out to them by their capitalist masters.

VICTORY FOR W. F. OF M.

Denver, Col., Dec. 3, 1904.

We have scored a victory in Telluride, the operators having conceded the eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.00, which places us in a position to declare the strike off there. But we still have 500 families to support in the Cripple Creek district, also the mill men of Colorado City, the smelters of Denver and the coal miners of Aldridge and Horr, Montana, who have been locked out for the past

two months. The Western Federation of Miners is therefore in greater need of financial help now than ever before. We are determined to win the fight in the Cripple Creek district, and feel sure that we will be able to do so if the union people of the country stand by the Western Federation of Miners as loyally during the next three months as they have during the last year and a half.

Fraternally yours, CHAS. MOYER,
President Western Federation of Miners.

SUBSCRIBE
—FOR THE—
VOICE OF LABOR

CHILD LABOR.

BY A. C. BACKUS, STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR, WISCONSIN.

Child labor is the greatest evil which has found its way into the industrial world. It is an evil which has done incredible harm to the working child, to society and to the State. Much has been written and said about child labor, and too much can never be written or said against it. This great menace, wherever operated, shows its immediate effect upon the laboring classes and the community. Its poisonous sting never fails to do its deadly work.

Some of the Southern States to-day are harboring this evil, and I hope that the public conscience there will soon be awakened to the occasion, and meet the grave danger with wholesome legislation.

It is true that the destinies of commonwealths are worked out by their own acts and deeds, and before their work is perfected, they undergo many an unnecessary experience. The lessons or examples, set by other commonwealths or nations, are in many cases not heeded, so that humanity in some places pays the same penalty and has the same suffering which has been fatal to others in previous cases. The greed for wealth, the unscrupulous demands of an overzealous or overambitious manufacturer has crippled, debauched and prepared an early grave for many an unfortunate child.

Every State ought to turn to the pages of history of her sister States and of Nations for enlightenment concerning its welfare, and to profit especially on this great question of child labor, which means much toward the advancement of healthy citizenship.

England has had a century of child labor, and nothing has ever struck so alarmingly at the heart of that nation as that great misfortune. It became productive of race suicide among the laboring classes. The physical and mental type became perverted and degenerated, resulting in disability, cripples and malformed children.

Mr. Willoughby, speaking of their conditions, said: "Children of all ages, down to 3 and 4, were found in the hardest and most painful labor, while boys of 6 were commonly found in large numbers in many factories. Labor from 12 to 13 and often 16 hours per day was the rule. Children had not a moment free, save to snatch a hasty meal or sleep as best they could. From earliest youth they worked to a point of extreme exhaustion, without open air, exercise or any enjoyment whatever, but grew up, if they survived at all, weak, bloodless, miserable, and in many cases deformed cripples and victims of almost every disease. Drunkenness, debauchery and filth could not but be the result. Their condition was but the veriest slavery, and the condition of the serf or negro stood out in bright contrast to theirs. The mortality was excessive, and the dread diseases—rickets and scrofula—passed by but few in their path. It was in this class that the horror of hereditary disease had its chief hold, aided, as it was, by the repetition and accumulation of the same causes as first planted its seeds."

The bitter experience of England has found its reflection in a more enlightened public sense on those questions in many of the States in this country. From the Eastern States to the Middle West, wherever the wheels of industry turn, immediate legislative action was necessary to meet the threatening danger. In many of our manufacturing States, except some of those in the South, wholesome child labor laws are found, and departments of factory inspec-

tion have been established with officials to enforce the law. It now remains with the officials of those States, where legislation has been enacted, to do their duty, as there are many persons and corporations which will take every opportunity to defeat the purpose and intention of the law. From personal observation and experience, in our State and in other States, I have found that the law itself, though enacted for effectiveness and good purpose, has been taken advantage of by the employer who is anxious to employ the child, and by the parent who is eager to receive its earnings. The system or machinery provided by the law for its operation is sometimes at fault, and the spirit of the law is often violated, which in the nature of things makes it impossible to succeed in the proceedings or prosecutions instituted.

Take, for instance, the affidavit system which was in operation in Wisconsin for many years, and is still in vogue in some of the other States; by it any child over the age of 14 years was permitted to work, provided there was placed on file with the employer an affidavit from the parent stating the age of the child. Any notary public—of which there are about seven thousand in the State—had the power to administer the oath and issue the necessary affidavit. The result was that many manufacturers became notaries, and the papers were freely issued to children between the ages of 10 and 14 years, stating that the child's age was 14 years or above. Thus the law was abused, particularly with children of foreign birth, because the burden of proof in proving the child's age fell upon the inspector to prove to the contrary, what was stated in the affidavit. Many children in this State, under this system, were marshalled into line and forced to work under the legal age, and the department was left without any legal redress. Wherever the affidavit system is in operation it should be repealed or amended, because advantage will be taken and child labor will go on unchecked. Wisconsin repealed its affidavit system at the last session of the legislature, and established a permit system in its stead, and the successful operation of that law should be encouragement to other States to adopt the same.

The permit system in Wisconsin provides in substance that all children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, who wish to work, appear before the State Factory Inspector or County Judge and prove their age, before said permit to work is issued. It is a condition precedent that either a copy of the birth record or a copy of the baptismal record, or the record of the first school enrollment of said child, be filed with the State Factory Inspector or County Judge before the permit is issued, and the permit must then be filed with the manufacturer before the child is permitted to go to work. This system revolutionized child labor. It brought to the inspector every working child for qualification, and it immediately caused hundreds of children to leave their work in the factories, because they were unable to prove to the proper official that they were 14 years or over.

The department prosecuted and convicted in the past year one hundred and fifty-six (156) manufacturers for violation of this law. By rigid enforcement of the law in Wisconsin, child labor will soon be a thing of the past. I hope the time is not far distant when child labor will be no more in this country, for I know of nothing which strikes more seriously at the heart of a State or Nation than that great evil.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Here are a few questions which I should like to have answered: Since many of the railroads of the country will not employ men over 35 years of age and since the Carnegie company and other big corporations have adopted, or are

considering the adoption of, the same restrictions, what is to become of the men who have passed the 35th mile-stone of existence? Are they to be taken out and shot? Has Congress yet passed a law making 35 years the legal span

of life for all those who have not stolen enough from their fellow-men to enable them to live without working? Or, have the high-minded and large-hearted servants of capitalism, who guide the destinies of the workers at Washington, made any provision for the maintenance of the superannuated wage-slaves? Have they set aside any portion of the revenues for his support? Have they ordered a home to be built for him, and are such homes now in course of construction?

I am over the legal age and should be unspeakably glad to be informed upon these most pressing matters. Have the railroads, together with the other benevolent corporations of this fat land, also made any special provision for their employes whose 35 years have vanished into the mists of history? Is a man too old to perform manual labor at the advanced age of 36? Our grandsires worked until they were 75 and 80, and our fathers did not put aside their tools before they had rounded out the proverbial three score and ten.

Why is it that the men of to-day are worn out when they have barely reached the end of a normal boyhood? It must be because, as children, they were compelled to start to work almost as soon as they were weaned from their mothers' breasts. The capitalist does not have to buy the slaves of to-day upon the auctioneer's block. He has the pick and choice of the strongest wage-slaves in the open market; and he is obliged to feed them only just as long as they work for him. Therefore, he naturally wants only the strongest—the cream of manhood's vigor.

At what age, then, should the wage-slave marry? He cannot well wait till he is 25, because in ten years afterward he will be too old to work and his children too young to take his place as the breadwinner of the family. Or, will the benign and prosperous government take care of his children during the minority of their labor-power? If so, how is it to be? By taxing the workingman? The railroad corporations do that now with their so-called Voluntary Relief Department.

But, in order to get within eligible distance of that glorious department you must pass the medical examination

which is required to secure employment on the railroads. If you have a sore finger, a bruise or a pin scratch, you are turned down by the callow doctor who generally owes his position to the influence of some stockholder rather than to any brilliant personal ability and skill. Very often he can bandage a cut thumb about as neatly as a razor-back hog can thread a cambric needle. If you refuse to be fleeced out of \$1.50 per month and to submit your pedigree back to the days of Brian Boru or Zoroaster, you are speedily relegated to the tall and unmolested timbers.

If, on the other hand, you succeed in running his clumsy gauntlet, the chances are 10 to 1 that you will lose your job before you become eligible to a share in the bewildering riches of the voluntary relief department. What about the 100,000 poor devils who have been laid off? Will they get the pensions? Not on your grandsire's daguerrotype! They have lived too long, and so the railroads turn them out to eat succulent grass on the right of way, or starve.

Where does all this pension fund come from? Why, you and I, my friend, pay into its insatiable maw \$18 per year at the rate of \$1.50 per month. Eighteen dollars per year for 100,000 men employed on the Pennsylvania railroad means \$1,800,000, which the employes of the most lovable corporation pay into its coffers in the hope that when they shall have reached the ripe old age of 70 years and shall have been in the service of the road continuously for 35 years, they may receive enough pension to pay for having their whiskers trimmed once a month, according to the prevailing tonsorial mode.

What are you wage-slaves going to do about it? Do you believe that the scheme of present-day society is right? Do you think that the workers should be humbly content with their lot? Geo. F. Baer, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, said that he and his class are the trustees of Providence and, hence, divinely appointed to rule the working class. Do you agree with him? If not, then get to work and help organize your fellow wage-slaves in an industrial union, which will strengthen them now against oppression and in time to come wipe out the whole rotten system of capitalism and in its stead establish industrial freedom forevermore.

SNIKPOH.

MILLS ON INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

The organizations of labor which formerly were effected along the lines of trades are taking shape now along the lines of the industries. Formerly all organized workingmen who used the same tools belonged to the same labor organizations without regard to the nature of the industry in which they were employed. The present movement is in the direction of effecting an organization of all workingmen engaged in any industry regardless of the tools used by the individual workers so employed. By this is meant that all the men in any way connected with transportation are coming rapidly into a single organization; all those engaged in any way in the building trades, into a single organization; all those engaged in any way in the distribution of goods through the great department stores, into another great single organization. All this is brought about by the necessity of all those who work for the same employers belonging to the same organization, in order most effectively to deal with their own common employer or association of employers with interests in common.

But this new form of the organization of labor which the necessity of the situation is bringing into existence is the very identical industrial organization which will be most likely to operate the great industries under Socialism. But under capitalism they do the work with no legal standing in the right of management or in the power to appropriate the products of their own labor. These organizations cannot long continue to deal with every separate branch of their own industries without making the discovery that they can conduct these industries without the useless existence and needless exploitation of the private owners of the means of production. It is impossible for the industrial

organizations of labor long to continue to do all the necessary work of production in any great industry without making the discovery that they may as well use their power as citizens to equip themselves as workers. * * * The culmination of the labor organization must finally bring into one organization all the workers employed in any single industry, regardless of the kind of tools or the nature of the tasks involved. The necessary response of the political authorities to the economic activities of the people creates government departments corresponding both to the forms of organization of the industry and to the forms of organization of labor. The workers discover that they are doing all the world's work independent of the private owners. Inevitably they are led to use their political power to capture the control of that department of government related to their own industry and then to extend its functions in their own behalf.

Let this happen in many industries and the workers will not only become the political masters, but they will transform the character of the government's activities from the current military and monopolistic maladministration of public affairs for the private benefit of the few, to purely administrative, industrial functions in behalf of all. The same forces which will then rule in the organizations of labor will also rule in the affairs of the State. The very center and soul of the labor organizations is collectivism, democracy and equality. With their coming into place and power, the current social revolution will be complete. Government plutocracy will have been ousted and will have been succeeded by industrial democracy—which is Socialism.—Walter Thomas Mills: *The Struggle for Existence*, ch. xviii, pp. 232, 233, 234.

UNRELIABLE REPORTS.

The United Mine Workers' Journal, the official paper of the mine workers' organization of America has sent a curious reporter to Europe. The man—his name is J. Grenell—contributes to that journal, and to many other trade-union papers of that land, the most ridiculous and laughable perversions of the labor movement on the European continent. It is, indeed, a shame that many editors of American trade-union journals are giving space to these falsehoods, and distortions of the rankest kind.

Most conspicuously have the working people of Germany aroused Mr. Grenell's antipathy, because they are Socialists.

* * *

The above complaint was written by Comrade Fehlinger in the *Korrespondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands*, the official mouthpiece of the Federation of Industrial Unions of Germany. These perverted, distorted descriptions of this Mr. Grenell were used at the last A. F. of L. convention to present proof of the miserable working conditions alleged still to prevail in those lands, and also the impressions which Mr. Mitchell received during a stay of altogether eight days in Germany to be furnished there with such information, as he was looking for, by the Imperial Labor Bureau of Germany and not by the officers of the union labor organizations were used in the course of arguments on the subject.

Mr. Grenell himself was only, judging from his nonsensical reports, exactly ten days in Germany, several days in France, touched Denmark on his way to the north, has not seen any recognized labor representative in those lands, as we would prove, and yet this gentleman has the audacity to claim that he has studied labor conditions in those lands thoroughly, and he certainly assumes the right to condemn them because of the Socialist tendencies espoused, and the capitalist class of America applauds and shows to the workers of this country how well off they are when

comparing their working conditions with those existing in the other lands across the water.

While fully agreeing with Comrade Fehlinger on this complaint, yet we cannot refrain from asserting that he himself has done just so much if not more to create such wrong impressions by his readiness in furnishing articles to the *American Federationist* and many other pure and simple trade-union journals, he gives most of the material for arguments, unconsciously perhaps, for many labor leaders and the Civic Federation members, as he seems to have the conception that the American trades-union movement is moving along the same lines as that in the countries on the European continent. When, as it has happened quite frequently, the rate of wages, compiled by Fehlinger, are given in marks and francs, and then figured out in dollars value, and when the readers of these papers, containing these distorted, misleading reports, are made to believe that by comparison of wages it is evident that, for instance, workers earning in Germany 4 marks a day or 5 francs is only getting wages equivalent to \$1 in America, and when from these alleged facts conclusions are drawn that the pure and simple union movement is responsible for wages being here double as high as in the advanced countries of Europe, and that surely the Utopian Socialistic rainbow-chasers of France, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and other lands are neglecting, on account of their agitation for the land where milk and honey will flow in abundance, the struggles of every day for the maintenance of better working conditions, so we claim that these articles, furnished by Comrade Fehlinger himself, are mostly the cause of these false arguments being at the disposal of those who use them as weapons against all Socialist tendencies in the union movement of this land.

Comrade Fehlinger complains that many editors of trades-union journals are giving space to these perversions and falsehoods of a certain Mr. Grenell, yet he does not seem to have noticed that his own articles are used to work counter to all progressive ideas and moves in the American trades-union movement.—*Brauer Zeitung*.

MORE ORGANIZERS NEEDED.

We are proud of the growth of our organization. We are gaining strength at a wonderful rate, because we are getting good material and because of the untiring energy of our present force of organizers. It is to be regretted, however, that we have so few field men at work. There never was a time in the history of the U. B. R. E. when the outlook for organizing was so encouraging as it is at present.

About three-tenths of the railway employes in the United States are union men; but the majority of them are members of the class orders which are worse than no organization at all. There is more downright hypocrisy in the class orders and more open knavery practiced by them than can be found in half the trusts and corporations of the country.

The various journals of these class pharisees howl with holy horror against the strike-breaker, while they themselves repeatedly betray other railroad men into the hands of their enemies. One class order scabs on the other with no more compunction than a rattlesnake. The U. B. R. E. members are certainly receiving an object lesson from the Clarks, the Mitchells and the first vice president of the Na-

tional Civic Federation, the right dishonorable Samuel Gompers.

Many of the decent class order men have said to me: "If I were sure of keeping my job here I would not remain in a class order for an hour; but if I lose my position here the treachery of our class orders would prevent me from getting employment wherever they are in control." What praiseworthy organizations these class orders must be which prevent a human being from gaining a living for himself and family because he does not think as they think.

We would say to all who declare that the class orders are a detriment to them and to their families: Get out of them. Exercise the prerogative of your manhood and get into line with those of your fellow workers who are so nobly striving toward the goal of industrial freedom. Join the U. B. R. E. and help hasten the dawn of a better era for all the toiling sons of earth. It is true, you may have to make some sacrifice in the beginning, but no great work can be done for the uplift of humanity without sacrifices. But the gains in self-respect, wider brotherhood, and economic solidarity more than counterbalance them.

With more organizers in the field we could take advantage of the growing unrest of railroad men and crystallize the discontent of the employes in the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

T. F. S.

Voice of Labor

Published by the American Labor Union.

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A fool in revolt is infinitely wiser than a philosopher forging a learned apology for his chains.—Kossuth.

“By prudent upbuilding the industrial union of workers can and will be in the hands of the proletariat, lined up for political battle, the hammer which will smash down the capitalist system of society.”—Liebknecht.

The heavy Socialist vote polled in the recent election does not denote an equal number of class-conscious workers. Much of it was merely the confused protest of radical Democrats against Parker and Wall street. Indeed, only that portion of the vote is of any vital meaning which represents workingmen who are bound together all the year in the industrial union of their class.

Knowing the driving force of hunger and want, one should have pity upon women who barter their bodies for bread. But the combined scorn of every language, from the cuneiform script of ancient Egypt to the lava torrent which O'Neill, of the Miners' Magazine, pours upon Peabody and his cohorts falls a thousand fathoms short of the contempt with which all decent men should regard the intellectual prostitute.

That the class struggle dominates every important affair of our lives and that its line of cleavage runs through the most cherished traditions is unmistakably shown in Cripple Creek, where members of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and of other fraternal orders helped deport miners who belonged to the same lodges with them and to whom they had pledged themselves by the most sacred obligations.

The December edition of the Arena contains an article on “Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners in Massachusetts,” by Dr. George W. Galvin, surgeon-in-chief to the Boston Emergency Hospital and active worker in the cause of Socialism. The November edition of the Arena also contains an article by Dr. Galvin on “Our Legal Machinery and Its Victims.” These two

papers furnish damning evidence against our present social system, which is merciless in its brutality to everyone who stands in the way of profit-making.

The Brauer Zeitung, official organ of the United Brewery Workmen, ought to be read by every industrial unionist who wishes to keep in touch with the labor movement of the world. For keen judgment and searching analysis its Editorial Notes are unsurpassed. A wide knowledge of the economic side of the class struggle in America and on the Continent, coupled with an intellect of uncommon ability, places Comrade Trautmann, its editor, in the fore-front as an exponent of Industrial Unionism.

The economic organization of the working class must be as world-wide in character as its political counterpart. Socialism is an international movement. Industrial Unionism, which is the pith and marrow of the Socialist movement, must keep pace with the political activity of the proletariat. We are glad, therefore, to note in Bebel's report of the International Amsterdam Congress to the Bremen Congress of the German Social Democracy that Comrade Barnilberg proposed that under the head of “Emigration and Immigration,” which had been referred to the Congress of 1907, should be considered the subject of the right of emigrant workingmen to transfer freely from the unions of the old country to those of the new. This is a question which ought to command the attention of the American Labor Union and be thoroughly studied with a view to its discussion in the next national convention.

The tear-ducts of pure-and-simple trades unionists have become sluiceways of briny floods over the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York that contracts whereby employers agree to hire only union workingmen are unconstitutional and void, and that an employer who has signed such a contract has a right to cancel it without being subject to any forfeit or penalty stipulated in the terms of the contract. They are sorely smitten and grieved beyond measure because the court decided against them. And yet the decision was the only logical one which could be rendered. Law is merely the expressed will of the ruling class, and statute-books are simply elaborations of the rules which masters of the bread post in every shop and factory. So long as the capitalist owns the means of life, he has the right to control the conditions under which the worker must struggle for existence. Ownership of the tools of industry necessarily carries with it lordship of government; consequently, law is an instrument in the hands of the tool-owners for the subjugation of the tool-workers. When, therefore, by any quirk of circumstance, the law trenches upon the profits of the capitalist, it ceases to serve its purpose and becomes unconstitutional and void.

Oro I. Richardson complains, in a manuscript of unusual length, that we held him up to ridicule in last month's editorial, entitled “The Land of Prester John.” There is not a single word in that editorial which can be construed as ridicule of Mr. Richardson. In the manuscript submitted by way of reply, however, there is much that goes beyond mere ridicule and leaps into positive misrepresentation. Mr. Richardson asserts that “the settled purpose of the A. L. U. and

the A. F. of L. is to waste the energies of the working class in making mud pies called Local Unions; and just as soon as they commence to bake, the capitalist comes along and kicks them off the earth." This coupling of the A. L. U. with the A. F. of L. is, to our minds, not ridicule, but insult.

Mr. Richardson ignores the real purpose of the American Labor Union, which is not the formation of Local Unions with a view to strikes or to any settlement of the labor problem within capitalist society, but, as plainly stated in the editorial, 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. In other words, class-conscious Industrial Unionism has for its object the economic structure of the Socialist republic.

A HOWL FROM THE PHARISEES.

The report of the board of directors to the Colorado Baptists' State convention by Secretary W. B. Pope of Pueblo asserts that "the churches all over the State are now in a deplorable condition because of the incessant strife which has rent the business of this State in tatters. Not only have the commercial interests of the State suffered, but the attendance of our churches has fallen off to a considerable degree. No more serious crime could be perpetrated against a community than to place a finger against the progress of God's work upon his people. The fault all lies at the door of the labor agitators, whose incessant bickering and agitation have stopped the wave of progress in all lines for more than a year; and it is due to this cause that I am compelled to report an empty treasury this year."

That the business interests of the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance and the American Manufacturers' Association are the barometer which infallibly indicates the progress of God's work upon his people is a dogma of modern Churchianity which thus far has lacked formal promulgation by the lightning-change artists who perform the thrilling feat of serving God and Mammon in the sanctimonious, hippodrome and gigantic aggregation of unprecedented and never-before-exhibited acrobats of the theological circus.

It needs no ghost to tell us that the empty treasury furnishes the cardinal text for the howl which goes up from the Pharisees. Their chief concern is with the dearth of shekels; and the head and front of the labor agitator's offending is that he has not spent his energies in passing the collection box down the aisles instead of fighting for the interests of his class. The yawning coffers, whose silence is unbroken by the pious clink of gold, prove that the main source of revenue has been the horny-handed son of toil. The capitalist pays only for value received. In spite of their cringing obsequiousness to the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Association in denouncing the strike of the Western Federation of Miners, the churchmen of Colo-Russia have not been able to stampede the ranks of the strikers. Their failure to soothe the discontent of the working class by assurances of a happy and plentiful hereafter in exchange for contentment with rags and hunger in the lean and sullen present

cancels any draft that they might make upon the bank accounts of the Standard Oil Company and the commercial interests of the State.

WHERE SOCIALISM IS STRONGEST.

The following table shows the percentage of the total vote cast for Socialist party electors in the various States at the recent election. The States are numbered from 1 to 45, indicating the relative position of each State in Socialist party strength:

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. California | 8.911 | 24. Missouri | 2.027 |
| 2. Montana | 8.705 | 25. Louisiana | 1.836 |
| 3. Oregon | 8.45 | 26. Indiana | 1.762 |
| 4. Nevada | 7.633 | 27. Michigan | 1.721 |
| 5. Washington | 6.952 | 28. Pennsylvania | 1.604 |
| 6. Idaho | 6.818 | 29. Arkansas | 1.558 |
| 7. Illinois | 6.445 | 30. Vermont | 1.478 |
| 8. Wisconsin | 6.373 | 31. Rhode Island | 1.402 |
| 9. Florida | 5.945 | 32. Colorado | 1.357 |
| 10. Utah | 5.674 | 33. New Hampshire | 1.211 |
| 11. Kansas | 4.773 | 34. Maryland | 1.001 |
| 12. Minnesota | 4.005 | 35. Texas | .985 |
| 13. Ohio | 3.619 | 36. Kentucky | .825 |
| 14. Wyoming | 3.507 | 37. Alabama | .783 |
| 15. Nebraska | 3.298 | 38. Mississippi | .672 |
| 16. South Dakota | 3.093 | 39. West Virginia | .654 |
| 17. Iowa | 3.056 | 40. Tennessee | .557 |
| 18. Massachusetts | 3.024 | 41. Delaware | .332 |
| 19. North Dakota | 2.874 | 42. Georgia | .143 |
| 20. Connecticut | 2.384 | 43. Virginia | .122 |
| 21. New Jersey | 2.232 | 44. North Carolina | .059 |
| 22. New York | 2.23 | 45. South Carolina | .030 |
| 23. Maine | 2.182 | | |

Throughout the forty-five States, as a whole, the Debs electors received exactly 3 per cent of the total vote.

Roughly, Debs' chief strength came from the West. Excepting only North Dakota, Missouri and Colorado, every State west of the Mississippi and north of the Mason and Dixon line shows more than the average of 3 per cent. Only two Eastern States, Massachusetts and Ohio, cast as much as the average, while six States of the extreme West, California, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, Washington and Idaho, polled six per cent of the total votes of their respective States.

Following the West, come the States of the Mississippi and north of the Solid South. The South itself, with two or three surprising exceptions, is weakest in Socialism, ten Southern States showing less than 1 per cent of the total vote for the Socialist party candidates.

Among the strangest things in this table is that Florida gave almost 6 per cent of her total vote to Debs, while every other Southern State save Louisiana and Arkansas show less than 1 per cent. This indicates that the South is either sterile in working class solidarity, or that all of the South is a fertile field for organization, only needing energetic work such as has been done in Florida by Healey and others.

Illinois leaping to eighth place is attributable in a measure to the failure of the stock yards strike, although the personal popularity of Debs in Chicago gave him 10,000 more votes than were given the candidate for Governor.

The deportation of several thousand union miners and the disfranchisement of thousands of others who left the State to seek employment elsewhere had much to do with decreasing the Socialist vote in Colorado, although the bitter determination to defeat Peabody and re-establish constitutional government at any cost no doubt influenced many Socialists to vote the Democratic ticket as a temporary expedient.

That craftism tends to divide the workers politically, and that industrialism influences unionists towards political solidarity, is also demonstrated to those who

will compare the Socialist party strength with the progress of the industrial union principle in the various States. However, insufficient development of either principle makes it impossible to judge the exact influence of one upon the other.

The total vote for the Debs electors in the forty-five States is more than 392,000, and the Socialist party votes in the Territories will bring the total close to 425,000, an increase of more than 433 per cent over the Socialist party presidential vote of four years ago.

Department of International Musical Union

Edited by W. SHURTLEFF, General Secretary

Our members have been seriously handicapped in the past for want of an official journal to express the spirit of the International Musical Union and to maintain that close fellowship between widely scattered men which is so needful to the permanency and progress of our organization. Many sound objections operated against the establishment of such a journal in the days gone by. In the first place, the already extant musical papers were uniformly fair to musicians. The cost of publishing a journal, with little or no advertisements, would be too heavy a burden upon our membership; and, besides, we felt that it would be an injustice to the old pioneer papers to enter into competition with them for advertisements in view of the fact that there were in existence and battling for the musicians long before any union of musicians thought of venturing into being. Moreover, we were convinced that a musical union journal should be devoted exclusively to the interests of union musicians, and altogether free from the influences which advertisements would exercise over the policy of the union to a more or less appreciable extent.

It was therefore an unmixed pleasure when, on becoming united with the American Labor Union, we were informed that as much space as we wanted in their official organ, the Voice of Labor, was at our disposal. In taking charge of this department, we feel that we are giving to the musicians the first publication unreservedly devoted to the well being of union musicians.

At the last regular meeting of the Cleveland Musical Union, Local No. 1, of the International Musical Union, the following officers were elected: President, J. P. Knight; Secretary, J. S. Jacobs; Vice President, J. Shaffer; Corresponding Secretary, F. Watson; Treasurer, W. H. Darbey.

The subscription price of the VOICE OF LABOR is fifty cents per year. Every member of our locals should receive it and make an effort to secure as many new subscribers as possible.

Beginning with the February edition of the VOICE OF LABOR, a page will be devoted to histories of our affiliated locals. Old Fighting Local No. 1 of Cleveland will have the honor of being first, and we can assure our readers that the history of that local will long be remembered by those who opposed it.

With all our boasted Republican and Democratic prosperity, there are 11,839,081 illiterate children in America over ten years of age. We certainly need Socialism in our time.

"Little by little the world grows strong,
"Fighting the battles of right and wrong,
"Little by little the right holds sway,
"Little by little the wrong gives way."

It has been truly said that "development for a musician includes more than a gain in musical knowledge and in executive skill. It demands growth in all the qualities that make true, strong, useful manhood and womanhood."

Of Beethoven, it is told that he had to be driven to the piano and beaten before he would practice. This, alas! is true of less distinguished artists than the great master.

A number of suits for damages are pending in various courts against labor unions. The Taff Vale decision in England has emboldened the American capitalists to open legal war upon the union treasuries. If the cases now pending are won it will show that every member of a union is responsible, if he has property, for the acts of his organization; and it is needless to say there will be music in the courts.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 14, 1904.

The Musicians' Progressive Union of Cincinnati, International Musical Union, No. 35, sends Christmas greetings to our thousands of new American Labor Union brothers, and wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Number 35 is one of the oldest unions in Cincinnati, who have for years stood steadfast to true union principles when it would have been profitable to surrender what we knew was to the best interests of our class; and it is with no little pleasure that we see our International has united with the progressive workers of the country in their industrial movement to abolish wage slavery and establish a system whereby the worker can get all he creates.

ALLAN TREMPER.

301 Broadway.

PRAISE OF MUSIC.

In sweet music is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing, die.—Shakespeare.

Our soul sympathizes with everything that is musically correct; everything musically incorrect is logically faulty and imperfect, and therefore

does not accord with our feeling and our common sense.—Dr. Hauptmann.

There is no doubt that the seed of many virtues is in such hearts as are devoted to music; those who are not touched by music, I hold to be like stocks or stones.—Luther.

It is music's lofty mission to shed light on the depths of the human heart.—Schumann.

Music is the essence of order, and leads to all that is good, just, and beautiful.—Plato.

Among the various things which are suitable for man's recreation and pleasure, music is the first, and leads us to the belief that it is a gift of God set apart for this purpose.—Calvin.

Genius and Love never meet but the spirit of music is near them,
When the heart speaks, lend thine ear
—lend thine ear, for its language is song.

HAPPENINGS OF PAST DE- CEMBERS.

On Tuesday, Dec. 11, Karl Friedrich Zelter born, 1758. Hector Berlioz born, 1803. Mario died, 1883.

On Friday, Dec. 14, K. P. Emanuel Bach died, 1788.

On Sunday, Dec. 16, Francois Adrien Boieldieu born, 1775. Johann Adolf Hasse died, 1783.

On Friday, Dec. 21, Ernst Pauer born, 1826. Theophilus Marzials born, 1850. Theodore Hagen died, 1811. Professor Stanford's "Phaudrig Croboore" performed for the first time in London, 1896.

On Saturday, Dec. 22, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony first performed in Vienna, 1808.

On Sunday, Dec. 23, Robert Schumann's "Das Paradies und die Peri," produced in Dresden.

On Monday, Dec. 24, Haydn's "Creation" produced in Paris, 1800.

On Wednesday, Dec. 26, Franz Hunden born, 1793.

On Thursday, Dec. 27, Alfred Cellier died almost while putting the last touches to his opera, "The Mountebanks," 1891.

Department of
United Brotherhood of Railway Employees

Edited by **W. L. HALL, General Secretary-Treasurer**

**TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE U. B. R. E.,
 Notice.**

Beginning Jan. 1, 1905, I hereby offer a prize, consisting of a \$60 gold watch (21 jewel, Waltham or Elgin movement), in a solid gold hunting case, suitably engraved and inscribed, as a souvenir, and a \$15 solid gold chain, to the member who will secure the largest number of new members during the period between Jan. 1, 1905, and July 1, 1905.

This offer does not apply to commissioned organizers, or vice presidents.

There is no special qualification necessary to enter this contest. Any member in good standing, other than those excepted above, can enter for the prize.

All applications secured under this contest must be sent in to the General Secretary Treasurer, through some agent; and on the reverse side of the application must be written, in ink, the word **CONTEST**; and below same the signature of the member who secured the application, together with that of the agent to whom application was reported.

Agents must not report applications to the credit of any member, unless cash for the full amount of the initiation fee and at least one month's dues are turned in with the application. Agents are also required to send to the General Secretary-Treasurer the full amount of the General Treasury proportion of the initiation fee, thus turned in with the application, in cash. In no case will agents be permitted to apply such cash on vice presidents or other vouchers.

This proposition is made for the purpose of stimulating activity and interest on the part of our members, and of recognizing, by the award of a suitable and lasting souvenir, the services of any member who by his earnest zeal and activity manifests his belief in living out the principles that he openly professes by his membership in a labor union.

All those who wish to join the army of workers in the cause of the brotherhood and have their names enrolled as contestants for this splendid souvenir, should send their name and address to the General Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible after they have decided to do so.

W. L. HALL,
 General Secretary-Treasurer.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 1, 1904.

To the Journal:

There has been nothing in the Journal lately from Houston Division. And I con-

cluded to let you and other divisions throughout the country know that old 64 is still doing business at the same old stand.

We are constantly adding to our membership. It has grown to be a regular portion of each meeting's exercises to initiate new members and pass upon new applications.

We are reinstating many of the old members who had become discouraged and dropped out of the movement, because the organization had not secured substantial benefits for them immediately upon their becoming members. This is one of the great faults of the ordinary working man. He fails to realize that an organization, especially one of this character, is builded slowly; and rests entirely upon the intelligence and manhood of its membership.

I would call attention to a duty that every member of this organization owes to himself and to the world, which is, that we must see to it that every member who comes into the U. B. R. E. is prevailed upon to stay with the movement until we are thoroughly organized and can demonstrate to the world the great things that it would be possible to accomplish under the plans of Industrial Unionism. It is also our duty to work ceaselessly to secure new members.

No doubt but every member of the U. B. R. E. is personally acquainted with someone who is eligible to become a member that, if he will make the slightest effort, he could induce to join our ranks.

It is our fight and there is none more interested in seeing the Brotherhood develop than we common members. In fact, we are the only ones who can possibly profit through the strength of the organization, and why should we not put our heart and soul in the building of an institution that will be our refuge from the storms?

Myself and others of Division 64 have resolved to devote every possible moment of our time to missionary work for the Brotherhood.

We have met and been instrumental in inducing many of the delinquent members to reinstate themselves in good standing, and have also secured many new members for Division 64. The trouble is that there are so few willing to do the work. I do not understand why this is, for the work is not difficult, neither does it involve any trouble or expense, it is simply a matter of instructing your brother workman in the principles of the union movement, and asking him to join you in a plan to benefit both of you. Every member of this organization comes in touch with some one person that they could bring into the movement, if they will but make the effort. Just think what could be accomplished, if each member would resolve to do this. Don't say to yourself, "There is no use in my doing this, because the others will not," for the others are doing it, or at least many of them are and many more will, and it only remains for you to get in line with us.

Our Brotherhood simply offers us a plan by which something great can be accomplished for the working people. It remains for the working people themselves to put the life and soul and strength into the machine by building up its membership.

Information comes to us from many sources that the employers' associations are preparing to make a great fight against organized labor. If this is so, the struggle will be a bitter one, in which men's souls will be tried, and the test for manhood will be made. While there is no doubt as to the final outcome of this struggle, it still

stands us in hand to prepare ourselves the best we may to meet it.

I make this appeal to all members of the Brotherhood, as well as to the "slow" members of Division 64 (we have a few of this kind here as well as in other places), and I would like to hear from members in all parts of the country, either through the Journal or direct by letter, who will enter into this work with me. I don't know what you are doing in other parts of the country, in other divisions, but I have already a large force of workers associated with me in doing this work in the Houston Division.

Now, let these active forces, even if it is only one person in a division, get in direct touch with one another, so that we can advise and encourage one another in this great work. Let us not only seek to get new members and reinstate the delinquents, but let us work to **EDUCATE** our present members and increase our army of workers.

Trusting to hear from some interested member who has some plan to suggest and who is willing to consecrate his best manhood to our cause, I remain yours in E., U. and P.

C. KROHN,
 Houston, Texas.

VINDICATED.

"The stone that the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."

We could not wish for a stronger proof that the principles advocated and promulgated by Eugene V. Debs as President of the American Railway Union, until that organization merged into the Social Democratic party in 1897, have now been vindicated than that shown by the results of the recent election. All indications point to the fact that about 90 per cent of the rank and file of railway employes cast their vote for Debs. This should be very encouraging to the supporters and advocates of Industrial Unionism and to us as members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in particular, because our organization is built upon the same plan as that of the A. R. U. Indeed, it is an improvement upon the old organization, because the founders of the U. B. of R. E. had the advantage of the history and experiences of the officers of the A. R. U.

In 1894, the year of the great strike, many of the railroad boys were led to repudiate Eugene V. Debs and the principles he so valiantly fought and suffered to defend through the traitorous and evil influences exerted over them by the selfish and autocratic class order officials. We all know that the treachery and narrow policy of the class orders caused the loss of the greatest industrial battle ever waged in this country and set back the progress of industrialism. They helped rivet more strongly the chains of wage-slavery upon the working class.

The results of the election, however, prove conclusively that when the rank and file of railroad men all over the country are left to act upon their own judgment and follow their own convictions, they accept and support the principles of industrial unionism. We have met the same conditions and experiences since the U. B. of R. E. was organized in 1901, when the policy and principles of that organization were first introduced and explained to the boys and they were left to act freely upon their own judgment and follow unimpeded their own convictions. They saw plainly that it was

the only form of organization that gave promise of any relief or benefit to railroad employes for the future; and they came to us in great numbers and gave hearty and unanimous support. But many have, since that time, allowed the class order officials to draw them away from the U. B. of R. E. by coercion, false statements and all the foul means possible to men bent upon treachery to the working class.

The crisis is at hand, and the boys are now getting their eyes open. We are coming to the parting of the ways. The rascals have had their day and they can no longer hide their evil and selfish motives from the workers. The false prophets have been unmasked to the men who have grown weary of waiting for improvement in labor conditions and who have received only curtailment of privileges year after year.

As members of the U. B. of R. E., let us all get to work in dead earnest, for the time is now ripe for great achievements. Indeed, it has never been more promising since the birth of our organization.

COWGILL.

Stafford, Texas, Oct. 28, 1904.

W. L. Hall, General Secretary-Treasurer U. B. R. E.:

My Dear Sir and Brother—I received your letter of recent date and replying will say: Personally, I am striving and will continue to strive to do all in my power to carry forward the propaganda work of the U. B. R. E. and Industrial Unionism.

I am convinced that the only thing for railway men to do is to get into one organization, where they can, by working together for each others' interest, have strength to accomplish something solid and permanent for themselves.

An organization of this kind may not be very popular, at this time, among certain classes of railway men, because they are not yet educated along these higher lines, but that they will be some of these days there is no question.

What we want to labor to do is hold fast to every member that we secure until we can educate him to realize that he must stand with his shoulder to the wheel and not become discouraged.

The trouble is that so many are weak-kneed, easily discouraged and blown with the winds.

These members think that a union should at once accomplish great things for them. And if it does not come up to their expectations they get disheartened and permit themselves to drop out.

If each member who joins our ranks would sign a pledge, with himself, that no matter what happened he would stay with the organization for a period of five years, I am satisfied that in that time, at its present rate of development, we could control all of the railway systems of North America.

It is the dense ignorance of the working people that our organization has to contend against. The ordinary working man has never studied along these lines. He has never been made to see the great significance of the labor movement to him. He is simply an idle drifter along the tide of life.

To give you an idea of the necessity of thoroughly unionizing the railway men, instead of organizing them, I will mention some of the impositions that are practiced by the management upon the employes of the Southern Pacific system, who are working in departments the employes of which are not numerically strong enough to accomplish anything in a class order.

I refer to the trackmen and water service men.

The company has issued orders that pumpers must attend to the switch lights and keep the yards and switches cleaned. And at several stations, including my own, he is required to act as agent, receive and bill out freight and transact other station business, for which he is paid the magnificent compensation of \$10 per month extra.

I would willingly refuse to do this work, not only because the agents and operators

along the line, claim that I am "SCABBING" on them, but because I can see the great harm that I am doing by filling a position that should pay some man a salary of from \$75 to \$100 per month for the sum of \$10. But I have no choice. If I should refuse the company would simply replace me with some other fellow who was starved into an attitude to accept it, and the union trainmen, engineers, conductors and even the union operators and agents, who make the cry against me, would do nothing in support of my protest. They would all continue doing business with the "scab" who relieved me from the position. I see no sense or justice in this. Why would they not just as soon continue doing business with me, who at least tries to be a union man, as the other fellow who makes no pretense? Possibly a man who has been selected because of the fact that he was an avowed non-union man. Then, again, the operators who claim to be such good union men are compelled to do this same kind of "scabbing," only on a different division of the road. Between Del Rio and El Paso, on the Southern Pacific, although the operators, through their great organization, have a binding contract with the company, they are required to do the pumping at many stations. For this they receive only \$10 per month extra, and by doing this they displace a regular pumper who would receive from \$60 to \$75 per month. Why don't they refuse to do this? They have much better reason for making a stand against doing this pumping than I against acting as agent, because they are, or at least claim to be, organized.

The fact is that their petty class order is just as incapable of protecting them as though they had none at all.

The only hope to adjust these things is to secure the co-operation of all employes, no matter what department they might be working in, by placing them in one organization, so that a contract will shield each and every employe on the pay roll of a company.

A contract of this kind would not only insure every worker from the injustice so frequently imposed by the petty officials of a road, even when working under the present contracts, but a contract secured by such co-operation would be of some value. Would mean something.

What does a contract amount to that must be asked for on bended knees?

At present there are thousands of men working for railway companies at a bare pittance who have no regular hours to work. The only rule is that they must work the customary 10 hours each day and as many more as the company might demand. Section men and pumpers work their 10 hours every day, including Sunday, and many nights, all night, for which they receive no extra compensation, and all this for a salary that keeps them living from "hand to mouth," as the master used to feed his slaves, only these men are not nearly so well cared for as was the slave.

I think it the duty of every member of the Brotherhood to do all in his power, not only to get new members, but to educate them and himself in the great purposes of INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM; this is absolutely the only hope, and I for one hereby enroll myself in the army of workers for the Brotherhood, and promise to consecrate my best energies to the work.

C. B. FRANKLIN.

Del Rio, Texas, Nov. 4, 1904.

Editor of the Journal:

The October Journal has just come to hand. But as I have been very busy since receiving it I have been unable to read any part of it, with the exception of the letter from Fourth Vice President J. E. Fitzgerald.

By the way, isn't our Fitz a "cracker-jack?" He is always at it. Never lets up. While he is doing a great work for the Brotherhood and the cause of labor, I fear that he is overtaxing his strength and will undermine his health. There is no living

man that can subject himself to the strenuous life that he lives for any considerable time. The hard work that he does during the day, together with his night lectures, would kill any man, and I and the rest of the boys here notice a big change in him since he was here less than a year ago.

It is a shame that such men as Fitzgerald has to be sacrificed in teaching a lot of "chumps" their duty as men, when their duty is so plain and easily understood that the merest child should be able to follow it out. But the great shame is that when he has reason to feel that his labor has been rewarded, through inducing so many men to join our ranks, to have some of them show their base cowardice and dense ignorance by letting themselves become delinquent and drop out—deserting their colors, as it were, on the eve of battle.

I am sometimes made to feel ashamed of my American blood when I see my countrymen all around me a hundred times worse than a Judas.

Fitzgerald, in his letter, expresses the fear that possibly he is too severe on the labor and political "fakirs," but I can assure him that it is impossible to be too severe on this class of parasites. An honest man can never be too vigorous in manifesting his disapproval of a dishonest one. Neither can those who are qualified by nature and the habit of thought; those who are honest in their love for the labor movement be too vigorous in denouncing those who are seeking their own personal gain in the labor movement.

Del Rio Division has just manifested a wonderful revival of interest. This is a small place, but we have succeeded in building up a splendid little division and all of our members are "true blue," and heartily co-operate with the great principles underlying the Brotherhood. We understand that our movement is an educational one, that it depends upon the intelligence and understanding of the working people for its development. And we can wait for this.

We see nothing to be gained through the class orders, as they have no high and noble purpose to serve, and unless this be so the labor movement can accomplish nothing in the way of removing the miseries and misfortunes of the common people.

A. M. GILDEA,
Agent Division No. 49.

READJUSTMENT.

BY FRANK M'CABE.

What is meant by the industrial movement now taking place is not clear unless the combinations that are being made of employers is meant.

It is true that these combinations are being made to fight the unions, but so far they have had the opposite effect. No adjustment made by capital that implies war on unionism can weaken the ties that bind union men together.

Labor organizations can be seriously injured only by their own acts. The labor union movement has now reached a point where only internal strife can destroy it. Inspired by faith in the purity of the motives, cemented by mutual respect and confidence, and guided by wisdom, the union labor movement will not die while there is need of it.

When the members of a union have by their own time and means created certain conditions necessary to their safety and well-being in a given industry or institution, it is morally their right and duty to insist that the non-union man who seeks to share these conditions shall first seek to share the labor and expenditure necessary to their maintenance; in other words, to insist that he shall join the union. Such is the main contention of the unionist in so far as the non-unionist is concerned. And upon this principle rests the so-called "closed shop." For his own sake, as well as for the benefit of all wage-earners, the

non-unionist is asked to join the union. If he refuses he certainly has no right to complain when union men decline to work with him. If he is willing to accept the benefits which unavoidably come to him because of unionism without making some return for them, that is a matter he must "square," if he can, with his own conscience.

On Nov. 15th I instituted a new division of Erie employes who had been members of the Brotherhood of Carmen. Brother D. C. Wolverton assisted in instituting this division.

The following officers were appointed for the present, until the regular election of officers next month: Manager, John Eul; Past Manager, W. S. Kelly; Prelate, Thos. Hansbury; Superintendent, S. McWright; Agent and Cashier, P. J. Buckley; Conductor, Frank Breen; Engineer, John Reddy; Flagman, John Thompson; Watchman, John Higgins.

These brothers are just like a good many more: they have become tired of the trades union plan and the industrial union plan of organization appeals to them more strongly.

The lessons of the past should be a warning to all railway employes to get together for their own benefit; for only through this plan of organization can they accomplish any good results. Now, you railroad men, study this plan of organization; give it your attention, and should it appeal to you, join it. Should it not meet with your approval, keep out of it, but whatever you do, join some union and be a union man—a man among men. We need your co-operation in this grand industrial movement. "One for all and all for one."

With best wishes for you and all members of the U. B. R. E., I remain yours in E., U. and P.
FRANK McCABE,
First Vice President.

FOR THE TRACKMAN'S EYE.

Why a man receiving a pittance as wages should hesitate an instant to better his condition, is beyond understanding. Tolling as you do, day after day, in rain, sleet or snow, and not to exert one iota of the spirit of true manhood, would be beyond belief if it were not an undeniable fact. Your patience, self-denial, promptness and integrity should receive a greater reward, but never will as long as you remain dumb to your own interest and deaf to the call made upon you by those whose only desire and wish is to call you Brother and extend a helping hand. Your work not being defined, you are a slave to the other departments, forced to obey the beck and call of any and all. Paid starvation wages, the pleasures of this life are absolutely denied you. You are a mere automaton.

Kind-hearted, unselfish and sympathetic as you are, it is in vain I have sought a reason for the apathy you are exhibiting in hesitating to embrace the principles of equality. Always ready when duty calls, cheerful even amidst danger and tolling as one in your daily occupation, it is strange indeed you are non-believers in unity. Unrewarded as all of you are, compelled to bear without recompense the burdens of others who are better paid, and the right of protest denied you, it is beyond a doubt you are greatly in need of protection.

Honest, as a general rule; unflinching in the time of danger; trustworthy beyond comparison, and truthful in the highest degree—is the bona fide trackman who is receiving but the crumbs which fall from the corporation table and who still turns the deaf ear to the clarion notes calling him in no mistaken tones to industrial freedom.

Given its impetus in far off Oregon, crossing the Rockies with one bound, sweeping in its onward march the green fields of the Mississippi Valley and the fertile plains of the South, it is now storming the rockbound coast of Maine—such, fellow-laborer, has been the progress of the grand, unselfish organization which is now asking the privilege to lift you out of the "slough

of despond," to extend the hand of brotherly love and to encourage you to attain a higher plane in life.

Would you refuse the kind offers of a friend if you were in need; would you disdain the glad hand of welcome extended with unselfish design; would you ignore the pleadings of your own heart to occupy the level you should—the level of a man? I ask, do you desire to remain in the same category as the peon and convict; or is it your heart's desire to assert your rights as an American laborer? Draw a veil across that dark, forbidden past and look upon that future, which you can make so bright, so cheerful and so prosperous.

There is but one way to be emancipated from the long slavery you have endured; there is but one course to follow in order to enjoy the friendship and esteem of your fellow-laborers in other departments; there is but one union to embrace that will transform you from a serf to a kingly man. In the inmost recesses of your heart there is something bids you to follow the road that has been blazed for you, that tells you to cast off the unprofitable and unsuccessful old and don the progressive and enlightened new. Then, why not follow the dictates of your own conscience? Cast off that feeling of timidity and cowardice; discourage those unwarranted and baseless opinions, "It's no use," "it will do no good." These expressions are but the mouthings of cowards and traitors. Bear in mind, the "Declaration of Independence" met with a like reception, but the patriots behind that document proved to the world that freedom was the undeniable right of all. So it is with the grand declaration of equality, unity and protection, for it is proving it really and truthfully means industrial freedom.

In conclusion, I wish to call your attention again to the inconsistencies displayed by the M. of W. E. Its eagerness to enlarge its dwindling membership has caused it to overstep all boundaries of prudence and fair-dealing in exacting an initiation fee from some and allowing a card to others free gratis. This is done in the case of the members of the defunct N. U. R. T. Their pieces of cardboard are accepted as full payment, while those who had the keen foresight to see into the wily ways of that speculative lawyer are compelled "to dig down." I ask you, non-union men, can you see any justice in this "making flesh of one and fish of another?" Why this discrimination?

Again, in the list of eligibles of the M. of W. E. I notice roadmasters are included, which fact brands it as a corporation organization. All roads recognize and regard them as officials. Can a roadmaster adhere to and uphold the principles of a union and at the same time obey the orders of the superintendent? Can he serve two masters? I leave it to your good sense and unbiased opinion whether this unprincipled corporation labor union is more worthy of your support and more preferable than the U. B. R. E., which teaches equality to all, and which excludes any and all officials?
CERTIFICATE 91, Division 27.

AN ACROSTIC.

Each for all and all for one,
Quietly tolling 'till the good work's done;
United as one never to fall,
Always ready when the Brothers call.
Love, manhood, protection and fair play,
Integrity and unity have come to stay.
Truth shall conquer defamation;
Yellow streaks are not in our organization.

Uplift the lowly, is our just cause;
No trials daunt us, nor fear of the laws.
Industrial Union is what we'll ever be;
Truth will rise, as all will see.
You're invited to join the U. B. R. E.

Personal prejudice will not stand;
Rights of the laborer we demand;
Oppression of one, is a warning to all,
The high and low, the great and small.

Each a brother and a brother to each,
Confidence and fidelity are what we teach.
Thrice welcome those who are believers,
Infinite scorn to the base deceivers.
Our Union's just, noble and good,
None should be out of the Brotherhood.
CERTIFICATE 91, Division 27.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION.

In these verses, a union you will see,
Nothing can stop it, you will agree;
Depend upon it, brothers, it is bound to win,
Even tho' criticised by the class order din.
Shout and work, for the day to the world
will soon come
When in triumph we will say, the union
has won.
Rise, U. B. R. E. Brothers, with the A. L.
U. hand in hand,
Invite the world's attention to our principles so grand.

Although we are young, in the right we are strong,
Let friendship and love be the motto of our song.
Let us strive until humanity is elevated by our plan—
Never forgetting our brother, the poor working man.

Remembering his struggle for justice, liberty and right,
Let us onward and upward press on in the fight.
Never ceasing our work until we enfold
Within our Brotherhood the young and the old.

Invite no trouble, avoid it if you can,
Leave strife and discord to the A. F. of L. band;
Let the soul and spirit of our organization tell,
Where friends and Brothers can in equality dwell.

Now let us unite and do what we can
To assist in elevating the workingman;
And in spite of our enemies the world will yet see
All railway employes unite in the U. B. R. E.

WM. WATSON,
Agent Division 61, Cleburne, Texas.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed and entered on the minutes of Division 73, Terrell, Texas:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in his infinite wisdom, to call to her eternal rest Lula May, the daughter of our worthy Brother, J. H. Mathes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Division 73 extends its sympathy to the bereaved family in their affliction; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the division and another copy sent for publication in the Journal.

J. B. WARREN,
A. R. BULLOCK,
J. H. REGAN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were passed by San Antonio Division 24 and entered on the minutes of the division:

Whereas, It has pleased the Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved mother of our worthy Brothers, E. and J. A. Watkins, of Division 24; and,

Whereas, The members of Division 24, realizing the great loss that the friends and family have suffered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of our division extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the division and another sent for publication in the Journal.

C. C. BURTON,
C. F. DENYS,
Committee.

LETTERS FROM LOCAL UNIONS

GOOD WORK AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 14, 1904.

In my last letter I told you that our union was going to arrange a series of lectures for the winter months. We had no sooner got together a good list of speakers than the Trades Council took the matter up, that body agreeing to furnish the hall. We then turned our list over to them.

These lectures will be held every two weeks, the first and third Fridays in each month, at Labor Hall, commencing Friday, Dec. 2. No charge for admission, and the meetings will be open to all trades unionists.

Following are some of the subjects to be discussed during the next few meetings: "Single Tax," "Labor Laws in Canada," "New and Old Unionism," "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," "War in Its Relation to Labor."

You can see our work has assumed larger proportions and it is to be hoped will be productive of greater good. It seems to us that other A. L. U. bodies could do similar work. Fraternally, BEN W. BAKES, Secretary Civic Employees Union, No. 424.

SOCIAL TIME AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9, 1904.

Lasters' Union, No. 471, A. L. U., gave its second annual ball Nov. 23, and it was a success in every way. All the A. L. U. boys were there with their friends. Eight prizes were given. A. L. U. musicians played splendid music and were praised by everybody. The A. L. U. bartenders and waiters were praised also for their courtesy and good work.

One or two dances a year has a good effect with our unions in St. Louis, and I should think all A. L. U. locals might take advantage of this practice.

Will also say a word for St. Louis Federal, No. 500, A. L. U. This local is doing splendid work and is growing rapidly in membership and influence. Members are enthusiastic in distributing A. L. U. literature, and new members are being initiated at every meeting. We hold meetings the fourth Wednesday evening in each month, at Tenth and Carr streets. Visiting A. L. U. members are welcome. Fraternally,

F. H. EICHENBORST,

Secretary Federal Union, No. 500.

A SEEKER FOR TRUTH.

Falls View, Ont., Nov. 22, 1904.

Enclosed find money order for 50 cents, for a year's subscription to the Journal. What prompted me to send this was the inability of our capitalist press to give true accounts of the labor situation in Colorado. I also saw some notes in Sam Gompers' "Federationist," saying that the A. L. U. was about to close its doors. This I would regret, but as I don't take all that "Sammy" says as Gospel, I am not worrying.

Please send me a few back papers. Yours for the triumph of labor,

J. H. STALEY,

Secretary O. R. T.

NOTICE TO SHEARERS.

Phillipsburg, Mont., Nov. 29, 1904.

I thought I would inform the members of the A. L. U., and especially the Sheep Shearers, that I have removed the headquarters of the Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, temporarily, to Phillipsburg. I will return to Butte early next year and will then have headquarters there again. Fraternally,

PLATTE RICHARDSON,
Secretary Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275,
A. L. U.

BAD LUCK AT GLOBE.

Globe, Ariz., Dec. 12, 1904.

I have been instructed by our Financial Secretary to write you that on the 17th of November, this town was struck by a cloudburst and flood, which completely destroyed all of our books and supplies except the charter. Our Financial Secretary lost both parents and their home was completely destroyed.

The officers and members of the union are arranging to get a new set of supplies and reorganize. Fraternally,

C. O. WHITE,

President Globe Labor Union, No. 396.

ONE WAY TO "ORGANIZE."

Anaconda, Mont., Dec. 14, 1904.

I am glad to report for Anaconda Barbers' Protective Union, No. 23, A. L. U., that we are recovering in good shape from the blow we received through the attempted disruption of our union by Mr. Hamilton, of the A. F. of L. Mr. Hamilton visited Anaconda for the purpose of inducing local unions to withdraw from the A. L. U. and join the American Federation. He is under pay from the A. F. of L., and draws between \$300 and \$500 every month for the kind of work he was doing in Anaconda. Failing to induce any A. L. U. locals to desert their organization, he commenced organizing dual unions of the suspended, expelled and discontented members, in the hope of disrupting the A. L. U. locals. In only one case did he have any success at all, and that was with the barbers. He did succeed in forming a dual union; but we are glad to say that through the support of the bona fide unions in Anaconda, we have gradually recovered our lost ground, until now the dual union amounts to nothing and ours is the only recognized barbers' union in Anaconda. Mr. Hamilton's crowd of barbers circulated the falsehood that they joined the A. F. of L. in order to better their wages, hours and prices; but they have adopted, and are working exactly the same as we are, in wages, hours and prices. Now that their falsehoods have been exposed, they have lost the confidence of all real unionists. Fraternally yours,

ANACONDA BARBERS' PROTECTIVE UNION, NO. 23.

STOCK YARDS WORKERS AROUSED.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, 1904.

Last night the A. L. U. locals in the Stockyards had a good open meeting at the corner of Ashland avenue and 53d street. Locals 486, 520, 521 and 524 were well represented. Brother Dunlap showed the stereopticon pictures of the Colorado outrages, and the audience seemed to be thoroughly aroused on account of the cruelties endured by our Colorado Brothers from the hands of the Citizen's Alliance, Mine Owners' Association and paid military of the Colorado capitalists. The Chicago Stockyards workers seem to have had enough of the A. F. of L. craft union principle, and nine men out of ten declare they will never pay dues to another organization unless it is formed on the industrial union plan. It is hinted that January 1st there will be a general reduction of wages in the Stockyards on account of the utter defeat of the great strike recently conducted by the A. F. of L. A general reduction in wages took place as soon as the strike was lost; but January 1st the bosses will reduce wages considerably more, so it is said. If this is done the outlook will be good for the Chicago Stock-

yards workers rallying to the A. L. U. as a means of self-protection. Fraternally,

S. M. BINZ,

Secretary Sausage Makers' Union, No. 524,
A. L. U.

"INSPIRING" A. F. OF L.-ISM

Denver, Colo., Dec. 16, 1904.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, is still alive and as true as steel. We are not as strong as two years ago, but our union has felt the Peabody depression, on account of its membership depending upon the manufacture of mining machinery and locomotive work. We not only had the Peabody, Sherman Bell and Citizen's Alliance crowd to contend against, but worst of all, the Gompers' disorganizers, such as Max Morris and other hirelings too small to mention. They finally formed a dual union composed of ex-members of No. 163 that were expelled for non-payment of dues and a few others that were shipped here for the purpose of disorganizing. I suppose that is a brotherly feeling within the A. F. of L. It must be inspiring to belong to an organization such as the dual Blacksmiths' Union of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, with the support that they get from the "Physic Federation." Fraternally yours,

WM. FARRELL,

Secretary.

PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA

Cordelia, Cal., Dec. 9, 1904.

The A. L. U. is making some progress in this State and Nevada, and I believe the time is almost ripe for the A. L. U., W. F. of M. and U. B. R. E. locals of the two States to organize an A. L. U. district union. It seems to me that in this way we could provide for a permanent organizer in this district, whose duty it would be to keep all present unions in good condition and organize new unions wherever possible. Fraternally,

M. B. SEAMAN,

Organizer.

INDUSTRIALISM GROWING.

Alamogordo, N. M., Dec. 4, 1904.

The machinists' strike seems to have failed utterly. The boiler makers who are also out, do nothing whatever to support their members. The regulation A. F. of L. tactics seem to prevail. The rank and file are beginning to see the necessity for industrial unionism, and are looking toward the A. L. U. for relief. The A. L. U. Federal here is active in educational work.

M. A. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

GOLDFIELD UNION GROWING

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 3, 1904.

Goldfield Union is growing rapidly. We have been organized less than four months and have now more than 300 members and expect to have 500 before sixty days have passed.

Philip Dempsey has been elected Business Agent and Financial Secretary. Fraternally,

JOSEPH MOORE,

Organizer.

A. L. U. AGITATION IN NEW YORK.

Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1904.

Please send 100 copies of "Read and Consider" circulars. Twenty-five cents is enclosed for same. Local No. 453, A. L. U., is agitating in favor of our organization vigorously, and the A. L. U. sentiment is spreading rapidly in this community. Fraternally,

GEO. L. WASHBURNE,

Secretary.

AN ALPHABET FOR WORKERS.

A—is for Anarchist—Morgan is chief.
 B—is for Baer, the general coal thief.
 C—is for Capital, a system of plunder;
 D—is for Death of the system, by thunder;
 E—is for Energy, by so many wasted;
 F—is for Freedom, by many ne'er tasted;
 G—is for Greed, very hard to surmount;
 H—is for Honesty, now at a discount;
 I—is for Idlers, who now rule the land;
 J—is for Judges, who obey their commands;
 K—is for Kings of Finance, not a few;
 L—is for Laborers, and Liberty, too;
 M—is for Masters, for whom laborers toiled;
 N—is for Nature, dethroned and despoiled;
 O—is for Octopus trusts at your throat;
 P—is the Power which they get from your vote;
 Q—is for Quickness in ending our woe;
 R—is for Robbery we seek to overthrow;
 S—is for Socialism, which tyrants fear;
 T—is for Trusts, which are bringing it near;
 U—is for Union of all in the fight;
 V—is for Victory, already in sight;
 W—is for Wealth, now held by the shirkers;
 X—is for X-rays of class-conscious workers;
 Y—is for Yearning from all strife to be free;
 Z—is for Zeal to work that such life may be.
 —Winnipeg (Man.) Voice.

THE PROSTITUTES.

She had sold her soul for bread:
 Her soul for her body's life;
 But the life she had bought was a living death,
 So she buried its shame by a plunge beneath;
 And a moment's drowning strife:
 And Heaven shall judge the dead.

He had sold his soul for bread:
 His soul for his stomach's lust;
 And the life he had bought was pampered and gay,
 So he scribbled the world's ideals away;
 A journalist traitor to trust:
 And Heaven shall judge what he said.

WANTED INFORMATION.

If Mr. John J. Williams will communicate with his daughter, Edith (Mrs. Mark Bendin), he will hear something to his interest. He is a clay miner and was last heard from about a year ago in Coal Creek, Colo. Any one knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing his daughter, Mrs. Mark Bendin, 133 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J.

WHO SHALL OWN THE MACHINE?

Only recently a machine was introduced in the iron-molding shop of a large works in Chicago engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies. In this particular case the machine was installed to make bath tubs. Prior to the installation twenty-two molders were employed in that shop and their joint product per day was forty-four bath tubs. The machine came; the men thought, just as others thought before them, that it couldn't do the work; but it did, and it was a success—a tremendous success for the owners. The latter found that only seven men were required to operate the machine and, of course, fifteen men lost their jobs. The owners of the machine also discovered, later, that unskilled men could do the work, so the entire twenty-two lost their jobs. Unskilled men were then employed and "driven," with the result that the machine made forty-five bath tubs in a day.

Very interesting, isn't it? But there's more. Listen: The minimum day's wage of the twenty-two hand-molders was \$3.20, and their aggregate pay \$70.40 per day. The seven men who operate the machines are being paid from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, the aggregate being (at the maximum) \$12.25. So you see the owners of the machine are paying out in that one shop \$58.15 less per day and getting a larger output of bath tubs besides.

Bath tubs, don't forget, are no cheaper than they were; some of you fellows own none, nor are you likely to do so. The machine brings no advantages to you, because you are willing that the other fellows should own it. The machine is doing away with the necessity of skilled workmen; the machine is cutting down your wage scale; it is enabling the few to get rich as they never could before and it is here as a problem.

With ever-increasing facilities of production shall the machine remain private property? or shall it become the servant of all, to be run to its limit to produce wealth for all and open up a new era of freedom and happiness for all mankind?—The International Metal Worker.

THE MACHINE IN BAKESHOPS.

In the large cities of the West, such as Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and others, the machine production in bakeries has already reached a stage which has not alone thrown hundreds of bakery workers out of employment, but has at the same time reduced the value of a skilled worker to a small minimum. The defects which are today found on machines used in the production of baked goods are being eliminated, and without interruption their perfection is looked after. Every further improvement of the machines

in the bakery industry makes a large number of men useless, decreases the value of skilled labor and restricts the same to employment in the small bakeries, which are the remnants of a system of production of bygone years. The bones of the workers become cheaper by the introduction of machine production, but the danger of mutilation becomes evermore greater. Hundreds of bakery workers who have been crippled while engaged in a bread factory can be seen in the large cities, thereby showing the presence of the "iron journeymen." Furthermore, the numerous unemployed who may be seen about the boarding houses and employment bureaus give also proof of the "iron journeymen's" presence. Flesh and blood of the worker has decreased in value, and in most instances the bread factory owner is more interested in the caretaking of his new machine than in the welfare of his employes.—Bakers' Journal.

COTTON PICKING MACHINE.

Waco, Texas, Oct. 18.—It is understood from practical cotton men that a successful cotton picker has been invented at last, and that it will probably be put on the market next season, though the matter has been worked quietly as no stock was sold, a Pittsburg company having taken hold of the matter. Mr. Campbell, who financed a proposition of this sort here in Waco once, is said to be the inventor, and he is interested with the company in the matter. The new machine has two cylinders for gathering the cotton, and these revolve around the plant, pulled by a gasoline engine. There is also a cleaner attachment for taking trash and motes from the cotton. One machine will pick ten acres of cotton a day. It is claimed that highly successful private tests have been made and that the machine will be put on the market next year. Government cotton experts who have heard about the matter are much interested and will watch the outcome with eagerness. If the machines are put on the market Texas will be one of the first points invaded, and in case it is half as successful as claimed there will not be much more need of negroes for cotton picking.—Dallas Times-Herald.

CHANGE MUST COME.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1904.
 Have read your "Read and Consider" circular, and it is all right. Your plan of organization is one that I have advocated for the past five years, and it must surely come. I have been an A. F. of L. organizer for twelve years and have organized nearly all of the unions in this city, which is one of the best organized cities in the country. But, under present conditions, and under the present system of craft division, unionism is beginning to decay here, and no power that we can bring to bear seems able to check it. The so-called "leaders" are just beginning to realize that something is wrong with the system and that a change must come. Fraternally,

HENRY V. JACKSON.

THE OUTLOOK IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Citizens' Alliance seems to be preparing for trouble, which may begin about the first of December, or be held off until the first of January. All evidences of its existence, such as cards and painted phrases, which were quite common up to a short time ago, have been ordered down with the evident intent of throwing the workers off their guard. This move is in line with Herbert V. Ready's plan of campaign. If the Citizens' Alliance will act in accord with the results of Ready's Eastern trip, it will first attack the industry which can be handled with the least cost, perhaps that of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, and those of other crafts later on.

The A. F. of L. convention's being held here and the movements of Ready and the Citizens' Alliance dovetail so nicely that there seems, beyond any doubt, some deal on that augurs ill for the working class of the State and the country at large. This is foreshadowed in the State conventions of Massachusetts and Texas and in the secret resolutions sent out against the Western Federation of Miners by the A. F. of L. unions of Butte, Montana.

The members of the Citizens' Alliance are fully represented in the make-up of the Civic Federation, which so gladly admits to its councils Gompers, Mitchell and the Standard Oil Company. It is logical, therefore, to suppose that those who are on such intimate footing with the enemies of the working class east of the Rockies will not do anything to jeopardize the interests of their capitalist friends west of the divide.

The Socialist party here is making noteworthy progress and has a number of aggressive workers, but the members here, as elsewhere, are not educated up to that point where they can understand that craft unionism means working class division, and that, in furtherance of its essentially economic nature, the foremost need of Socialism is an industrial organization of the proletariat. To attempt to be a Socialist and a trades unionist at the same time is pretty much like trying to be in Lioa Yang and Atlanta, Georgia, at the same hour of the day.

G. J. GATES.

A. F. OF L. SCABS IN SPOKANE.

M. A. Schneider, recording secretary of Spokane Federal Union, No. 222, A. L. U., reports to headquarters that members may have to contend not only with the natural opposition of the employers of that city, but also with the treachery of workmen of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers' disorganizers have made many unavailing efforts to induce them to desert the American Labor Union, and did succeed in so corrupting one of the officials of the Federal that he gave

A. F. of L. receipts for initiation fees which accompanied applications for membership in the Spokane Federal Labor Union.

Failing to break up the A. L. U. Federal, they organized a dual union on the thoroughly scab basis of a lower wage scale than that already put into effect by the American Labor Union. The A. L. U. men were getting thirty cents an hour. The members of the A. F. of L. dual Federal are working for twenty-five cents an hour, or forty cents less per day.

Moreover, the American Labor Union contrived to have an eight-hour ordinance placed upon the statute books of Spokane, and No. 222 now has two lawsuits pending in the State Supreme Court against city contractors for violations of the ordinance. In this fight the A. L. U. men are receiving absolutely no assistance from the A. F. of L. so-called unionists, though the benefits of their work in the matter accrue equally to all union men employed on municipal contracts.

The A. F. of L. bears the same relation to the class struggle in Spokane and elsewhere as the Tories of New York did to the colonial revolution. Not only dividing the working class in their conflict with the capitalist class, but crippling their wage scales, is the most acceptable service which can be done for the Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To All Members of the Street Laborers and Excavators' Union, Local 423, of the American Labor Union:

Take notice of the following officers elected for the next six months:

- Timothy Sylvester Mahoney (American), President and Business Agent.
- John Giordano (Italian), Vice President.
- Frank Wineton (Colored), Recording Secretary.
- Murty M. Mahoney (American), Secretary-Treasurer.

- William Pitts (Irish), Guide.
- Ed Schaefer (Colored), Guard.

The following have been elected Trustees of the union, and it shall be their duty to examine and audit the books of the union each month:

- John Swanson (Swedish).
- Robert Booker (Colored).
- John O'Brien (Irish).
- Antonio Fortunato (Italian).

The subjoined wage-scale was voted on to be presented to the street paving contractors:

Eight hours to constitute a day's work; time and one-half for overtime and Sundays; double time for holidays; no work to be performed on Labor Day.

STREET WORK (GRADING).

| | Hours. | Per day. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Rough graders | 8 | \$2.00 |
| Fine dirt graders | 8 | 2.00 |
| Stake setters | 8 | 2.50 |
| Common laborers on dirt grade | 8 | 2.00 |

CONCRETE WORK.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|------|
| Board men | 8 | 2.25 |
| Wheelers | 8 | 2.25 |
| Slushers and tampers | 8 | 2.50 |
| Stake setters | 8 | 2.25 |
| Fine concrete graders | 8 | 2.50 |
| Captain of the board | 8 | 2.50 |
| All other common laborers .. | 8 | 2.00 |

The Wage-Scale Committee consists of the following members of the union: John Swanson, Frank Wineton, John Giordano, Antonio Fortunato and the President of the

organization, Timothy Sylvester Mahoney.

The next meeting of the union will be held in Bricklayers' Hall on the second Tuesday of January, which is the 10th day of said month, for the purpose of installing the newly elected officers and of ratifying the new wage-scale agreement. Every member of the union is expected to be present, as business of great importance will be transacted. Daniel McDonald, President of the American Labor Union, and Clarence Smith, General Secretary-Treasurer, will address the meeting.

Bring in your old cards and receive new ones. Remember, Brothers, this will be the most important meeting of the year. Fraternally yours,

TIMOTHY SYLVESTER MAHONEY.

Tutti i membri della Locale 423, della Street Laborers and Excavators' Union dell' American Labor Union:

Notate che l'Unione elesse questi ufficiali per i susseguenti sei mesi:

Timothy Sylvester Mahoney (Americano), Presidente ed Agente di affari.

Giovanni Giordano (Italiano), Vice Presidente.

Frank Wineton (Nero), Segretario di Ricordo.

Murty M. Mahoney (Americano), Segretario-Tesoriere.

William Pitts (Irlandese), Guida.

Ed Schaefer (Nero), Guardia.

ed Antonio Fortunato (Italiano), John Swanson (Svedese), Robert Booker (Nero) e John O'Brien (Irlandese), Curatori dell'Unione per controllare e verificare i libri: e che la seguente scala di mercedi e stata votata per essere presentata ai contrattori di selatura di strade onde farla da loro firmate con la condizione che 8 ore di lavoro devono costituire una giornata di lavoro, che il tempo in piu deve essere pagato in ragione di una volta e mezza la mercede del tempo regolare, che il lavoro domenicale e festivo deve avere doppia mercede eccello pel Labor Day quando nessun lavoro deve essere eseguito dai membri di questi unione.

LAVORO DI STRADA (GRADING).

Ore. Al giorno.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| Livellatori di terra rozza, (rough graders) | 8 | \$2.00 |
| Livellatori di terra fina (fine dirt graders) | 8 | 2.50 |
| Conficcatore di pioli (stake setters) | 8 | 2.50 |
| Lavoratori comuni di terra rozza (common labor on dirt grade) | 8 | 2.00 |

LAVORO DI CONCRETO.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| Uomini alle tavole (board men) | 8 | \$2.25 |
| Uomini alle carriole (wheelers) | 8 | 2.25 |
| Uomini all'acqua (slushers and tampers) | 8 | 2.50 |
| Conficcatore di pioli (stake setters) | 8 | 2.50 |
| Livellatori di concreto fino (fine concrete graders) | 8 | 2.50 |
| Capitano alle tavole (captain of the board) | 8 | 2.50 |
| Altri lavoratori comuni | 8 | 2.00 |

Il Comitato della Scala delle Mercedi consiste solamente del seguenti membri dell'Unione: John Swanson, Frank Wineton, Giovanni Giordano ed Antonio Fortunato, incluso Timothy Sylvester Mahoney, Presidente dell'organizzazione.

La prossima seduta dell'Unione avra luogo nella Bricklayers' Hall il secondo Martedi di Gennaio, il 10o giorno del detto mese, quando i nuovi ufficiali verranno installati e la nuova scala delle mercedi dovra essere approvata. Tutti i membri dell'Unione vi dovranno essere presenti, perche affari d'importanza vi saranno discussi. Il Signore Daniel McDonald, Presidente Generale dell' American Labor Union, e Clarence Smith, Segretario-Tesoriere Generale dell' American Labor Union, parleranno all'udienza. Portate le vecchie Cards per ricevere le nuove. Ricordatevi, fratelli, che, questa sara la piu importante seduta dell'anno. Tutto Vostro Fraternamente,

TIMOTHY SYLVESTER MAHONEY.

Directory==United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS WILL PLEASE NOTIFY THE JOURNAL OFFICE OF ANY CHANGES OR ERRORS IN THIS DIRECTORY.

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- JOHN EMMETT, Bridgeman, McMinnville, Ore.
- DANIEL R. DAVIS, Brakeman, 429 W. 21st St., Ogden, Utah.
- D. G. WILSON, Switchman, 803 Allen St., Cleburne, Tex.
- H. C. CLARKE, Clerk, 739 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill.
- J. H. LANGE, Freight Handler, 1215 N. 52d St., West Philadelphia, Pa.
- L. K. GIGNAC, Machinist, 706 M St., Sacramento, Cal.
- HARRY G. JACKSON, Boilermaker, 613 Walnut St., Columbia, Pa.
- J. S. McDONALD, Shopman, Box 277, Dalhart, Tex.
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- W. R. APPERSON, General Organizer for the State of Washington and Oregon, 208 Alisky Bldg., Portland, Ore.

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DIVISIONS

- 1. ROSEBURG, ORE.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., Native Sons' Hall. Manager, L. E. Belfils. Agent, H. Faulkner, Box 348. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. C. Twitchell.
- 2. ASHLAND, ORE.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Pioneer Hall. Manager, G. C. McCormick. Agent, D. J. Byrne. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. S. Parsons.
- 3. DUNSMUIR, CAL.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Sacramento Av. Manager, C. D. Harper. Agent, Gus Weiss. Medical Examiner, Dr. C. E. Thompson.
- 4. PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 217 Alisky Bldg. Manager, Joseph Emerick, 735 22d St. South. Agent, W. R. Apperson, office 208 Alisky Bldg., corner 3d and Morrison Sts.; residence, 75 Park St. Telephone Main 2968. Medical Examiners, Dr. E. H. Thornton, 206 Marquam Bldg.; Dr. A. H. Johnson, 280 Grant Av.
- 5. SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at Division Headquarters, 924 6th St. Manager, O. F. Babcock, R. F. D. Box 80. Acting Agent, R. W. Pierson, 1416 3d St. Medical Examiners, Dr. G. B. Campbell, 719 1/2 K St.; Dr. A. Thompson, 706 J St.,

- and Dr. E. L. Wallace, 704 K St.
- 6. WADSWORTH, NEV.—Meets every Thursday, 7:30 p. m., in Assembly Hall. Manager, J. H. Sullivan. Agent, F. A. Chamberlain.
- 7. SANTA ROSA, N. M. Manager, M. C. O'Brien. Agent, G. Stammatt.
- 8. RENO, NEV.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Sanders and Oakes Hall, Plaza St., opposite freight depot. Manager, O. J. Peterson. Agent, C. P. Chamberlin, 203 Scott St.
- 9. OGDEN, UTAH—Meets every Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., Union Labor Hall, 364 24th St. Manager, W. C. Guernsey, 478 28th St. Agent, T. L. Wallace, 146 24th St. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. S. Gordon, 2439 Washington Av.
- 10. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, 8 p. m., at Mission Opera Hall, Mission St., between 18th and 19th. Manager, H. G. Iderton, 1516 Chestnut St., Alameda, Cal. Agent, J. E. Murray, 1015 Regent St., Alameda, Cal. Medical Examiner, Dr. Fred E. Allen, Room 92, Donahue Bldg., 1170 Market St.
- 11. SAN JOSE, CAL.—Meets 2d Friday in month, 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, 162 S. 1st St. Manager, J. M. Reid, Miller St. Agent, Frank Craig, 46 Wilson Av. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. E. Truman, General Delivery.
- 12. OAKLAND, CAL.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Magnolia Hall, 1203 1/2 7th St., corner Magnolia. Agent, S. Edson B. Abbott, 372 7th St., Oakland, Cal.
- 14. MISSOULA, MONT. Manager, John H. Nottingham. Agent, Edmond Arbuckle, 428 N. 2d St. East.
- 15. LIVINGSTON, MONT.—Meets 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Tuesdays, in Railroad Trainmen's Hall, Hefferline Bldg., Main St. Manager, T. J. Harrison. J. M. Langly, 128 N. D. Livingston.
- 20. BUTTE, MONT.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., in Frost Hall, South Butte. Social meetings last meeting of every month. Manager, Louis Brauerd, 1042 Gaylord St. Agent, Chas. Schultz, 152 Cherry St. Medical Examiner, M. C. Smetters, Goldberg Bldg.
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- 24. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets every 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., at Murry's Hall, corner Burleson and Austin St. Agent, C. F. Denys, 919 N. Cherry St. Medical Examiner, Dr. Milton J. Bllem, 18 Hicks Bldg.
- 25. SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Manager, Wm. Cahill, Jr. Agent, J. E. Connor, 617 Helena St.
- 26. ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Mattie Hall, corner Oak and Commercial Sts. Manager, August Nelson, Beaudry Bldg. Agent, A. A. Grorud, Room 9, Davidson Bldg.
- 27. DALHART, TEX. Manager, J. D. Mann. Agent, J. S. McDonald, Box 277.
- 29. CARLIN, NEV.—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at Souter's Hall, North Side. Agent, S. A. Highfield, Box 33.
- 30. MORRIS, MINN. Agent, John Peterson, Box 614.
- 31. BROWNWOOD, TEX. Manager, R. W. Melton. Agent, J. McDuff, Box 416.
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- 40. SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 8 p. m., in I. O. O. F. Hall. Manager, L. C. Williams. Agent, J. B. Carlon, Box U. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. J. Knowlton.
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- 61. CLEBURNE, TEX.—Meets every Friday night in Red Men's Hall, E. Henderson St., two doors east of postoffice. Manager, John F. Neill. Agent, Wm. Watson, 210 S. Main St. Medical Examiner, Dr. J. M. Huddleston, General Delivery.
- 62. SAUSALITO, CAL.—Meets 8 p. m., every 3d Friday, A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Johnson St. and California Av. Manager, Frank Stevens, Mill Valley. Agent, S. M. Folsom.
- 64. HOUSTON, TEX.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st 3d and 5th Tuesdays; also 10 a. m., 2d and 4th Sundays, K. of P. Hall, 5th Ward, corner Liberty and McKee Sts. Manager, R. Hendre, 1111 Harrington St. Agent, O. Lorenzo, 1118 Preston Av. Medical Examiner, Dr. E. M. Armstrong, 317 1/2 Main St.
- 67. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets 2d Fridays, Model Hall, corner Broad and Federal Sts. Manager, J. G. Kettler. Agent, J. J. McFall, 242 Morris St.

68. NEWARK, CAL.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, at Watkins' Hall.
 70. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Front Hall (Forester's Hall), corner Market and Main Sts.
 Manager, T. H. Clement, 170 Rupert St.
 Agent, Wm. Gault, 77 Charles St.
 72. CHICAGO, ILL.—South Chicago, No. 72—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m., 9885 S. Chicago Av.
 Manager, Lee Kohl, 9335 S. Chicago Av.
 73. TERRELL, TEX.
 Manager, J. A. Morriss, Box 612.
 Agent, A. R. Bullock, Box 95.
 74. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Modern Woodmen's Hall, corner Two-and-a-Half St. and Cedar Av.
 Manager, J. L. Murphey, 620 Ontario St., S. E.
 Agent, Jas. O'Hern, 729 Lenox St., S. E.
 75. GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., U. B. R. E. Hall, West Great Falls.
 Manager, H. B. Outcalt, 505 5th St.
 Agent, Geo. McCowan, 617 4th Av., S. W.
 76. CHICAGO, ILL.—Englewood, No. 76—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 p. m., at Temperance Hall, 330 W. 63d St.
 Manager, G. W. Renz, 9328 Yates Av.
 Agent, Wm. Hickey, 4610 Wentworth Av.
 77. COLFAX, CAL.—Meets 8 p. m., 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall.
 Manager and Acting Agent, J. H. Kneeland.
 78. STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets 1st Thursday of each month, 8 p. m., Old Native Sons' Hall, Main St.
 Manager, A. S. Groves.
 Agent, F. L. Williams, 1127 E. Market St.
 79. WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every 2d Sunday, No. 4037 Lancaster Av.
 Agent, Robert Stewart, 2482 Myrtlewood St.
 80. COLUMBIA, PA.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and Locust Sts.
 Manager, R. S. Dunbar, 487 Cherry St.
 Agent, H. G. Jackson, 613 Walnut St.
 Medical Examiner, Dr. H. B. Roop.
 82. TRACY, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall.
 83. TUCSON, ARIZ.—Meets 7:30 p. m., 1st and 3d Tuesdays, I. O. O. F. Hall, Congress St.
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 Medical Examiner, Dr. A. J. Gould, Stone Av.
 84. DALLAS, TEX.
 Manager, B. F. Striplin.
 Agent, J. A. Gilbreath.
 85. ALAMOGORDO, N. M.—Meets 7:30 p. m., every Wednesday, K. of P. Hall.
 Manager, J. H. Horan.
 Agent, D. G. Thomas, Box 231.
 Medical Examiner, Dr. J. R. Gilbert.
 87. SOUTH TACOMA, WASH.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Fridays in G. A. R. Hall, corner Union Av. and 54th St.
 Manager, R. P. Herbold, General Delivery.
 Agent, G. E. Hagan, Box 1214.
 88. ROCKLIN, CAL.—Meets every Saturday night, 7:30 p. m., at Firemen's Hall, Rocklin, Calif.
 Manager, J. F. Bowser.
 Agent, M. V. Morton.
 89. EVERETT, WASH.—Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Cooks and Waiters' Hall, Wetmore Av.
 Manager, O. W. Caldwell.
 Agent, W. E. Tibbets, 3117 Pine St.
 90. HARRISBURG, PA.—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., Sible & Clark Hall, 3d and Cumberland Sts.
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 Agent, Geo. J. Griffiee, 614 Boas St.
 92. FRESNO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., at Ostrom Hall, corner J and Tulare Sts.
 Manager, F. W. Jennings, 1111 P St., Fresno, Cal.
 Agent, F. S. Brack, 1521 Calaveras St.
 94. ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets on the 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p. m. in Central Hall, 75 W. 7th St.
 Manager, M. F. Lloyd, 836 Conway St.
 Agent, Chas. Gauthers, 234 Granite St.
 96. DOUGLASS, ARIZ.—Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., Workmen's Hall, 10th St.
 Manager, F. E. Holmes.
 Agent, J. A. Willis, Box 944.
 99. BENICIA, CAL.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Masonic Hall.
 Manager, A. Kueny.
 Agent, B. W. Meadows, Benicia, Cal.
 100. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Keystone Division, No. 100—Meets Sundays, 4039 Lancaster Av.
 Manager, Samuel Revels, 3624 Olive St., West Philadelphia.

101. EAST GRAND FORKS, N. D.
 Agent, Thomas Pender.
 102. MANDAN, N. D.
 Agent, Gus. Gullickson.
 103. GLIDDEN, TEX.
 Agent, Fred H. Lille.
 104. TWIN CITY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday, A. O. U. W. Hall, 229 Central Av., at 2:30 p. m.
 Manager—B. L. Weeke, 429 Central Av.
 Agent, J. H. Walter, 40 Eastman Av.
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 Agent, Chas. Engebritson, 211 S. Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

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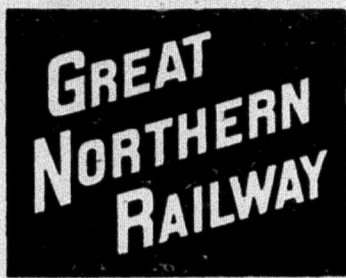
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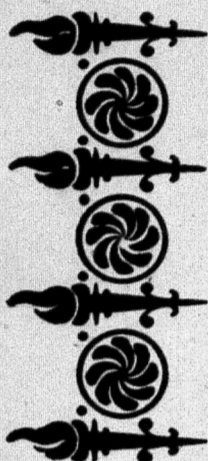
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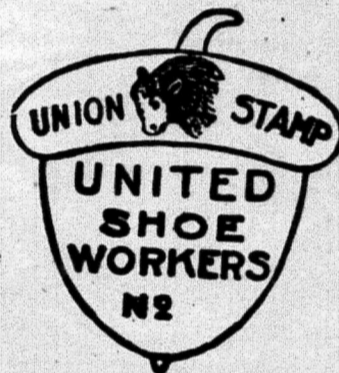
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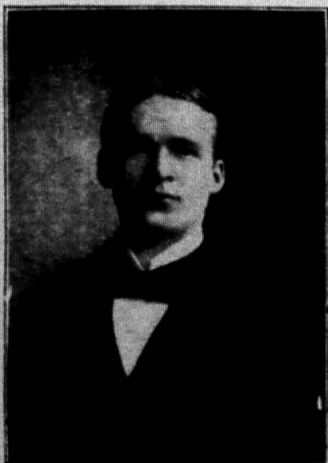


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